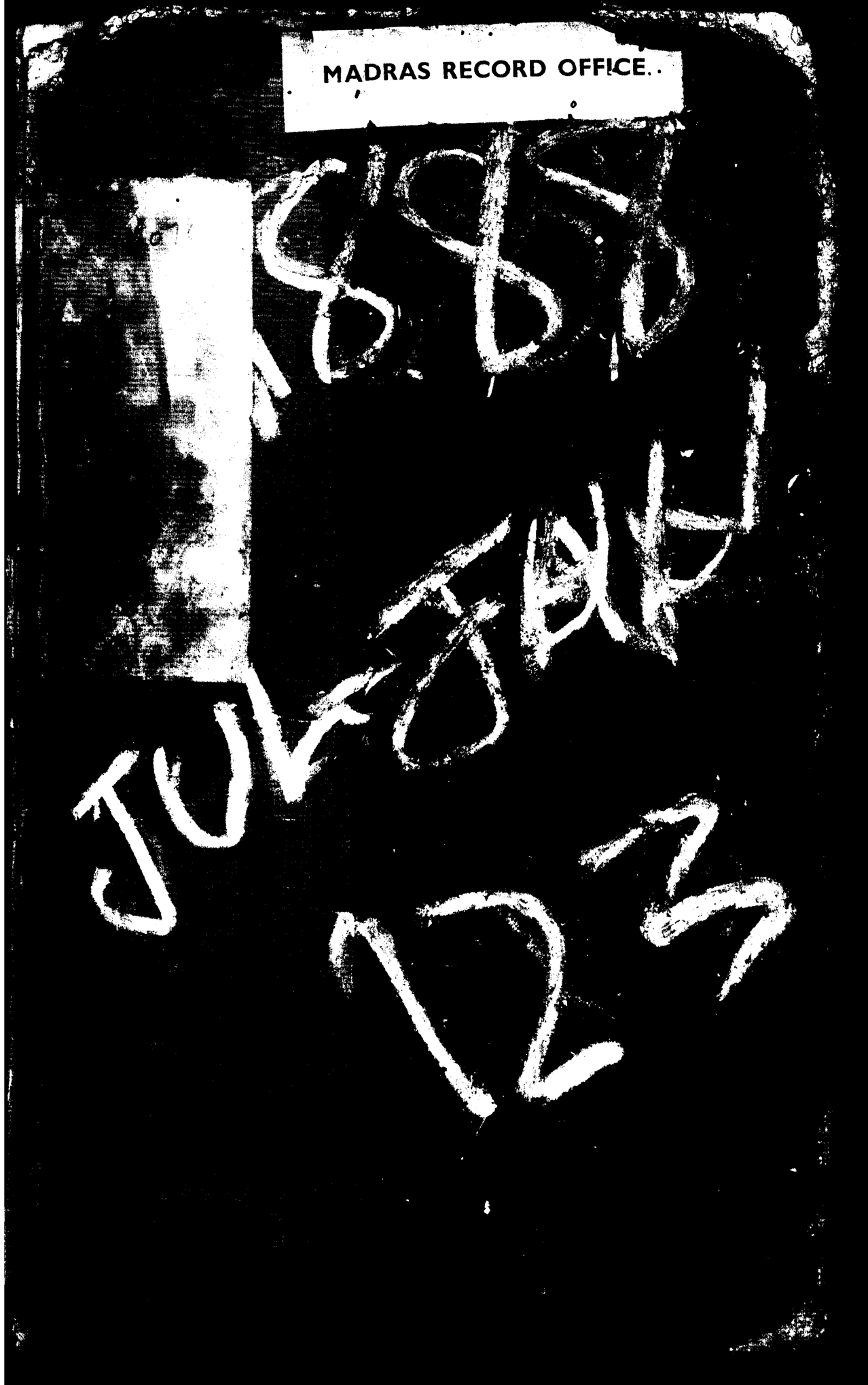

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE..

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE C
### THE WEEK ENDING 8th JULY 1885.

eported from five

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less rain is reported from all parts in the Madras Pres
prospects continue fair in all districts except Bellary and Anantapur, where more rain rowing well; In Mysore rain has been general, but in Tumkur and Kolar more rain is wanted. Except i oods, but there districts, standing crops are in fair condition. Good rain continues to fall in Coorg, and prospec nged. Cholera the interior.

Throughout the Bombay Presidency the rainfall during the week was scanty, an and rice transplantation are being retarded nearly everywhere. In Surat, Ahmednagar, an loughing and of Bijapur and Belgaum the crops already sown are withering for want of rain. Fodder is scarce in two or three districts. Some rain fell in the Berars, but more is wanted for *kharif* sowings at Akola. No rain is reported from the Nizam's Territories, where however there is only one reporting station. Slight rain was general throughout the Rajputana States, and prospects are generally favourable. Rain fell at some places in the Central India States, but was heavy only at Sehore and Bhopawar. Prospects continue good.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain fell in most districts. *Kharif* sowings are going on and prospects are favourable. Moderate rain fell in most districts of the Punjab, where *kharif* sowings are in general progress. In the Central Provinces a break in the rains has been very beneficial for sowings. In Nimar, however, more rain is much wanted.

Seasonable rain has fallen throughout the Lower Provinces, and agricultural prospects have improved generally, and especially in Behar. Standing crops promise well, and the cultivation of land for *amun* crops is in full progress in places. Transplanting of *amun* seedlings has begun in Cuttack and Pooree, where, however, considerable damage has been caused to crops on riparian lands by floods. In Assam rain was general, and prospects continue fairly good. Seasonable weather prevails in British Burma, where ploughing is in general progress.

The public health is fair in most Provinces. Prices are still high in Bengal, and have risen slightly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(July 8th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·04 (average) | Standing crops wet moderately good; dry crops need more rain; har. vest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in two taluks and small-pox in one; 1 death from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·18 ( „ ) | More rain wanted in Cumbum division. Standing crops generally good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·01 ( „ ) | More rain wanted. 248 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·08 ( „ ) | More rain required; river 2·55 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk; 98 deaths from cholera. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·34 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever and slight cattle-disease in two taluks. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·07 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* damaged by insects in two taluks, and *cumboo* bad in one; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn average. Fever continues in two taluks; 18 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·18 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, and not flourishing in parts of one taluk for want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. 52 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·06 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 15·80 ( „ ) | Fever in two taluks; small-pox slight in seven and cattle-disease in one; 11 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 10·13 ( „ ) | Small-pox and fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(July 8th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Thana Bulakhan, ·60 | River at Kotri on 6th, 16 feet 9 inches against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in two talukas; cattle-disease in Sehwan taluka; small-pox in four villages in districts, 6 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 18 remaining sick; cholera in all talukas, 1,281 cases, 815 deaths, 514 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34, in Sehwan 40, 40 and 44, in Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36, and in Sujawal 26, 36 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | Rain at Tando Allahyar on 28th June, 1·68; Shahdadpur, ·12; Moro, ·20. | *Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 6th, 16 feet 9 inches against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in three talukas; cholera throughout the district. Severe duststorms at Hyderabad. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·03; more rain wanted | Total rainfall 2·82. Manuring and tilling operations continue. Public health good. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ·26; maximum in Olphad, 1·14; minimum in Pardi, ·19. | Total rainfall 2·79. More rain urgently wanted. Sowing retarded; young plants suffer. Cholera in Olphad, Chorasi, and Chikhli, 5 cases, 4 deaths. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee. |

| Province &c. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| ... | Igatpuri, 1·97; Nasik, ·07; Sinnar; ·05; Dindori, ·11; Niphad, ·05; Kalvan, ·06; Punt, 1·58. | Want of fodder for cattle in Deohi talukas; prospects doubtful. Cholera in nine talukas, 267 attacks, 146 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| ...nbay) ... | Rain every day; total of week, 1·42; total to date, 6·55; being 19·42 below average. | Abnormal temparature fell from 2° warm on 1st to 2° cool on 3rd, rose to 2° warm on 5th, and then remained steady till end of week; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind easterly on 2nd and 3rd, northerly on 4th and 7th, and westerly on 5th; wind normal on 1st and 6th. |
| Poona ... | Khudkala, 2·63; light showers in seven talukas. | More rain urgently wanted. 90 cases of cholera in three talukas, 57 deaths. *Bajri* 30 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Nagar, ·55; Sheogaon, ·56; Newasa, ·43; Shrigonda, ·11; Akola, ·04; Jamkhed, and Sangamner, ·03; none elsewhere. | Sowing operations not begun in Nagar, Karjat, Rahuri, Kopargaon, or Sangamner talukas; crops already sown are withering in a few places; want of fodder in Nagar, Parner, Kopargaon, and Sangamner. Cholera—4 attacks, 1 death in Parner; 13 attacks, 4 deaths in Jamkhed; 17 attacks, 11 deaths in Sheogaon; 36 attacks, 13 deaths in Newasa; 4 attacks only in Rahuri; and 5 attacks, 3 deaths in Sangamner; slight cattle-disease in Sangamner and Akola. *Bajri* from 33 to 48 and *juari* from 42 to 61 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, ·12; Barsi, ·10; Dhada, ·42; Karmala, ·33; Pandharpur, ·20. | Slight cholera in Pandharpur and Sangola. *Juari* 43 pounds 13 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 21 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Maximum in Kalghatgi, ·86; Hangal and Hubli, ·64; Mugud, ·58; Dharwar, ·43; Karajgi, ·38; Ranibennur, ·26; Bankapur and Kod, ·10; ***nil*** **in Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, Mundargi, Ron, Kod, and Ranibennur.** | Rain is urgently required. Sowing of rice and minor early crops completed; sowing of early *juari* in progress in places, where there has been sufficient moisture; young rice crops good. Slight cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, Bankapur, and Kalghatgi. Average price of rice 27 and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 13·3; Kumpta, 9·11; Sirsi, 4·66; Haliyal, 1·02. | Sowing operations continue above Ghat; transplanting commenced. Cholera in Haliyal 10 cases, 6 deaths; in Mugud 53 cases, 36 deaths for current and previous weeks; fever and small-pox in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13½ seers; district average 14½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | ·15 | Total rainfall ·98. General health good. High winds continue. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain scanty throughout the Presidency. Sowing and rice transplantation retarded everywhere, except Kanara and parts of Bijapur and of Dharwar; crops sown suffering in Surat, Ahmednagar, and parts of Bijapur and of Belgaum; fodder scarce in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Nasik. Cholera generally prevalent; fever in parts of seven; and small-pox and cattle-disease in parts of six districts. |
| **Bengal—(July 8th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 7·94 | Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* paddy completed; lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; prospects generally good. Prices changeable. Cholera lingers; cattle-disease reported. |
| Dacca ... | 2·48 | Prospects of crops good; *aus* paddy being harvested. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | *Nil* | Early rice, jute, and *amun* seedlings doing well; lands being prepared for *amun* crops; transplanting commenced on low lands. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·84 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aus* fairly good; sowings almost completed; land being prepared for *amun*. Price of common rice 11 to 13½ seers per rupee. Public health fair. |
| Burdwan ... | 2·0; Kulna, 2·55; Cutwa, 1·03; Raniganj, 2·74. | Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 13 to 14½ seers per rupee. Health good. |
| Rungpore ... | 5·18 | Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good; *aus* being cut in some places; transplanting of *amun* commenced. Prices stationary. Fever and bowel-complaints increasing in the station; cholera abated. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 1·83 | Prospects good; agricultural operations proceeding. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Health good. |
| Purneah ... | 1·73 | *Bhadoi* promises well; rain required for transplanting; ploughing and sowing continue. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee. Health fair. |
| Patna ... | 3·67 | Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy being pushed on in some places; maize sown during previous weeks has germinated well. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Behar subdivision, otherwise public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | 6·55 | Agricultural operations progressing favourably; prospects promising. Prices stationary. Cholera abating. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Hazaribagh ... | 3·41; abundant rain reported from all parts. | Weather seasonable. Sowings completed. Cholera reported from five stations. |
| Cuttack ... | 1·94 | Weather cloudy. *Beali* being weeded; *sarad* growing well; crops on river side; lands greatly damaged by recent floods, but there is time enough for resowing. Price of rice unchanged. Cholera has appeared in town and continues in some places in the interior. |
| Midnapur ... | 6·90 | Transplanting of rice going on. Health fair. |
| Khoolna ... | 1·58; weather cloudy and rainy. | *Aus* paddy and *amun* seedlings coming up well; ploughing and sowing continue. Price of rice remains high. A few cases of cholera and some cattle-disease in outpost Dumeeria; public health good. |
| Dinagepore ... | Sufficient rain all over the district. | Crops of *bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane much benefited; cultivation of *himanti* crops facilitated. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported; general health good. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 3·24 | Crops doing well. River rising fast. Price of rice falling. Public health good. |
| Gya ... | 2·76 | Indian-corn being sown and *murwa* transplanted; prospects fair. A slight rise in prices at Nawada. Public health good. |
| Chumparun ... | 8·04 | Sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been seasonable rain throughout the province during the week; in Behar good general rain has now fallen and has improved the agricultural prospects all round. All autumn crops are reported on very favourably, and the cultivation of lands for *amun* crops is in full progress in some places; transplanting of *amun* seedlings has fairly begun in Cuttack and Pooree, where heavy floods occurred of late; considerable damage to the crops on the riparian lands has been done, but it is said that there is sufficient time yet for resowing. In Tipperah also the inundation has now subsided, and a large proportion of the submerged crops is stated to have been saved by the comparative cessation of rain during the past fortnight. Prices continue to rule high in all districts, General health is pretty fair, although cholera exists in some districts. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 9th)** | | |
| Benares (July 7th) | Rain averaging 0·40 over the district. | Weather cloudy and muggy. *Kharif* operations in progress. Markets well stocked. Prices show slight fall in foodgrains. Public health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 6th) | Rain fell from 4·10 to 8·60 throughout the district; lightest in the north. | Rice half sown; ploughing everywhere. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 7th) | Good rainfall all over the district. | *Kharif* sowings begun. Market well supplied. Health good; condition of cattle fair. |
| Lucknow ( „ 6th) | Rainfall at Sadr, 3·20; at Malihabad, 1·20; and 1·70 at Mohanlalganj. | Weather cloudy. Large *juari*, rice, *kodo*, and *mandwa* are sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Rain at Sadr during the week, ·35. | *Kharif* operations in progress; supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera continues. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 7th) | Rain wanted | *Kharif* sowings going on. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | More rain required now. | Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle good, though isolated cases of cholera still occur. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 6th) | General rain during the week from 3·40 in pargana Shevrajpur to 0·20 in Bhognipur. | *Kharif* sowings continue. Prices rising. Fever in three parganas; no cattle-disease. |
| Banda ( „ 7th) | No rain since 20th ultimo. | Bank has been good for ploughing; clouds above. Sowing of cotton and *juari* commenced. Health good. Cattle-disease in two villages of Pailani and Banda. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | 2·90 (average) | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* being sown; cane flourishing. Health improved; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | Light showers at beginning of the week; fine since. | Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Prices rising a little. General health fair. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Plentiful rain has fallen during the week. | The *kharif* crops are sprouting, and prospects are favourable. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Rain sufficient and beneficial. | Sowings progressing. Markets somewhat dearer, owing to requirements for seed. Public health good; slight cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 6th) | Heavy weather. | Fine weather required for crops to grow. Prices somewhat risen. Health good; fever in some places. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Rain in all parganas from 0·50 to 3·30. | *Kharif* ploughings and sowings going on. Prices rising. Cholera very slight. |
| Jhansi ( „ 7th) | Slight rain | Weather clear. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices again risen slightly. Public health normal. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Meerut (July 7th) | Rain during the week; 0·30 at Sardhana; 0·60 at Baghpat; *nil* elsewhere. | Weather hot. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Prices steady. Health good.<br>*General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen in all but three districts. *Kharif* sowing going on, and prospects appear favourable. Markets are well stocked, though prices have risen slightly. Public health generally good. |
| **Punjab—(July 8th)** | | |
| Hissar (July 7th) | 2·69 | Health fair. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices falling. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | ·3 | Health fair. Prices rising. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | ·50 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | 2·80 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·10 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | ·90 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | ·90 | More rain wanted. Health good. *Kharif* sowings continue. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* crops flourishing. Slight rise in prices. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Health good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera at Rawalpindi city and cantonments. Prices rising. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Slight rain throughout the district. | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health good. Prices falling. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health good. Prices stationary.<br>*General Remarks.*—Moderate rainfall in most districts. A few cases of cholera in the Rawalpindi city and cantonments, elsewhere health is generally good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress; prospects generally good. Prices on the whole stationary. |
| **Central Provinces—(July 8th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 1·97 | Weather bright and clear. Break beneficial for sowing. Small-pox in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·06 | Weather cloudy and clear alternately. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Break beneficial for cotton sowing. Cholera declining. Prices stationary. |
| Saugor (July 7th) ... | 3·10 | Weather favourable. Sowings being pushed on. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 1·97 | Break since 5th instant. Sowings progressing. One fatal case of cholera; cattle-disease and small-pox decreasing. Prices steady. |
| Hoshangabad ... | *Nil* | Weather hot. Sowing progresses; weeding of rice and cotton commenced. 127 cases of cholera, 102 deaths. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ·23 | Weather cloudy and windy. Sowings in progress. Rain much wanted. 3 deaths from cholera. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur ... | 1·78 | Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Sowings in progress. 1,099 cases of cholera, 817 deaths. Prices stationary.<br>*General Remarks.*—There has been a break in the rain which was much needed for sowings in all districts, except Nimar and which has been generally very beneficial; rain is much needed in Nimar on the west of the provinces, where the fall has been insufficient. Cholera still continues virulent in Chhattisgarh. |
| **British Burma—(July 8th)** | | |
| Akyab (July 4th) | 12·21 | Total rainfall 57·48. Slight cholera in two circles; slight cattle-disease in Akyab town, severe in two circles. Ploughing progressing. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 4·56 | Total rainfall 28·35. Cholera epidemic in three and cattle-disease in five townships. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 1·68 | Total rainfall 2·07. Slight cholera in town. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 7·22 | Total rainfall 62·42. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Excessive rainfall inundated the fields. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 10·69 | Total rainfall 79·98. Public health good. Ploughing progressing. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 6·93 | Total rainfall 32·55. Slight cholera in town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 1·16 | Total rainfall 20·72. Public health good. Ploughing progressing. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·46 | Total rainfall 13·47. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Ploughing progressing. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 4·58 | Total rainfall 30·42. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 1·13 | Total rainfall 8·96. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.<br>*General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Thongwa, and Pegu; small-pox slight in Tharrawaddy, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Amherst, Shwegyin, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Rains seasonable. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(July 8th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 2·17 of rain during the week ending 7th instant; rain wanted. | Weather hot. Cattle-disease still reported from the interior of the district. Gathering of *aus* commenced; prospects fairly good; ploughing operations for *sali* crop in progress; sugarcane doing well. Cholera prevalent in parts of the district. |
| Sylhet ... | 11·38 | State and prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease still prevalent; public health fair. |
| Cachar ... | 7·55; weather rainy | Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops finished. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea better. 3 deaths from cholera from Sadr, 3 from Lakhimpur, and 1 from Katigora, reported. |
| Dibrugarh ... | Rain last week, 9·99 | Weather healthy. *Sali dhan* being transplanted. Cattle-disease abating; public health fair. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(July 8th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·44; rain has fallen throughout the State, but only slightly in Tumkur and Kolar, in both of which districts more is wanted. | Prospects in Tumkur and Kolar are uncertain, elsewhere crops in fair condition; agricultural operations in progress. Cholera prevalent in parts. No material change in prices. |
| Mercara ... | 7·88 | Ploughing and transplanting of paddy fields in active progress; prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(July 8th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | 1·49 | Weather warm and sultry. Cotton plants in good condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ·17 | *Kharif* sowings stopped in places, owing to rain still keeping off. Weather warm. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* sowings commenced. General health good, except in Amberpett and Shahabad talukas, where cholera has appeared. Prices—wheat 14⅓, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 22¼, and *tur* 16¾ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(July 8th)** | | |
| Indore ... | *Nil* | Health good. Prospects of crops good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Health good; cholera in Lushkar abating. |
| Satna ... | *Nil* | Weather hot and dry. Cholera at Rewah 36 cases, 29 deaths during the week. |
| Neemuch ... | ·07 | Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Goonia ... | ·26 | Five fatal cases of cholera in Dhanauda, otherwise health good. |
| Agar ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | 8·90 | Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ·57 | Weather favourable. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | 5·55 | Weather cloudy. Slight cholera in Ghabua, otherwise health good. |
| **Rajputana—(July 8th)** | | |
| Abu (July 8th) | 0·19 | Weather less cloudy than last week; strong winds. |
| Sirohi ( „ 5th) | Drops | Some water in tanks; wells and health good. Sowing commenced. Weather overcast, windy. |
| Marwar ( „ 3rd) | 0·62 | Further rains much needed. Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Small-pox abated. Tillage commenced in districts, with heavier rainfall. Weather less cloudy since 30th ultimo; sharp winds. Prices rising. |
| Kherwara ( „ 6th) | 0·42 | Tanks and wells fair. Ploughing and sowing of Indian-corn commenced. Health good. Prices low. Weather cloudy and windy. |
| Meywar ( „ 4th) | 0·85; more rain needed. | Tanks filling; wells still low. Crops sown. Health good. Prices cheap. High winds; weather cloudy, but no rain since 29th June. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Tonk, 2·81; Shahapura, 3·18. | High west winds. *Kharif* operations commenced. Slight cholera in Tonk and Shahapura. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 3rd) | 1·81 | Ploughing and sowing commenced. General health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Few stray cases of cholera in city. *Kharif* operations continue. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 0·04 | Weather cloudy. Prices rising. Health good. |
| Kerowli ( „ 4th) | 3·20 | Tanks and wells filling. Prospects excellent. Health good; slight fever and small-pox. Prices slightly rising. Westerly winds; very hot in day, cool in night. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | 1·01 | Wells full; tanks filling. Health good; one fatal case of cholera. Prices slightly rising. High westerly winds; weather hot. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | 0·55 | Wells and tanks full. Ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate; high westerly winds. |
| Ulwar ( „ 7th) | 2·06 | Eleven deaths from cholera. Prices rising. High westerly winds. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 4th) | 0·60 | Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot, high winds. |
| **Nepal—(July 2nd)** | | |
| Kathmandu ... | 4·94 | Cholera has greatly increased in the city and has spread over the valley and the interior. The rains of the last two days have done much good to the crops. Weather is now cool and seasonable. |

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 the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 8th July, 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

### BURMA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884. He said:—

"The Chief Commissioner has recently pointed out that the language of one of the rating clauses in the Burma Municipal Act is inconsistent with the proposals which he had previously submitted on the subject, and with some of the other provisions of the Act, and is likely to cause practical difficulties, and he suggested that the language of the clause might possibly be due to a mistake. On looking through the papers connected with the measure I find that, through a mere oversight, the word 'occupation' was substituted for the word 'possession'. It is quite clear from the papers that the substitution was accidental, and not intentional, and that it may be fairly treated as a mere error. Under these circumstances, and as it is important that the error should be corrected as soon as possible, I have no hesitation in asking Your Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in order that the Bill may be passed without further delay."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### SEA PASSENGERS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.



### TELEGRAPH BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867, PENAL CODE AND PRISONERS' ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871. He said:—

"The title of this Bill is a little formidable, but the truth is that it is what would be called in England an *omnibus* Bill. It is drawn on instructions from the Home Department, and it makes a number of amendments on very minor points, the necessity for which has been, from time to time, pointed out in sundry office-notes. There is not one of the amendments which touches any matter of serious importance, or which, so far as I can judge, is likely to give rise to any discussion. The reasons for each amendment are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill; and under these circumstances I do not think I need trouble the Council by any further explanation of the proposals which the Bill embodies."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
*The 10th July, 1885.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 29. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1128 AND 1129 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th JULY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Province | Districts | Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C. | Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Barley. Present fortnight. S. C. | Barley. Past fortnight. S. C. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Gram. Present fortnight. S. C. | Gram. Past fortnight. S. C. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. Rs. p. S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. Rs. p. S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. Rs. p. S. C. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAJPOOTANA. | Erinpura | 20 | 20 | 20 | 31 | 31 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 300 | 300 | 170 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 |
| | Sirohee | 18 | 20 | 18 | 28 | 32 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 8 | 26 | 23 | 21 | 200 | 200 | 160 | 2 12 | 2 12 | 2 14 | 8 14 | 8 13 | 8 13 |
| | Abu | 16 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 |
| | Anadra | 18 | 18 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 240 | 240 | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 8 18 | 8 18 | 8 16 |
| | Bálmere | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 9 | 0 22 | 0 22 | 0 22 |
| | Jeysalmere | 13 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 94 | 1 9 | 1 9 | 1 7 | 0 22 | 0 22 | 0 22 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 25 | 25 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 2 7 | 3 2 | 2 11 | 4 16 | 4 16 | 4 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. XI 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 21st June 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 20th June 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 21st June 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th June 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 97,098 | 178 | 608 | 1,11,046 | 183 | 14,66,632 | 229 | 15,53,696 | 221 | 87,064 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 754 | 2,17,791 | 288 | 706 | 2,02,979 | 288 | 25,52,998 | 289 | 35,51,653 | 435 | 9,98,655 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,44,768 | 168 | 861 | 1,39,179 | 162 | 16,28,233 | 162 | 15,76,838 | 158 | . . . | 51,395 |
| 20th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 88,194 | 135 | 654 | 90,389 | 138 | 10,48,249 | 137 | 10,41,742 | 138 | . . . | 6,507 |
| 20th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,458 | 7,28,665 | 500 | 1,497 | 5,95,733 | 398 | 1,06,22,116 | 622 | 1,03,54,422 | 598 | . . . | 2,67,694 |
| 20th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 2,21,680 | 481 | 461 | 2,67,584 | 580 | 37,81,045 | 700 | 37,07,812 | 695 | . . . | 73,233 |
| | TOTAL | 4,735 | 14,98,196 | 316 | 4,787 | 14,06,910 | 294 | 2,10,99,273 | 380 | 2,17,86,163 | 393 | 6,86,890 | . . . |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 7,86,251 | 521 | 1,509 | 8,48,163 | 562 | 1,07,03,655 | 606 | 1,16,92,749 | 679 | 9,89,094 | . . . |
| 20th June 1885 | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 88,410 | 379 | 233 | 65,388 | 281 | 9,79,621 | 359 | 9,18,905 | 341 | . . . | 60,716 |
| 20th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,776 | 65 | 27 | 1,260 | 46 | 19,156 | 60 | 15,295 | 48 | . . . | 3,861 |
| 20th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 32,929 | 132 | 249 | 32,860 | 132 | 4,41,862 | 154 | 4,29,507 | 149 | . . . | 12,355 |
| 20th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 32 | 2,113 | 66 | 37 | 2,519 | 68 | 29,963 | 80 | 32,892 | 77 | 2,929 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 19,761 | 102 | 226 | 23,183 | 103 | 2,76,551 | 123 | 3,23,990 | 124 | 47,439 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 7,502 | 131 | 57 | 8,008 | 140 | 1,01,881 | 152 | 1,10,674 | 167 | 8,793 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | 206 | 15,947 | 77 | 249 | 16,151 | 65 | 1,69,676 | 97 | 1,95,595 | 68 | 25,919 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 806 | 67 | 12 | 782 | 65 | 16,806 | 120 | 14,450 | 104 | . . . | 2,356 |
| 27th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(*a*) | 1,259 | 2,29,032 | 182 | 1,411 | 3,08,000 | 218 | 35,29,813 | 239 | 37,83,866 | 232 | 2,54,053 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 2,931 | 65 | 45 | 2,631 | 58 | 1,49,011 | 283 | 1,25,172 | 240 | . . . | 23,839 |
| 20th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 14,953 | 100 | 149 | 14,015 | 94 | 4,96,866 | 285 | 4,87,401 | 283 | . . . | 9,465 |
| 27th ditto | British Burma | 207 | 36,026 | 174 | 254 | 31,499 | 124 | 5,43,087 | 224 | 4,98,699 | 169 | . . . | 44,388 |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Sindia | 75 | 7,475 | 100 | 75 | 6,525 | 87 | 87,646 | 100 | 85,012 | 98 | . . . | 2,634 |
| 20th June 1885 | Punjab Northern | 447 | 62,322 | 139 | 447 | 57,641 | 129 | 8,95,445 | 133 | 9,90,038 | 192 | 2,94,593 | . . . |
| 27th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,93,248 | 293 | 660 | 1,46,800 | 222 | 17,45,187 | 226 | 30,55,413 | 400 | 13,10,226 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 3,759 | 57 | 66 | 6,120 | 93 | 38,767 | 65 | 67,639 | 89 | 28,872 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | . . | . . | . | 86 | 1,593 | 44 | . . . | . . | 17,905 | 43 | 17,905 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh | . . | . . | . | 10 | 1,760 | 176 | . . . | . . | 22,018 | 180 | 22,018 | . . . |
| 13th ditto | Kokilamukh | . . | . . | . | . . | (*b*) | . | . . . | . . | (*c*)4,555 | 18 | 4,555 | . . . |
| | TOTAL | 3,917 | 7,18,990 | 183 | 4,243 | 7,26,235 | 171 | 93,21,388 | 207 | 1,11,79,026 | 226 | 18,57,688 | . . . |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 10,161 | 30,03,437 | 296 | 10,539 | 29,81,308 | 283 | 4,11,24,266 | 348 | 4,46,57,938 | 365 | 35,33,672 | . . . |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | . . | . . . . | . | . . | . . . . | . | 1,93,28,405 | 163 | 2,14,35,810 | 176 | . . . | . . . |
| | NET RECEIPTS | . . | . . . . | . | . . | . . . . | . | 2,17,95,861 | 185 | 2,32,22,128 | 189 | 14,26,267 | . . . |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th June 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 9,113 | 72 | 126 | 13,144 | 104 | 1,25,458 | 87 | 1,16,792 | 80 | . . . | 8,661 |
| 20th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | . . | . . . . | . | 67 | 4,841 | 72 | . . . | . . | 61,935 | 80 | 61,935 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Assam | 70 | 4,129 | 59 | 78 | 3,918 | 50 | 43,866 | 64 | 53,366 | 59 | 9,480 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 41 | 1,383 | 34 | 214 | 13,011 | 61 | 25,689 | 54 | 1,45,917 | 59 | 1,20,278 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 73 | 1,533 | 21 | 303 | 21,110 | 70 | (*d*)22,331 | 27 | 3,24,763 | 92 | 3,02,432 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Tarakessur | . . | . . . . | . | 22 | 4,160 | 189 | . . . | . . | 62,244 | 244 | 62,244 | . . . |
| | TOTAL | 310 | 16,158 | 52 | 810 | 60,184 | 74 | 2,17,309 | 63 | 7,65,017 | 82 | 5,47,708 | . . . |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th June 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 33,772 | 175 | 193 | 24,200 | 125 | 4,47,366 | 197 | 3,24,727 | 146 | . . . | 1,22,639 |
| 20th ditto | Jodhpur | 19 | 966 | 51 | 64 | 3,150 | 49 | 12,846 | 57 | 36,393 | 49 | 23,547 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 20,437 | 169 | 121 | 16,295 | 134 | 2,58,204 | 182 | 2,87,373 | 205 | 29,169 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Mysore | 87 | 5,643 | 65 | 140 | 8,012 | 57 | 73,874 | 72 | 87,990 | 54 | 14,116 | . . . |
| 20th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | . . | . . . . | . | 16 | 652 | 41 | . . . | . . | 10,253 | 55 | 10,253 | . . . |
| | TOTAL | 420 | 60,818 | 145 | 534 | 52,309 | 98 | 7,92,290 | 161 | 7,46,736 | 121 | . . . | 45,554 |

*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 13th June 1885.

(*d*) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 21st June 1884.

SIMLA,
*The 11th July 1885.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.*

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal. | | | Bombay. | | | Sindh. | | | Madras. | | | British Burma. | | | Total British India. | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 . | 2,46 | 16,87 | 5,35 | 2,37 | 7,46 | 1,11 | 27 | 24 | 32 | 94 | 2,99 | 3,89 | 35 | 1,11 | 6,69 | 6,39 | 28,67 | 35,06 | 17,36 | 52,42 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 . | 3,19 | 15,58 | 5,68 | 1,52 | 10,34 | 1,09 | 26 | 22 | 79 | 1,03 | 3,37 | 3,16 | 91 | 1,27 | 11,85 | 6,91 | 30,78 | 37,69 | 22,57 | 60,26 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 . | 2,24 | 15,12 | 3,85 | 1,69 | 8,65 | 1,12 | 30 | 15 | 29 | 1,05 | 3,42 | 3,86 | 90 | 1,19 | 11,04 | 6,18 | 28,53 | 34,71 | 20,16 | 54,87 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 . | 3,06 | 16,42 | 3,38 | 1,70 | 8,74 | 1,01 | 30 | 11 | 26 | 91 | 3,70 | 3,21 | 1,11 | 1,79 | 8,09 | 7,08 | 30,76 | 37,84 | 15,95 | 53,79 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 . | 3,08 | 19,81 | 4,36 | 1,88 | 10,38 | 2,88 | 28 | *28 | 66 | 1,13 | 3,60 | 3,92 | 1,10 | 1,08 | 14,60 | 7,47 | 35,15 | 42,62 | 26,42 | 69,04 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 . | 3,38 | 15,70 | 2,66 | 2,08 | 9,12 | 44 | 34 | 14 | 7 | 1,47 | 3,30 | 2,26 | 1,30 | 1,40 | 9,92 | 8,57 | 29,66 | 38,23 | 15,35 | 53,58 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 . | 3,80 | 19,07 | 3,06 | 2,61 | 10,90 | 47 | 55 | 22 | 13 | 1,35 | 1,85 | 48 | 1,38 | 1,66 | 8,49 | 9,69 | 33,60 | 43,29 | 12,63 | 55,92 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 . | 3,39 | 16,13 | 3,24 | 2,27 | 10,62 | 58 | 48 | 11 | 9 | 1,51 | 2,60 | 1,14 | 2,12 | 1,84 | 9,96 | 9,77 | 31,30 | 41,07 | 15,01 | 56,08 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 . | 2,89 | 15,23 | 1,93 | 2,40 | 8,32 | 63 | 71 | 21 | 7 | 1,30 | 1,91 | 1,30 | 1,84 | 1,46 | 12,40 | 9,14 | 27,13 | 36,27 | 16,33 | 52,60 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 . | 3,33 | 12,99 | 1,85 | 2,29 | 10,75 | 53 | 1,21 | 25 | 8 | 1,54 | 2,49 | 2,44 | 1,32 | 1,87 | 12,64 | 9,56 | 28,35 | 37,91 | 17,54 | 55,45 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 . | 3,59 | 13,46 | 3,15 | 2,85 | 10,85 | 58 | 1,14 | 36 | 11 | 1,61 | 2,51 | 2,14 | 1,90 | 1,91 | 13,82 | 10,72 | 29,09 | 39,81 | 19,80 | 59,61 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 . | 3,85 | 1 | 3,42 | 3,02 | —68* | 50 | 92 | 2 | 18 | 1,12 | ... | 1,11 | 2,32 | 1 | 18,99 | 11,53 | —64* | 10,89 | 24,20 | 35,09 | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 . | 3,63 | 2 | 4,81 | 2,82 | 15 | 34 | 97 | 1 | 16 | 1,14 | 1 | 1,55 | 2,25 | 5 | 15,64 | 10,94 | 24 | 11,18 | 22,50 | 33,68 | 1883-84. |
| 1884-85 . | 3,08 | 10 | 2,51 | 2,75 | 13 | 54 | 1,17 | 2 | 15 | 1,22 | 3 | 1,93 | 2,14 | 3 | 10,89 | 10,36 | 31 | 10,67 | 16,02 | 26,69 | 1884-85. |
| 1885-86 . | 3,47 | 3 | 3,08 | 3,00 | 14 | 27 | 1,08 | 1 | 24 | 1,24 | 2 | 64 | 1,63 | ... | 14,14 | 10,42 | 20 | 10,62 | 18,37 | 28,99 | 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, 16th July 1885.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### EDUCATION OF THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN BRITISH INDIA AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE GENERALLY.

No. $\frac{7}{215-25}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), —dated Simla, the 15th July 1885.*

Read again the following papers on the subject of the encouragement of Muhammadan education in British India:—

Education Proceedings, 19th August 1871, Nos. 2 to 8.
Ditto ditto, 27th January 1872, No. 13.
Ditto ditto, June 1873, Nos. 74 to 111.
Ditto ditto, July 1873, No. 59.
Ditto ditto, September 1873, Nos. 2 and 3.
Ditto ditto, January 1874, No. 4.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 104, dated the 17th February 1882, forwarding a memorial from the National Muhammadan Association, dated the 6th February 1882, on the position and claims of the Muhammadan community in British India.

Home Department Circular letter Nos. 4—181-190, dated the 8th March 1882, to Local Governments and Administrations, calling for a full and careful report on the allegations and prayers contained in the memorial.

Read replies to the above circular letter—

From Government of Madras, No. 574, dated the 28th June 1882.
From Government of Bombay, No. 1758, dated the 6th October 1882.
From Government of Bengal, No. 481T.G., dated the 14th October 1882.
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1401, dated the 16th April 1883.
From Government of the Punjab, No. 916, dated the 19th April 1883.
From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3438—186, dated the 4th September 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 531—144N., dated the 16th May 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5401, dated the 21st October 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 332—19, dated 28th May 1882.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 427, dated the 14th November 1882.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of raising the Calcutta Madrissa to the status of a second grade college:—

Education Proceedings, September 1883, Nos. 12 to 20.
Ditto ditto, December 1883, Nos. 25 to 27.

Read also—

Paragraphs 555 to 581 of the Report of the Education Commission on the education of Muhammadans viewed as one of the "classes requiring special treatment," and the remarks of Local Governments and Administrations on that portion of the Commission's report.

### RESOLUTION.

In February 1882 a memorial was addressed to His Excellency the late Viceroy by the National Muhammadan Association calling attention to the present decayed position of Muhammadans in India, to the causes which had, in the opinion of the memorialists, led to this decadence, and to the circumstances which, in their belief, tend to perpetuate that condition. The memorial was fully reported upon by the Local Governments and was also discussed

by the Education Commission. His Excellency the late Viceroy was unable to deal with the question before his departure from India, but left on record an expression of his hope that it would receive full consideration at the hands of his successor. The present Viceroy feels a special interest in the well-being and advancement of the Muhammadan subjects of the Crown in India; and after his landing at Bombay took an early opportunity of assuring the leading members of the Muhammadan community of Western India that he would not fail to enquire into the representations submitted by them with reference to the position and prospects of their co-religionists. His Excellency in Council has now carefully considered the memorial above referred to, together with the correspondence and reports quoted in the preamble, and numerous pamphlets and papers of various descriptions kindly furnished by persons interested in the subject of Muhammadan education.

2. From the statements of the memorialists and the whole course of previous discussions, it is clear that the chief drawback in the way of the advancement of the Muhammadan community in times past has been their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the State system of education. From the time of Warren Hastings to the present, this has been a matter of regret to the Government. The failure of the Muhammadans in certain provinces to compete on equal terms with Hindus for State employment has frequently been noticed; and repeated efforts have been made to investigate the causes of this failure and to remove these, so far as the action of Government could deal with them at all. To go no further back than 1871, on the 7th August of that year, the Government of India issued a Resolution upon the condition of the Muhammadan population in the matter of education, in which, after regretting that so large and important a class should anywhere stand aloof from active co-operation with the educational system, and lose the advantages, both material and social, which the other subjects of the Empire enjoy, His Excellency the Earl of Mayo in Council directed that further and more systematic encouragement and recognition should be given to the classical and vernacular languages of the Muhammadans in all Government schools and colleges; that in avowedly English schools established in Muhammadan districts, the appointment of qualified Muhammadan English teachers should be encouraged; that assistance should be given to Muhammadans by grants-in-aid to enable them to open schools of their own; and that greater encouragement should be given to the creation of a vernacular literature for the Muhammadans. The Resolution concluded:—

His Excellency in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to this subject, and directs that this Resolution be communicated to them and to the three Universities in India, with a view of eliciting their opinions whether, without infringing the fundamental principles of our educational system, some general measures in regard to Muhammadan education might not be adopted, and whether more encouragement might not be given in the University course to Arabic and Persian literature.

3. This Resolution was duly communicated to the Secretary of State, who concurred generally in the policy therein indicated, on the understanding, however, that as regards the encouragement of the languages of Muhammadans in the schools of the country, the Government of India did not contemplate any change in the subjects taught, but only in the mode of instruction.

4. The reports received from the Local Governments and Administrations in reply to this Resolution were reviewed by the Government of India in a Resolution dated 13th June 1873. From these reports His Excellency the Earl of Northbrook in Council inferred that generally wherever the ordinary vernacular of the country was read and written in the Hindustani or Urdu character, there the Muhammadans occupied their proper position in the primary and secondary schools founded or aided by the State. In all provinces where this was the case, the indigenous Muhammadan schools were numerous, and up to a certain point in a thriving condition. They were encouraged and assisted by the Government officers; the grants-in-aid were offered on conditions on the whole fairly suitable for Muhammadan requirements; and the course of primary education was so shaped as to favour the Muhammadan at least equally with the Hindu. On the other hand, in provinces where the Muhammadans were scattered and not numerous, where they mostly spoke a different language from that of the majority of the population, or where their teaching was in a different tongue and according to entirely separate traditions, there the special arrangements requisite to meet these circumstances had not always been organised, and the claims of the Mussalman community had been often almost inevitably disregarded. Where the Muhammadan used a form of the country dialect, he attended with others the primary Government schools for the rudiments of education; but where his mother-tongue was different in speech and in written character, he was naturally precluded from availing himself of this teaching. The peculiar obstacles which kept him apart from the ordinary school system naturally grew stronger as he emerged beyond those elements which are common to all teaching. The difficulties which had arisen from these causes had nowhere been satisfactorily surmounted. The Government expenditure on education being necessarily limited, and insufficient for the support of two separate classes of schools, the money available was naturally bestowed too exclusively upon those classes that not only formed the more numerous section of the people, but were both homogeneous for educational purposes and more eager to make use of the grant. It was however in the colleges, higher schools, and universities that the absence or backwardness of Muhammadans was most conspicuous. The reports all agreed that the existing system had not attracted them to the higher ranges of the educational course, or induced them to persevere up to the point at which studies impress real culture and fit young men for success in the services and open professions. The Resolution went on to observe:—



How far this state of things can be attributed to the want of a connected scheme of courses of instruction suitable for Muhammadans, leading up through the lower to the higher standards, and how far to the general disinclination of Muhammadans to exchange their earlier modes of study for others more consonant with modern habits of thought, is a question which need not here be closely examined. It may be conjectured that, at the present epoch, Muhammadans are discovering that the ancient paths are unprofitable to stand upon, while their traditions and natural predilections still hold them back from setting out energetically upon newly opened roads. For while it is confessed that Muhammadans nowhere appear in satisfactory strength upon the lists of our higher schools, colleges, or universities, on the other hand those institutions which have purposely preserved the ancient exclusively Muhammadan type, and which have been restricted to instruction in the languages and sciences which belong peculiarly to Muhammadanism, have also been found to be falling gradually but steadily, into neglect. We may perhaps assume, therefore, that the Muhammadans are not so much averse to the subjects which the English Government has decided to teach, as to the modes or machinery through which teaching is offered. And if it thus appear that to the traditions and reasonable hesitation which keep aloof our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are added certain obstacles which our system itself interposes—either by using a language that is unfamiliar or machinery that is uncongenial—it is plain that many of the drawbacks to the universality of our educational system are susceptible of removal.

His Excellency in Council, therefore, perceives with gratification from the reports now before him that judicious endeavours are being made to diminish, so far as they can be remedied, these inequalities in the distribution of State aid, and to place the Muhammadans, wherever this may be possible, upon a more even footing with the general community throughout the whole course of our public instruction.

5. The Resolution then proceeded to notice in general terms the measures adopted in the several provinces to give effect to the views of the Supreme Government. Particulars of these will be given below when reviewing their effects and results in each province up to date.

The Governor General in Council assumed that in all provinces where Muhammadans were few, and often exposed to all the disadvantages which affect a religious minority without wealth or superior influence, it would be the special care of Government to satisfy themselves that these endeavours to encourage the education of Muhammadans would be persistently maintained. It was recognised as the paramount duty of an Imperial department thus to fill up the gaps in the ranks of elementary education, and to range the various divisions of the vast population in one advancing line of even progress.

6. The Resolution thus described the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State:—

As to the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State, His Excellency in Council need say little here, for they appear to be understood

by all Administrations, and with general consent accepted by the people,—by none more openly than by the leading Muhammadans of India. The State has only to apply its educational apparatus and aid, so as they may best adjust themselves to existing languages and habits of thought among all classes of the people, without diverging from its set mark and final purpose—the better diffusion and advancement of real knowledge in India. His Excellency in Council is anxious that the attainment of this object shall in no class of the population be hindered by differences of language or of custom; and with this view the Government of India is very willing that the entire body of Muhammadan (as of Hindu) classic literature shall be admitted and take rank among the higher subjects of secular study; and that the languages shall form an important part of the examinations for University degrees. In short, His Excellency in Council is prepared to listen favourably to any well-considered proposal for modifying or extending in these directions the existing educational system. One measure to which the Resolution of 1871 particularly adverted was the development of a vernacular literature for Muhammadans. His Excellency in Council would be slow to believe that such a literature still needed creation. To this suggestion Local Governments attach differing degrees of importance or practicability; and, on the whole, His Excellency in Council sees reason to believe that we must be cautious in attempting to proceed in this direction much beyond the point we have reached already. It is most desirable to frame a series of high class text-books, to encourage the printing and publication of valuable Muhammadan works, and to offer prizes either for good translations of foreign works or for original studies. But in regard to the patronage of what may be properly called literature, the exercise of it must necessarily be restricted by the pressing demands of general education upon our finance, and by the difficulty of making a fair selection, or of distributing any money available with due discrimination and indubitable advantage.

The Resolution concluded as follows:—

His Excellency in Council has now reviewed rapidly the general measures which have been taken, or are being taken, for the encouragement of education among Muhammadans. The papers before him, received from all parts of British India, show that the Earl of Mayo's Resolution has succeeded in its main purpose of drawing the attention of all Administrations to needs and obligations which before had perhaps not everywhere been adequately realised. These needs and obligations may now be intrusted with confidence to the care of Local Governments. The Supreme Government has satisfied itself that the principles upon which Muhammadan education should be supported or subsidised are clearly understood; while the conditions and rate of progress in this as in all branches of public instruction, the range of its operations, and all other practical details, depend chiefly in each province upon local circumstances, administrative skill, and financial resources.

7. About this time a separate correspondence was being carried on with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the management of the Calcutta Madrissa, established by Warren Hastings in 1780, and with reference to the status and condition of the Madrissa and College at Hooghly supported out of an endowment bequeathed in 1806 by Mahommed Mohsin in trust for "pious uses." In connection with these Mohsin funds, not only had large accumulations to the credit of the trust been permitted to accrue, but the funds had been in part appropriated to the benefit of a wholly different class from that for which the endowment was destined. The Government of India accordingly desired that the whole subject of the application of the funds in promotion of Muhammadan education should be fully reconsidered and plans matured for their disbursement more in consonance with the intentions of Mahommed Mohsin. The Government of Bengal, in its letter dated the 17th August 1872, in submitting to the Government of India the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the general measures to be taken for the promotion of Muhammadan education in Bengal, put forward certain suggestions as to the utilisation of these funds. It proposed to reform the Calcutta and the Hooghly Madrissas, and to take upon itself the cost of the non-Mussalman side of the Hooghly College, hitherto entirely supported from the Mohsin funds, but at the same time to accept from the funds a fair contribution for the Madrissa attached to the College and for special benefits to Muhammadan students studying in the College. As, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir George Campbell), it would be difficult to justify the devotion of provincial funds to special Muhammadan education in the province generally, while the Mohsin endowment supplied a legitimate means of effecting the purpose in view, the Government of Bengal further expressed its intention to devote the money thus saved from the Hooghly College to aid and extend Muhammadan education elsewhere. Proposals for the establishment of new madrissas at Dacca and other local centres in Eastern and Northern Bengal were then explained in detail; but as the Mohsin funds would not be adequate to enable the Government to equip efficiently these new madrissas, the Lieutenant-Governor trusted



that the Government of India would contribute to make up the difference. The main questions left for the decision of the Government of India were (1) whether the Government of India approved of the proposed distribution of the Mohsin Funds and of the establishment of madrissas; and (2) whether the Government of India would give some special aid towards the establishment of madrissas in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

8. In reply the Government of India, on 13th June 1873, wrote to the Government of Bengal as follows:—

> The general principles upon which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see these* institutions administered and directed for the better promotion of high Muhammadan education appear to the Government of India to be sound, and the obstacles to working upon them are not practically insurmountable. * * * It is agreed, by common consent, that the intention of the British Government in supporting these institutions is to give to Muhammadans their full share of high-class intellectual training and of sound knowledge useful to them in life, combined but not clashing with that Oriental erudition which belongs to their race and country. And it is also agreed that, in shaping our methods towards these ends, we are bound to avoid, so far as may be possible, any unwelcome abandonment of the old ways of Muhammadan study, or any slight upon the classic learning of Muhammadan Asia. On the contrary, the importance to Muhammadans of such studies is admitted, and their intrinsic value as instruments of literary training in this country is not under-rated.
>
> But the point of difficulty is also recognised by all to whom the subject is familiar. It lies in the problem of framing for Muhammadans a course of secular education, which is the only kind that can be given in Government institutions, upon the study of a literature which on so many sides of it is intimately connected with their religion and doctrinal tenets.
>
> His Excellency in Council, nevertheless, believes that the problem thus presented is capable of solution; that a course of study can be laid down which shall maintain and encourage the cultivation of Arabic and Persian, of the history, literature, and philosophy which those languages convey, of their logical system, and of such parts of Muhammadan law as deal with purely temporal interests, without compromising the Government to the support of any peculiar school of religious teaching.
>
> His Excellency in Council is willing to sanction the preliminaries of any plan for reconstituting the two madrissas, which may fall within the limits of these principles.

* Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas.

After referring with approval to the details of the proposals regarding the reorganisation of the madrissas, the Government of India continued with reference to the Hooghly Institution:—

> The Lieutenant-Governor's proposition is to withdraw the greater part of the Mohsin Funds from the Hooghly College, which has no particular local claim, and to use the money for encouraging Muhammadan education elsewhere, apportioning it according to need. So much of the present cost of the Hooghly College as would be left unprovided for by this subtraction of the endowment funds might, His Honour suggests, be then defrayed by the State.
>
> His Excellency in Council approves the outlines of this proposal, and considers that some such arrangement would be consistent with the purposes of the Mohsin Endowment, and generally advantageous to Muhammadan education. But, with regard to the employment of Mohsin Funds thus to be set free, His Excellency remarks that there are such valid objections to any separate system of denominational schools or colleges that the Government of India prefers not to move further in that direction, although there is no intention of disturbing what may already exist. His Excellency in Council thinks that the memorandum of Mr. Bernard, and the Lieutenant-Governor's observations upon it, suggest the alternative of strengthening certain selected Government institutions on their Muhammadan side, instead of setting up new ones. For instance, the high schools or colleges at Chittagong and Dacca, in the midst of a great Muhammadan population, might be thus reinforced both in the way of teaching Arabic and Persian more thoroughly, and of generally cheapening education to Muhammadans by scholarships and the like. Or a portion of the Mohsin Funds might go toward increasing the public grants-in-aid of Muhammadan schools and colleges.

The details of any scheme which might be worked out upon this design were left in the hands of the Bengal Government. As to the request for Imperial aid, the Government of India consented, chiefly in view of Sir George Campbell's scheme for encouraging Muhammadan education, to increase the regular provincial assignment by an annual additional grant of Rs. 50,000.

9. On the 29th July 1873 the Government of Bengal forwarded for the information of the Government of India a copy of a Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor explaining the measures which Sir George Campbell had adopted consequent on the instructions of the Government of India set forth

above and the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000. The measures proposed included a liberal scheme of scholarships for Muhammadan youths attending colleges and zillah schools, especially for those lads who should elect to pursue the ordinary English course of study and to read physical science.

Despatch from Home Department, No. 5, dated the 30th June 1873.
Despatch from Financial Department, No. 295, dated the 21st July 1873.
Despatch from Home Department, No. 6, dated the 1st September 1873.

10. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in the despatches marginally noted, and His Lordship on 13th November 1873 replied as follows :—

I fully concur in the views stated in the elaborate Resolution recorded by Your Excellency in Council, under date of June the 30th, and observe with much gratification that throughout India efforts are being made with great judgment and earnestness to induce the Muhammadans to partake of the many benefits of our educational system.

I approve of the proceedings of Your Excellency in Council in relation to Muhammadan education in Bengal.

Your Lordship in Council is fully aware of the many and peculiar difficulties which surround the subject, and has issued some very judicious and discriminating instructions to the Government of Bengal. I approve of the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000 which you have granted to that Government.

With your despatch of the 1st of September you have transmitted to me a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal explanatory of the measures which he has adopted consequent on your instructions and the additional assignment. The arrangements of the Lieutenant-Governor indicate a very careful disposition of the means placed at his disposal, and an intelligent appreciation of the great importance of the whole subject.

I cannot conclude without an expression of my cordial satisfaction with the careful and complete manner in which Your Excellency has dealt with a question, surrounded with so many difficulties, and so intimately connected with the best interests of a very large and influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

**11. The effect of the measures adopted by the various Local Governments in consequence of the Resolution of Earl Mayo's Government in 1871 is very fully discussed in the Report of the Education Commission, with reference** to the statistics of the year 1881-82. The facts for each of the principal provinces may be summarised as follows :—

(A) In *Madras*, on receipt of the Orders of the Government of India, the Local Government, notwithstanding a certain amount of opposition on the part of the Educational authorities, directed the establishment of elementary Muhammadan schools, and corresponding classes in other schools, at the principal centres of Muhammadan population. In these classes and schools instruction was to be given in Urdu. Arrangements were initiated for training Muhammadan teachers ; and Persian was to be taught in any high school where there was a sufficient demand for this. By the University special recognition was accorded to Arabic and Persian. Of the result of these measures, the Commission observe :—

The special schools maintained by Government were 11 in number, 7 of them being Anglo-vernacular middle schools, and 4 Anglo-vernacular primary schools. Nine schools, Anglo-vernacular, or vernacular, were maintained by municipalities, and of aided schools with a special provision for Mussalman pupils there were 4 Anglo-vernacular and 210 vernacular. Other inducements had also been held out to Mussalman students. They were admitted in all schools upon payment of half the usual fees ; seven scholarships were specially reserved for Mussalman candidates at the University examinations ; a special Deputy Inspector of Mussalman schools had been appointed ; an elementary normal school had been established at Madras ; and the University of Madras still continued to allot to the Arabic and Persian languages at its examinations a maximum of marks considerably larger than that carried by vernacular languages. The combined results of these measures were eminently satisfactory. In place of the 5,581 Mussalmans at school in 1870-71, the returns for 1880-81 give 22,075, or 6·7 per cent. of the total number under instruction ; while the percentage of Mussalmans to the total population of the Presidency is only 6 per cent. The proportion of boys at school to those of a school-going age is for Muhammadans 15·1, for Hindus 13·7. But it is not in numbers only that progress has been made. Taking the results of the middle school examinations, we find that the percentage of passed candidates to those examined was, for Brahmins 44, for Hindus not Brahmins 35, for Muhammadans 41. In the lower University examinations, taking only the percentage of successful candidates to those examined, the results for 1880-81 are equally satisfactory. * * * But of college education, beyond the first examination in Arts, Muhammadans, speaking generally, do not avail themselves at all, though there is no reason to suppose that the general system of education beyond that standard is not as well suited to the Muhammadans as that below it.

To the foregoing account it may be added that under orders issued in 1882 the Government of Madras, with the object of encouraging Muhammadans to enter the Medical Service, has reserved for that community a certain number of stipendiary appointments in the medical apprentice grade.

(B) In *Bombay*, excluding Sind, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 7·1 in 1871, while 8·7 per cent. of the scholars in the Presidency were of that religion. Sind was no doubt in a very backward state, the feeling of the population there being strongly against the study of English. Out of a population of 1,354,781, only 10,115 were in schools known to the Department, and of that number only 31·8 per cent. were Mussalmans, though the proportion of Mussalmans to the rest of the population was as 4 to 1. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the indifference of the Muhammadans was not, however, so much to education generally as to education in the higher branches. They came freely to the lower schools, but failed to prosecute their studies to the higher standards. The Director (Mr. Peile), in considering the suggestions of the Government of India, pointed out that poverty alone would not account for this neglect of high education, for beggar Brahmins abounded in the high schools. He attributed it to poverty and depressed social status combined; but there was probably also in the course of study itself something discouraging to Muhammadan youths. The special measures adopted on Mr. Peile's suggestion were, therefore, designed to stimulate the progress both of higher and lower education. The University placed Persian on the list of languages that might be taken up for a degree, and a Professor of Arabic and Persian was appointed to the Elphinstone College. In the Vernacular Training College special provision was made for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian instruction in all classes of schools received particular attention. Later on the number of special Mussalman schools was increased and Mussalman Deputy Inspectors appointed to inspect them. Of the effect of these steps, the Commission write :—

> In 1871-72 the number of Mussalmans at school, according to Mr. Peile's estimate, was 15,577, or about 8·7 per cent. of the total number at school; in 1881-82 the number had risen to 41,548, or 11·7 per cent. of the total number at school. There were also in the latter year 22,284 Muhammadan children in indigenous schools, which would raise the percentage to 14·7.

The Bombay Provincial Report, drawn up for the Commission, gives an account of the good work which is now being done in this direction by the Anjuman-i-Islam, a private institution started by the Muhammadan community. It states :—

> The most promising feature in connection with the progress of Mussalman education during the past decade (1871—1881) has been the formation and recognition of a society known as the Anjuman-i-Islam, which, it is hoped, will in time establish a network of secular schools in Bombay. This society is so important that it was felt advisable to make special rules for its assistance. At present it receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 500 a month from Government. By the end of the year 1880-81 the society's first school was fairly started. Its Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani Departments, together with a large class of children reading the Kuran, contained in all 102 pupils. Since then the operations of the society have been extended.

(C) In *Bengal* there can be little doubt that the condition of the Muhammadan population is more depressed than elsewhere; and it is on the state of things in that province that the memorial now before Government bases most of its statements. At the same time it must be admitted that there is here perhaps less reason than elsewhere for making large separate provision for the Muhammadan element of the population, the vast majority of the Mussalmans being cultivators speaking the Bengali vernacular of their Hindu neighbours. On receipt however of the orders of the Government of India, the Local Government arranged for teaching Urdu and Arabic or Persian up to the Entrance standard in all zillah schools; and wherever there was a sufficient demand, a special class was formed to study Arabic and Persian after the Mussalman fashion. The Persian language was added by the University to the subjects for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations; and in the Grant-in-aid Code specially liberal terms were offered to schools managed by Muhammadans. The reforms introduced in the management of the Calcutta Madrissa and Mohsin Endowments

have been noticed above. New madrissas were opened at Dacca, Rajshahye and Chittagong, each under an Arabic scholar of repute assisted by competent moulvies. In each the full course of the Calcutta Madrissa was to be taught, and English was to be added if desired by the pupils. Scholarships for Muhammadans tenable in madrissas or in English colleges and schools were founded, and Rs. 18,000 were allotted to paying two-thirds of the fees of Muhammadan pupils in Government colleges and schools outside Calcutta, and to the payment of moulvies in those schools. The muktabs or mosque schools were soon after brought into relationship to the indigenous primary school system without interfering with their religious side. Many hundreds of muktabs are now aided in this way. These efforts have to some extent been successful, and the Mussalmans are not merely coming more freely to the vernacular schools, but taking a more prominent place in the returns of higher education. Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 32 per cent. of the population of the province. The proportion of Mussalman boys to the total school attendance, which in 1871-72 was only 14 per cent., had increased in 1880-81 to nearly 24 per cent. In primary vernacular boys' schools the proportion was in the latter year 24·6 per cent.; in middle schools, English and vernacular, over 13 per cent.; in high schools, under 9 per cent.; while in English colleges it was only 3·8 per cent. as against 4·04 per cent. in 1871. The rapid fall in the proportion of Mussalman students in schools of the higher classes, and the reduction in the proportion in colleges below the figure of 1871, is not satisfactory. The opinion of the Education Commission is however favourable to ultimate progress:—

> Owing to the ready way in which Mussalmans have accepted the primary system of instruction, there is a very satisfactory increase in the total number of pupils of that race, which has risen from 28,148 in 1871 to 262,108 (including students in technical schools and colleges) in 1882; the proportion of Mussalmans being now 23·8 per cent. against 14·4 in 1871. In each of the Madrissas of Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong the full Arabic course of the Calcutta Madrissa is taught, and in each also instruction in English is given to all pupils who wish it. In the Dacca Madrissa the course in English is carried up to the Entrance Standard. Of 1,089 pupils in the six madrissas, as many as 322 learn English. The privilege of reading at one-third of the ordinary fees has also, by recent orders of the Government of Bengal, been extended to Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta, whether Government or other. In the case of non-Government colleges, aided and unaided, the amount of the remissions is paid from the Provincial Revenues.

Recently a still further concession to the demands of the Muhammadan community has been made; and in order to provide larger facilities of instruction in English, the Calcutta Madrissa has been raised to the position of a college. Notwithstanding this alteration in the status of the institution, the privilege has been continued, whereby Muhammadan students attending the college have two-thirds of their fees paid out of the Mohsin Endowment. On the other hand, the Rajshahye Madrissa, which was neither very successful nor much wanted, has, with the concurrence of the leading Muhammadans, been closed, the funds being diverted to the Calcutta institution.

The National Muhammadan Association is, as the Government of Bengal remarks, mistaken in supposing that the Mohsin Fund is now diverted to other than Muhammadan objects, or that its receipts are allowed to accumulate unutilised.

(D) *North-Western Provinces.*—Here the Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 13½ per cent. of the total population, while the total number in school was 17·8 of the scholars. The course of study was such as to afford every encouragement to Muhammadan pupils. In 1881 the percentage of Mussalmans to the total number of students under instruction was 14½ per cent. In English colleges they constituted a proportion of 13 per cent., and in English high and middle schools of 20 per cent. The figures therefore show a slight falling off, which it is hoped may soon be recovered. There is much at the present time which is encouraging in the state of feeling on this subject among the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the province. They have under the enlightened guidance of Syud Ahmed, C.S.I., made great efforts to provide for their countrymen facilities for the prosecution of the higher education. These efforts have resulted in the founding of the Aligarh College. It was originally intended to confine this college to Mussalman youths alone, but it has since been opened to Hindus. The Government of India entirely concurs with the Education Commission in the praise which they accord to this undertaking:—



> The Aligarh Society has set an example which, if followed to any large extent, will solve the problem of national education; and it is difficult to speak in words of too high praise of those whose labours have been so strenuous, or to overrate the value of the ally which the State has gained in the cause of education and advancement.

(E) *Oudh.*—The population of Oudh contains 10 per cent. of Muhammadans. The proportion of Mussalmans to the total number attending Government and aided schools in 1871-72 was 24·8 per cent. In 1881-82 the proportion had fallen to short of 23 per cent. The falling off has unfortunately been in the higher grades of schools. But on the whole there is no reason to believe that Muhammadan education is neglected in Oudh, or that the Mussalman community there is indifferent to the advantages held out to its members. With the general revival of educational effort in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh which may be expected to follow on the report of the Education Commission, the position of this special class will also, it may be hoped, improve.

(F) *Punjab.*—Muhammadans form over 51 per cent. of the population of the Punjab. In 1871-72, 35 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction were Mussalmans. The Local Government saw no reason to adopt any special measures for the promotion of Muhammadan education in consequence of the Resolution of 1871. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that in 1881 at the end of the decade the percentage of Mussalman pupils at school had risen to over 38 per cent., and that the increase had been in the higher rather than in the lower class of schools.

(G) *Central Provinces.*—The Muhammadans here form only 2·5 per cent. of the population, but are found to be fully alive to the importance of education, their attendance in the higher schools being especially good. Arabic and Persian classes are opened in all zillah schools, where the demand warrants this.

**12. From the foregoing paragraphs it is evident that a considerable improvement has taken place within the past 10 or 15 years in the relations of the Muhammadan community to the educational system of the country, and that many of the drawbacks of which complaints might justly have been made in 1870 have now been removed. The Education Commission have however formulated specific proposals for the further encouragement of Muhammadan education. In proposing these, the Commission remark as follows on the general subject:—**

> Apart from the social and historical conditions of the Muhammadan community in India, there are causes of a strictly educational character which heavily weight it in the race of life. The teaching of the mosque must precede the lessons of the school. The one object of a young Hindu is to obtain an education which will fit him for an official or a professional career. But before the young Muhammadan is allowed to turn his thoughts to secular instruction, he must commonly pass some years in going through a course of sacred learning. The Muhammadan boy, therefore, enters school later than the Hindu. In the second place, he very often leaves school at an earlier age. The Muhammadan parent belonging to the better classes is usually poorer than the Hindu parent in a corresponding social position. He cannot afford to give his son so complete an education. In the third place, irrespectively of his worldly means, the Muhammadan parent often chooses for his son while at school an education which will secure for him an honoured place among the learned of his own community, rather than one which will command a success in the modern professions or in official life. The years which the young Hindu gives to English and Mathematics in a public school, the young Muhammadan devotes in a madrissa to Arabic and the law and theology of Islam. When such an education is completed, it is to the vocation of a man of learning, rather than to the more profitable professions, that the thoughts of a promising Muhammadan youth naturally turn. The above are the three principal causes of an educational character which retard the prosperity of the Mussalmans. It would be beyond the province of a strictly Educational Report to attempt generalisations based upon the social or historical conditions which affect the Muhammadan community in India.
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> The recommendations we proceed to make have been framed, we believe, not merely with a regard to justice, but with a leaning towards generosity. They are based not more upon the suggestions contained in the Provincial Reports than upon the evidence of witnesses and the representations of public bodies. They deal, we think, with every form of complaint that is grounded in fact, and they contemplate the various circumstances of various localities.

Few of them, indeed, are of general application; many of them, we trust, will before long be rendered obsolete. Special encouragement to any class is in itself an evil; and it will be a sore reproach to the Mussalmans if the pride they have shown in other matters does not stir them up to a course of honourable activity; to a determination that whatever their backwardness in the past, they will not suffer themselves to be outstripped in the future; to a conviction that self-help and self-sacrifice are at once nobler principles of conduct and surer paths to worldly success than sectarian reserve or the hope of exceptional indulgence.

It is only by frankly placing themselves in line with the Hindus, and taking full advantage of the Government system of high and especially of English education, that the Muhammadans can hope fairly to hold their own in respect of the better description of State appointments. This is clearly seen by the memorialists themselves, and the reports of Local Governments show that in most provinces a real advance has been made in this respect. The recommendations of the Commission are, as they themselves point out, not of universal application, and none of them need be taken to imply a leaning towards the maintenance of a distinctly Oriental training throughout the curriculum for Muhammadan pupils. The object of the Commission is to attract Muhammadan scholars by giving adequate prominence to those subjects to which their parents attach importance, and to hold out special inducements to a backward class; but in applying the recommendations, due regard is everywhere to be paid to local circumstances, and care must be taken to avoid unnecessary widening of the line between Muhammadan and other classes of the community.

The recommendations are as follow:—

(1) that the special encouragement of Muhammadan education be regarded as a legitimate charge on Local, on Municipal, and on Provincial Funds;

(2) that indigenous Muhammadan schools be liberally encouraged to add purely secular subjects to their course of instruction;

(3) that special standards for Muhammadan primary schools be prescribed;

(4) that Hindustani be the principal medium for imparting instruction to Muhammadans in primary and middle schools, except in localities where the Muhammadan community desire that some other language be adopted;

(5) that the official vernacular, in places where it is not Hindustani, be added as a voluntary subject to the curriculum of primary and middle schools for Muhammadans maintained from public funds, and that arithmetic and accounts be taught through the medium of that vernacular;

(6) that in localities where Muhammadans form a fair proportion of the population, provision be made in middle and high schools maintained from public funds for imparting instruction in the Hindustani and Persian languages;

(7) that higher English education for Muhammadans, being the kind of education in which that community needs special help, be liberally encouraged;

(8) that where necessary a graduated system of special scholarships for Muhammadans be established; to be awarded (*a*) in primary schools, and tenable in middle schools; (*b*) in middle schools, and tenable in high schools; (*c*) on the results of the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations, and tenable in colleges;

(9) that in all classes of schools maintained from public funds a certain proportion of free studentships be expressly reserved for Muhammadan students;

(10) that in places where educational endowments for the benefit of Muhammadans exist, and are under the management of Government, the funds arising from such endowments be devoted to the advancement of education among Muhammadans exclusively;



(11) that where Muhammadan endowments exist, and are under the management of private individuals or bodies, inducements by liberal grants-in-aid be offered to them to establish English-teaching schools or colleges on the grant-in-aid system;

(12) that, where necessary, normal schools or classes for the training of Muhammadan teachers be established;

(13) that, wherever instruction is given in Muhammadan schools through the medium of Hindustani, endeavours be made to secure, as far as possible, Muhammadan teachers to give such instruction;

(14) that Muhammadan inspecting officers be employed more largely than hitherto for the inspection of primary schools for Muhammadans;

(15) that associations for the promotion of Muhammadan education be recognised and encouraged;

(16) that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Muhammadan education;

(17) that the attention of Local Governments be invited to the question of the proportion in which patronage is distributed among educated Muhammadans and others.

13. The Education Commission have dealt so completely with the whole question of Muhammadan education, that the appointment of a Special Commission to enquire into the subject, as suggested by the memorialists, is no longer necessary. The recommendations of the Commission have been considered by Local Governments, with the following results.

(A) *Madras.*—The Madras Government remarks:—

Special encouragement is already held out to Muhammadan education, and a further advance is contemplated in this direction, though not exactly on the lines suggested by the Commission. It is not thought desirable to dissociate this class so distinctly from the ordinary scheme of teaching, as, except in a few localities, Muhammadans avail themselves freely of the advantages of the existing system. Thus neither special schools nor special normal classes seem necessary, while the recommendations as to the Persian and Hindustani languages are hardly applicable to the peculiar linguistic conditions of the South, and ignore the extent to which the Muhammadans use its vernacular languages. At the same time the object of the recommendations meets with cordial approval.

It has been shown in paragraph 11 above that the condition of the Muhammadans in Southern India is, from an educational point of view, by no means unsatisfactory. All funds, provincial, local, and municipal, are bound by the Grant-in-aid Code to give special encouragement to Muhammadan education. The experiment of separate schools has not been successful, and is not, the Director of Public Instruction thinks, necessary, except to some extent in Madras and one or two large Muhammadan centres and for the Moplahs on the west coast. Some increase of the subordinate inspecting agency for Muhammadan schools is, however, admittedly desirable. While the broad results for the whole province leave perhaps little to desire, the Governor General in Council thinks it would be well were the officers of the Educational Department directed to examine more particularly, in communication with district officers and the leading members of the Muhammadan community, the educational provision for the members of that community in each district, with a view to seeing whether in special localities more effect should not be given to some of the recommendations of the Commission. The backward state of the Moplahs seems especially to call for attention. The Governor General in Council is disposed to agree with the Madras Government that it is undesirable to accentuate the difference between Muhammadans and Hindus by making Hindustani in lieu of the current vernacular the medium of instruction, where the Muhammadans show themselves ready to attend the ordinary schools of the country. Where this is the case, the local vernacular should be the ordinary medium, the special wants of Muhammadan youths being met by the formation of Hindustani classes and teaching them the Arabic character. There may however be tracts where Muhammadan feeling would prefer the establishment of special schools, and in such places

the recommendations of the Commission should receive attention. In secondary schools of all kinds facilities for the study of Arabic or Persian should be offered wherever there is a real demand for this.

(B) *Bombay.*—The Local Government merely remarks that "the special wants of Muhammadans have had attention"; refers to the monthly grant of Rs. 500 towards the Anjuman-i-Islam school; and adds that "the Governor in Council is prepared to aid further in the extension of Muhammadan education should opportunity offer."

Although here, as in Madras, the educational conditions of the Muhammadan population taken as a whole is not altogether unsatisfactory, there can be no doubt that in certain localities, as in Sind, there is an urgent call for special measures; and the Governor General in Council would wish to see the same further examination of local wants initiated that has been suggested for Madras. Some steps should certainly be taken to encourage Muhammadans to read up to the higher standards. At present here, as in other provinces, they specially fail to pursue their studies beyond the lower stages.

(C) *Bengal.*—The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—

> The proposals for the support of special Muhammadan schools, and for the special encouragement of Muhammadan education in ordinary schools, are worthy of liberal consideration. Many of them are already in force in this province; the chief innovation being that for the creation of a special class of scholarships for Muhammadan students. To this, no doubt, objection may be raised, just as objection has been, not without force, raised to the principle of this special proposal in Mr. Barbour's dissent. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that if it can be shown that in any locality the number of Muhammadans who gain scholarships is not in due proportion to their numbers and position, a fair case will have been made out for exceptional, though he will also add temporary, treatment. The other recommendations under this head are conceived in a liberal spirit, and may be accepted, except in so far as they recognise the substitution of Hindustani for the Hindi vernacular. If by Hindustani be meant that language which, written in the Hindi or Nagri character, is the common speech alike of Muhammadan and Hindu in Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to offer. But if the recommendation mean that the policy which has prevailed for some years, of conveying primary instruction to Muhammadans in Behar through Hindustani expressed in the Hindi character, is to be reversed, then the Lieutenant-Governor must very strongly dissent from the recommendation as being opposed to the true interests of the Muhammadans of Behar. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to support the establishment of normal schools or classes for Muhammadan teachers exclusively. Little is gained by such separatism.

The Governor General in Council trusts that the Bengal Government will give effect to its views. There is no intention to reverse the decision of the Local Government in the matter of adoption of Hindi as the Court language of Behar, and as the ordinary medium of instruction in the primary schools of that province. Where the Muhammadan population is strong and likely to attach special importance to Oriental teaching of a Muhammadan type, care should be taken to meet this want, with a view to making the schools popular and inducing the better classes to allow their children to push their studies eventually to a higher standard, especially in English. But equal care is necessary to prevent the absolute separation of the Muhammadan community from the rest of this population. It must also be borne in mind that it is only by an acquaintance with the current vernacular that Muhammadans can hope to secure employment. It has already been shown in this Resolution that very much has been done by the Local Government to meet the requirements of the Muhammadans in Bengal, and it may fairly be said that they have now every opportunity offered them of securing a good education. If it is found that anything further is required in any part of the province, or at any particular stage of the educational course, to advance the progress of the Muhammadan community, the Governor General in Council feels sure that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will not stint the necessary outlay.

(D) *The North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The Lieutenant-Governor considers that no special measures on behalf of Muhammadans are required, as Mussalman education in these provinces is by no means in a backward state. The interests of the class will, it is said, be duly attended to, and aid and encouragement on the part of the State will not be wanting.



Here it would seem to be sufficient if enquiry is made as to the necessity of special measures in any locality where the number of Muhammadans is unduly low in any grade of the educational course.

(E) *The Punjab.*—Here also no special measures are thought to be called for. The Muhammadans are not backward in taking advantage of the existing educational facilities.

(F) *The Central Provinces.*—The Chief Commissioner is opposed to the adoption of special measures in aid of the Muhammadans, but it has been seen above that nothing is really required in these provinces. The Educational authorities may be directed to keep a watchful eye on any localities where the Muhammadan population is large and backward.

(G) *Assam.*—The Muhammadans here are chiefly the agriculturists of Sylbet, who are not an impoverished class and whose vernacular is Bengali. Sufficient provision is already made for Persian instruction in secondary schools where there is a demand for this. All scholars unable to pay fees are admitted free to schools in Assam.

(H) *Coorg.*—Sufficient provision is already made for the few Muhammadans there are in Coorg.

(I) *Berar.*—Special provision has already been made for Muhammadans in the Assigned Districts, and the percentage of Mussalmans in the schools is larger in proportion than that of the Hindus.

(J) *British Burma.*—The questions discussed in this Resolution have little or no application to British Burma, where there is hardly any indigenous Muhammadan population, where the resident Muhammadan population is but 4½ per cent. of the whole, and where the great bulk of the people are Buddhists. The Mussalmans in Burma are, the Chief Commissioner reports, on a fair equality with the other sections of the population.

14. On the whole, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the attention which has once more been drawn to the subject of Muhammadan education will have the best results. His Excellency in Council attaches special importance to recommendation (16) of the Commission's Report, "that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Muhammadan education." These reports should be precise and detailed, and discuss the position and advancement of the Muhammadan community, not merely as a whole, but with reference to local variations, in order that the Government of India may be kept fully informed as to the state and progress of this important section of the community. For the attraction of Muhammadans to higher education, a liberal provision of scholarships is essential, and their wants must not be overlooked in the framing of any general scheme of scholarships for any province, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Education Commission. Probably the appointment of special Muhammadan Inspecting Officers to inspect not merely primary Muhammadan schools, but to enquire into Muhammadan education generally, would have a good effect in Bengal and other places where the Muhammadans are very backward. Such officers would bring the peculiar wants of their co-religionists more thoroughly to notice than can perhaps be expected from subordinate officers of a different faith. The action taken in those and other directions should be fully explained in the annual reports.

15. Returning again to the memorial of the National Muhammadan Association, the Governor General in Council observes that, apart from the general educational drawbacks of which they complain, and to remedy which it has been shown that much has already been done, the memorialists attribute the present depressed condition of their co-religionists to the following specific causes:—

(1) the abolition of Persian as the official language and the substitution of English or the vernacular, the effect of which has been that Hindus have generally supplanted the Muhammadans in the Government service;

(2) the further orders of 1864, making a knowledge of English essential in the examinations leading to the Native Bar and judicial service, which again gave a special advantage to the Hindus,

(3) the resumption proceedings of 1828—1846, which are said to have resulted in the confiscation of numerous rent-free grants devoted more or less to educational purposes, and also in the ruin of many ancient families.

16. The memorialists themselves are not desirous of seeing Persian revived as the official language. Nor do they propose to revert to vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships. They recognise the fact that the Muhammadans, if they are to succeed at all, must rise to the educational level of the day, and their prayer, which is for assistance to enable them to rise, has been fully met in the foregoing paragraphs. But they find a special grievance in the existing regulations for pleadership examinations in Bengal, which are said to preclude all save graduates in law of the University from becoming pleaders and so eligible for the Subordinate Judicial Service. The memorialists desire that admission to this service should be by special competitive examination.

On this subject the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta High Court remark :—

The memorialists, in paragraph 22 of their memorial, ascribe the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the Subordinate Judicial Service to the conditions laid down in the year 1865 or 1866, which have become still more stringent as regards the raising of the standard of qualification for a higher grade pleader and for a munsif. The conditions laid down in 1865 or 1866 are presumably those contained in rule 5 of the rules of the Government of Bengal made in 1866 under section 6 of Act XX of 1865. Their increased stringency, as regards munsifs, was, it is presumed, the qualification mentioned in the High Court's notification No. 3344 of the 16th December 1868, by which the Court, after consulting the Government of Bengal, declared that it would nominate to the office of Munsif "none but those who have obtained the degree of B. L., or who have passed the senior grade pleadership examination or some other examination equivalent thereto"; and as regards pleaders, the qualifications declared necessary in the rules of the 2nd May 1866, made by the High Court under section 4 of Act XX of 1865. With the question of English as the language for the high grade pleadership examination, this letter has already dealt. As to the second question, I am to point out that there exists, notwithstanding this notification and these rules, no "hard-and-fast rule" regarding the qualifications necessary for entering the Judicial Service, except that the candidate must be a member of a recognised legal profession. It is true that, before nominating any one for the post of munsif, the Court satisfies itself that the candidate is fitted for employment on the bench. He must have a certain knowledge of law, and he must also be a person of liberal education, and in the majority of instances a certain course of university education, and the acquirement of a degree in law, are taken as a guarantee of the candidate's fitness. But these qualifications are by no means indispensable, and instances have not so long ago occurred in which Muhammadan gentlemen, possessing neither of these qualifications have been nominated to the Government for employment as munsifs. That more of such nominations are not made is due, not to the existence of a hard-and-fast rule, but to the lamentable scarcity of Muhammadan gentleman of sufficient position and education to make them eligible for such appointments, even when a degree in law or a knowledge of English is not an indispensable portion of their acquirements.

The Governor General in Council observes that under the High Court rules for the qualification, admission, and certificates, &c., of pleaders, it is not absolutely necessary that a candidate should have graduated at a university, or indeed have passed any university examination whatever. Provided the candidate has passed some *public examination* accepted by the Court as equivalent to the standard of the University First Arts Examination and has attended suitable law lectures, he is eligible to present himself for the pleadership examination. It is possible, however, that in practice the university qualification is ordinarily insisted upon, and it would perhaps be well if the Local Government established some public examination which the Court would accept as equivalent to the preliminary university test. In other Provinces no artificial obstacles appear to lie in the way of Muhammadans desirous of qualifying as pleaders. As regards the admission of duly qualified Muhammadans to the Judicial Service, the Governor General in Council trusts that in provinces like Bengal and Bombay, where there is at present a deficiency in this respect, the High Courts will endeavour to secure a certain proportion of officers of that class.

17. With reference to the statements respecting the resumption proceedings in Bengal, and their disastrous effect upon the welfare of the Muhammadan community generally, and upon their educational system, the Government of that province, in reporting upon the memorial, records the following observations :—

The memorial refers to the resumption laws as among the chief causes of Muhammadan decadence. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that there has been a great deal of very

ill-informed declamation on the subject of the resumption laws. Vague statements regarding their disastrous effects are met by statements equally vague regarding their necessity and the general fairness with which they were conducted. Mr. Rivers Thompson is not concerned to deny that possibly in many cases (and obviously the action of Government would most seriously affect Muhammadan holders of land) the assessment of revenue on land previously held rent-free may have entailed losses both in position and wealth; but the statements of writers who maintain that these proceedings entailed wholesale ruin on the Muhammadan community in general, and the scholastic classes in particular, cannot be suffered to pass without remark. Such statements admit of no proof. They are unsupported by the history either of the origin or of the progress of the resumption proceedings themselves. These proceedings originated chiefly in the misconduct of the Native official classes in the early days of British rule. Before the transfer of the sovereignty of Bengal and Behar to the East India Company in 1765, the revenue collectors under the Moghul sovereigns used occasionally to alienate lands in the shape of endowments and rent-free grants. They had of course no authority to do this, the ruling power alone being competent to grant away its share in the produce of the land; but it is on good authority believed that these illegal alienations were few in number and limited in extent before the accession to sovereignty of the East India Company. During the first few years of the Company's administration, however, such invalid grants increased enormously. Mr. James Grant in his Analysis of the Finances of Bengal (1786) declares that they extended to one-fourth of the entire rental of Presidency, or nearly one million sterling per annum; and though Sir John Shore afterwards questioned the correctness of Mr. Grant's calculations, there is no doubt that these fraudulent alienations were very extensive. There can be as little doubt under the circumstances of the case that they were due, not to any praiseworthy intention of supporting religion or promoting learning, but to purely selfish motives of personal gain. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the various occasions from the time of Mr. Hastings to that of Lord William Bentinck, on which Government asserted its right and declared its intention to assess revenue on these alienated lands. From time to time efforts were made to carry this intention into effect, by prescribing a system of registration, designed to protect rent-free holdings and to identify invalid grants. These measures, however, proved ineffectual, and it was not until the financial pressure caused by the Burmese War compelled recourse to taxation, as well as to retrenchment, that effective steps were taken to make good the Government claim. The choice before Lord William Bentinck's Government lay between the introduction of a general measure of taxation and the enforcement of the incontestable rights of Government to share in the produce of these invalid lakhiraj grants. Whatever may be said by writers to whose sympathies vicissitudes of families appeal more forcibly than the financial necessities or the just claims of an empire, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that no impartial man will deliberately maintain that the choice of the Government of the day was wrong.

It has been stated in a recent article published in the *Nineteenth Century* by the Hon'ble Amir Ali, the Secretary to the Association, that the harshness of the resumption proceedings has left behind a legacy of bitterness, has entailed widespread ruin on the Mussulman gentry, and has destroyed the Muhammadan educational system. No details in support of this statement were furnished at the time, and the author of the article in question has since confessed himself unable to supply the omission. Desirous of ascertaining whether official records lent colour to the writer's assertions, the Lieutenant-Governor consulted the Board of Revenue, who have reported that the assertions in question admit of no verification from the revenue records of Government. On this subject more than one writer has drawn on his imagination for his facts: fanciful references to decaying muniments and moth-eaten title-deeds, which have no existence in fact, take the place of substantial arguments; and the fact is always either forgotten or ignored that the result of even the harshest resumption case was *not the dispossession of the holder, but the assessment of revenue on his holding, and even that, in no case, at more than half the prevailing rates.* When the admitted leniency of the assessment of revenue rates in Bengal is remembered, and when it is understood that a resumption proceeding meant nothing worse than the imposition on lands previously rent-free of half those rates, the charges of harshness and ruin inflicted wholesale through the action of the resumption laws will be estimated at their true value. The resumption literature is uninteresting reading at the present day; but an examination of it will show to those who take the trouble to make a dry and laborious enquiry that those proceedings were conducted with as much moderation and regard for private interests as the nature of the case permitted. The holders of rent-free grants possessing titles from the former rulers of the country were, of course, exempted from the operations of the law. As however the "ravages of white-ants" might possibly render it difficult for lakhirajdars of this description to prove their titles, the Government came to their aid, by decreeing that if only they could prove possession for twelve years before the transfer of the sovereignty of the country to the East India Company, their holdings should be exempted from assessment. The first effective resumption law having been passed in 1819, all that these "ancient families" were called upon to show was that the lands in question had been in their possession for little more than a single generation. For an "ancient family," rooted in the soil, this was no difficult or oppressive task.

If the provisions of the resumption laws were thus tempered in the case of the holders of large grants, the procedure was, so far as the Government was concerned, even more lenient in that of petty lakhirajdars. Parcels of land not over 50 bigahs in extent were altogether exempted, and the Government of the day intimated its willingness to increase that limit should such a course seem desirable to the local officials. The character of these proceedings

can hardly be summed up more accurately than in the terms employed by the Court of Directors in the review of the results of the resumption proceedings, contained in their Despatch No. 2, dated February 1854:—

"The result is satisfactory, and the means employed have been in the majority of instances fair and equitable. In the progress of the resumption proceedings, we have had occasion to animadvert in some cases, as in that of Chittagong, on the sweeping measures of the resumption officers; but in the general conduct of the proceedings the principles of liberality and justice, which we advocated from the commencement, have been on the whole adhered to.

"Where ascertainable rights have been invaded, redress has been afforded; but it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right should be gradually and considerately eradicated."

Under any circumstances it may be noticed that the Muhammadans were not exceptionally treated in the working of the resumption laws; and if irretrievable injury was done to Muhammadan progress by their operation, the enquiry naturally suggests itself why Hindus, equally subjected to the same laws, have survived their evil effects.

So far as the Presidency of Madras is concerned, the allegations of the memorialists appear to be equally based upon misapprehension. Every endowment for charitable and pious uses was scrupulously investigated by the Inam Commission some 20 years ago, and wherever the validity of the grant was satisfactorily established, a title deed was conferred by Government in the name of the holders of the grant and their successors, ensuring its continuance to them and declaring it not to be subject to further interference so long as the institutions and services, the objects of the grant, were efficiently maintained and performed. Nor is there any evidence that such endowments as were then confirmed for educational purposes have been since wasted or abused. There were, it is reported, extremely few endowments of an educational kind.

The report from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is of a similar character. The allegations regarding waste or confiscation of charitable endowments or scholastic foundations are stated not to accord with any specific facts known to the Government of those Provinces.

The Government of the Punjab writes as follows on this subject:—

Passing now to the fourth prayer of the memorialists, it is only necessary to observe that the number of Mussalman endowments in the Punjab is extremely small, and the only case of importance is that of the Itmad-ud-Doula Fund. So far as can be gathered from the documents which exist in regard to this fund, the trust was formed for the purpose of promoting education in the city of Delhi. The fund is devoted to the maintenance of an Anglo-Arabic school, attended by Muhammadans both of the Suni and Shia persuasion, but in which religious instruction has not hitherto been given. The fund is managed by a committee composed mainly of native gentlemen, presided over by the Commissioner of the Division. With this exception, the subject of Muhammadan endowment is one which calls for no action so far as this province is concerned.

In the other provinces this question of educational endowments appears to be one of no practical importance.

18. As regards Muhammadan endowments generally, these are almost invariably, it is believed, of a religious or *quasi*-religious character; and while it is impossible for Government to meddle with them, large powers of interference are conferred on those interested under the provisions of Act XX of 1863. What is chiefly required is, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out, that the enlightened Members of the Muhammadan community should bring pressure to bear upon their less advanced co-religionists, in whose hands the funds of this description for the most part lie, to give a wise direction to their expenditure.

19. While it is clear, therefore, that undue importance has been attached by the memorialists to this matter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that it would be satisfactory to the leaders of the Muhammadan community that the question of the management and appropriation of Muhammadan educational endowments should be more fully examined. It may be possible by some unobjectionable amendment of the law to secure more effectually than is the case at present the object which the memorialists have in view. His Excellency in Council would be glad therefore if the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab were each to appoint a small committee to consider

and report upon this subject. Each committee might consist of an experienced Revenue Officer, one or two influential Muhammadan gentlemen, one at least being a learned Muhammadan lawyer, and one or more of the legal advisers of the Government. In the Presidency towns it would be very desirable that the Advocate General should be invited to serve upon the Committee. The different local committees might advantageously be placed in direct communication with one another, and their reports when ready should be submitted through the Local Government, with the opinion of that Government, for the consideration of the Government of India. It is believed that in temporarily-settled provinces full information is already on record as to the number, value, and present appropriation of most of these endowments. In such cases the Committees would probably only have to consider, on such information as may be readily available, whether there is any ground for believing that endowments intended for educational purposes are in fact now diverted to alien uses, and whether in that case any amendment of the law is possible which, without violating the principle that Government cannot connect itself with the management of religious endowments, might lead to the recovery of such funds. In Bengal and perhaps elsewhere the enquiry would probably have to take a wider range, and the Committees would require the assistance of Government and the district officers in the collection of information as to the present number and position of the local endowments. The Governor General in Council will however leave it to the Local Government in each province to lay down the general scope of the enquiry in accordance with local circumstances.

20. The memorial of the National Muhammadan Association lays special stress upon the extent to which the Hindus have ousted Muhammadans from State employ generally, and prays that "the balance of State patronage may be redressed."

The memorialists are aware of the orders which have from time to time been issued by the Government of India as well as by the Local Governments, directing the Heads of Departments to pay due regard to the claims of candidates belonging to their community; but at the same time they assert that no practical gain has accrued to the Muhammadans from these orders. This they attribute to two causes—(1) neglect of the Government policy by the officers with whom the actual distribution and dispensation of State patronage rests, and (2) the undue importance which is attached to a University qualification.

With regard to this point, the Government of India would remark that in every province admission to the superior departments of the Government service is now, speaking generally, regulated either by public competition or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of the race or caste of the candidate. If, therefore, Muhammadans have secured a less proportion of places in the public service than members of other native communities in India, the blame cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, be attributed in any sensible degree to the action of the State or of its officers. In the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, the Muhammadans have in fact had even more than their proportionate share of consideration, 10 out of 36 nominations to that service having been given to Mussalmans.

21. From the reports of the Local Governments it would appear moreover that the memorialists have exaggerated the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the public service generally. In Madras and Bombay where Muhammadans form only from 6 to 7 per cent. of the total population, the anxiety of these Governments to induce the Mussalman community to qualify for the public service has been distinctly manifested in the special educational facilities afforded to members of that community. Not only so, but Mussalman candidates, provided they are qualified by the prescribed tests for the public service, have always received exceptional favour. In Madras this has been specially the case since the time of Lord Hobart's Government in 1872. The Government of Bombay point out that in Western India the Muhammadan chances of employment are better now than they were in the days of the Hindu dynasties which preceded the British Empire. If the proportion of Muhammadans in the public service of Bombay is small, the reason is, in

the opinion of the Government of Bombay, to be found, not in any disfavour to Muhammadans, entertained by English bestowers of patronage, nor in the overpowering influence of Hindu advisers and subordinates, for the Government and its higher officers are fully alive to the administrative advantage of associating men of different races in every department of public business, but in the circumstance that entrance into the public service is determined as far as possible by educational tests, "whereby public emoluments are treated as public property, and the public is served by the fittest persons." In Sind, where the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is considerable, the reports show that that community is very largely represented in most departments of the public service.

In Bengal, to which the memorial more particularly refers, the Muhammadans form over 31 per cent. of the total population. Here it is no doubt true that their numerical inferiority in the public offices is very marked. This is, however, mainly due to their want of the prescribed educational qualifications, especially as regards a knowledge of English. For this deficiency poverty will to some extent account; but there is also no doubt that there has been a real unwillingness to take advantage of the education provided by the State. At the same time another important fact, pointed out by Nawab Abdul Lateef in a memorandum laid before the Education Commission, should not be overlooked, *viz.*, that "the mass of the Muhammadan population consists of cultivators among some millions of Brahmins and Kayasthas, who from time immemorial have enjoyed a superior system of education and in consequence a passport to public offices." This is especially the case in Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans are most numerous.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the enquiries which have been instituted prove that the allegations of the memorialists as to the exclusion of their community from a fair share of Government patronage do not apply. The figures submitted indicate that in respect of offices in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services, including all the higher and better paid appointments, the Muhammadans have secured not only a fair proportion, but almost an unduly liberal share of patronage. In the Central Provinces they have been equally fortunate. Nor in the minor administrations does there appear to exist any cause of grievance under this head.

22. The Governor General in Council does not consider it desirable or for the advantage of the Muhammadans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their own educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Muhammadans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination. But there are a large number of appointments the gift of which lies in the hands of the Local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor General in Council desires that in those provinces where Muhammadans do not receive their full share of State employment, the Local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to. The subject of the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the Annual Reports of Provincial administration.

23. Another point urged in the memorial is the alleged unsatisfactory character of the administration of Muhammadan law. According to the memorialists,—

> The frequent miscarriage of justice, occasioned by the insufficient acquaintance generally possessed by English and Hindu Judges with the principles of Muhammadan law, has given rise to a certain feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust among all classes of the Mussalman population in India. They allege, and not without reason, that since the abolition of the offices of Mufti and Kazi-ul-Kuzzat—officers specially authorised to interpret and expound the Muhammadan law to European Judges,—the Muhammadan law has practically ceased to be administered. Even where it is attempted to be applied or enforced, the attempt is always uncertain in its result. The major portion of the Muhammadan law regulating the domestic relations is not recognised by the Courts of Justice in India.



The remedy suggested is the appointment in the mofussil of Muhammadan Judges qualified to expound the Muhammadan law, to sit as Assessor Judges in the trial of Muhammadan cases. The appointment of a Muhammadan Judge in each of the High and Chief Courts is also recommended.

With regard to this matter, the Government of India, after a careful consideration of the local reports, including the opinions of the High Courts, has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Mussalman community have no substantial grievance. In those provinces in which any considerable number of cases of Muhammadan law come before the Courts, the Bar is largely composed of members of that community, so that Muhammadan exponents of the law are always to be found. The appointment of law officer to the Courts was abolished by Act XI of 1864 after full deliberation, on the ground that the office had come to be one of no practical utility. However necessary it may have been in the early days of British rule to employ Muhammadan experts to interpret Muhammadan law, especially when the Criminal Courts for the most part had to administer that law, such necessity has now ceased to exist; the penal code has been introduced, the general study of law has progressed, the standard for judicial employment has been raised, and text-books in English, dealing fully and ably with Muhammadan law, have become common. In the opinion, therefore, of the Government of India the evidence forthcoming lends no support to the statements of the memorialists, that justice has miscarried from the want of acquaintance of the Judges with Muhammadan law. Nor does the Government see any reason to revive the system which would place members of the Mussalman community in the position of Assessor Judges to the civil courts of the country. It is also impossible to undertake that a Muhammadan Judge shall always sit on the bench of each of the High and Chief Courts; but the Governor General in Council would certainly admit the claims of any Muhammadan gentleman who might appear to be in other respects the best suited for such an appointment. One gentleman of the Muhammadan community recently filled the post of Officiating Judge of the bench of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

24. The last point in the memorial to which it is necessary to refer is the abolition of Urdu as the Court language of Behar. This was a measure carried out after much consideration by the Local Government. The Lieutenant-Governor now remarks regarding it:—

> To the objections against the introduction of Hindi as the official language of Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a sufficient answer is furnished by the last Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division. It is stated in that report that the change in question has been effected without difficulty and with great advantage to the public in general. A new class of amla and legal practitioners acquainted with Hindi is springing up, while the change has been introduced with such consideration for the claims of existing incumbents of offices that the individual hardship caused by it has been inappreciable. This statement will be intelligible when it is understood that even at the present day all subordinate officials and law-agents have some knowledge of Hindi. All speak it, and nearly all write it, though possibly not with the same facility as Urdu. There is reason to believe that this outcry against the use of Hindi in Behar is rather a matter of factitious sentiment than of practical inconvenience. It is far louder among the Muhammadans of Calcutta who are not affected by the change than among the supposed sufferers. The change is the logical sequence of that exclusively Hindi teaching which has prevailed for nearly ten years with such marked success in all the primary patshalas and vernacular schools of Behar, in the very institutions, that is to say, from which the subordinate official classes, in whose behalf alone this outcry is raised, are fed. To give effect to the wishes of the National Muhammadan Association, therefore, on this point, it would be necessary to reverse the existing and approved policy of popular education in these provinces—a course which the memorialists themselves would hardly advocate.

25. The Governor General in Council has felt it to be his duty in the preceding paragraphs to controvert various misconceptions which find place in the representations that have been laid before Government; but he will, as already stated, always take a lively interest in the advancement and well-being of the Muhammadan community, and he concurs in the remarks

which not unfrequently occur in the local reports, that the very fact that a memorial like that under notice has been presented with the concurrence and approval of so many leading gentlemen in Bengal and elsewhere, indicates that the Muhammadans have themselves come to appreciate fully the necessity of moving with the times. They have now among them not a few highly educated and public spirited men who are keenly interested in the improvement and advancement of their co-religionists. The Local Governments are everywhere anxious to do all that they equitably can do to assist in this movement; and His Excellency in Council has little doubt that, within the next ten years, much greater progress will be made than has hitherto been recorded. It is the earnest desire of the Supreme Government to treat all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India with absolute impartiality, and see all alike benefiting by the protection, the patronage, and the assistance of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the—

Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court for information.

Government of Bengal for information and guidance. (A copy will be separately communicated to the High Court, Calcutta.)

Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Judges of the Chief Court for information.

**Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, and Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance.**

**Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and** that the whole of the papers cited in the preamble, together with the section of the Education Commission Report which deals with Muhammadan education, be published in the form of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India.

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 15th JULY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency slight rain has again been general. Prospects have somewhat improved in Bellary and Anantapur and are fair elsewhere in the Presidency, though more rain is wanted in places. Harvesting continues in a few districts. In Mysore more rain is still required in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts, but elsewhere the crops are in fair condition. In Coorg prospects are good.

Rain has fallen in parts of several districts in the Bombay Presidency, though the rainfall up to date is everywhere, except in Kanara, much below the average. More rain is urgently required for sowings in most districts. Rice transplantation has commenced in Colaba and Ratnagiri, and *kharif* sowings are in progress in parts of Surat and Sholapur. Fodder is scarce in several districts. More or less rain has fallen throughout the Berars, Hyderabad, and the Central India States, and agricultural prospects are generally good. In Rajputana rain has fallen in a few places only, but more is needed for *kharif* operations, which have commenced.

Good rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been very beneficial to *kharif* operations. Prospects are good. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces moderate rain has fallen in most places. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress in both Provinces.

General rain is again reported from Bengal, where crop prospects continue favourable. Transplanting of late rice is making good progress in the Province, in Cuttack and Pooree; but lands inundated by late floods are being resown. Good rain is reported from Assam; transplanting operations are in progress, and sugarcane and tea are doing well. Seasonable rain continues to fall in British Burma, where ploughing is now in general progress.

Public health is, on the whole, fairly good, though cholera, small-pox, and fever are reported.

Prices are generally steady, except in Bengal, where they are still high, but with a slight downward tendency in some districts.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras—(July 15th) | | |
| Bellary ... | ·78 (average) | Dry crops doing well in three taluks, elsewhere they want more rain and are withering in parts; wet crops under river channels moderately good; harvest paddy, yield average. Fever in one taluk; 4 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | 1·50 ( „ ) | Crops sown generally. Cattle-disease in three taluks; 26 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 2·24 ( „ ) | More rain wanted in Berhampore and Gumsur taluks. 335 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·10 ( „ ) | More rain required. Dry crops sown in parts. River 4 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk; 163 deaths from cholera. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·51 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease slight. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·05 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* and *cumboo* damaged in parts; harvest dry crops, outturn generally average. Fever in parts; 22 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·12 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, except in parts of three taluks, where rain is much wanted; harvest gingelly, tobacco, indigo, and cotton, outturn below average. 49 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·04 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 8·51 ( „ ) | Transplanting continues; plants slightly injured in Cochin and Chirakul by heavy rain. Small-pox, cattle-disease, and slight fever exist; 36 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 1·98 ( „ ) | Paddy fairly thriving. Small-pox and fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(July 16th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Mirpur Sakro, ·06 | River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 4 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. *Kharif* transplanting in progress. Fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluka. Fire at Keti Bandar, resulting in loss of properties valued at Rs. 500. Small-pox in three districts, 13 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 27 remaining sick; cholera in the Karachi collectorate, 830 cases, 593 deaths, 494 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 36 and 34, in Manjhand 32, 38 and 40, in Sakro 18, 35 and 46, and in Jati 26, 42 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 4 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. Fever in one, small-pox in three, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in eleven talukas. Prices of grain steady. Sky cloudy. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·04 | Total rainfall 2·86. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations delayed. Public health good. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Baroda ... | ·05 | Total rainfall 1·70. Agricultural operations cannot be pursued owing to want of rain in all the divisions of Baroda. Cholera prevails in Kathor, Gandevi, and Navsari talukas of Navsari division, but in Amreli division and in Baroda and Petlad talukas it also prevails to some extent; in city of Baroda out of 65 cases, 28 proved fatal; small-pox at Bhimrala. Land has been made ready for sowing, but want of rain has stopped sowing operations. Prices—*bajri* 26, wheat 25, and rice 20 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | 1·82; maximum in Pardi, 2·97; minimum in Mandir, ·51. | Total rainfall 4·64. Rain more urgently needed. Sowing commenced in places; young plants suffer. Fever in Bardoli and Pardi. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Igatpuri, 2·58; Nandgaon, 1·49; Punt, ·93; Sinnar, Yeola, Malegaon, few cents only; none elsewhere. | Season for sowing of sugar crop gone by. Weather cloudy; high winds blowing. Want of fodder in Dsobi taluka. Cholera in nine talukas, 212 attacks, 108 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day, except on 11th; total of week, 3·07. | Total to date, 9·62; being 22·2 below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° cool on 8th and 2° warm from 9th to 14th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal winds easterly on 8th, 12th, and 13th; northerly on all other days. |
| Poona ... | Maval, 1·91; Bhimthadi, 1·58. | More rain urgently wanted. 126 cases of cholera in four talukas, 68 deaths. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Sheogaon, 4·05; Jamkhed, 2·15; Nagar, 2·14; Karjat, 1·01; Kopargaon, 1·01; Newasa, ·72; Rahuri, ·20; Shrigonda, ·14; Sangamner, ·05; Akola and Parner, *nil.* | *Mung, bajri*, and cotton being sown in about twenty-five villages in the west and south of Nagar taluka. Round the city the rainfall in Nagar taluka is confined to about seventy villages. In Karjat only *hulja* being sown in about five villages; sowing of *bajri* begun in some villages of Sheogaon and Jamkhed, in a few places in Newasa, and in ten or eleven villages of Kopargaon, nowhere in Parner, Rahuri, Shrigonda, Sangamner, and Akola; *vari* and *nagli* previously sown in Akola likely to fail from want of rain. Cattle suffering from want of fodder in Parner, Kopargaon, and Sangamner; in latter taluka a few instances of cattle dying from want of fodder. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in some hill villages of Sangamner. Slight cattle-disease in Newasa, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—15 attacks, 4 deaths, in Parner; 12 attacks, 5 deaths, in Jamkhed; 17 attacks, 11 deaths, in Sheogaon; 24 attacks, 18 deaths, in Newasa; 20 attacks, 6 deaths, in Kopargaon; and 1 attack, 1 death, in Sangamner. *Bajri* from 33 to 45 and *juari* from 33 to 48 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, 1·71; Barsi, 2·95; Madha, ·55; Karmala, ·71; Pandharpur, ·33; Sangola, 1·33. | *Kharif* sowing commenced in all talukas, except Malsiras. *Juari* 43 pounds 37 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 29 tolas per rupee. Cholera in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. |
| Dharwar ... | Maximum in Hangal, 1·53; Ranibennur, 1·13; Mugud and Kod, ·70; Hubli and Kalghatgi, ·60; Hangal and Bankapur, ·58; Ron, ·44; Dharwar and Navalgund, ·37; Karajgi and Gadag, ·28; Mundargi and Ranibennur, nearly ·15; and Nargund Petha, *nil.* | More rain urgently required throughout, except Hangal and Mugud, where a break is desired. Sowing of early *juari* retarded in Dharwar and part of Hubli and eastern talukas; rice crops good, but require heavy showers. Slight cholera in four talukas. Average price of rice 26 and *juari* 47 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 10·91; Kumpta, 17·21, Sirsi, 9·0; and Haliyal, 1·67. | Transplanting continues; crops thriving. Cholera in Haliyal, 18 cases, 13 deaths; fever and small-pox in four talukas, and cattle-disease in two. Common rice in Karwar 14½ seers, district average 14 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | ·77 | Total rainfall 1·75. General health good. Weather cloudy. Small-pox at Hudala under Ragasra slight; fever at Birpur, Kotda, Sangawi, and Manekvada. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Good rain in parts of several districts, but more required for sowing in most places; rice transplantation commenced in Colaba and Ratnagiri and *kharif* sowing in parts of Surat and Sholapur, where rain has fallen; young crops suffering in parts of Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Ahmednagar, and of fodder in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Panch-Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Cholera generally prevalent; fever and small-pox in parts of nine, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts. |
| **Bengal—(July 15th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 7·55 | Weather seasonable. *Aus* paddy being transplanted; prospects of crops fair. Prices variable. Cholera continues. |
| Dacca — | *Nil* | *Aus* paddy being harvested; *amun* paddy, jute, and sugarcane thriving; ploughing for *roabia* paddy going on; prospects of crops and public health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | *Nil* | Prospects of early crops continue good; *amun* seedlings doing well; transplanting going on in low lands. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 1·83 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 13 seers per rupee. Public health good. |
| Burdwan ... | 6·11; Cutwa, 4·30; Raniganj, 8·29. | Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 11½ to 14 seers per rupee. Health good. |
| Rungpore ... | 6·17 | Weather cloudy. Harvesting of early crops begun; transplanting of *amun* paddy proceeding; prospects good. Prices stationary. Fever increasing; cholera abated. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 2·95 | Prospects much improved; transplanting of *marwa* nearly completed, and that of rice begun. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good. |
| Purneah ... | 3·39 | *Bhadoi* prospects good; transplanting of rice proceeding. More rain required. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Health of people and cattle fair. |
| Patna ... | 4·87 | Indian-corn being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Maize and *kauria* germinated. Prospects fair. Public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | 3·64; rain almost every day. | A break for a few days is necessary. Transplanting of *marua* and paddy seedlings, where ready, are going on. Some damage done to *bhadoi* by excessive rain and floods. Prices stationary. Cholera abating. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 3·83; abundant rain reported from all stations. | Weather seasonable. Paddy and *bhadoi* sown. Cholera reported from thanas Tundwa and Hazaribagh. |
| Cuttack ... | 1·99; light rain | Weather cloudy. Rice crops growing well. Lands inundated by the late floods are being resown. Cases of cholera here and there, otherwise public health good. |
| Midnapur ... | 6·28 | Transplanting of rice going on. Health good. |
| Khoolna ... | 3·62 | Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* paddy doing well; transplanting of *amun* paddy commenced. Price of rice remains high. Health good. |
| Dinagepore ... | 8·0; heavy rain everywhere on the 10th and 12th instant. | Crops doing very favourably. A little cholera reported. Prices of rice 13 seers per rupee. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | ·37 | Crops doing well. Rivers rising fast. Public health good. |
| Gya ... | 4·13 | Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good; sowing of rice proceeding, and seedlings getting ready for transplanting. Public health fair. Slight rise in prices at Newada. |
| Chumparun ... | 80·26; heavy rain throughout the district. | Sunny weather now required. Prices stationary. Public health fair. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—More or less rain in all parts of these provinces during the week; the fall was rather excessive in some districts, where a spell of sunny weather is now required for a few days. Prospects of crops continue to be generally favourable; transplanting of late rice is making good progress all round; in Cuttack and Pooree resowing is being made on the inundated lands. High prices continue to be prevalent, with a slight downward tendency in some districts. Cholera still exists in several localities; appearance of fever is reported from certain districts and said to be on the increase in Rungpore. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 16th)** | | |
| Benares (July 14th) | Average rainfall 2·0; at Sadr, 4·0. | No change in weather. *Kharif* sowings continue; supplies ample. Prices risen slightly. Health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 13th) | Good rain almost daily throughout the district. | Rice coming up well; prospects good. Prices rising slightly. Some isolated cases of cholera in east of the district. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 14th) | Heavy rain throughout the district. | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* operations in progress; supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good. |
| Lucknow ( „ 13th) | Rainfall during the week, 1·10 to 3·10. | Rice, *kodo*, and other *kharif* crops are being sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health both of men and cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Partabgarh (July 14th) | A satisfactory fall of rain last night. | Crops look well. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | Good rain has fallen throughout the district. | Markets well supplied. Ploughing and sowing in full progress. Public health good, though cases of cholera still occur here and there in the district. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 13th) | General rain during the week. | *Kharif* sowing in hand. Prices steady. Slight fever in two parganas; a little cattle-disease in two parganas. |
| Banda ( „ 14th) | Good and general rain | Cotton and *juari* germinating; prospects good. Slight cholera reported from one village of Baheru; cattle-disease in three villages of Pailari and Badansa. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain throughout the district. | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings in hand. Markets well supplied. Health good. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | General rain from 0·90 to 3·80. | *Kharif* sowings in progress. No change in prices. Health fair; condition of cattle good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Rain from 4·30 to 8·80 has fallen throughout the district during the week. | Some damage is being caused by floods in the low lands; *kharif* operations are almost completed. A break would be beneficial. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Bareilly (July 14th) | Rain abundant | Sowing in full swing. Market still tending to rise. Public health good; occasional slight cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 13th) | Heavy rain | Sun required for crops. Prices rising. Fever rather prevalent; cattle-disease again increasing. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Rain in all parganas, 0·40 to 1·20. | Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Prices steady. Cholera very slight in one pargana. |
| Jhansi ( „ 14th) | ... | Weather cloudy and drizzling. Ploughing and sowing going on. Few cases of cholera reported from pargana Mau. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Very little rain during the week, but now cloudy and showery. | Rain wanted. *Kharif* crops flourishing; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, greatly benefiting *kharif* operations; prospects good. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fairly good. |
| **Punjab—(July 15th)** | | |
| Hissar (July 14th) | ·80 | Health fair. Weather hot and sultry. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | ·12 | Health fair. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | 1·90 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices slightly rising. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | 1·70 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·60 at City; 1·10 at Moga; ·20 at Zira; ·40 at Mukhtsar. | Health good. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·40; more wanted | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | 1·30; more required | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | 1·80 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings continue. Prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops and health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | Slight rain; more wanted. | Health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera at Rawalpindi and Attock. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain throughout the district. | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·26 | Health good. Prices falling. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices of wheat and *juari* rising, of gram and barley falling, of other articles stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Moderate rain in most districts. Cholera in the Gurgaon and Rawalpindi districts; health elsewhere good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices generally stationary. |
| **Central Provinces—(July 15th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 3·50; weather showery | *Kharif* sowings progressing. Transplanting of rice commenced. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 5·12; weather showery | *Kharif* sowings continue. Cholera abating. Prices unchanged. |
| Saugor (July 14th) ... | 3·34 | Sowings well in hand, also preparation of *rabi* fields. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 3·28 | Weather cloudy and wet. Sowing progressing; rice transplanting commenced. 6 cases of cholera, 5 deaths. Prices unchanged. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 2·93; weather showery | Weeding continues. 135 cases of cholera, 106 deaths; 26 cases of small-pox. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | 1·69 | Weather cloudy and windy. Prospects good. 13 cases of cholera, 3 deaths. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur ... | 2·35; weather showery | Sowings approaching completion. Cholera declining in town, 17 cases, 11 deaths. Cattle-disease in Drug tahsil. Wheat 29 and rice 20 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Moderate rain has fallen throughout the provinces. Agricultural prospects are everywhere favourable. Cholera continues, but less severely in Chhattisgarh. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(July 15th)** | | |
| Akyab (July 4th) | 14·09 | Total rainfall 71·57. Slight cholera in three and slight cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing continues. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 4·90 | Total rainfall 33·25. Cholera in four and cattle-disease in five townships. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 2·66 | Total rainfall 25·73. Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 7·82 | Total rainfall 70·24. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 3·83 | Total rainfall 83·81. Public health good. Ploughing progressing. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 4·90 | Total rainfall 37·45. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 5·95 | Total rainfall 26·67. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 3·20 | Total rainfall 16·67. Public health good; slight cholera and cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 3·67 | Total rainfall 34·09. Slight cholera in Toungoo town. Cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in six districts, small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in eight districts, severe in one. Ploughing progressing. Rain seasonable. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(July 15th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 3·68 of rain during the week ending 13th instant; weather rainy. | Cholera prevalent in portion of district, and in Kalajar and Luki circle; cattle-disease disappearing. Gathering of *aus* in progress; transplantation of *sali* commenced; sugarcane doing well. |
| Sylhet ... | 9·40 | State and prospects of crops good. Public health good. |
| Cachar ... | 4·38 | Weather warm. Prospects of *dumahi* and *murali* crops good; about three-fourths of transplanting of *aus* crops finished; ploughing for *sali* crops commenced; tea doing well. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. 3 deaths from cholera from Hailakandi reported; general health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 3·76; weather rainy | *Ahu dhan* being reaped; *sali dhan* being transplanted; prospects of tea good. Public health fair. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(July 15th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | 4·5; rain has fallen generally throughout the State. | More rain still required in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts, the crops elsewhere in fair condition. Cases of cholera still continue in Bangalore and Mysore. No material change in prices. |
| Mercara ... | 3·60 | Transplanting of paddy crops in progress; prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(July 15th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·57 | Weather cloudy. Cotton plants healthy; *juari* sowings commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 4·17 | Weather cloudy. Sowings recommenced and are being pushed on. |
| Hyderabad ... | 1·34; average rainfall during the week. | *Kharif* sowings commenced again. Cholera decreasing; general health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12¼, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 23, and *tur* 16½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(July 15th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·07 | Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ·35 | Health good. |
| Sutna ... | 5·97 | Cholera at Rewah, 44 cases, 18 deaths. Prospects much improved. |
| Neemuch ... | ·56; indications of more rain. | Weather cloudy. Health good. |
| Goona ... | 1·74 | Two fatal cases of cholera in Chanchera of Gwalior, otherwise health good. |
| Ajaygarh ... | ·68 | Health and prospects good. |
| Bellona ... | ·29 | Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ·21 | Weather seasonable. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | 5·55; more rain wanted. | Health good. |
| **Rajputana—(July 15th)** | | |
| Abu (July 15th) | ·74 | Weather cloudy, windy, and seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 12th) | *Nil* | Little water in tanks. Wells and health good. Sowings stopped for want of rain. Weather hot, close mornings. |
| Marwar ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. Tillage and sowings almost finished in districts, with heavier rainfall. Weather warm and close. Prospects bright where rain fell, but gloomy where rain scanty. Rain much needed. Prices tending to rise. |
| Kherwara ( „ 13th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells fair. Sowing of Indian-corn going on. Health good. Prices low. Weather cloudy and sultry. |
| Meywar ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Crops doing well. Health good. Prices slightly dearer. Weather hot and windy. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, ·34; Tonk, 7·61; rain in previous week in Deoli, 1·45; Kotah, 3·93. | Cholera in Kotah in previous week, 64 deaths, some cases at Bundi. Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings in progress. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 10th) | 1·54 | General health good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 14th) | 3·17 | Health good. *Kharif* operations progressing. |
| Jaypore ( „ „ ) | 1·04 | *Kharif* sowings progressing. Prices fallen. Health good. |
| Kerowli ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops and health good. Prices slightly rising. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks drying and wells full. Sowings commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate; weather windy. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | ·22 | Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate. |
| Ulwar ( „ 14th) | ·58 (average) | Eighteen deaths from cholera, otherwise health good. Prices steady. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 11th) | Drops; Sujangarh, 1·10 | Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Sowings continue. Prices stationary, except sugar. Weather getting hot and cloudy, with high winds. |
| **Nepal—(July 9th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | 3·39 | Prospects good. Cholera has somewhat abated. |

## SPECIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIAN TOBACCO TRADE AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1886.

Circular No. $\frac{2 \text{ Ex.}}{84-5}$, dated Simla, 8th July 1885.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agrl. Dept.,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to state that a proposal has been made by Messrs. H. S. King & Company, the official Agents for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, that they should be allowed to open in the Exhibition a separate "Cigar and Tobacco Room" in which can be exhibited samples of raw and manufactured tobacco from all parts of India. Messrs. H. S. King & Company offer to place one or more attendants in charge of this room, who will furnish sample cigars, price lists of the different makers, weights of the cigars for computation of duty, &c. They will also take charge of consignments from the makers, and will take orders, either in large or small quantities. They undertake to represent all the manufacturers impartially and without preference, and to make the increased popularity and greater demand for Indian cigars their special object.

2. This proposal, which commended itself to the Royal Commissioners, has been referred by them for the consideration of the Government of India, by whom it has been formally approved. Small samples of Indian cigars and tobacco, both raw and manufactured, will be exhibited in the Imperial Courts of the Exhibition; but the space there assigned to them is necessarily limited, while it is impossible for the Government to give any facilities for trying them, such as will be offered in the proposed Tobacco Room. Under these circumstances, it has been decided that the Government exhibit of tobacco should be kept within limits sufficient to represent this important product in its principal branches. It is, therefore, strongly recommended, in the interests of the Indian Tobacco Trade, that consignments of Cigars and Tobacco, if sent in large quantities, should be made to Messrs. H. S. King & Company, or their Indian Agents.*

* Messrs. King, Hamilton & Company, Calcutta.
Messrs. King, King & Company, Bombay.
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Company, Madras.

3. Messrs. H. S. King & Company lay much stress on the desirability of consignments of tobacco and cigars being sent to them, if possible, some months before the Exhibition opens. Indian cigars, they observe, nearly always arrive from India so wet as to be unfit for early use; and if passed through the Custom House at once before they have had time to dry, the duty payable is greatly enhanced by the superfluous damp which they contain.

4. Messrs. H. S. King & Company's proposals seem to the Government of India well calculated to forward the interests of the Indian Tobacco Trade; and I am therefore directed to request that as much publicity may be given to it as possible.

It is suggested that this letter should be published in the official *Gazettes*, both English and Vernacular, and should be distributed to the principal Vernacular Newspapers, and generally to all persons interested in the Tobacco Trade.

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No. 82 Met.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 17th July, 1885.*

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for June 1885.

On the west coast the weather of the first few days of the month was marked by a few unimportant showers. On the 4th, however, there occurred a rather



heavy fall of rain at Colombo and a moderate fall over the south and west of the Peninsula, and from that day onward throughout the month there was more or less daily rain in Ceylon and on the south-west coast of India. This rainfall has, however, been distinguished by two noticeable characteristics. In the first place the fall has been accompanied by a very unsteady monsoon current, while in the second place, and probably on account of this variability in the wind direction, the extent of the fall has been greatly restricted. This unsteadiness of the monsoon current was particularly striking on the 8th and 9th, when a storm apparently skirted the west coast, travelling in a northerly direction, causing a marked disturbance of the average barometric distribution and drawing the wind over a large part of western and south-western India into south-east and even in some places into east, a direction opposite to the normal. In Bombay itself, the burst of heavy rain which usually characterises the setting in of the summer monsoon on the Konkan Coast has not occurred throughout the month, and the winds over that region appear to have been abnormally dry; and further to the southward, *i.e.*, on the Malabar Coast, though the winds appear to have brought up the normal amount of moisture, it seems to have been deposited only on the western face of the Ghats, and the stations in the Deccan and Hyderabad show a great deficiency of rainfall. The weather in the Berars, Khandeish, and Gujarat has been similar to that prevailing in the Konkan, the winds having been unusually dry; while in Sind and Cutch even the small average of those regions in this month has not been reached.

As regards the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon, the reports show that until the 10th little rain of importance was recorded. From the 10th, however, rain fell generally over Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, but up to the 16th was restricted to those regions. On the 16th a small depression was forming over the Sunderbuns; and as this disturbance travelled first westward and subsequently north-westward, the rains extended up the Gangetic plain, and by the 24th had set in over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. On the 26th a second depression was formed over the Sunderbuns, and this disturbance travelling westward in its turn, fairly established the rains over the North-Western Provinces and as far west as Delhi and the east of the Punjab. The heaviest falls of rains connected with these disturbances were:—

| | Inches. | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dacca, 18th ... | 4·60 | Banaras, 28th ... | 4·66 |
| Nowgong (Assam), 19th | 4·12 | Naini Tal, 29th ... | 5·30 |
| Raipur, 20th ... | 3·91 | Aligarh, 29th ... | 4·90 |
| Jaunpur, 24th ... | 6·60 | | |

Though these depressions appear to have ushered in the rains from Lower Bengal to the Upper Provinces, it is important to note that, as was the case last year, the districts of Northern Bengal and Behar show a deficiency. It is remarkable that the disturbances, noticed above, after giving plentiful rain to Lower Bengal and Assam, appear to have passed over Behar in a condition of diminished energy, but on reaching the North-Western Provinces they seem to have again suddenly intensified and occasioned heavy precipitation.

In the central parts of the country and the eastern half of the Peninsula the returns show that Orissa and the Northern Circars have had less, and the Central Provinces and the Karnatic more, than the average amount of rain.

With regard to the other meteorological elements, pressure on the whole has been above the average of the month, except in Bombay, the Berars, Hyderabad, the extreme south of the Peninsula and Orissa. In four of these five Provinces precipitation has been deficient, so that the low barometer is probably to a great extent attributable to the high temperature prevailing in the absence of cloud and rain.

The moisture in the atmosphere has been on the whole below the average, except in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Madras, the greatest and most general deficiency being reported from the Bombay Presidency.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

| Districts. | Average Rainfall in June. | Difference from the average in June 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab, West ... ... ... | 1·49 | —0·61 |
| „ East ... ... ... | 3·68 | +0·73 |
| North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ... | 6·31 | +2·03 |
| North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic ... | 3·74 | +3·32 |
| Behar ... ... ... ... | 7·21 | —3·46 |
| Northern Bengal ... ... ... | 18·03 | —5·42 |
| Assam, Cachar ... ... ... | 17·15 | —0·01 |
| Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur ... ... | 12·72 | +0·60 |
| Orissa, Northern Circars ... ... | 7·35 | —3·46 |
| Central Provinces, South ... ... | 8·72 | +4·97 |
| Berar, Khandeish ... ... ... | 5·53 | —1·24 |
| Rajputana, Central India, Saugar and Nerbudda | 4·70 | +1·97 |
| Sind, Cutch ... ... .... | 0·86 | —0·24 |
| Gujarat ... ... ... ... | 5·13 | —3·84 |
| Konkan ... ... ... ... | 22·38 | —10 02 |
| Deccan, Hyderabad ... ... ... | 5·31 | —3·01 |
| Malabar ... ... ... ... | 32·64 | +10·82 |
| Mysore, Bellary ... ... ... | 2·86 | +0·54 |
| Karnatic ... ... ... ... | 1·51 | +1·56 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 23·29 | +0·98 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... ... | 7·51 | +11·05 |

SIMLA;
*The 9th July 1885.*

W. L. DALLAS,
*Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. 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 [illegible], *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 30. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 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.

No. XII of 1885-86.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Mean Total length open. | Receipts for week ending 28th June 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Mean Total length open. | Receipts for week ending 27th June 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 28th June 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 90,912 | 166 | 608 | 94,457 | 155 | 15,57,544 | 224 | 16,13,928 | 215 | 86,384 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . | 754 | 2,02,005 | 268 | 706 | 2,13,019 | 302 | 27,55,003 | 288 | 37,91,229 | 427 | 10,36,226 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,67,777 | 195 | 861 | 1,52,041 | 177 | 17,96,010 | 164 | 17,35,523 | 160 | . . . | 60,487 |
| 27th ditto . | South Indian . . | 654 | 93,613 | 143 | 654 | 89,524 | 137 | 11,41,862 | 137 | 11,31,430 | 137 | . . . | 10,43 |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,458 | 5,26,583 | 361 | 1,497 | 4,87,288 | 326 | 1,11,48,699 | 601 | 1.08,44,705 | 576 | . . . | 3,03,994 |
| 27th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 1,74,207 | 378 | 461 | 2,24,633 | 487 | 39,55,252 | 675 | 39,36,515 | 679 | . . . | 18,737 |
| | TOTAL . | 4,735 | 12,55,097 | 265 | 4,787 | 12,60,992 | 263 | 2,23,51,370 | 371 | 2,30,83,330 | 384 | 7,28,960 | . . . |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | East Indian . . | 1,509 | 7,41,182 | 491 | 1,515 | 8,49,171 | 560 | 1,14,44,838 | 596 | 1,25,34,024 | 661 | 10,89,186 | . . . |
| 20th June 1885 | Eastern Bengal . | ... | (a) | . | . . | (a) | . | (b)9,79,021 | 359 | (c)9,18,905 | 341 | . . . | 60,716 |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,708 | 63 | 27 | 1,309 | 48 | 21,313 | 62 | 16,943 | 50 | . . . | 4,370 |
| Ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 249 | 49,775 | 200 | 249 | 41,062 | 165 | 4,91,637 | 157 | 4,66,321 | 149 | . . . | 25,316 |
| Ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 32 | 2,495 | 78 | 37 | 1,574 | 43 | 32,439 | 80 | 35,682 | 77 | 3,243 | . . . |
| Ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 193 | 18,451 | 96 | 226 | 21,062 | 93 | 3,60,437 | 147 | 3,45,052 | 121 | ... | 15 435 |
| Ditto . | Patna-Gya . . | 57 | 8,392 | 147 | 57 | 7,400 | 130 | 1,10,273 | 152 | 1,17,960 | 165 | 7,687 | . . |
| 20th ditto . | Cawnpore-Achnera . | . . | (a) | . | . . | (a) | . | (b)1,69,676 | 97 | (c)1,95,595 | 68 | 25,919 | . . . |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 51 | 4 | 12 | 981 | 78 | 16,857 | 111 | 15,678 | 104 | . . . | 1,179 |
| 4th July 1885 | Rajputana-Malwa (d) | 1,259 | 2,28,473 | 181 | 1,411 | 3,20,000 | 227 | 38,86,417 | 240 | 42,28,339 | 288 | 3,91,922 | . . . |
| 27th June 1885 | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 6,951 | 154 | 45 | 2,599 | 57 | 1,55,962 | 272 | 1,27,771 | 226 | . . . | 28,191 |
| 27th ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 149 | 13,283 | 89 | 149 | 8,723 | 59 | 5,10,149 | 270 | 4,96,124 | 265 | . . . | 14,025 |
| 27th ditto . | British Burma . . | 207 | 37,720 | 182 | 254 | 29,772 | 117 | 5,80,807 | 221 | 5,28,471 | 165 | . . . | 52,336 |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 7,002 | 93 | 75 | 6,283 | 84 | 94,648 | 99 | 89,496 | 95 | . . | 5,152 |
| Ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 88,963 | 199 | 447 | 52,563 | 118 | 7,84,408 | 138 | 10,71,262 | 190 | 2,86,854 | . . . |
| Last 3 days of June 1885 . | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,45,689 | 221 | 660 | 1,65,900 | 251 | 18,97,670 | 226 | 32,38,679 | 391 | 13,41,009 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 4,423 | 67 | 66 | 4,566 | 69 | 43,190 | 65 | 72,205 | 87 | 29,015 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | . . | . . . | . | 36 | 1,268 | 35 | . . . | . . | 19,265 | 43 | 19,265 | . . . |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Naraingunj - Dacca-Mymensingh . . | . . | . . . | . | 10 | 1,793 | 179 | . . . | . . | 23,802 | 189 | 23,802 | . . . |
| 20th ditto . | Kokilamukh . . | . . | . . . | . | . . | (a) | . | . . . | . . | (c)5,198 | 18 | 5,198 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 3,478 | 6,13,376 | 176 | 3,761 | 6,66,805 | 177 | 1,00,85,554 | 207 | 1,20,12,748 | 224 | 19,27,194 | . . . |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . . | 9,722 | 26,09,655 | 269 | 10,063 | 27,76,968 | 276 | 4,38,84,762 | 342 | 4,76,30,102 | 358 | 37,45,340 | . . . |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | . . | . . . | . | . . | . . . | . | 2,06,25,838 | 161 | 2,28,62,449 | 172 | . . . | . . . |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | . . | . . . | . | . . | . . . | . | 2,32,58,924 | 181 | 2,47,67,653 | 186 | 15,08,729 | . . . |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th June 1885 | Bengal Central . . | . . | (a) | . | . . | (a) | . | (b)1,25,453 | 87 | (c)1,16,792 | 80 | . . . | 8,661 |
| 27th ditto . | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | . . | . . . | . | 67 | 4,481 | 67 | . . . | . . | 67,002 | 79 | 67,002 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Assam. . . . | 70 | 3,432 | 49 | 78 | 4,973 | 64 | 47,318 | 62 | 58,340 | 60 | 11,022 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Southern Mahratta . | 41 | 1,136 | 28 | 214 | 17,840 | 83 | 26,760 | 51 | 1,63,757 | 61 | 1,36,997 | . . . |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Bengal and North-Western . . . | 71 | 2,551 | 36 | 303 | 16,053 | 55 | (c)24,463 | 27 | 3,40,889 | 89 | 3,16,426 | . . . |
| Ditto . | Tarakessur . . | . . | . . . | . | 22 | 5,623 | 256 | . . . | . . | 68,773 | 248 | 68,773 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 182 | 7,119 | 39 | 684 | 49,570 | 72 | 2,23,994 | 59 | 8,15,553 | 80 | 5,91,559 | . . . |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 14,874 | 77 | 193 | 19,495 | 101 | 4,62,240 | 188 | 3,42,240 | 141 | . . . | 1,20,000 |
| ditto . | Jodhpur . . . | 19 | 1,004 | 53 | 64 | 3,206 | 50 | 13,850 | 57 | 39,599 | 49 | 25,749 | . . . |
| 27th June 1885 | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 19,299 | 159 | 121 | 16,763 | 139 | 2,77,503 | 181 | 3,04,993 | 200 | 27,490 | . . . |
| 20th ditto . | Mysore . . . | . . | (a) | . | . . | (a) | . | 73,874 | 72 | 87,990 | 54 | 14,116 | . . . |
| 27th ditto . | Rajpura-Patiala . | . . | . . . | . | 16 | 888 | 56 | . . . | . . | 11,141 | 55 | 11,141 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 333 | 35,177 | 106 | 394 | 40,352 | 102 | 8,27,467 | 155 | 7,85,963 | 117 | . . . | 41,504 |

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 188 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st June 1884.
(c) Ditto ditto to 20th June 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 28th June 1884.

SIMLA,
*The 20th July 1885.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. 10, dated Fort William, the 17th March, 1885.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In conformity with the provisions of Section XXI of the Indian Councils Act, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship an authentic copy of the Law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which I have signified my assent.

Act No. VIII of 1885 (an Act 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).

2. In accordance with the instructions contained in your predecessor's Despatch No. 61, dated 21st December 1869, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relating to the Act, accompanies.

Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated 2nd March, 1883.
Preliminary Report of Select Committee, dated 14th March, 1884.
Further Report of Select Committee, dated 12th February, 1885.
Abstracts of Proceedings, dated 2nd, 12th and 13th March, 1883, 14th March, 1884, 13th and 27th February, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th and 11th March, 1885.

3. A copy of the Act in octavo form will be forwarded by next mail.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, 23rd June, 1885.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the Bengal Tenancy Act, No. VIII of 1885, which received your Lordship's assent on the 14th March last, and was forwarded with your letter No. 10, Legislative, of 17th idem.

2. In announcing to your Excellency that this Act will be left to its operation, I must express my cordial sense of the ability and attention with which the important subject of the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal has been treated by the Rent Law Commission, by the numerous officers who have been called on for opinions upon it, by the Local Government, by your Council, and especially by the members of the Select Committee.

3. As promised in my Legislative Despatches marginally noted, I have given my careful attention to the objections urged by different memorialists to the legislation which has now been completed.

No. 17 of 8th May, 1884, with reference to a memorial from the Central Committee of landholders of Bengal and Behar.
No. 22 of 19th June, 1884, with reference to a memorial of Mr. J. Stalkartt, on behalf of the ryots of India.
No. 30 of 28th August, 1884, with reference to a memorial of the landholders of Behar.

4. Upon the arguments urged against the provisions of the Act from the point of view of the tenant, I would remark that, although the Act may not confer upon the tenants all the advantages to which some may have deemed their class entitled, I entertain no doubt that it will prove in a high degree beneficial to the ryots generally, especially to the most numerous and important class, the settled ryots, whose claims are also the strongest. An examination of some of the principal differences between the new law and that which it supersedes makes this evident. The proof of title to occupancy right is greatly facilitated. It will no longer be possible for the settled ryot to be induced or compelled to contract himself out of his occupancy right. The principle of the "judicial rent" is more firmly established. The provisions of the law restricting enhancement of rent to the amount which can be shown to be fair and equitable are made more effective. Protection is given against the too frequent repetition of enhancements and of suits for arrears. By the substitution of the process of sale of the occupancy right for that of ejectment in execution of decrees for arrears, the value of his occupancy interest, of his improvements and of his standing crops, is secured to the ryot after his arrears

are liquidated. The power of distraint, while it is retained as an instrument for *bonâ fide* recovery of rent, can no longer be used for purposes of harassment or oppression. Illicit demands in excess of the legal rent are more effectually provided against. It is made clear, in case of doubt or dispute, when, how, and to whom the ryot is to pay his rent. And due receipts for his payments and statements of his account are secured to the ryot. The non-occupancy cultivator, while the distinction between him and the settled ryot is maintained, also receives new and valuable protection. He will ordinarily be able to claim to have a fair rent fixed by the Court for a term; he will be protected from ejectment as long as he pays that rent; his right to make improvements is defined, and the enjoyment of their fruit is secured to him.

5. On the part of the zemindars it has been contended in some memorials that, prior to the Permanent Settlement (save where their rights were invaded by mere usurpation) they were absolute proprietors of the soil; that the revenue they paid was unvarying in amount until arbitrarily enhanced by the later Mahomedan rulers; and that the ryots possessed no rights not derived from them. This contention, however, is not supported by the language of the Code of 1793. The preamble of Regulation II states that property in the soil was never, before 1793, declared to be vested in the landholders; that before that date they were not entitled to transfer such rights as they did possess without the sanction of the Government; and that "the public demand on each estate was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government." The memorialists appear to me to make the mistake of supposing that the Permanent Settlement Regulations declared an existing, instead of creating a new state of things.

6. So also I understand it to have been asserted that the Code of 1793 acknowledged the zemindars to be absolute proprietors of the soil, and therefore admitted no rights of the cultivators as against them, except such as might be expressly declared in the Code itself; that whatever rights the ryots may have possessed were ascertained and defined in the Code, which reserved to the Government no power to ascertain and settle them at any future time; and that therefore the present legislation purporting to ascertain and settle such rights is a breach of the Permanent Settlement. This assertion is, however, in my opinion untenable.

7. Regulation I of 1793 expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council the power, whenever he might deem proper, to enact such regulations as he might think necessary for the protection and welfare of the tenants, the proprietor being expressly debarred from claiming, in case such regulations should be enacted, any reduction of his fixed revenue on that account; a provision which clearly contemplates the possibility of some future regulation affecting his receipts from his tenants.

8. Under this reserved power, legislation for the welfare of the tenant has, on cause shown, been on several occasions adopted, both before and since the enactment of Act X of 1859, of which the present Act is an amendment and an extension. And the exercise of this power was fully justified on the present occasion by the facts brought to light during the inquiries and discussions which preceded the passing of this Act.

9. I observe that many of the objections to particular proposals or provisions which are urged in the memorials I have received are directed against provisions which, though inserted in one or other of the Bills which have been from time to time drafted, find no place in the Act as passed. In the amended Bill first submitted the Select Committee considerably modified the Bill as originally introduced, and modified it in accordance with views urged by the representatives of the zemindars. On the points of any importance in which the Act finally passed differs from the first amended Bill, the modifications, with one exception, have been in the same direction. The remaining provisions to which objection was made have been so thoroughly and closely examined by your Legislative Council as to give me confidence that the decision arrived at on each of them is a sound one; while the fact that several of them have been attacked, from opposite points of view, by the representatives of both the landlords' and tenants' interests leads, as has been pointed out, to a fair inference that the just claims of both parties have been allowed.



10. I should have been glad if it had been found possible to give the greater facilities for the realization of rent desired by the zemindars by an abbreviation and simplification of procedure in the Civil Courts. But the opinion of the Select Committee, supported by that of the Judges of the High Court, convinces me that this would have involved a serious risk of failure of justice. The executive improvements which have been suggested on this point will doubtless receive your consideration. And it seems probable that the object in view may, to a large extent, be secured by a considerable increase in the number of Munsiffs Courts specially employed in the adjudication of rent suits.

11. As regards the objection that the Act was passed with undue haste, Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that the decision of the Legislative Council not to delay the matter further was right. The present measure has, in one shape or another, been before the public for more than four years. No less than five Bills were drafted and submitted to public criticism before that which was finally adopted. An enormous mass of materials has been from time to time collected and considered; and a very strong Select Committee, on which all the interests concerned were represented, was engaged for two sessions in discussing details and framing the Act. A measure so passed cannot be said not to have received full consideration. Moreover, there were the strongest reasons why the controversy upon the reform of the Tenancy Law, which has agitated and excited the agricultural classes of Bengal for the last seven years, should be set at rest as soon as possible.

12. I request that the different memorialists who have addressed me on the subject of the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Law may be informed of the conclusions at which I have arrived.

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## 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 the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 22nd July, 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said:—

"Mr. Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been for some time engaged in working out a scheme for the judicial re-organization of the provinces under his administration, with the object, among other things, of effecting gradually, and as circumstances permit, that separation between executive and judicial functions which it is our desire to introduce everywhere, but which is only possible to a very limited extent in the more backward provinces of the Empire. It appears that the result of the arrangements now in force in the Central Provinces is that the Tahsíldár,

who is both a Revenue-officer and also the officer who presides over the lowest Courts of civil jurisdiction, is very much overburdened with original civil work, and that the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, who also combine executive with judicial functions, are overburdened with appellate civil work; and the problem which Mr. Crosthwaite is trying to solve is how to afford to these three classes of officers that amount of relief which will enable them to devote proper attention to their other duties. We propose to give this relief partly by taking power to appoint officers who are to be styled Judicial Assistants to the Commissioner, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, and who are to take over the whole, or part, of the civil judicial work of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs respectively. These officers are, as I understand, only to be appointed where, and for so long as, they are absolutely needed, and nothing like a uniform or final arrangement is to be attempted throughout the whole of the aggregate districts, the circumstances of which differ so materially from each other and all of which are passing somewhat rapidly through a period of transition.

"Then Mr. Crosthwaite also proposes to make some modification in the system of appeal, which, as we all know, constitutes the crux of all our judicial arrangements. Under the existing Act for the Central Provinces, the course of appeal is regulated exclusively by the powers of the officer from whom the appeal lies. Consequently, when it is necessary to transfer certain sets of appeals from one appellate tribunal to another, the Chief Commissioner is obliged to resort to the clumsy device of increasing or reducing the powers of the officer presiding over the Court from which the appeal lies, without reference to his fitness for exercising those powers, merely in order to change the Court of appeal, and with the result that all the cases decided by that officer must necessarily go on appeal to the same Court, no matter what their intrinsic value or importance may be. It is now proposed to regulate the course of appeal by reference to the nature of the subject-matter in dispute, in accordance with the system which prevails in Bengal and other Provinces. Mr. Crosthwaite finds that most of his proposals can be carried into effect by executive order, and without any alteration of the law, but that there are some provisions of the Central Provinces Courts Act, especially those relating to appeals, which it is absolutely necessary to modify. Those provisions are not very numerous, but Mr. Crosthwaite is of opinion—and I entirely agree with him—that it would be desirable to take this opportunity of re-casting the language and arrangement of the Civil Courts Act for the Central Provinces in order to bring them into closer conformity with more recent Acts of the same nature in force in other Provinces. Accordingly we propose to repeal the Act of 1865 and to re-enact it with the necessary modifications."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867, PENAL CODE AND PRISONERS' ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. 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.

## SEA PASSENGERS' BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill applies to voyages from Indian ports certain provisions for the relief of shipwrecked and distressed emigrants which are embodied in two



English Acts of Parliament. We have received from the Chambers of Commerce and other authorities whom we have consulted various suggestions for the amendment of the proposals embodied in our Bill; but in almost every case we have found that those suggestions are inadmissible, for the simple reason that the special authority under which we are legislating in this particular case merely enables us to apply the provisions of the English Acts and does not empower us to amend them. Under these circumstances, the only alterations which we have been able to make in the Bill as introduced are such as are strictly warranted by the language of the English Acts. For instance, we have gone as far as is practicable in meeting the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce by inserting in the Bill a provision expressly legalising insurances against the liabilities imposed upon shipowners by the Bill, and we are able to do this because that provision is simply copied from a section of one of the English Passenger Acts. We have also, at the instance of General Blair, the Resident at Aden, made the Bill apply to voyages to ports on the East Coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Aden; but we have taken care in all the alterations that we have made not to go beyond the four corners of the English Acts of Parliament which we are authorised to apply."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"In making this Motion I think that there are only two points to which it is necessary for me to invite the attention of the Council, all minor ones having been fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee. The first point is that we have provided that the words 'telegraph authority' in the Bill shall mean the Government Telegraph Department, and that that authority shall not exercise the power of placing telegraph lines and posts except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, or to be so established or maintained. We think that most of the objections that were taken to the Bill as introduced, chiefly by commercial bodies in Calcutta, will have been met by our proposal that the power of placing telegraph lines and posts shall only be exercised by the Government Telegraph Department. The exercising of such powers by licensees was, on consideration, admitted to be decidedly open to objection.

"The other point is that, in endeavouring to make this Bill fit in with the existing Telegraph Act, we came to the conclusion that it would be more convenient to the Telegraph Department and to the public that the existing Act should be repealed and re-enacted with the modifications and additions proposed by the present Bill; and we have accordingly re-drawn the Bill as a consolidating measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BURMA COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

## INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th July, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
*The 24th July, 1885.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd JULY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported from the Madras Presidency generally, and prospects, which are elsewhere fair, have much improved in Bellary and are more favourable in Anantapur. More rain is still wanted for the crops in parts of Bellary, Ganjam, and Tanjore. In Mysore slight rain fell in most parts of the State, but more is required. Prospects are uncertain in Kolar and in the lowlying tracts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts; elsewhere in the Province prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In Coorg there has been a good deal of rain, and prospects continue favourable.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, and prospects have greatly improved. More rain is required for sowings in Khandesh and in the Panch Mahals. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress. Rain has fallen throughout the Berars, in Hyderabad, and the Central India and Rajputana States, and prospects are, on the whole, very favourable, though in Marwar considerable anxiety is said to prevail on account of the scanty rainfall. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the greater part of the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces rain has been general, and *kharif* operations are in active progress.

Good rain continues to fall in Bengal, and agricultural prospects are favourable in all districts. The autumn crops and sugarcane promise well, except in some places where they have been damaged by floods. Harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, and the transplanting of late rice is going on well. Good rain is reported from Assam, and the state and prospects of crops continue favourable.

In British Burma the weather is seasonable; and ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in general progress.

The public health is fairly good in most Provinces, and prices are generally stationary, except in the Punjab, where they are rising in Ferozepore and Peshawar. In Bengal prices are still high.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·76 (average) | More rain required in parts. Dry crops fair, except in parts of two taluks where caterpillars are reported to have appeared; wet crops moderately good; harvest paddy in one taluk, outturn average. Fever in one taluk; 1 death from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | 2·39 ( „ ) | Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 37 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·13 ( „ ) | More rain wanted. 364 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | 2·98 ( „ ) | Wet and dry crops sown in parts. River 3 feet 8 inches over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; 115 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 75 this week. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·66 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in two taluks, outturn below average. Fever abating; small-pox in one taluk; cattle-disease slight. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·16 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally fair, but damaged in parts; harvest *cholum* and *cumboo* in parts, outturn generally average. Fever in one taluk; 23 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·29 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of two taluks for want of rain; harvest dry crops and cotton in one taluk, outturn below average. 39 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | Last week including reports since received (average) ·24; this week (average) ·02. | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 4·66 (average) | Transplanting continues in parts. Slight small-pox in eight taluks; fever in two; cattle-disease in one; 28 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 1·45 ( „ ) | Standing crops fairly thriving. Fever and small-pox prevalent in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, much improved in Bellary and better in Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Sakro, ·08; Manora, ·06. | River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas. Loss of 51 buffaloes in Ghorabari taluka. Weather warm in Ghorabari taluka. Damage to crops in Shahbandar on account of deficiency of water in Keti owing to sea-water flood. Small-pox in four villages in districts, 5 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 27 remaining sick; 625 cases of cholera in the Karachi collectorate, 429 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 36 and 34; in Tata 24, 40 and 40; in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 46; and in Kotri 32 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | Rain at Sakrand on 14th, ·07. | *Kharif* cultivation good. Lands adjoining the river bank in the Hala and Sakrand talukas are under water. River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in one, small-pox in four, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in eleven talukas. Prices of grain steady. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 6·24; rain throughout the district; minimum in Modasa where more is wanted. | Total rainfall 9·10. Sowing operations commenced. Public health good. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | 2·09 | Total rainfall 3·79. Sowing operations have commenced where rain has fallen. Cholera continues in Baroda city, 39 fatal out of 79 reported. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 25, and rice 19 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | 2·30; general fall throughout the district; maximum in Pardi, 18·66; minimum in Jallalpur, 3·15. | Total rainfall 6·94. Prospects greatly improved. Sowing progressing. transplantation commenced in places. Cholera in Surat and Jallalpur, 3 cases, 2 deaths. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | 7·17; Sinnar, 2·86; Igatpuri, 23·63; Dindori, 4·51; Niphad, 1·38; Chandor, 1·24; Yeola, ·27; Malegaon, ·72; Nandgaon, 1·19; Baglan, 1·70; Karwar, 2·02; Punt, 25·90. | Prospects improved. More rain wanted in Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon. Sowing of rice, *nagli*, and ground-nut commenced in Nasik and Dindori; transplantation of rice and *nagli* vigorously progressing in Igatpuri and Punt; sowing of *kulti* and *tili* commenced in Baglan; sowing of *bajri* will shortly commence; want of fodder for cattle felt in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, 181 attacks, 110 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; heavy on 16th; total of week, 12·40. | Total to date, 22·02, being 16·39 below average. Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 15th and 16th to 2° warm on 19th and then fell to 1° cool on 21st; vapour in air excessive from 17th to 21st; abnormal wind from north-west from 15th to 17th; wind normal from 18th to 21st. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout the district; maximum in Maval, 12·89; minimum in Indapur, ·40. | Sowing operations progressing, except at Indapur and Sirur talukas, where more rain is wanted. Prices—*bajri* 29 and *juari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee. 131 cases of cholera in four talukas, 68 deaths. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Akola, 1·26; Parner, 1·20; Newasa, 1·05; Sheogaon and Rahuri, ·98; Jamkhed, ·86; Nagar, ·59; Shrigonda, ·56; Karjat, ·38; Kopargaon, ·27. | Sowing of *kharif* is in progress in about 30 villages in the Nagar taluka, in a very few places in Parner and Shrigonda, in about ten or eleven villages of Kopargaon, in parts of Sheogaon, Newasa, and in about four villages of Rahuri, in about seven villages of Sangamner, and in parts of Jamkhed, where the present rainfall has been beneficial to the *tasur* crops; sowing of *baligi* and *bajri* is begun in about twenty-two villages of Karjat, in Akola; *kharif* sowings is begun in some of the Deohi villages. The late rainfall has been beneficial to the *nagli, vari,* and rice crops sown in the Dang villages. **Want of fodder at Parner, Kopargaon, and Sangamner. 88 heads of cattle are reported to have died in Sangamner and 80 in Kopargaon; slight cattle-disease in Newasa, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—32 attacks, 12 deaths in Jamkhed; 7 attacks, 6 deaths in Sheogaon; 67 attacks, 19 deaths in Newasa; 3 attacks, 3 deaths in Rahuri; 16 attacks, 9 deaths, in Kopargaon; and 8 attacks only in Sangamner.** *Bajri* from 34 to 45 and *juari* from 42 to 66 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, 1·47; Barsi, 1·14; Madha, ·74; Karmala, ·25; Pandharpur, 1·10; Sangola, ·79; Malsiras, ·64. | Sowing has generally commenced in the Sholapore, Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas; sowing operations have commenced in parts only, where there was enough moisture in the Malsiras taluka; irrigated crops are suffering. Well water being scarce, general and good fall of rain is anxiously looked for. *Juari* is sold at 45 pounds 31 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 33 tolas per rupee. There are as yet no signs of distress. |
| Dharwar ... | Sangola, 1·94; Dharwar and Mugud, 1·80; Gadag, 1·72; Kalghatgi, 1·50; Kod, 1·31; Nargund, 1·20; Bankapur, 1·10; Ranibennur, 1·0; Hubli and Mundargi, ·85; Navalgund and Ron, ·70; Karajgi, ·65. | Sowing of early *juari* in progress, except in Ron, part of Navalgund, and Karajgi, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture; rice crops good, but require heavy showers. Slight cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, and Bankapore talukas; slight cattle-disease in Hangal taluka. Average price of rice 26 and *juari* 41 pounds per rupee. Season prospects fairly good; rice crop excellent. No danger of famine. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 7·37; Kumpta, 7·38; Sirsi, 7·29; and Haliyal, 3·59. | Crops thriving. Cholera at Haliyal 26 cases, 22 deaths; fever and small-pox in six talukas and cattle-disease in two. Common rice at Karwar 14½ seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | 1·28 | Total rainfall 3·02. General health good. Weather cloudy. Sowing operations have commenced in many places. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the presidency. Prospects greatly improved; more rain required for sowing in parts of some districts, specially Khandeish and the Panch-Mehals; rice transplantation progressing; standing crops injured by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; fodder is scarce in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Cholera in parts of seventeen, and fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts. |
| **Bengal—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 2·80 | Weather hot, with occasional showers of rain. *Amun* paddy being sown; prospects generally fair. Prices variable. Cholera lingers. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Dacca ... | ·85 | *Harvesting* of early rice and jute going on; late rice and sugarcane thriving; prospects of crops and public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | *Nil* | Prospects of early crops continue satisfactory; transplanting of *aman* going on in low lands. Prices of common rice 13 to 15¼ seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Kulna ... | 3·30 | Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* doing well; transplanting of *aman* paddy going on. Price of rice remains high. Public health good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·93; slight rainfall | Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aus* good; more rain urgently wanted for transplanting of *aman*. Public health good. |
| Burdwan ... | ·7; Culna, ·38; Cutwa, 1·23; Raniganj, 1·87. | Transplanting progresses. Prospects good. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Public health good, except in the Sadar subdivision. |
| Rungpore ... | 1·60 | Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good; harvesting of early crops proceeding; transplanting of *aman* continues. Fever and bowel-complaints increasing; cholera prevalent in thanas Govindganj and Dimla. Prices stationary. |
| Bhagalpur ... | ·2 | Prospects of crops much improved; rice seedlings *being transplanted*. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good. |
| Purneah ... | 3·23 | Prospects of *bhadoi* good; *aghani* being transplanted. Price of coarse rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health normal. Ganges and Kusi rising. |
| Patna ... | ·53 | Maize, *kowai*, and paddy growing well; in some places they are still being sown; sowing of *jiiari* and *arhar* being pushed on. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Behar. |
| Durbhunga ... | 1·37 | *Bhadoi* crops look very promising, except where injured by floods; transplanting of paddy and *murwa* going on. Prices almost stationary. Cholera abating. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 2·19 | Weather seasonable; abundant rain reported from all stations. Transplanting of *murwa* going on; paddy-fields being sown. Cholera reported from Hazaribagh, Chatra, Bogodur, and Tandwa otherwise general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | 2·10 | Weather cloudy. Early rice being harrowed; late rice growing tolerably well and being weeded; inundated lands being resown. Price of rice almost unchanged. Cholera reported from several places. |
| Midnapur ... | 1·48 | Weather seasonable. **Rice being transplanted. Public health fair.** |
| Khoolna ... | | |
| Dinagepore ... | ·63; moderate rain in this week. | State and prospects of crops good; jute beginning to be harvested Cases of cholera in Southern thanas and some cattle-disease in Thakurgaon: health in general good. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee. |
| Pubna (Serajgunj) ... | 1·61 | Crops promising. Price of rice falling. Public health good. |
| Gya ... | 1·59 | Prospects of crops continue good. Prices nearly stationary. Public health fair, but cholera and fever still prevalent in places. |
| Chumparun ... | ·37 | Weeding being carried on vigorously. Prices stationary. A few cases of cholera reported. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been general rain during the week, and agricultural prospects are favourable in all districts; more rain is wanted in Moorshedabad. Autumn crops and sugarcane are generally very promising, except in a few localities where *some damage* has been done by floods; transplanting of late rice progresses well; harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal: in spite of the present good prospects of the crops, the price of rice remains high and shows no signs of falling. General health continues to be fair. The earthquake on the morning of the 14th instant was felt all over the Lower Provinces. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 23rd)** | | |
| Benares (July 21st) | Average rainfall over district, 2·0. | Weather unchanged. Sowings almost completed, but more rain required; supplies sufficient. Prices tending to rise. No sickness of men or cattle. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 20th) | 1·20 at Sadr | Weather cloudy and close. Crops promising. Prices falling. Some sporadic cholera in south and east. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 21st) | Moderate fall of rain throughout the district. | Crops coming up well; prospects good. Prices rising slightly. Health good. |
| Lucknow ( „ 20th) | 2·90 (average) | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings going on; a break would be beneficial: supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health both of men and cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Good rain all over the district. | *Kharif* crops germinating and look well. Prices slightly rising. General health fair. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 21st) | 2·0 to 3·0 throughout the district. | Crops look well. *Bajri* sowings begun. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | Good rainfall, average over 2·0. | Markets well stocked. Prices almost stationary. Health good on the whole, though isolated cases of cholera are still reported. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 20th) | General and good rain during the week. | *Kharif* sowings continue and weeding of young crops in hand. Prices rising slightly. Slight fever in two parganas; a little cattle-disease also in two *parganas*. |
| Banda ( „ 21st) | ..... | Rain timely. *Kharif* sowing progresses; prospects excellent. Public health good; no disease of men; cattle-disease in one village. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | Moderate rain during the week prevailing. | Wind easterly. Prospects favourable; supplies sufficient. Health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Farakhabad (July 21st) | General rainfall 3·9 to 7·0. | *Kharif* prospects favourable. Very high flood in Khalinadi; has damaged the bridge at Madanpur and breached the road near the bridge; suspension bridge at Khudaganj carried away, and railway bridge seriously injured. No loss of life so far as is yet known. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Rain averaging 2·4 has fallen throughout the district. | Prospects are very favourable. No sickness reported. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Rain pretty continuous | Sowings continue. Market fairly steady. Public health good; occasional cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 20th) | Heavy rain up to 17th instant; since break. | Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; some cattle-disease. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Good rain in all parganas. | *Kharif* sowings progressing. Prices steady. Very slight cholera in one pargana. |
| Jhansi ( „ 21st) | Fair rains | *Kharif* sowings continue. Prices slightly rising. Some deaths from cholera in pargana Mau, and fever reported from pargana Jhansi. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Useful rain during the week. | Weather hot and cloudy. Supplies sufficient. Condition of people and cattle good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general throughout the provinces; in Aligarh the fall has been extremely heavy, causing damage to crops. *Kharif* operations in progress, and prospects seem favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices fairly steady. Public health generally good. |
| **Punjab—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Hissar (July 21st) | ·90 | Health fair. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 5·30 | Health fair. *Kharif* ploughing in progress. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | ·80 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ·50; more wanted | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·70 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | 2·10 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | 1·0; more wanted | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | 3·0 | Cholera in the Chunian tahsil. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | ·30; more wanted | Health good, with exception of few cases of cholera in Rawalpindi city and cantonments. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain throughout the district. | **Health good. Prices stationary.** |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices falling. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices rising generally. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in most districts. Slight cholera in the Gurgaon district, in the Chunian tahsil of the Lahore district, and in the city and cantonments of Rawalpindi, elsewhere the health is generally good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices of food-grains generally stationary, rising in Ferozepore and Peshawar districts. |
| **Central Provinces—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 9·63; weather rainy | Sowings nearly completed. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 4·28; weather showery | Cotton sowings finished; plants 2 to 3 inches and healthy; other sowings still continue. 282 cases of cholera, 157 deaths. Prices unchanged. |
| Sangor (July 21st) ... | 7·20 | Heavy rain; weather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings still in progress. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | 5·4 | Weather cloudy. Rice transplanting progressing. 3 cases of cholera, 2 deaths; cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 6·90 | Weeding continues. 71 cases of cholera, 38 deaths. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | 3·61; weather showery | Prospects good. Prices steady. Health good. |
| Raipur ... | 8·25 | Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Sowings completed. 763 cases of cholera, 571 deaths; slight cattle-disease. Prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain with favourable weather for agricultural operations. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh and in two other districts. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 4·86 | Total rainfall 76·43. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in town and in one circle. Ploughing progressing. |
| Bassein ... | 2·98 | Total rainfall 36·23. Public health good in town; sporadic cholera of fatal type in one circle; cattle-disease severe in one district and in three townships. |
| Rangoon ... | 4·57 | Total rainfall 30·30. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 10·62 | Total rainfall 80·86. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Excessive rainfall inundated fields, destroying young crops. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Pegu ... | 7·24 | Total rainfall 44·69. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Henzada ... | 6·92 | Total rainfall 33·59. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Ploughing progressing. |
| Prome ... | 0·98 | Total rainfall 17·65. Public health good in town; severe cholera in one township, now apparently over and also in two circles. Seedlings planted. |
| Toungoo ... | 2·72 | Total rainfall 36·81. Slight cholera in town and in five circles; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Thayetmayo (July 11th) | 3·56 | Total rainfall 15·00. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Slight rain in Myedi subdivision. Cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Ditto ( „ 18th) | 2·18 | |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in four and slight in four districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in two and slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Rains seasonable. |
| **Assam—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 7·0; weather rainy | Fever very prevalent; cholera decreasing in Kahajar, prevailing in Luki tahsil; cattle-disease from some of the mouzahs disappearing. Gathering of *aus* almost finished; transplantation of *sali* in progress; tea and sugarcane doing well. |
| Sylhet ... | 6·48 | State and prospects of crops favourable. Fever and cattle-disease reported from Habiganj. |
| Silchar ... | 4·67 | Weather warm. Some damage done to *dumahi* and *murali* crops by insects; transplanting of *aus* crops nearly finished; ploughing for *sali* crops progresses; prospects of tea favourable. Common rice 13½ seers per rupee. 3 deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur and 1 from Hailakandi reported; general health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | ..... | |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | Slight rain has fallen in most parts of the State. | More rain is required. Crops somewhat improving in Kolar district, where prospects are still uncertain; elsewhere in fair condition, except in the lowlying tracts of the districts of Shimoga and Kadur; favourable on the whole elsewhere. Cases of cholera still continue in Bangalore and Mysore, otherwise public health fair; cattle-disease reported from Bangalore and Mysore districts. No material change in prices. |
| Mysore ... | | |
| Mercara ... | 7·10 | Coffee and cardamom crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | 4·88 | Weather rainy. Cotton plants thriving; *juari* sowing completed. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 1·48 | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad ... | 3·07 | Standing crops good. Cholera continues in some places, general health fair Prices—Wheat 14¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 19, yellow *juar* 23, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Indore ... | 2·40 | Health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | 2·41 | Health good. |
| Sutna ... | 2·76 | Prospects good. Cholera decreasing; 13 cases, 4 deaths in Rewah. |
| Neemuch ... | 1·75 | Weather cloudy and warm; health good. |
| Goona ... | 2·5 | Cholera in Kumraj of Gwalior, otherwise health good. |
| **Rajputana—(July 22nd)** | | |
| Abu ( July 22nd) | 4·0 | Weather very cloudy, close and seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 19th) | ·81 | Tanks fair; wells and health good. Sowing again begun. Rain light. |
| Marwar ( „ 17th) | ·42 | Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. *Kharif* operations proceeding where heavier rain fell extremely. Weather close and warm. Considerable anxiety prevails where rains are partial and scanty. Prices tending to rise. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | 1·83 | Tanks and wells filling. Crops improved by rain during week. Health good. Prices slightly falling. Rain general. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | ·93; Deoli, 3·11; Tonk, 1·59; Shahpura, 3·49. | Tanks and wells full. Crops prospect excellent. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather pleasant. |
| Jhallawar ( „ „ ) | 4·66 | Sowing progressing favourably. Health good. |
| Kherwara ( „ 20th) | ·10 | Tanks and wells fair. Indian-corn sown in low lands; no rice yet sown. Health good. Prices low, but slightly rising. Weather cloudy. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Ajmere ( July 21st) | ·66 | Health good. Weather sultry, clouds hovering about. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ·98 | Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Kotah ( „ „ ) | 2·14 | Weather seasonable. Sowings continue. Health good. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ 18th) | 3·90 | Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices falling. |
| Ulwar ( „ 21st) | 1·47 | Three deaths from cholera in district, otherwise health good. *Juari* crops damaged by caterpillars. |
| Dholepore ( „ 18th) | 1·0 | Tanks and wells full. Sowing continues. Health good; slight fever. Weather hot, with westerly winds. Prices steady. |
| Bickaneer ( „ „ ) | ·33; Sujangarh, 7·50 | Good rain throughout the districts; tanks and wells fair. Fever prevailing; health otherwise good. Sowings continue. Prices stationary. Weather hot and cloudy, with high winds. |
| **Nepal—(July 16th)** | | |
| Katmandu ... | 2·27 | Prospect of crops good. Cholera continues. |

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 31. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 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 SIND FOR 1883-84.**

No. 1681, Simla, July 13, 1885.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 97W.I.—216, dated 13th May 1885, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1883-84, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year 1883-84, from Productive and Ordinary funds, amounted to R4,42,032 and R39,896, respectively. The total capital outlay up to the close of the year was R1,01,13,681, of which sum R67,74,709 had been spent on Productive Public Works.

2. The gross revenue from all sources was by assessments R28,66,726 and by collections R28,10,861. The revenue due to irrigation works other than agricultural was by assessment R28,66,186 and by collections R28,06,517; against this the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, and including the charges for collection, amounted to R14,58,228. The net revenue calculated on the earnings of the year was therefore R14,07,958. It would, however, appear from paragraph 12 of the Superintending Engineer's report and from paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's memorandum, that some claims for remission were still unsettled at the close of the year, and that deductions from the canal share of the consolidated revenue to the amount of about R80,000 will have to be made in the accounts for 1884-85. This adjustment will not affect the returns from the canals which are classed as Productive—their earnings give a percentage of 4·60 on the capital invested—whilst the return from those works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was, according to the figures recorded, 15·06 per cent.

3. The area cultivated by the aid of the irrigation works was 1,540,831 acres, of which 178,724 acres were in jaghir estates and are assessed at a lower water rate. The water share of the net consolidated revenue assessed on the 1,362,107 acres of Government land amounted to R31,68,358, which gives a rate of R2·33 per acre. This is again an improvement on the rate per acre recorded in the previous year, and is attributable to the same cause, *viz.*, the progress of the revision of the settlement; and there is no doubt that the improvement will be continuous, as in consequence of the more accurate measurements and assessments of the new settlement full credit will be obtained for the benefits derived from the canals.

4. There were no high floods during the irrigating season, and the distribution of water was rendered more difficult than usual by the fluctuations in the levels of the water in the river, which are described in detail in the report. The area cultivated was for the above reasons less than in the previous year, but compares favorably with the areas recorded for other years in which there were no extraordinary floods. Owing to the absence of high floods the breaches in the protective embankments were few and unimportant. It is very satisfactory to find that the money expended on these extensive embankments has already begun to yield a return, and that lands which have long been allowed to lie uncultivated through fear of the constantly recurring inundations are now again being brought under cultivation. The Superintending Engineer's report shows that steady progress has been made in extending and strengthening these most necessary works along the whole line of the river, and their completion in the immediate future may now be confidently looked for.

5. The working expenses shown in the administrative statement amount, as before stated, to R14,58,228, which gives a percentage of 44 on R33,06,512, which is the total of the gross assessed revenue and hakaba, and a maintenance charge of R0·95 per acre irrigated. It is mentioned in paragraph 16 of the report that there has been an increase in mileage both of Canals and Protective Works in charge of the Department. The length of canals is now 5,701 and of bunds 524 miles.

6. The greatest area irrigated by a cubic foot of water was 74·22 acres on the Desert, and the least 20·70 acres on the Kalri, Canal. The average duty of the canals for which records are given in the Table VIII attached to the report was 38 acres per cubic foot of average discharge. The discharge of the main canals was, as a rule, much less and the duty better than in the previous year.

7. Both the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer remark on the large balances of canal revenue which remained uncollected at the close of the year, and state that strenuous efforts will now be made to diminish these outstandings, and it is to be hoped that the next report will record a great improvement in this respect.

8. There has again been great delay in the submission of this report. The Superintending Engineer, in his forwarding letter, states that he was unable to complete his report until 2½ months after the due date; but no explanation is afforded by the Government of Bombay of the further delay which has resulted in its reaching this office half a year later than the prescribed date. The Government of India hopes that the Government of Bombay have already taken steps to prevent a repetition of these continually recurring delays.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments, noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

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



Also, that a copy of this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, together with the general abstract of financial results, be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India*, for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

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

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## *Resolution No. 97 W. I.—216, dated 13th May 1885, by the Government of Bombay on the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1883-84.*

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Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 325, dated 4th February 1885.

Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1883-84 with the usual tables, charts and a copy of the index map of Sind, recently revised at the request of the Commissioner in Sind; and explains the cause of delay in submitting the report.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 666, dated 20th February 1885.

Forwards the report, with accompaniments, with his observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1883 was an unfavorable one, as the chart of gauge readings clearly shows, and in consequence the area of cultivation (as shown in Table II) was 1,32,462 acres less than that of the previous year. The difference in the total canal revenue for collection, shown in the same table, was only R31,792—a result which is mainly due to the introduction of the temporary revision settlements; but this, however, does not include any portion of the remissions (R83,093), the claims for which were not disposed of until after the close of the year. On the other hand, the actual realizations on account of hakaba from jaghirs were only R85,130 out of a total sum for collection of R2,05,508, and the balance due was R1,20,378. The outstandings of hakaba in Khelat, R95,174, are far too large, and the Political Agent at Jacobabad should be requested to make arrangements for their clearance.

2. The total area cultivated during the year was 1,540,831 acres, including 178,724 acres of jaghir land; the area of cultivation on which revenue was assessed was 1,362,107 acres, and the irrigation share of net consolidated assessment was R31,68,358 giving an average rate of R2·3 per acre. The gross assessed revenue from all sources was R28,66,726, and the net revenue R14,99,020. The net profit, after paying of interest, from Productive Irrigation works was R55,625.

3. The total amount expended on maintenance and repairs and revenue collection during the year was R13,67,706, which is about the same as in the two previous years, and R2,18,448 more than the average of the four years ending 1880-81. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 41·36, and the cost of maintenance per acre R0 88, or about 14 annas, which are both reasonable. The percentage of cost of Public Works Establishment on expenditure on maintenance and repairs was 24·37, which is also reasonable.

4. It is satisfactory to find that the cultivation and revenue on the Mithrau and Thar Canals are increasing, and there is every reason to hope that in another year or two, when the protective embankments and the deepening of the Nara Supply Channel are completed, the financial results of the Eastern Nara Works will show a profit. The canal revenue, as shown in Table III, is R43,313 more than that of 1882-83, when it was stated that the minimum had been reached, and the loss during the year under review was only R52,870.

5. Government notice with much satisfaction that the increased expenditure which has been incurred on the maintenance of, and on improvements to, the canals, and the construction of river embankments in Sind for the past three years, has been productive of great good; and that the Commissioner in Sind is confident that the result of the work which has been done by the Irrigation Department will, in the course of a few years, be a large and steady increase in canal revenue.

6. The report is considerably overdue, as explained by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in his forwarding letter. Every endeavour should be made to ensure its more punctual submission in the future.

7. Copies of the report, of the Commissioner's endorsement thereon, and of the review of this Government should be forwarded as usual to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

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No. 666 OF 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

*Camp Tando Adam, 20th February 1885.*

Superintending Engineer's No. 325, dated the 4th February 1885, forwarding the Irrigation Report.

Submitted to Government.

2. The inundation was not a good one, "its fluctuating nature being its chief and worst characteristic." The canals, in consequence of the lowness of the inundation, were not well filled, the result being that cultivation was contracted and collections were also affected. Remissions also had to be granted to a considerable extent. One result of the lowness of the inundation was that the protective embankments were not greatly tried and breaches and floods were rare.

3. There was a decrease in kharif cultivation amounting to 84,178 acres and in rabi of 62,007 acres, total 146,185 acres, but the canal revenue for collection was only less than that of the previous year by R31,792,—a result mainly attributable to higher rates on lands—which, owing to improvements in canals, have been converted into rice lands instead of being classed only as fit for dry crops.

4. The amount of remissions (para. 12 of the report) does not correctly represent the losses on the year's cultivation, as, unfortunately, especially in the Hyderabad District, the Collector failed to dispose of remission claims within the year, and after the close of the year claims amounting to R83,093 were admitted, namely, in Hyderabad R66,762, in Shikarpur, R15,749, and in the Frontier District R581. These remissions, however, are not solely on account of lands watered from canals, so the exact sum admitted against canal revenue cannot be stated.

5. The table in para. 5 of the report shows the increase or decrease in each Canal Division—the largest increase is in the Fuleli Division—but the greater part of the increase thus shown has since been remitted. The Superintending Engineer has fully explained the causes of increase or decrease in the other Divisions and they call for no remark. It is unnecessary for the Commissioner to follow the Superintending Engineer in his account of the different canals. All details have been very fully given. Suffice it to say that the financial results (para. 19) are satisfactory.

6. The work of recent years done by the Irrigation Department has been productive of great good, but the full return from the work done cannot be expected at once, especially in a country like Sind where agricultural labourers are not easily obtained. The revenue realizations of the year to which the



report refers, though less than those of the previous year, yet illustrate how much has been done, as with a low inundation the revenue would have shown a much larger decrease but for recent improvements to canals. Land too in the rear of the protective embankments is now being fast got ready for cultivation, and the Commissioner will be very much surprised if, in the course of a few years, there is not a large and steady increase in realizations. He has only recently travelled along the Thar and also the Nara protective embankments and was struck with the change in the country since he saw it three years ago. Everywhere lands were being got ready for the plough, and what was very satisfactory to notice was that the people were much better off than formerly. Before the erection of the protective embankments, cultivation was risky: one year splendid returns, the next sad losses; and this condition of things affected the morale of the people. Now with protection from floods they are becoming steady cultivators, working harder, and more anxious for improvements; and what is true of the Nara valley is, the Commissioner believes, true of every part of Sind, and that the protective embankments, if properly maintained, will do much to improve the condition and raise the character of the agricultural population. Much still remains to be done, but the results of the year, as shown in this report, show that satisfactory progress is being made.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,

*Commissioner in Sind.*

*General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation*

WORKS IN

| | | Productive Public Works. | | | | Irrigation and Navigation Ordinary—Works for which Capital and Reve | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Desert Canal. | Begári Canal. | Eastern Nára Works. | Total. | Sukkur Canal. | Ghár Canal. | Mehrabwah. | Alibhár Kacheri Canal. | Marak Great Canal. | Surfrazwáh. |
| *Capital Outlay.* | | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| During year | Direct | 77,581 | 88,562 | 2,66,628 | 4,32,771 | 20,635 | ... | 15,114 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Indirect | 1,669 | 1,906 | 5,686 | 9,261 | 3,416 | ... | 431 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 79,250 | 90,468 | 2,72,314 | 4,42,032 | 24,051 | ... | 15,845 | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year | Direct | 10,19,650 | 14,71,792 | 40,42,636 | 65,34,078 | 13,00,610 | 4,15,537 | 65,636 | 23,207 | 1,93,600 | 1,18,559 |
| | Indirect | 36,201 | 44,507 | 1,59,923 | 2,40,631 | 59,317 | 25,440 | 1,840 | 710 | 7,548 | 6,121 |
| | Total | 10,55,851 | 15,16,299 | 42,02,559 | 67,74,709 | 13,59,927 | 4,40,977 | 67,476 | 23,917 | 2,01,148 | 1,24,680 |
| *Gross Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year | Direct | 15,186 | 31,170 | 21,936 | 68,292 | 756 | 5,020 | 263 | 394 | 1,594 | 1,203 |
| | Indirect | 94,826 | 1,68,715 | 1,60,093 | 4,23,634 | 66,373 | 5,26,959 | 14,365 | 5,938 | 57,169 | 16,285 |
| | Total | 1,10,012 | 1,99,885 | 1,82,029 | 4,91,926 | 67,129 | 5,31,979 | 14,628 | 6,332 | 58,763 | 17,488 |
| To end of year | Direct | 43,345 | 1,04,004 | 4,72,503 | 6,19,852 | 7,930 | 1,61,874 | 263 | 8,708 | 36,860 | 21,969 |
| | Indirect | 9,63,510 | 25,79,337 | 33,40,819 | 68,83,666 | 4,74,200 | 93,34,340 | 14,365 | 66,757 | 4,93,438 | 1,07,633 |
| | Total | 10,06,855 | 26,83,341 | 38,13,322 | 75,03,518 | 4,82,130 | 94,96,214 | 14,628 | 75,165 | 5,30,298 | 1,29,602 |
| *Working Expenses.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year | Direct | 29,887 | 72,577 | 76,761 | 1,79,225 | 32,105 | 1,12,132 | 12,314 | 6,885 | 21,162 | 12,557 |
| | Indirect | 770 | 1,834 | 1,765 | 4,369 | 551 | 1,950 | 309 | 177 | 431 | 308 |
| | Total | 30,657 | 74,411 | 78,526 | 1,83,594 | 32,656 | 1,14,082 | 12,623 | 7,062 | 21,593 | 12,865 |
| To end of year | Direct | 2,58,713 | 14,75,232 | 19,76,457 | 37,10,402 | 6,43,774 | 24,09,242 | 12,314 | 66,721 | 1,82,201 | 1,26,818 |
| | Indirect | 7,954 | 41,241 | 92,119 | 1,41,314 | 20,886 | 56,482 | 309 | 2,143 | 5,031 | 5,269 |
| | Total | 2,66,667 | 15,16,473 | 20,68,576 | 38,51,716 | 6,64,660 | 24,65,724 | 12,623 | 68,864 | 1,87,232 | 1,32,087 |
| *Net Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year | | 79,355 | 1,25,474 | 1,03,503 | 3,08,332 | 34,473 | 3,87,897 | 2,005 | −730 | 37,170 | 4,623 |
| To end of year | | 7,40,188 | 11,66,868 | 17,44,746 | 36,51,802 | −1,82,530 | 70,30,190 | 2,005 | 6,601 | 3,43,066 | −2,485 |
| *Simple Interest.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year | | 39,234 | 57,100 | 1,56,373 | 2,52,707 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year | | 3,10,733 | 7,69,740 | 28,23,202 | 39,03,675 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Net profit after paying off Interest.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During year | | 40,121 | 68,374 | −52,870 | 55,625 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To end of year | | 4,29,455 | 3,97,128 | −10,78,456 | −2,51,873 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*N. B.*—(1) Direct outlay under Working Expenses includes share of cost of collection in the Civil Department.
(2) Interest charges on account of works other than Productive Public Works have been omitted, as they have been eliminated from the administrative account per Government of India's Circular No. IV. P. W., dated 1st May 1884, communicated in G. R. No. 223 of 23rd idem.



*Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1883-84.*

| OPERATION. | | | | | | | | | Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUE Accounts are kept. | | | Irrigation and Navigation Ordinary—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | | | | | |
| Fuleli C nal. | Total. | Grand Total. | Under Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals. | Under Executive Engineer, Ghár Canals. | Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals. | Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals. | Under Executive Engineer, Karachi Collectorate Canals. | Total. | | Expenditure. | Receipts. |
| *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | | *R* | *R* |
| ... | 36,049 | 4,68,820 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| ... | 3,847 | 13,108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Begári Canals.* | | |
| ... | 39,896 | 4,81,928 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Survey of Unharwáh Project | 256 | |
| 10,77,561 | 31,94,710 | 97,28,788 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Kashmor Bund.* | | |
| 43,286 | 1,44,262 | 3,84,893 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Strengthening Kashmor Bund | 15,481 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Constructing Falls on Miraniwáh | 4,657 | |
| 11,20,847 | 33,38,972 | 1,01,13,681 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maintenance, conservancy and repairs of Kashmor Bund | 40,497 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Maintenance of Garden at Bádáni | 480 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rent of Telegraph Line and Office at Badani | 1,800 | |
| 20,072 | 29,302 | 97,594 | 3,179 | 8,971 | 13,708 | 1,263 | 13,439 | 40,560 | Maintenance of Miraniwáh | 2,535 | |
| 1,57,158 | 8,44,247 | 12,67,881 | 2,11,237 | 3,33,743 | 3,70,309 | 23,166 | 4,62,027 | 14,00,482 | Do. of Buxaliwáh | 309 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Re-opening Nurwáh from Kashmor Bund | 2,237 | |
| 1,77,230 | 8,73,549 | 13,65,475 | 2,14,416 | 3,42,714 | 3,84,017 | 24,429 | 4,75,466 | 14,41,042 | General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant | 14,372 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Share of collection charges in the Civil Department | 380 | |
| 5,14,959 | 7,52,563 | 13,72,415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 83,004 | 422 |
| 28,72,222 | 1,33,62,955 | 2,02,46,621 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 33,87,181 | 1,41,15,518 | 2,16,19,036 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ADD—Irrigation share of Land Revenue | ... | 3,804 |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL BEGÁRI CANALS | 83,004 | 4,226 |
| 1,56,602 | 3,83,757 | 5,62,982 | 1,53,515 | 1,49,068 | 1,92,890 | 24,784 | 3,62,775 | 8,83,032 | | | |
| 4,119 | 7,845 | 12,214 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Shikárpur Canals.* | | |
| 1,60,721 | 3,91,602 | 5,75,196 | 1,53,515 | 1,49,068 | 1,92,890 | 24,784 | 3,62,775 | 8,83,032 | Maintenance and conservancy of Kásimpur Bund | 5,994 | |
| | | | | | | | | | General charges for Establishment and tools and plant | 1,499 | |
| 33,83,857 | 68,24,927 | 1,05,35,329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 1,06,785 | 1,96,905 | 3,38,219 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | TOTAL SHIKÁRPUR CANALS | 7,493 | 26 |
| 34,90,642 | 70,21,832 | 1,08,73,548 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Ghár Canals* | ... | 70 |
| | | | | | | | | | *Karáchi Collectorate Canals* | ... | 22 |
| 16,509 | 4,81,947 | 7,90,279 | 60,901 | 1,93,646 | 1,91,127 | −355 | 1,12,691 | 5,58,010 | *Mathematical Instrument and Drawing Material Depôt in Sind* | 996 | ... |
| −1,03,461 | 70,93,686 | 1,07,45,488 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL KARÁCHI COLLECTORATE CANALS | 996 | 22 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | GRAND TOTAL | (a)91,493 | 4,344 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |

(a) Exclusive of R1,983, debited to Agricultural Works in Fuleli District on account of establishment employed for surveys in the Sibi District, as it does not pertain to any Irrigation Works in Sind Province.

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

| Number. | Collectorate. | Name of Work. | | AREA UNDER COMMAND. | | AREA | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross Acres. | Irrigable Acres. | *Last* Kharif, 1884-85. | | | *Last* Rabi, 1884-85. | | |
| | | | | | | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. | | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. | |
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Ahmedabad. | Háthmati Canal | | 44,741 | 28,840 | 96 | ... | 513 | 1,172 | 408 | ... |
| 2 | | Khári Cut | | 3,890 | 3,890 | 483 | 351 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Khándesh. | Hartála Tank | | 584 | 527 | 31 | 72 | ... | 143 | 4 | ... |
| 4 | | Mukti Reservoir | *Lower Pánjhra River Works.* | 13,117 | 12,627 | 226 | ... | 33 | 616 | ... | 128 |
| 5 | | Mhasva Tank | | 4,093 | 3,912 | 50 | ... | 52 | 324 | 38 | ... |
| 6 | | Jámda Canals | | 46,288 | 40,185 | 770 | 296 | ... | 1,323 | ... | 286 |
| 7 | Násik. | Pálkher Canal | *Kadwa River Works.* | 28,832 | 23,466 | 372 | ... | 108 | 736 | 211 | ... |
| 8 | | Wadáli Canal | | 3,486 | 2,433 | 77 | ... | 46 | 124 | 44 | ... |
| 9 | | Ojhár Támbat Canal | | 8,055 | 6,824 | 70 | 1 | ... | 172 | 20 | ... |
| 10 | Ahmednagar. | Ojhár Canal | *Pravara River Works.* | 23,724 | 20,088 | 463 | ... | 135 | 1,184 | 180 | ... |
| 11 | | Lákh Canal | | 29,913 | 22,760 | 124 | 3 | ... | 178 | 103 | ... |
| 12 | | Bhátodi Tank | | 14,733 | 12,485 | 553 | ... | 58 | 742 | ... | 41 |
| 13 | Poona. | Mutha Canals | | 94,087 | 49,800 | 4,189 | ... | 2,241 | 5,229 | 1,655 | ... |
| 14 | | Kásurdi Tank | | 597 | 478 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 7 | ... |

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

## ON CANALS IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

| IRRIGATED. | | | | RAINFALL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. | | | Percentage of Increase or Decrease. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1884-85. | REMARKS. |
| Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | | | K. 17·29 | 52·80 | | |
| | | | | R. 0·75 | 0·15 | | |
| 1,268 | ... | 105 | 8 | T. 18·04 | 52·95 | 193 | |
| | | | | K. 17·82 | 35·48 | | |
| 483 | 351 | ... | 266 | R. ..... | ..... | | |
| | | | | T. 17·82 | 35·48 | 99 | |
| | | | | K. 38·90 | 25·55 | | |
| | | | | R. 3·83 | 4·55 | | |
| 456 | 76 | ... | 20 | T. 42·73 | 30·10 | 29 | |
| | | | | K. 26·4 | 27·97 | | Rainfall at Mukti Tank. |
| | | | | R. 9·8 | 4·83 | | |
| 842 | ... | 161 | 16 | T. 35·12 | 32·80 | 6 | |
| | | | | K. 34·25 | 28·21 | | |
| | | | | R. 13·76 | 3·21 | | |
| 374 | ... | 14 | 4 | T. 48·01 | 31·42 | 35 | |
| | | | | K. 30·02 | 23·1 | | |
| | | | | R. 6·76 | 2·77 | | |
| 2,098 | 10 | ... | ... | T. 36·78 | 25·94 | 29 | |
| | | | | K. 42·05 | 28·69 | | |
| | | | | R. 13·92 | 6·99 | | |
| 1,1[illegible] | 103 | ... | 10 | T. 55·97 | 35·68 | 36 | |
| | | | | K. 32·33 | 18·88 | | |
| 201 | ... | ... | 1 | R. 9·73 | 5·87 | | |
| [illegible] | 21 | ... | 10 | T. 42·06 | 24·75 | 41 | At Niphad. |
| | | | | K. 25·66 | 15·00 | | |
| | | | | R. 13·03 | 8·39 | | |
| 1,647 | 45 | ... | 3 | T. 38·69 | 23·39 | 40 | Rainfall at Ashvi. |
| | | | | K. 31·12 | 14·[illegible] | | |
| | | | | R. 3·00 | 8·82 | | |
| 302 | 137 | ... | 83 | T. 34·12 | 23·37 | 31 | |
| | | | | K. 33·86 | 13·09 | | |
| | | | | R. 9·93 | 4·13 | | |
| 1,295 | ... | 99 | 7 | T. 43·79 | 17·22 | 61 | |
| | | | | K. 31·61 | 24·61 | | |
| | | | | R. 14·62 | 12·79 | | |
| [illegible] | ... | 586 | 6 | T. 46·23 | 37·40 | 19 | |
| | | | | K. 10·55 | 7·49 | | |
| | | | | R. 7·03 | 12·35 | | |
| | 7 | ... | 9 | T. 17·58 | 19·84 | 13 | |

Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Urulli at 26th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was—1883-84, K. 13·91, R. 7·17, T. 21·08; 1884-85, K. 10·66, R. 9·59, T. 20·25. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the year 1884-85.*

| Number. | Collectorate. | Name of Work. | Area under Command. | | Area Irrigated. | | | | | | Percentage of Increase or Decrease. | Rainfall. | | Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1884-85. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Last* Kharif 1884-85. | | | *Last* Rabi, 1884-85. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Gross Acres. | Irrigable Acres. | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 15 | Poona. | Mátoba Tank | 10,700 | 7,133 | 412 | ... | 770 | 788 | 169 | ... | 1,200 | ... | 601 | 33 | K. 13·64<br>R. 6·07 | 8·47<br>12·56 | | |
| 16 | | Sirsuphal Tank | 4,500 | 2,500 | 935 | 458 | ... | 560 | ... | ... | | | | | T. 19·71 | 21·03 | 7 | |
| 17 | | Bhádalvádi Tank | 1,900 | 1,520 | 201 | 54 | ... | 378 | 209 | ... | 1,495 | 458 | ... | 44 | K. 19·99<br>R. 5·35 | 6·77<br>8·12 | | |
| 18 | Sholapur. | Ekrúk Tank | 17,152 | 15,320 | 1,278 | 353 | ... | 1,823 | 1,309 | ... | | | | | T. 25·34 | 15·09 | 40 | |
| 19 | | Ashti Tank | 17,882 | 14,476 | 477 | 51 | ... | 8 | ... | 305 | 579 | 263 | ... | 83 | K. 22·65<br>R. 6·71 | 7·71<br>5·46 | | |
| 20 | | Revári Canal | 3,818 | 3,624 | 193 | 53 | ... | 422 | ... | 113 | | | | | T. 29·36 | 13·17 | 55 | |
| 21 | | Yerla Canals | 8,510 | 7,159 | 405 | ... | 154 | 691 | 295 | ... | 3,101 | 1,662 | ... | 115 | K. 36·27<br>R. 3·27 | 12·24<br>8·87 | | |
| 22 | Satara. | Pingli Tank | 6,786 | 5,966 | 454 | 68 | ... | 361 | 103 | ... | | | | | T. 39·54 | 21·11 | 47 | |
| 23 | | Gondoli Canal | | | | | | | | | 485 | ... | 254 | 34 | K. 23·00<br>R. 4·42 | 6·60<br>5·61 | | |
| 24 | | Maini Tank | 4,876 | 4,625 | 611 | ... | 154 | 594 | 350 | ... | | | | | T. 27·42 | 12·21 | 55 | |
| 25 | | Chikhli Canal | 1,871 | 1,478 | 256 | ... | 21 | 63 | 32 | ... | 615 | ... | 60 | 9 | K. 25·45<br>R. 4·71 | 30·30<br>6·67 | | |
| 26 | | Krishna Canal | 27,407 | 25,533 | 1,593 | ... | 669 | 1,682 | 613 | ... | | | | | T. 30·16 | 36·97 | 23 | |
| 27 | Belgaum. | Gokák Canal, First Section | 12,000 | 10,682 | 1,450 | 1,450 | ... | 1,227 | 1,227 | ... | 1,096 | 141 | ... | 15 | K. 25·42<br>R. 8·57 | 18·51<br>12·78 | | |
| 28 | Dharwar. | Dámbal Tank | 3,955 | 3,885 | 30 | ... | 14 | 70 | 30 | ... | | | | | T. 33·99 | 31·29 | 8 | |
| 29 | | Madag Tank | 2,045 | 2,024 | 468 | 158 | ... | 179 | ... | 6 | | | | | K. 11·95<br>R. 6·64 | 7·17<br>7·20 | | |
| 30 | | Medleri Tank | 1,916 | 1,052 | 184 | 184 | ... | 37 | 37 | ... | | | | | T. 18·59 | 14·37 | 23 | Pingli Rainfall. |
| 31 | | Assundi Tank | 1,800 | 1,800 | 46 | 46 | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | 815 | 171 | ... | 27 | K. 14·89<br>R. 7·26 | 7·02<br>7·49 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | T. 22·15 | 14·51 | 34 | Gondoli do. |
| | | | 443,256 | 337,092 | 16,779 | ... | 1,339 | 20,924 | 6,178 | ... | | | | | K. 17·46<br>R. 6·91 | 8·77<br>9·58 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1,305 | 196 | ... | 19 | T. 24·37 | 18·35 | 25 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K. 17·11<br>R. 5·57 | 11·55<br>14·45 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 319 | 11 | ... | 4 | T. 22·68 | 26·00 | 15 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K. 20·68<br>R. 4·87 | 15·16<br>10·48 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3,275 | ... | 56 | 2 | T. 25·55 | 25·64 | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K. 9·20<br>R. 10·39 | 9·55<br>8·05 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2,677 | 2,677 | ... | ... | T. 19·59 | 17·60 | 10 | The canal was not in operation in 1883-84. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K. 7·28<br>R. 7·09 | 6·22<br>5·95 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 16 | ... | 13 | T. 14·37 | 12·17 | 15 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K. 24·60<br>R. 11·38 | 12·70<br>7·32 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 647 | 153 | ... | 30 | T. 35·98 | 20·02 | 44 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 221 | 221 | ... | ... | K. 11·43<br>R. 9·93 | 5·26<br>11·08 | 23 | The tanks were not in operation in 1883-84. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 59 | 59 | ... | ... | T. 21·36 | 16·34 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,329 | ... | 15 | 30·59 | 24·35 | ... | |

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

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

*Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1884-85 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.*

| Name of Canal. | April and May. | | | June to September. | | | October to January. | | | February and March. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Supply available for consumption, cubic feet per second. | Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second. | Proportion used of available supply. | Supply available for consumption. | Actually used. | Proportion used. | Available for consumption. | Actually used. | Proportion used. | Available for consumption. | Actually used. | Proportion used. |
| Háthmati | 8 | 6·5 | ·812 | 120 | 28·5 | ·237 | 144 | 73 | ·507 | 115 | 69 | ·600 |
| Jámda | 178·7 | 30·3 | ·170 | 287·3 | 19·1 | ·066 | 308·8 | 23·9 | ·077 | 207 | 25·3 | ·122 |
| Pálkhed | 3·37 | *7·08 | 2·100 | 41·04 | 8·54 | ·210 | 38·99 | 14·86 | ·380 | 7·90 | *12·15 | 1·540 |
| Ojhar | 56·33 | 31·90 | ·570 | 106·47 | 24·57 | ·230 | 109·30 | 23·19 | ·210 | 63·60 | 24·49 | ·390 |
| Lákh | 33·13 | 20·28 | ·610 | 115·15 | 17·15 | ·150 | 120·49 | 19·23 | ·160 | 63·84 | 17·84 | ·280 |
| Rewári | 7·01 | 5·76 | ·820 | 12·79 | 1·73 | ·130 | 15·00 | 4·50 | ·300 | 12·74 | 5·43 | ·430 |
| Yerla | 8·15 | 8·15 | 1·000 | 30·06 | 8 32 | ·270 | 19·76 | 10·31 | ·520 | 9·07 | 9·07 | 1·000 |
| Chibbli | 0·83 | 0·53 | ·640 | 9·65 | 1·64 | ·170 | 13·60 | 2·41 | ·180 | 4·73 | 0·91 | ·190 |
| Krjshna | 44·80 | 19·39 | ·430 | 128·72 | 26·24 | ·200 | 139·93 | 45·92 | ·330 | 111·12 | 40·36 | ·360 |

* Excess got from backwater supply.

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

GOVERNMENT OF [illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF CANAL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB IN 1885-86 UP TO 31st MAY 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during May 1885. Depth in Cubic Feet per Second. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation between Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. | Down. | Area Irrigated (approximate). Tract. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief Crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division | 4·9 | 4·58 | 3,073·6 | 1,286 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 8,302 | 1·05 | 1·6 | Cotton | 27,669 | On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 22,850 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year, which is chiefly due to the opening up of new rájbahás. |
| 2nd do., Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | 3·9 | | 742 | ... | ... | Amritsar | 22,294 | 1·2 | 3·7 | Rice | 1,171 | |
| 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3·35 | 2·0 | | 440 | ... | ... | Lahore | 41,045 | 1·6 | 2·7 | Sugarcane | 8,992 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 389 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Others | 33,809 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,857 | ... | ... | ... | 71,641 | ... | ... | ... | 71,641 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,507 | ... | ... | ... | 48,791 | ... | ... | ... | 48,791 | |
| Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division | 4·33 | 3·46 | 2,546 | 605 | ... | 358,575 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 5,133 cubic feet fuel. | Umballa | 341 | 0·85 | 1·5 | Cotton | 10,287 | The decrease on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the corresponding month of last year is due to the heavy rainfall, much of the sugarcane having been planted out without canal water. |
| Delhi do. | 5·70 | 5·82 | | 848 | ... | | Karnál | 7,013 | 0·86 | 1·18 | Rice | 260 | |
| Hánsi do. | 9·00 | 5·87 | | 358 | ... | | Delhi | 16,231 | 0·60 | 2·00 | Sugarcane | 32,391 | |
| Do. Bulia Canal | 8·80 | ... | | ... | ... | | Rohtak | 14,934 | 0·65 | 2·20 | Others | 13,061 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | | Hissar | 8,476 | 0·40 | 2·40 | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Jínd | 8,832 | 0·30 | 1·30 | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Bikaner | 133 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,911 | ... | 358,575 | ... | 55,999 | ... | ... | ... | 55,999 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 2,688 | ... | 429,013 | ... | 71,516 | ... | ... | ... | 71,516 | |
| Sirhind Canal. Main Line | 8·0 | 3·7 | 4,500 | 1,218 | ... | ... | Ludhiána | 569 | 0·83 | 2·55 | Cotton | 1,776 | |
| Abohar Branch | 6·8 | 2·9 | 1,650 | 706 | ... | ... | Ferozepore | 4,567 | 0·76 | 1·7 | Rice | ... | |
| Bhatinda do. | 5·8 | 0·7 | 1,200 | 71 | ... | ... | Faridkot State | 1,130 | ... | ... | Sugarcane | 169 | |
| Feeders | 8·0 | 2·0 | 1,650 | 198 | ... | ... | Nábha State | 40 | ... | ... | Others | 4,365 | |
| British Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 233 | ... | ... | Patiála State | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Sirhind Canal | ... | ... | 4,500 | 1,218 | ... | ... | ... | 6,310 | ... | ... | ... | 6,310 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | 907 | ... | ... | ... | 979 | ... | ... | ... | 979 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 2,290 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 32,289 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. |
| Lower Sohág Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 810 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 7,200 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Indus Canals Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 83,124 | 0·4 | 1·5 | | ... | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Ghází Khan | 13,314 | ... | 0·5 | | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 49,302 | 0·2 | 3·00 | | ... | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 156,040 | ... | ... | ... | 156,040 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123,751 | ... | ... | ... | 123,751 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133,950 | ... | ... | ... | 133,950 | |
| Do. corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121,286 | ... | ... | ... | 121,286 | |

SIDNEY PRESTON,
*Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholam, 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. |
| MADRAS. | Ganjam | 17 11 | 17 11 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 17 13 | 14 11 | 14 3 | 18 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 14 2 | 20 8 | 21 10 | 25 14 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 11 |
| | Godavery | 14 6 | 17 2 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 14 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 13 | 14 0 | 17 11 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 11 3 | 10* 5 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 5 | 13 6 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 20 10 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 23 14 | 23 14 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 0 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 12 6 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 23 0 |
| | Anantapur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 12 13 | 10 13 | 11 2 | 14 0 | 23 3 | 22 11 | 29 14 | ... | 19 11 | 30 2 |
| | Bellary | 16 5 | 16 5 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 5 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 23 11 | 22 11 | 37 2 | 24 6 | 23 8 | 26 5 |
| | Kurnool | 11 6 | 11 6 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 13 10 | 12 2 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 11 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 27 8 |
| | Madras | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 15 2 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 0 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 27 11 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 |
| | North Arcot | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | 29 11 |
| | South Arcot | 9 6 | 8 10 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 11 11 | 13 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 17 11 | 23 14 |
| | Tanjore | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 0 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | 20 11 | 21 8 | 29 6 | 18 13 | 19 10 | 30 6 |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 3 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 11 10 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 13 | 27 14 |
| | Madura | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 11 13 | 13 14 | 22 11 | 19 6 | 30 13 | 17 10 | 19 2 | 27 14 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 10 | 9 10 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 11 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 5 |
| | Coimbatore | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 19 0 | 19 2 | 22 10 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 27 0 |
| | Nilgiris | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 12 0 | 13 14 | 15 6 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 12 10 | 18 14 |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 14 10 | 12 13 | 11 13 | 15 0 | 22 11 | 23 11 | 36 6 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 26 8 |
| | South Canara | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 9 3 | 9 11 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 6 | 10 2 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 10 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BOMBAY. | Pombay | 10 14 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 19 2 | 7 4 | 7 5 | 7 10 | 10 9 | 10 12 | 12 9 | 20 5 | 20 12 | 18 6 | 16 1 | 15 15 | 15 15 |
| | Ahmedabad | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 24 6 | 24 8 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 8 14 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 12 5 | 11 4 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 18 0 |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 18 3 | 10 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 2 |
| | 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 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 0 | 11 15 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | ... | 7 4 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 14 | 12 12 | 12 13 |
| | Colába (Alibeg) | 8 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 20 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 11 0 | 11* 0 | 10 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 10 |
| | Násik | 16 0 | 17 2 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 5 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 20 3 | 20 13 | 17 13 | 15 7 | 15 11 | 16 7 |
| | Poona | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 8 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 18 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 12 10 |
| | Sholápur | 14 4 | 14 15 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 15 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 22 0 | 22 10 | 17 11 | 18 6 | 18 4 | 18 6 |
| | Bijápur (Bagalkot) | 16 8 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 27 0 |
| | Kolába | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 8 3 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 0 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 14 |
| | Belgaum | 15 8 | 15 0 | 20 5 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 15 2 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 13 10 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 14 2 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 11 3 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 7 13 | 11 5 | 12 0 | 9 3 | 13 10 | 14 15 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 13 10 | 12 4 |
| | Kenara (Karwar) | 12 8 | 13* 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 6 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 20 0 | 17 5 | 17 12 | 18 0 |
| | Áden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 8 |
| | Asirgarh | 19 2 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 2 | 13 4 | 24 0 | 24 14 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 |
| | Baroda | 13 2 | 12 9 | 11 1 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 15 12 |
| | Dísa | 15 15 | 15 12 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | 6 8 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 19 10 |
| | Nimach | 23 4 | 23* 0 | 19 0 | 35 8 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 16 0 |
| | Nasirabad | 21 8 | 21 8 | 18 8½ | 27 0 | 28 15 | 23 7 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 31 0 | 31 11½ | 21 9½ | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| | Rejkot | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 8 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 16 0 | 15 2 | 14 8 | 22 12 | 20 0 | 23 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 24 10 | 21 0 | 22 12 | 25 8 | 24 10 | 23 4 |
| | Karachi | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 14 6 | 14 8 | 14 10 | 22 0 | 22 2 | 22 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 6 | 21 8 | 20 6 | 21 4 | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Sukkur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14* 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 7 |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BENGAL. | Burdwan | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 26 4 | 13 3 | 13 5 | 13 4 | 14 13 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 14 4 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 16 8 | 17 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 14 | 18 12 | 13 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The figure now quoted is correct.
a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 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 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.



OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1885.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murúwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 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. | 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. |
| 23 6 | 23 6 | 26 6 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 40 0 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 3 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 23 3 | 23 3 | 26 5 | 24 10 | 25 11 | 39 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| 29 2 | 29 2 | 32 13 | 28 5 | 29 6 | 34 10 | 170 2 | 243 0 | 145 13 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 6 | 28 6 | 28 11 | 26 3 | 26 3 | 30 3 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | ... |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 | 23 10 | 24 2 | 28 14 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 28 2 | 28 2 | 30 0 | 24 2 | 24 8 | 32 11 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 8 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 7 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 13 12 0 |
| 22 5 | 22 13 | 31 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 41 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 4 2 7 | 4 8 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 31 0 | 28 2 | 36 14 | 22 6 | 21 5 | 32 8 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 94 13 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 3 | ... | ... | 14 3 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 11 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 161 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 4 11 0 | 4 11 0 | ... |
| 25 0 | 25 5 | 27 11 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 28 11 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 86 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 11 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 6 | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 18 12 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 | 4 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 13 9 6 |
| 29 14 | 29 14 | 34 3 | 19 11 | 20 11 | 31 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 14 5 4 |
| 21 0 | 20 11 | 27 13 | 17 13 | 18 13 | 32 0 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 17 2 | 18* 0 | 18 14 | 16 10 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 5 10 0 | 5 5 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 21 14 | 21 14 | 34 11 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 10 | 14 11 | 15 3 | 15 10 | 2 13 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 2 0 |
| 22 5 | 22 5 | 33 6 | 23 2 | 22 5 | 31 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | ... | 11 4 0 |
| 21 11 | 21 11 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 24 14 | 35 10 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 116 10 | 16 6 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | 26 13 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 39 3 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 13 | 6 4 0 | 6 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| 24 10 | 24 10 | 26 3 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 36 2 | 121 8 | 109 5 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 7 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 14 6 0 |
| 25 13 | 17 10 | 20 3 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 23 3 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 18 12 0 |
| 25 10 | 27 6 | 32 8 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 37 6 | 165 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 3 4 4 | 6 0 0 | 27 8 0 |
| 18 11 | 18 11 | 19 6 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 21 3 | 104 8 | 104 8 | 109 5 | 16 2 | 16 3 | 14 14 | 14 11 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 14 8 6 |
| 19 5 | 19 11 | 20 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 27 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 11 4 0 | 5 0 0 | 18 2 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1.. 0 |
| 14 4 | 14 2 | 18 6 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 68 4 | 68 4 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 12 9 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 12 9 | 11 0 0 | 18 8 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 0 | 8.0 to 8.0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 6 10 0 | 8 10 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 10 0 to 12-0 | 13 8 0 |
| ... | ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 88 0 | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 14 8 | 10 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 13 5 | 9 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 17 8 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 13 | 21 13 | 21 7 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 7 8 0 | 12 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 11 | 23 4 | 24 2 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 12 2 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 19 1 | 23 8 | 91 0 | 90 0 | 79 5 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 8 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 17 4 | 17 7 | 18 6 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 8 | 14 13 | 14 15 | 14 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 7 8 0 | 10 0 0 | 32-0 to 32-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 10 | 18 7 | 25 9 | 80 0 | 77 0 | 73 2 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 6 | 7 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 15-0 to 25-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 6 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | 20 13 | 116 8 | 122 10 | 116 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 11 1 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 12 | 5 10 0 | 7 8 0 | 14 0 0 |
| 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 60 0 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 13 2 | 6 8 0 | 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 22 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 11 10 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 11 2 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15-8 to 20-0 |
| 15 4 | 16 7 | 14 2 | 13 5 | 15 6 | 17 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 15 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 15 | 5 8 0 | 9 0 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 8 7 0 | 9 0 0 | 18-12 to 22-8 |
| 22 13 | 22 13 | 20 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 5 10 0 | 7 0 0 | 15-0 to 18-12 |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 10 0 0 | 20-0 to 30-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 23* 0 | 23 11 | 20 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15-0 to 18-12 |
| 18 0 | 16 9 | 17 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 17 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 10 | 14 7 | 14 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 9 | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 20-0 to 30-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 20 4 | 15 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 180 0 | 190 0 | 170 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 5 10 0 | 8 12 0 | 22 8 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 10½ | 22 10½ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 93 5½ | 16 9½ | 16 14 | 16 0½ | 15 14 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 15-0 to 18-12 |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 44 0 | 35 8 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 20-0 to 30-0 |
| 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 12 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 12 | 9 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 23 8 0 |
| 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 85 0 | 85 40 | 90 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8-0 to 15-0 | 8-0 to 15-0 | 30-0 to 30-0 |
| 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 50 0 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 8 | 20 12 | 200 0 | 195 0 | 220 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 8-0 to 12-0 | 10 0 0 | 19-0 to 30-0 |

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | R a. p. 2 15 0 | R a. p. 2 15 0 | R a. p. 3 0 0 | 13 5a | 13 5 | 13 4 | 8 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 20-0 to 15-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 13 0b | 13 0 | 13 0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 4-8 to 7-0 | 7-0 to 15-0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0c | 13 0 | 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 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 | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 7-8 to 11-4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 9c | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 11 seers.
b 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 JUNE 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 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 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 14 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 12 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nuddea | 16 12 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 20 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 5½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 13 3 | 13 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 17 4 to 18 0 | 16 14 to 18 6 | 18 4 | 24 6 | 26 4 | 30 0 | 10 0 to 10 8 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 14 10 | 14 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bogra | 16 8 | 17 4 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 18 12 | 19 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 13 2 | 12 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpaiguri | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 16 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 13 12 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 12 7 | 13 0 | 14 4 | 14 3 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 17 12 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 25 0 | ... | 21 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| | Durbhunga | 15 0 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | ... | 8 0 | 11 8 | 10 15 | 11 0 | 13 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 12 4 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monghyr | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 14 | 23 1 | 23 5 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 9 | 11 12 | 18 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhagalpur | 18 15 | 19 9 | 16 14 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 12 10 | 13 4 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 20 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 14 7 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 17 1 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree | 14 7 | 15 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 17 1 | 13 10 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazaribagh | 14 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortloo, 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. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| 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 | 12 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 0 13 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 10 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15-0 to 20 0 |
| Nuddea | ... | ... | ... | 21 5½ | 20 15 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9-0 to 12-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Jessore | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 8 | 22 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 12½ | 11 12 | 10 12 | 7 8 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Moorshedabad | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 3 0 | 11 6½ | 11 14 | 11 9 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Dinagepore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8½ | 12 8 | 12 0 | 7 8 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Rajshahye | ... | ... | ... | 19 3½ to 22 8 | 22 0 | | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | 3 3 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 6 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 10-0 to 14-0 |
| Rungpore | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 13 0m | 12 12 | 11 14 | 7 8 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |
| Bogra | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 18 0 | 20 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pubna | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 6n | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | ... | 4 5 0 | 4 4 0 | ... o | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 7-0 to 9-0 | 15-0 to 25 0 |
| Jalpaiguri | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 25-0 to 30-0 |
| Dacca | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 5q | 13 5 | 12 8 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 8-0 to 20-0 |
| Furreedpore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0r | 12 0 | 13 0 | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8t | 12 8 | 12 12 | 7-0 to 10-0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0u | 12 0 | 9 8 | 9-8 to 11-0 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 7-0 to 11-0 |
| Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 10 0v | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 7-0 to 20-0 |
| Tipperah | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 6 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 4w | 12 8 | 12 0 | 6-0 to 9-0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 7-0 to 16-0 |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hill Tipperah | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 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 |
| Patna | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gya | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 8 | 19 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0x | 11 0 | 11 0 | 2-8 to 3-0 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 |
| Shahabad | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 13 0y | 13 0 | 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 |
| Durbhunga | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 15 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 178 0 | 154 0 | ... | ... | 3 1 6 | 13 0z | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mozufferpore | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 5-10 to 11-4 |
| Sarun | 21 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 0z2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 3 12 to 6-9 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 6-9 to 10-0 |
| Chumparun | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...z3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 8 | 24 2 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 3 2 5 | ... | 13 9 | 12 1 | 3-12 to 4-11 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 4-11 to 11-4 |
| Bhagalpur | ... | ... | ... | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 3 | 164 0 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 10z4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 6-0 to 10-0 |
| Purneah | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 13 0 | 12 0z5 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 4-11 to 5-10 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7-0 to 16-0 |
| Maldah | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 9 | ... | 3 4 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 6-0 to 12-0 |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 15 0 | 3 12 0 | 10 0z3 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| Cuttack | 18 6 | 18 6 | 15 12 | 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 | 5 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 7-8 to 10-0 |
| Pooree | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 64 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 6 0 | 16 0z7 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8-0 to 10-0 |
| Balasore | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 13 0 | 10 0z8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 5-10 to 7-8 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 7-8 to 9-0 |
| Hazaribagh | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 11 0 | 10 0z9 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Lohardugga | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 4 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 3-0 to 4-8 | 3-8 to 5-0 | 6-0 to 13-0 |
| Singbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 180 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 6 0 | 8 0 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 5-0 to 12-0 |
| Manbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 9 0 | 10 10z10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 4 11 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 |

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 12 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida 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 :—Laibagh 10-8 seers, Jungipore 11 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Ranigunge 10-8 seers per rupee, and at Nithpore 10 seers.
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 :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Saibanga and Kuligram 13 seers.
n In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers per rupee and at Silliguri 10 seers.
p In Alipore sub-division (at Falacotta) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 13 seers and 12½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-10 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 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 seers, Atia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
v In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
w In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore 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 :—Aurungabad 11-8 seers, Jehanabad 12 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 Bhabhuan 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 12 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z1 In the Seetamurhee and Hajeepore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 10-4 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-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 9 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Pakour 10-8 seers, Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers.
z7 In Khoorea the retail price of salt was 16 seers per rupee.
z8 In Bhuruck the retail price of salt was 8-4 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridih sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
z10 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 JUNE 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 12 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 10 10½ | 10 10 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 12 13 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Saháranpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meerut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulandshahr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aligarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kumaun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Garhwál | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bijnor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moradabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budaun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bareilly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Muttra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Agra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Farukhabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mainpuri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Etáwah | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Etah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jalaun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jhánsi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lalitpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cawnpore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fatehpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bánda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Allahabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hamírpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jaunpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gorakhpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Basti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azamgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mirzapur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Benares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gházipur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Philibhit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Almora | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Partábgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fyzabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kheri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lucknow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bára Banki | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bahraich | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rai Bareli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sitapur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gonda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Unáo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hardui | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 | 40 | 18 | 31 | 33 | 20 |
| | Rohtak | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 32 | 32 | 19 | 28 | 28 | 18 |
| | Gúrgaon | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 | 40 | 20 | 32 | 35 | 20 |
| | Delhi | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 24 | 26 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 21 |
| | Karnál | 27 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 45 0 | 43 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 32 | 32 | 18 | 28 | 28 | 16 |
| | Umballa | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 35 | 35 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 20 |
| | Simla | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| | Kángra | 24 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshiárpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 24 |
| | Jullundur | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 46 0 | 48 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 48 | 48 | 28 | 32 | 28 | 24 |
| | Ludhiana | 28 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 32 | 32 | 28 |

| Provinces | Districts | 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. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| Assam. | Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | *7 0 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| | Cachar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 11 13½ | 10 10½ | 10 10 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| | Goálpará | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 to 7-0 | 7-0 to 10-0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7-8 to 8-0 | 7-8 to 10-0 | 7-8 to 45-0 |
| | Kámrúp | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 7 0 0 | 8-0 to 10-0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7-0 to 9-0 | 9-0 to 10-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 to 10-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 | 15-0 to 30-0 |
| | Lakhimpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 10-0 to 12-0 | 15-0 to 40-0 |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 12 0 | 9 6 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8-0 to 25-0 | 8-0 to 12-0 | 15-0 to 45-0 |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 9-0 to 20-0 | 9-0 to 15-0 | 30-0 to 60-0 |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 5 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Saháranpur | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 0 0 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 6 0 |
| | Meerut | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 11 4 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 13 2 | 12 6 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 4 11 0 | 4 8 0 | 10 4 0 |
| | Aligarh | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 200 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 7 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 5 0 |
| | Kumaun | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 71 0 | 75 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | 8 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Garhwál | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| | Budaun | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 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, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, 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. | 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. | R. a. p. | R. a. p. | R. a. p. |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 25 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 5 2 0 | 5 8 0 | 12 2 0 |
| | Mooltan | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 6 8 0 | 6 8 0 | 16 8 0 |
| | Jhang | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 33 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 | 15 0 0 |
| | Lahore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| | Amritsar | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Gurdáspur | 31 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 6 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 27 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 5 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| | Siálkot | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 41 0 | 43 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Gujrát | 29 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 59 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 48 0 | 42 0 | 43 0 | 44 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 10 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 15 2 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 11 5 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | 30 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 48 0 | 55 0 | 43 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 37 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 49 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Jhelum | 27 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 37 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 5 5 0 | 5 8 0 | 13 8 0 |
| | Shahpúr | 28 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | 36 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | * | * | * | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 6 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 17 8 0 |
| | Muzaffargarh | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 26 4 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 42 8 | 42 8 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 29 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 41 0 | 39 0 | 45 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 17 0 0 |
| | Bannu | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 68 0 | 59 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 55 0 | 57 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 115 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 11 6 0 | 8 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| | Kohát | 27 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 54 0 | 56 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 51 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 112 0 | 42 4 | 41 0 | 42 4 | 41 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 26 0 0 |
| | Peshawár | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 47 0 | 48 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 50 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | | | | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Hazára | 29 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 42 9 | 42 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Provinces | Sangor | 25 4 | 25 9 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 3 | 31 8 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 29 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 17 13 | 17 12 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 200 0 | 10 3 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 2 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 20 0 | 21 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 11 14 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 25 0 | 27 8 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni | 24 14 | 28 9 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 0 | 17 15 | 17 15 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 10 15 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur | 20 4 | 19 2 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 8 8 | 14 5 | 13 12 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 12 | 30 12 | 31 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 11 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 11 5 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | 20 3 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 4 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | 18 5 | 19 11 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 12 9 | 13 1 | 13 10 | 13 13 | 24 13 | 24 13 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | 23 15 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 14 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 8 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 20 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 13 12 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 0 | 12 5 | 12 11 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 110 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 12 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nágpúr | 20 15 | 20 15 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 23 12 | 24 6 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chánda | 22 0 | 23 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 6 | 25 0 | 540 0 | ... | 360 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | 11 0 | 11 2 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandára | 22 0 | 25 0 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 25 0 | 24 12 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 159 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 27 9 | 27 9 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 0 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 28 3 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 275 0 | 11 2 | 11 3 | 10 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Raipur | 30 0 | 31 2 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 0 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 7 | 19 7 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 3 | 11 13 | 10 8 | 10 9 | 11 5 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 39 15 | 44 6 | 47 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 6 | 28 8 | 31 0 | 29 4 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 5 | 27 3 | 42 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | 8 0 | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 26 4 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 8 | 16 8 | 125 0 | 120 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 8 0 | 11 6 | 10 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| British Burma | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 12-0 to 15-0 | 10-0 to 12-0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 3 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 30-0 to 60-0 |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | ... | 22 14 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 22 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 6 | 20 10 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 3 | 11 4 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 20 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 2 | 22 10 | 25 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 | 9 14 | 7 9 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 0 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 7 7 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 5 3 | 22 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 7 14 | 7 2 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 22 5 | 22 8 | 22 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | Prome | 17 2 | 17 2 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 11 3 | 16 2 | 17 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 15 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 139 11 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 27 5 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 17 8 0 | 13 8 0 | 45 0 0 |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 8 | 13 7 | 17 11 | 17 3 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 289 7 | 331 10 | 277 8 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 22 7 | 25 5 | 26 12 | 26 2 | 15 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 9 9 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 12 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 8 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 184 8 | 184 8 | 147 10 | 50 0 | 54 0 | 39 6 | 44 5 | 44 5 | 35 7 | 20 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | Thayetmyo | 20 1 | 20 1 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 9 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 13 13 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 14 8 | 14 3 | 18 15 | 15 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 1 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 20 15 | 25 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 13 3 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 12 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 45 0 0 |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | 7 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 27 1 | 29 6 | 22 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 14 1 | 10 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 6 | 15 9 | 13 13 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 35 0 | 33 12 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 14 2 | 18 14 | 15 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| | Salween | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts | Secunderabad | 15 2 | 15 15 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 3 | 19 7 | 19 7 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 21 7 | 21 7 | 16 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 120 0 | 10 11 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 10 3 | 10 0 | 10 3 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 13-0 to 19-0 |
| | Bolarum | 16 9 | 17 8 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 9 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 10 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 5 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 14 | 18 3 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 12 | 10 9 | ... | 5-0 to 7-0 | 13-0 to 19-0 |
| | Chudderghat | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 7 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Amráoti | 19 12 | 19 4 | 22 0 | .. | ... | 11 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 4 | 23 2 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 2 | 19 12 | 20 0 | ... | 75 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Akola | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 12 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| | Buldána | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 36 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 7 8 0 | 22 8 0 |
| | Wún | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Básim | 26 11 | 26 11 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 3 | 6 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 13 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 11 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 83 0 | 111 0 | 64 0 | 11 11 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 11 3 | 10 0 | 5 14 4 | 7 3 6 | 17 6 11 |

* No wholesale salt sold.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 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, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee), *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. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper. | Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| Mysore | Bangalore | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 3 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 12 3 | 8 12 | 9 1 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 11 5 | 20 8 | 22 1 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 96 0 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 4-0 to 8-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 13-2 to 22-8 |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 14 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168 0 | 192 0 | 156 0 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Túmkúr | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 320 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 0 | 75 0 | 78 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Shimoga | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 13 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 29 6 | ... | ... | ... | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 8-0 | 15-0 to 25-0 |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 5 | 9 2 | 8 13 | 8 11 | 9 7 | 10 4 | 11 15 | 12 14 | 12 3 | 15 5 | 16 1 | 17 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 10 | 10 6 | 11 0 | 10 1 | 7 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 8 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 15 4 | 4 0 0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 |
| | Kishengurh | 20 12 | 20 8 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 4 | 22 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 12 | 31 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 4 0 0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 |
| | Kerrowlee | 19 6 | 19 6 | 18 4 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 3 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 11 4 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 23 2 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 2 | 14 2 | 12 10 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 4-0 to 5-8 |
| | Ulwur | 22 4 | 22 0 | 17 13 | 29 5 | 28 12 | 22 11 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 7 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 5 | 30 13 | 32 8 | 21 3 | 21 12 | 24 14 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 16 4 | 15 7 | 13 4 | 15 8 | 14 12 | 4 0 0 | 3-8 to 6-0 | 8-0 to 15-0 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 21 10 | 21 4 | 17 11 | 29 0 | 29 5 | 22 15 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 8 9 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 3 | 28 6 | 28 14 | 21 0 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 20 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 5-8 to 7-0 |
| | Ajmere | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 5-0 to 8-0 | 10-0 to 20-0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 22 6 | 24 6 | 22 8 | 31 2 | 31 14 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 36 0 | 36 10 | 26 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 14 2 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | | | | | | |
| | Erinpura | 19 8 | 20 8 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 31 8 | 24 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 20 8 | 20 3 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 3 | 3 0 3 | 3 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Sirohee | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 2 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 5 2 6 | 5 0 0 | 9 6 0 |
| | Abu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 20 8 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Anadra | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 12 | 25 4 | 25 0 | 23 4 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálmere | 18 2 | 18 2 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 12 | ... | 12 0 | 12 4 | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 310 0 | 2 3 0 | 2 3 0 | 2 8 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 5 12 0 | ... | 15 0 0 |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 32 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 24 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | * | 4 0 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 3-12 to 5-0 | 4 9 0 | 9-6 to 15-0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 22 10½ | 22 10½ | 18 5½ | 28 2 | 28 10½ | 25 0 | 10 2¾ | 10 2½ | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 11½ | 12 1½ | 11 11½ | 11 5½ | 11 11½ | 11 5½ | 4-0 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 13-2 to 15-0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | | | | | | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 30 0 | 31 4 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 16 1 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 8 | 42 8 | 40 0 | 3 5 0 | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9-0 to 15-0 |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | 25 0 | 25 14 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 8 | 40 15 | 29 11 | ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 17 14 | 16 15 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 12-0 to 13-8 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 12 | 17 12 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 17 12 | 21 14 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 17 8 | 2 9 3 | 2 7 3 | 2 10 6 | 15 8 | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | | |
| | Bikaneer | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 13 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 6 | 14 14 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 8 | 4 11 0 | 5 7 0 | 7-6 to 8-7 |
| | Boondee | 26 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 48 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 38 8 | 50 0 | 37 0 | ... | 25 0 | ... | 35 0 | 43 0 | 38 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 5 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| | Kotah | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 38 0 | 39 0 | 34 0 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| | Tonk | 23 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 28 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 38 5 | 38 8 | 29 12 | ... | ... | 21 0 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 27 8 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 10 14 | 11 9 | 11 15 | 10 10 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 7-0 to 12-0 |
| | Jhallawar | 27 11 | 28 0 | 26 9 | 33 4 | 32 2 | 37 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 3¾ | 39 9 | 39 9 | 34 4 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 15 1½ | 40 0 | 38 13 | 31 15 | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 15 | 10 10 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 7-0 to 12-0 |
| | Shahpoora | 25 2 | 25 4 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 35 2 | 26 15 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 34 0 | 32 8 | 24 0 | 21 4 | 19 0 | ... | 28 6 | 33 0 | 26 6 | 14 8 | 14 3 | 13 2 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 4 11 0 | 5 10 0 | 9 6 6 |
| | Dholpur | 20 3 | 20 3 | 17 10 | 30 15 | 30 6 | 23 10 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 2 | 31 12 | 31 8 | 21 6 | 24 0 | 34 7 | 21 6 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 20 6 | 12 15 | 13 8 | 12 15 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 12 2 | 4 8 0 | 4-8 to 5-0 | 10-0 to 20-0 |
| Central India. | Indore | 21 8 | 21 8 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 4 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Gwalior | 18 15 | 20 1 | 18 4 | 26 1 | 28 5 | 21 15 | 7 14 | 8 2 | 7 9 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 9 15 | 25 9 | 26 4 | 21 0 | 29 4 | 30 10 | 19 3 | 23 12 | 23 8 | 19 12 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 12 0 | 11 14 | 11 7 | 4 11 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Goona | 27 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 4 0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 25 0 | 25 0 | 36 6 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 36 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 30 0 | 30 8 | 33 8 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 2 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 12 5 0 |

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1124 AND 1125 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th JULY 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, Razi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Ningtee, &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. |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 10 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Saháranpur | 23 10½ | 24 11½ | 21 8 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 7 8½ | 12 15 | 12·5½ | 9 11 | 27 15 | 30 1½ | 22 9 | 34 6½ | 26 14 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... | 27 15 | 29 8 | 25 13 | 150 8 | 150 8 | 129 0 | 12 14½ | 13 7 | 13 7 | 13 2½ | 12 5½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 24 6 | 24 6 | 21 0 | 37 10 | 35 5 | 29 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 9 14 | 5 14 | 5 11 | 0 27 | 8 27 | 8 22 | 0 27 | 8 27 | 8 22 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 28 11 | 25 5 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 2 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 11 10 | 12 2 | 12 2 |
| | Meerut | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 12 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 22 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 12 | 26 4 | 21 4 | 35 0 | 35 4 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 6 8 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 5 9 | 11 24 | 0 26 | 0 22 | 0 23 | 0 29 | 0 22 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Aligarh | 23 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 |
| | Kumaon | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 9 | 8 12 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 10 | 0 10 | 0 13 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 0† 2 | 0† 22 | 0† | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 2 |
| | Bijnor | 23 8 | 23 14 | 19 2 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 24 3 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 9 0 | 14 6 | 15 3 | 10 0 | 22 8 | ... | 18 0 | 21 15 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 3 | 25 14 | 20 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| | Moradabad | 24 0 | 25 10 | 20 5 | 36 8 | 38 8 | 27 8 | 10 8 | 10 4 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 12 4 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 4 | 25 10 | 22 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 12 | 13 4 | 13 10 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 |
| | Budaun | 24 9½ | 24 12½ | 20 6 | 34 12½ | 36 0 | 26 6 | 8 6 | 6 0 | 8 14 | 14 6 | 18 0 | 10 14½ | ... | 28 12½ | 25 3 | ... | 27 9½ | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 9½ | 20 11 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 6 11 | 6 11 | 6 11 |
| | Bareilly | 23 2 | 22 8 | 19 1 | 30 0 | 32 8 | 28 2 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 13 2 | 14 6 | 11 14 | 28 12 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 24 6 | 24 6 | 21 14 | 137 8 | 125 0 | 137 8 | 11 4 | 10 10 | 12 8 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 12 3 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 24 8 | 25 14 | 22 12 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 16 | 8 16 | 8 14 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 25 0 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 37 8 | 43 12 | 31 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 37 8 | 49 0 | 31 4 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 15 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 9 |
| | Muttra | 21 8 | 23 0 | 18 12 | 32 0 | 33 8 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 31 8 | 21 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Farukhabad | 28 9 | 23 6 | 21 9 | 34 1 | 34 8 | 31 2 | 5 7 | 5 7 | 7 0 | 15 7 | 15 3½ | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 4 | ... | ... | ... | 27 6 | 27 10½ | 24 3 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 11 9½ | 12 9 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 11 12 |
| | Mainpuri | 21 12½ | 21 8 | 20 0 | 28 4 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 11 2 | 13 0 | 12 0 |
| | Etáwah | 22 0 | 23 3 | 20 0 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 24 8 | 5 8 | 5 11 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 5 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 13 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 28 1 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 |
| | Etah | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jalaun | 24 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 26 8 | 26 8 | 24 2 | 33 13 | 37 12 | 31 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 29 4 | 30 7 | 29 7 | 26 0 | 19 14 | ... | ... | ... | 28 6 | 30 0 | 27 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 12 0 |
| | Lalitpur | 28 4 | 29 0 | 26 12 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | 34 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 12 | 35 4 | 33 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Cawnpore | 23 4 | 23 12 | 21 12 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 29 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 28 8 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 0 |
| | Fatehpur | 20 4 | 22 0 | 19 4 | 27 4 | 31 0 | 26 4 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 9 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 4 | 29 8 | 26 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 |
| | Bánda | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Allahabad | 20 8 | 23 0 | 18 12 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 25 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 29 8 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 8 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Hamírpur | 23 8 | 24 7 | 22 13 | 27 8 | 28 13 | ... | 9 0 | 11 4 | 9 0 | 14 14 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 33 3 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 5 | 31 2 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 2 | 11 15 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 4 | 10 4 |
| | Jaunpur | 21 0 | 23 0 | 19 11 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 26 1 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 12 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 3 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 139 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 10 | 10 10 |
| | Gorakhpur | 24 5 | 24 5 | 19 13 | 28 13 | 28 13 | 24 5 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 8 8 | 16 17 | 17 17 | 13 8 | 19 13 | 18 0 | 21 9½ | 18 0 | 19 13 | 14 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 23 6½ | 23 15 | 24 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 9½ | 11 6 | 10 9½ | 10 6½ | 11 0 | 10 6½ |
| | Basti | 26 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 12 15 | 15 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| | Azamgarh | 21 6 | 20 10 | 18 1 | 28 0 | 30 4 | 25 7 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 23 8 | 21 6 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 |
| | Mirzapur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| | Benares | 19 4 | 19 8 | 17 5½ | 25 8 | 26 13½ | 23 14 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 15 | 14 1½ | 13 9 | 12 7½ | 30 0 | 30 6 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 21 6 | ... | ... | ... | 23 14 | 24 11 | 22 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 11 | 10 11½ | 10 11 | 9 13½ | 9 13½ | 10 2 |
| | Gházipur | 21 4 | 21 4 | 18 10½ | 27 8 | 28 5 | 23 13½ | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 13 8 | 14 2 | 11 9 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 23 3 | 23 3 | 20 9½ | ... | ... | ... | 23 13½ | 25 12 | 23 13½ | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 15½ | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| | Ballia | 19 5 | 19 15 | 18 4 | 25 12 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 11 13 | 14 2 | 10 0 | 12 14 | 15 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 12 | 28 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 |
| | Philibhit | 23 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 31 8 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 0 ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 |
| | Partábgarh | 19 13 | 26 5 | 21 3 | 32 5 | 35 8 | 28 6 | 19 11 | 16 11 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 31 11 | 26 7 | 143 0 | 180 0 | 186 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 11 2 | 10 11 |
| | Fyzábad | 21 8 | 21 4 | 20 4 | 30 4 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| | Kheri | 27 4 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 43 8 | 46 0 | 34 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 18 | 0 13 | 0 44 | 0 46 | 0 36 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 12 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| | Lucknow | 22 8½ | 23 4 | 21 6 | 31 9 | 33 4 | 29 14 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 8 | 16 1½ | 12 4 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 27 6 | 31 0 | 31 8 | 28 5 | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 26 0 | 24 6½ | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| | Bára Banki | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 0 ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 8 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Bahraich | 26 8 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 36 0 | 37 0 | 33 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Rai Bareli | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 4 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 0 ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| | Sitapur | 25 5 | 27 9½ | 24 3 | 39 0 | 49 8 | 33 5 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 9 13 | 0 35 | 5 35 | 9½ 31 | 0 34 | 10½ 37 | 0 30 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| | Gonda | 26 14 | 27 6 | 23 12 | 33 8 | 35 8 | 30 12 | 14 10 | 15 4 | 12 8 | 17 14 | 17 12 | 15 4 | 34 0 | 35 8 | 28 8 | 31 12 | 33 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 3 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 25 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| | Unáo | 22 8 | 23 3 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 31 0 | 27 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Hardoi | 24 4 | 25 3 | 22 0 | 36 4 | 38 0 | 33 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 |

* In the returns previously submitted, the Tehsildar did not use to show the price of best rice but of rice a little better than the common coarse rice; the error has now been rectified.

† Mandwa.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII OF 1885-86.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Receipts for week ending 5th July 1884. Total length open. | Total. | Per mile open. | Total length open. | Receipts for week ending 12th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 5th July 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 4th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 84,0 3 | 154 | 608 | 91,980 | 151 | 16,41,557 | 218 | 17,35,934 | 230 | 94,377 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . | 706 | 2,11,784 | 300 | 706 | 2,13,186 | 344 | 29,66,787 | 307 | 30,65,872 | 124 | 10,99,085 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,46,163 | 170 | 861 | 1,42,310 | 165 | 19,42,473 | 165 | 18,87,514 | 162 | ... | 54,959 |
| Ditto ditto . | South Indian . . | 654 | 1,07,579 | 164 | 654 | 1,03,463 | 158 | 12,49,141 | 139 | 12,34,893 | 138 | ... | 14 48 |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 4th July 1885 * | Great Indian Peninsula | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)1,12,99,151 | 596 | (c)1 10,53,543 | 568 | ... | 2,4 ,6 8 . |
| | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 1,68,054 | 365 | 461 | 1,49,186 | 324 | 41,01,569 | 649 | 41,01,138 | 656 | ... | 131 |
| | TOTAL . | 3,229 | 7,17,893 | 222 | 3,290 | 7,30,155 | 222 | 2,32,03,978 | 361 | 2,30,82,194 | 370 | 8,78,216 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | East Indian . | 1,509 | 7,07,111 | 469 | 1,515 | 8,32,710 | 550 | 1,21,51,949 | 587 | 1,33,66,764 | 650 | 12,14,815 | ... |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Eastern Bengal . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)11,49,160 | 379 | (c)10,73,723 | 354 | ... | 75,737 |
| Ditto . | Nalhati . . . | ... | ... | .. | ... | (a) | ... | (b)21,801 | 62 | (c)17,504 | 50 | ... | 4,297 |
| Ditto . | Northern Bengal . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)5,05,858 | 158 | (c)4,83,919 | 150 | ... | 21,939 |
| Ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . | ... | ... | .. | ... | (a) | ... | (b)33,152 | 80 | (c)36,862 | 77 | 3,710 | ... |
| Ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)3,65,759 | 146 | (c)3,54,078 | 121 | ... | 11,681 |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Patna-Gya . . | 57 | 7,994 | 140 | 57 | 7,035 | 123 | 1,18,266 | 151 | 1,25,995 | 162 | 7,729 | ... |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Cawnpore-Achnera . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)2,13,309 | 80 | (c)2,22,633 | 69 | 9,324 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 447 | 37 | 12 | 857 | 71 | 17,304 | 105 | 16,534 | 102 | ... | 770 |
| 11th July 1885 | Rajputana-Malwa (g) | 1,260 | 2,05,171 | 163 | 1,411 | 2,97,000 | 210 | 40,41,588 | 234 | 45,25,339 | 236 | 4,83,751 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 5,718 | 127 | 45 | 6,671 | 148 | 1,63,666 | 265 | 1,35,031 | 221 | ... | 28,635 |
| Ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 149 | 10,564 | 71 | 149 | 15,526 | 104 | 5,20,713 | 255 | 5,12,224 | 253 | ... | 8,489 |
| Ditto . | British Burma . . | 249 | 32,693 | 131 | 327 | 32,489 | 99 | 6,13,500 | 221 | 5,60,960 | 166 | ... | 52,540 |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 6,541 | 87 | 75 | 5,962 | 79 | 1,01,189 | 102 | 95,458 | 94 | ... | 5,731 |
| Ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 70,170 | 157 | 447 | 66,979 | 150 | 8,31,515 | 135 | 11,56,937 | 190 | 3,25,392 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,32,957 | 201 | 660 | 2,30,768 | 350 | 20,32,223 | 224 | 34,60,585 | 386 | 14,28,362 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 4,617 | 70 | 66 | 5,181 | 79 | 47,807 | 53 | 82,687 | 92 | 34,880 | ... |
| 27th June 1885 | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)19,265 | 43 | 19,265 | ... |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Narainganj - Dacca-Mymensingh . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)24,570 | 189 | 24,570 | ... |
| 20th June 1885 | Kokilamukh . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (f)5,198 | 18 | 5,198 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,020 | 4,76,872 | 158 | 3,249 | 6,68,468 | 205 | 1,07,77,140 | 200 | 1,29,09,502 | 228 | 21,32,362 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . . | 7,758 | 19,01,876 | 245 | 8,054 | 22,31,363 | 277 | 4,61,33,067 | 333 | 5,03,58,460 | 351 | 42,25,393 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,16,82,541 | 156 | 2,41,72,061 | 169 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,44,50,526 | 177 | 2,61,86,399 | 182 | 17,35,873 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Bengal Central . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)1,52,145 | 93 | (c)1,60,171 | 98 | 8,026 | ... |
| 27th June 1885 | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)67,002 | 79 | 67,002 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Assam. . . . | 70 | 4,327 | 62 | 78 | 5,192 | 67 | 51,641 | 53 | 63,532 | 65 | 11,891 | ... |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Southern Mahratta . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)13,465 | 25 | (c)1,74,400 | 63 | 1,60,935 | ... |
| Ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)25,192 | 27 | (c)3,48,026 | 88 | 3,22,834 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Tarakessur . . | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,831 | 220 | ... | ... | 73,605 | 246 | 73,605 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 70 | 4,327 | 62 | 100 | 10,023 | 100 | 2,42,443 | 74 | 8,86,736 | 88 | 6,44,293 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)1,66,490 | 186 | (c)3,50,594 | 140 | ... | 1,15,896 |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Jodhpur . . . | 44 | 1,027 | 23 | 64 | 3,021 | 47 | 14,877 | 25 | 42,620 | 49 | 27,743 | ... |
| 27th June 1885 | Nizam's . . | ... | .. | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (d)2,77,593 | 181 | (e)3,04,993 | 200 | 27,490 | ... |
| 27th ditto . | Mysore . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (d)9,755 | 76 | (e)26,440 | 57 | 16,705 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala . | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 165 | 29 | ... | ... | 11,829 | 54 | 11,829 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 44 | 1,027 | 23 | 80 | 3,186 | 41 | 8,38,605 | 188 | 8,06,476 | 144 | ... | 32,129 |

*N B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 188 to dates*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th June 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885.
(g) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

SIMLA,
*The 27th July 1885.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

No. 170 Accounts and Finance, dated 20th June, 1885.
*Stores*

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Despatch of the 28th April, 1884, No. 117, we have the honour to forward, in original, returns showing the expenditure on stores for the year 1883-84, and the extent to which articles of Indian manufacture were substituted for stores imported from England for the public service in India during the year.

2. A classified abstract, compiled from these returns, is appended to this Despatch. For facility of comparison, the figures for the year 1882-83 have also been entered in the abstract.

3. The figures in column 4 of the abstract show that considerable progress has been made in the substitution of Indian manufactured stores for imported stores, such substitution having been 80 per cent. larger in 1883-84 than in 1882-83. At the same time we think it necessary to say that the figures cannot be taken to be absolutely accurate, although no doubt they afford a tolerably fair indication of the progress made by Indian industry in supplying the wants of the public service.

4. The principal articles are the following :—

*Building and engineering materials, Rs. 41,474.*—Cement made in India forms an important item under this head, the value of cement purchased being Rs. 37,782.

*Cabinetware and furniture, Rs. 26,271.*—The Rajputana-Malwa State Railway purchased articles to the value of Rs. 21,082.

*Canvas, Rs. 78,211.*—The principal items composing this amount are—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Rajputana-Malwa State Railway (paulins) . . . | 44,761 |
| Tirhoot State Railway (paulins) . . . | 31,959 |

Under this head a saving of Rs. 3,011 is said to have been effected by the Tirhoot State Railway.

*Chemical products and drugs and medicines, Rs. 1,08,363.*—The most important items composing this amount are—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Medical Department . . . | 43,230 |
| Madras Medical Department . . . | 37,318 |
| Bombay Medical Department . . . | 18,519 |
| Government of Bengal . . . | 8,860 |
| Total | 1,07,927 |

By substituting the chinchona febrifuge for quinine, a saving was effected during the year to the extent of nearly Rs. 2,57,939 in the Presidency of Bengal alone. The financial result of the use of the febrifuge in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay has not been ascertained.

*Coal and Coke, Rs. 15,86,047.*—The largest consumers of country coal and coke were—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces ... | 11,526 |
| Public Works Department, Bengal ... ... ... | 27,046 |
| Public Works Department, Panjab ... ... ... | 13,497 |
| Wardha Coal State Railway ... ... ... | 38,693 |
| Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway ... ... ... | 1,13,877 |
| Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ... ... ... | 13,33,281 |
| Government of Bengal ... ... ... | 9,167 |
| Mint Master, Calcutta ... ... ... | 5,296 |
| | 15,55,383 |

*Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre, Rs. 38,598.*—The consumption of locally made articles of this class has increased from Rs. 14,517 in 1882-83 to Rs. 38,598 in 1883-84. Further improvement may be expected under this head.

*Cotton, linen, and silk goods, Rs. 1,23,281.*—There was an increase of over Rs. 50,000 under this class of articles as compared with the preceding year. The principal items were—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Commissariat Department ... ... ... | 29,259 |
| Madras Commissariat Department ... ... ... | 15,931 |
| Settlement of Port Blair ... ... ... | 35,910 |
| Government of Bombay ... ... ... | 9,491 |
| Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ... ... ... | 23,580 |

There was a saving of Rs. 22,754 in the Bengal Commissariat Department and Rs. 1,270 in the Madras Commissariat Department by using country-made sheeting.

*Hardware and cutlery, Rs. 56,293.*—The most noticeable items are—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government of Madras ... ... ... | 12,257 |
| Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department ... ... ... ... | 11,309 |
| Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ... ... ... | 12,559 |

*Leather and leather goods, Rs. 1,75,207.*—Boots made at Cawnpore of the value of Rs. 1,40,670 were purchased by the Army Clothing Department, Bengal. The transaction resulted in an estimated saving of Rs. 24,018, as shown below :—

| Articles. | Actual cost in India. | Estimated cost if obtained through India Office. | Estimated saving. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Boots, ankle ... | 1,13,033 | 1,32,691 | 19,658 |
| Ditto, knee ... | 22,231 | 26,273 | 4,042 |
| Ditto, Wellington ... | 5,466 | 5,724 | 318 |
| | 1,40,670 | 1,64,688 | 24,018 |

*Malt liquor, Rs. 20,98,676.*—In 1882-83 the cost of Indian-brewed beer amounted to Rs. 18,24,835. The increase in the year 1883-84 is due to the extended issue of Indian beer to the regiments in Northern India and in Madras. A saving of Rs. 7,72,763 is estimated by the issue of Indian beer in 1883-84 in Bengal. In the return for Madras, however, a loss amounting to Rs. 4,845 is exhibited out of a transaction of Rs. 1,03,282.



*Machinery, Rs. 22,960.*—The Public Works Department in British Burma purchased locally made machinery of the value of Rs. 16,604, principally consisting of boring apparatus, capstans, mortar mills, and road rollers.

*Metals, Rs. 5,96,606.*—The important items are—

*Brass.*—Ordnance Department, Bengal, Rs. 47,200; Public Works Department, Bengal, Rs. 29,310.

*Copper.*—Military Works Department, Rs. 5,059.

*Iron.*—Telegraph Department, Rs. 1,44,740; Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, Rs. 72,175; Assam, Rs. 9,074; Bombay, Rs. 6,991; British Burma, Rs. 47,757; Bengal, Rs. 33,116; Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, Rs. 18,077; Tirhoot State Railway, Rs. 1,22,383.

*Oils, Rs. 1,50,003.*—Compared with 1882-83, the consumption of oil of Indian manufacture increased in 1883-84 by Rs. 1,32,672.

*Paper and pasteboard, Rs. 3,79,060.*—The chief purchasers of articles of this class are the Governments of Bengal (Rs. 3,55,427), Madras (Rs. 5,505), and Bombay (Rs. 16,507).

In the year under review there was a total increase of Rs. 12,218 and a saving of Rs. 35,650. Arrangements are being made by the Government of Madras to procure printing paper from the Bally Paper Mills.

*Scientific instruments and apparatus, Rs. 81,099.*—This amount is composed of the following principal items :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mathematical Instrument Department ... ... | 17,243 |
| Indian Telegraph Department ... ... ... | 17,522 |
| Medical Department, Bengal ... ... | 25,247 |
| Medical Department, Madras ... ... ... | 19,491 |

**There was a saving under this head of Rs. 12,012.**

*Stationery, Rs. 4,946.*—By the use of country-made writing ink a saving of Rs. 1,090 was effected in the Presidency of Madras.

*Tools and plant, Rs. 2,33,811.*—Locally made articles of this class are being largely used by most of the Departments concerned.

*Wood: articles made of, Rs. 9,85,217.*—In 1882-83 local purchases amounted to only Rs. 2,62,466.

*Woollen goods, Rs. 1,01,854.*—As far as can be ascertained, there was an estimated saving under this head of Rs. 35,194. The principal consumers of woollen goods were—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Commissariat Department, Bengal ... ... ... | 42,047 |
| Commissariat Department, Madras ... ... ... | 34,973 |
| Port Blair ... ... ... ... ... | 18,711 |
| | 95,731 |

*Abstract statement compiled from the annual returns of expenditure on stores for the year 1883-84, referred to in paragraph 21 of Financial Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.*

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description or class of stores. | Value of stores imported through the Secretary of State. | | Value of European stores purchased in India under paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883. | | Value of stores manufactured in India and substituted for stores hitherto imported through the Secretary of State. | |
| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Agricultural implements ... ... | ... | 1,720 | 10,560 | 9,704 | ... | 5,155 |
| Apparel ... ... ... | 5,21,517 | 38,239 | 3,878 | 8,671 | ... | 684 |
| Arms ... ... ... | 1,81,573 | 4,46,267 | 5,812 | ... | ... | ... |
| Building and engineering materials ... | 45,200 | 4,501 | 1,21,830 | 2,11,607 | 83,018 | 44,474 |
| Cabinetware and furniture ... | ... | 9,201 | ... | 16,392 | ... | 26,271 |
| Canvas ... ... ... | 72,961 | 41,923 | 1,19,683 | 31,296 | 1,270 | 78,211 |
| Chemical products and drugs and medicines ... ... ... | 1,77,795 | 1,82,251 | 13,905 | 13,526 | 97,251 | 1,08,363 |
| Coal and coke, &c. ... ... | 61,018 | 49,666 | 5,49,246 | 12,44,995 | 3,51,824 | 15,86,017 |
| Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre ... | 1,512 | ... | 36,894 | 10,104 | 11,517 | 38,594 |
| Cotton, linen, and silk goods ... | 59,406 | 1,75,147 | 89,723 | 2,12,242 | 75,927 | 1,26,281 |
| Earthenware and porcelain ... | 1,04,171 | 66,728 | 2,233 | 1,981 | 2,351 | 4,258 |
| Glass and glassware ... ... | 12,591 | 31,298 | 8,510 | 12,321 | 1,002 | 19 |
| Hardware and cutlery ... ... | 1,19,415 | 65,909 | 1,78,711 | 1,19,364 | 60,459 | 56,293 |
| Hemp ... ... ... | ... | 287 | 5,998 | 1,100 | 5,078 | 4,070 |
| Hides and skins ... ... | 4,449 | 6,874 | 4,645 | 13,797 | 2,795 | 2,970 |
| Leather and leather goods ... ... | 2,79,508 | 8,30,015 | 7,536 | 26,027 | 20,289 | 1,75,207 |
| Liquors— | | | | | | |
| Malt liquor ... ... | 9,73,408 | 5,89,600* | ... | 5,273 | 18,24,835 | 20,98,676 |
| Wines and spirits ... ... | 5,531 | 3,727 | ... | 9,908 | ... | 73 |
| Machinery ... ... | 18,60,668 | 18,49,318 | 1,09,021 | 2,17,891 | 15,691 | 22,960 |
| Metals— | | | | | | |
| Brass ... ... ... | 4,815 | 55,900 | 3,601 | 9,627 | 1,25,957 | 68,162 |
| Copper ... ... ... | 5,061 | 41,979 | 61,949 | 69,782 | 19,977 | 5,059 |
| Iron ... ... ... | 33,50,963 | 39,37,792 | 12,00,139 | 17,06,285 | 3,39,676 | 5,06,810 |
| Lead ... ... ... | 8,768 | 618 | 1,009 | 17,242 | ... | 20 |
| Steel ... ... ... | 13,50,795 | 30,90,669 | 9,16,616 | 5,27,531 | ... | ... |
| Tin ... ... ... | ... | 9,282 | 41,232 | 16,896 | ... | 23 |
| Zinc ... ... ... | 9,001 | 20,945 | 18,237 | 7,531 | ... | 416 |
| Undistinguished ... ... | 4,06,172 | 7,22,502 | ... | 1,25,983 | ... | 15,816 |
| Oils ... ... ... | 4,319 | 11,390 | 32,066 | 49,461 | 17,331 | 1,50,093 |
| Paints and colours ... ... | 14,588 | 1,54,297 | 49,448 | 1,21,619 | ... | 10,031 |
| Paper and pasteboard ... ... | 9,73,308 | 18,22,396 | 1,04,192 | 92,767 | 3,66,812 | 3,79,060 |
| Pitch and tar ... ... ... | ... | 1,309 | 4,716 | 18,510 | ... | 9,327 |
| Printing and lithographing materials ... | 64,828 | 1,22,655 | 7,231 | 64,951 | ... | 5,477 |
| Provisions ... ... ... | 51,814 | 50,628 | ... | 3,575 | ... | ... |
| Scientific instruments and apparatus ... | 2,18,308 | 2,87,636 | 38,630 | 17,326 | 1,12,596 | 84,009 |
| Soap ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,737 | 8,590 |
| Stationery ... ... ... | 3,81,962 | 3,30,730 | ... | 9,764 | ... | 1,946 |
| Stone and marble ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,256 | ... | 7,436 |
| Tallow ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2,374 | 6,252 | 7,005 | 8,188 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... | ... | 3,13,566 | ... | 4,60,472 | ... | 2,33,811 |
| Wax ... ... ... | ... | ... | 3,603 | 1,846 | ... | 16 |
| Wire, iron ... ... ... | 6,28,735 | 2,37,851 | 5,252 | 31,179 | ... | ... |
| Wire, steel ... ... ... | 1,566 | 15,864 | 6,749 | 7,561 | 1,593 | ... |
| Wood: articles of— ... ... | 44,685 | 1,64,554 | 51,881 | 52,692 | 2,62,466 | 9,85,217 |
| Woollen goods ... ... | 7,28,278 | 16,77,080 | 1,02,276 | 60,828 | 82,850 | 1,01,854 |
| Other stores not specified ... ... | 16,19,143 | 16,14,996 | 1,67,047 | 8,14,721 | 41,084 | 1,08,486 |
| Total ... | 1,43,90,334 | 1,90,79,150 | 10,86,796 | 65,18,916 | 39,12,421 | 70,71,667 |

* This includes Rs. 3,35,780 returned by the Commissariat Department, Bombay, under "Liquors, &c.," without distinguishing the figures for malt liquors and wines, &c.



## LIST OF PAPERS.

*Annual returns of expenditure on stores for the year 1883-84 in—*

| No. | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ajmere. | 38 | Public Works Department, Hyderabad. |
| 2 | Punjab. | 39 | Public Works Department, Port Blair and Nicobars. |
| 3 | British Burma. | 40 | Public Works Department, Punjab, General Branch. |
| 4 | Assam. | 41 | Public Works Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch. |
| 5 | Bombay. | 42 | Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and Navigation Branches. |
| 6 | Port Blair and Nicobars. | | |
| 7 | Hyderabad. | 43 | Public Works Department, Assam. |
| 8 | Bengal. | 44 | Public Works Department, Bombay. |
| 9 | Coorg. | 45 | Public Works Department, Madras. |
| 10 | Madras. | 46 | Madras Harbour Works. |
| 11 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | 47 | Public Works Department, British Burma. |
| 12 | Calcutta Mint. | 48 | Simla Imperial Circle. |
| 13 | Bombay Mint. | 49 | Public Works Department, Central Provinces. |
| 14 | Survey Department, Mathematical Instrument Office. | 50 | Public Works Department, Central India. |
| 15 | Survey Department, Photographic Office. | 51 | Public Works Department, Bengal, General and Irrigation Branches. |
| 16 | Survey Department, Lithographic Office. | 52 | Military Works Department. |
| 17 | Survey Department, Trigonometrical Branch Office, Dehra Dun. | 53 | Public Works Department, Coorg. |
| 18 | Survey Department, Trigonometrical Branch for Solar Photography. | 54 | Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway. |
| 19 | Meteorological Department. | 55 | Punjab Northern State Railway. |
| 20 | Ordnance Department, Bengal. | 56 | Burma State Railway. |
| 21 | Army Clothing Department, Bengal. | 57 | Amritsar-Pathankot Railway. |
| 22 | Medical Department, Bengal. | 58 | Wardha Coal State Railway. |
| 23 | Commissariat Department, Bengal. | 59 | Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway. |
| 24 | Marine Department, Kidderpore Dockyard. | 60 | Indus Valley State Railway. |
| 25 | Marine Department, Bombay Dockyard. | 61 | Provincial Railways in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. |
| 26 | Ordnance Department, Madras. | 62 | Bhopal State Railway. |
| 27 | Army Clothing Department, Madras. | 63 | Rajputana-Malwa State Railway. |
| 28 | Medical Department, Madras. | 64 | Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway. |
| 29 | Commissariat Department, Madras. | 65 | Dhond-Manmad State Railway. |
| 30 | Ordnance Department, Bombay. | 66 | Nizam's State Railway. |
| 31 | Army Clothing Department, Bombay. | 67 | Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway. |
| 32 | Medical Department, Bombay. | 68 | Mysore State Railway. |
| 33 | Commissariat Department, Bombay. | 69 | Tirhoot State Railway. |
| 34 | Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab. | 70 | Dacca and Mymensing State Railway. |
| 35 | Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian Gulf Section. | 71 | Northern Bengal State Railway. |
| 36 | Indian Telegraph Department. | 72 | Nalhati State Railway. |
| 37 | Public Works Department, Rajputana. | 73 | Behar-Assam State Railway. |
| | | | *Abstract statement compiled from the above Returns.* |

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th JULY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities throughout the Madras Presidency, but more is wanted in Bellary, Tanjore, and Madura. General prospects are fair, and have improved in Bellary and Anantapur; in Madura prospects are reported to be discouraging. Harvesting continues in some districts. From Mysore the reports are less favourable than last week: more rain is much needed for recently sown dry crops and for tanks. Good rain is reported from Coorg, where prospects are satisfactory.

In Bombay good rain has fallen in most districts, but more is wanted in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur, and Sholapur. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress throughout the Presidency, and transplanting operations have commenced in places. There has been rain throughout the Berars, the Nizam's Territories, and the Central India and Rajputana States, and agricultural prospects are on the whole promising.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been abundant, and the prospects of the autumn crop are good. In the Punjab and in the Central Provinces good rain has fallen. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress in the former Province and have been completed in the latter, where transplanting has commenced.

In Bengal good rain has fallen during the week, except in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, where more rain is wanted for the transplanting of late rice. The prospects of the autumn crops and of sugarcane are good, and a fair outturn is expected from the early rice and jute harvests, which are in progress in Northern and Eastern Bengal. In Assam the weather is seasonable, and the state and prospects of the crops are good.

In British Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress.

Cholera is chiefly prevalent in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; in other Provinces the public health is generally fair.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, but are generally steady elsewhere. From Bengal no material change is reported.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(July 29th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·19 (average) | More rain required almost everywhere. Standing crops wet moderately good, dry fair, except in two taluks, where caterpillars have appeared; harvest paddy in one taluk, outturn average. Fever in one taluk; 17 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·48 ( „ ) | Standing crops good. Small-pox in one taluk and cattle-disease in three; 32 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·51 ( „ ) | 293 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·69 ( „ ) | Wet and dry crops sown in many taluks. River 9 feet 6 inches over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; 99 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 76 this week. |
| Chinglepnt (Madras) ... | ·04 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks, and fever in one. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·15 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* and *cumboo* damaged in parts; harvest outturn generally average. Fever in one taluk; 36 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·17 ( „ ) | Rain wanted in parts of four taluks. Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. 11 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·19 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 12·14 ( „ ) | Transplanting over, except in Wynaad. Small-pox in seven, cattle-disease in three, and fever in two taluks; 26 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 2·03 ( „ ) | Paddy cultivation progressing. Small-pox and fever prevalent in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, improved in Bellary and Anantapur; in Madura reported to be discouraging. |
| **Bombay—(July 29th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 27th, 19 feet 1 inch against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Rats doing some damage in Shahbandar taluka. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Loss of 37 buffaloes in Ghorabari taluka. Small-pox in three villages in districts, 6 fresh cases, 3 deaths; 171 cases of cholera in the Karachi collectorate, 165 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 36 and 32; in Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36; in Sehwan 40, 40 and 44; and in Mirpur Botoro, 24, 48 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 27th, 19 feet 1 inch against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* cultivation good and still in progress; slight damage done to *bajri*, *tili*, and melon crops in Dero Mohobat taluka by grasshoppers, and by young locusts at different places in Tando Allahyar taluka; lands adjoining river bank in Haleo and Sakrand talukas are under water, and slight damage caused thereby. Fever in one, small-pox in three, cattle-disease in three, and cholera in seven talukas. Wheat 28, *juari* 42, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 3·48 | Total rainfall 12·58. Sowing operations progressing, except in Gogha, where they are retarded in consequence of excessive rain. Public health good. Wheat 38 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | 5·20 | Total rainfall 8·99. Cholera continues in Baroda. Sowing operations going on. *Bajri* 27, wheat 25, and rice 19 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | 9·67; maximum in Bardoli, 17·74; minimum in Olphad, 6·01. | Total rainfall 16·61. A good fall throughout the district. Sowing and transplantation progressing; young crops healthy; in a few places cotton and *juari* seeds will be sown again, where there is a break. 1 case of cholera in Jallalpur. *Juari* 35¾ and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | 1·66; Sinnar, 1·88; Dindori, 2·68; Niphad, ·98; Chandor, 1·96; Yeola, 1·05; Malegaon, ·58; Nandgaon, ·28; Baglan, ·48; Kalwan, 1·04; Igatpuri, 14·67; Punt, 9·74. | Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* progessing in Igatpuri, Punt, and the Dang villages at Nasik and Kalwan; sowing of *tasur* and *kharif* crops commenced in Dindori and in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, and Yeola; young plants of *tili*, *kulti*, &c., flourishing in parts of Baglan. More rain wanted in Niphad, Yeolar, Malegaon, Nandgaon, and in parts of Chandor. Want of fodder still felt in the Deoli talukas. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Nandgaon, and Yeola; 190 attacks, 112 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; total of week, 4·54; being 17·02 below average. | Total rainfall to date 26·56. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 22nd, 2° warm on 23rd, *nil* on 24th and 25th, and 1° warm from 26th to 28th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 23rd, 24th, and 28th; westerly from 25th to 27th; wind normal on 22nd. |
| Poona ... | Rain in six talukas and slight showers in two: maximum in Maval, 10·5; minimum in Purandhar, 1·47; | Sowing operations in progress, but more rain is wanted for the purpose in four talukas. 142 cases of cholera in five talukas, 77 deaths. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 36, in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Akola, 2·32; Sheogaon, 1·91; Sangamner, 1·07; Parner, 1·03; Newasa, ·96; Jamkhed, ·77; Karjat, ·74; Nagar ·43; Kopargaon, ·34; Shrigonda, ·27; Rahuri, 17. | *Kharif* sowings in progress in forty-five villages of Nagar, forty of Kopargaon, parts of Shrigonda, Sheogaon, Karjat, Jamkhed, and in poor soils only in Parner, Newasa, Rahuri, and Sangamner, and in the Deohi portions of Akola; sowing finished in eight or ten villages and in parts of about twenty-five others of Karjat; crop, where it has sprung up, doing well in Dangi and part of Akola owing to good fall of rain; *nagli* and rice ready for transplantation; want of fodder in Parner, Kopargaon, Ganjam, and Deohi portion of Akola. 10 head of cattle died in Kopargaon for want of it; cholera—14 attacks and 4 deaths in Nagar; 20 attacks, 3 deaths in Parner; 3 attacks and 3 deaths in Karjat; 82 attacks, 33 deaths in Jamkhed; 88 attacks, 47 deaths in Newasa; 46 attacks, 17 deaths in Rahuri; 25 attacks, 13 deaths in Kopargaon, and 14 attacks, 3 deaths in Sangamner; slight cattle-disease in Newasa, Kopargaon, and Sangumner. *Bajri* from 35 to 45 and *juari* from 42 to 69 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, ·65; Barsi, ·54; Madha, ·27; Karmala, ·48; Sangola, ·35; Pandharpur and Malsiras, *nil*. | Sowing of *kharif* crops in *ziarat* lands is generally in progress in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas, and the state of Akalkot in all the other talukas; it has commenced in parts only, where the moisture was sufficient. The water in wells used for irrigation is failing, and the crops are suffering thereby; a good fall of rain is urgently required. There are as yet no signs of distress. Fodder is becoming scarce in all the talukas, except Sholapur and Barsi. *Juari* 44 pounds 38 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 7 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar ... | Kalghatgi, 2·32; Kod, 2·12; Hangal, 1·96; Mugud, 1·65; Dharwar, 1·35; Bankapur, 1·14; Hubli; ·84; Karajgi, ·64; Ranibennur, ·48; Ron, ·38; Navalgund and Gadag, ·24; Mundargi, ·15; Nargund, *nil*. | Sowing of early *juari* in progress throughout the district, except Navalgund, Ron, and parts of Ranibennur, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture; rice crops are good, but require heavy showers; season prospects promising. Slight cholera in four talukas. Rice 27 and *juari* 47 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 3·95; Kumpta, 5·50; Sirsi, 7·31; Haliyal, 3·04. | Crops thriving. Fever and small-pox in five talukas, and cattle-disease in one, cholera in Haliyal, 2 cases, 2 deaths. Common rice at Karwar 13½ seers, district average 14 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | 8·93 | Total rainfall 11·95. General health fair; fever prevalent in some places; small-pox in Jalia and Dewani. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 36 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain in most districts; more wanted in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur, and especially in Sholapur. Young crops injured by insects in parts of Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier, and by rats in parts of Karachi; scarcity of fodder in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and in Panch Mehals. Cholera in parts of seventeen and fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts. |
| **Bengal—(July 29th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 5·68 | Weather seasonable. Cultivation and sowing in progress; early rice being harvested; prospects generally fair. Prices stationary. Cholera continues. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Dacca ... | 1·40 | Harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding; late rice and sugarcane thriving; rapid rise of water has injured early rice in Manickganj; prospects of crops and public health generally good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | *Nil* | Prospects of early rice and jute good; transplanting of late rice going on, but in some places retarded by insufficient rain. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Kulna ... | 2·28 | Weather cloudy and rainy. Early rice doing well; transplanting of late rice continues; prospects favourable. Price of rice remains high. Health good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 2·65 | Prospects of early rice tolerably good; transplanting of late rice being delayed by scanty rain. Price of rice 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported from Berhampur town and vicinity, otherwise public health good. |
| Burdwan ... | ·56 | More rain wanted for transplanting; prospects good. Price of rice 12 to 14½ seers per rupee. Health good. |
| Rungpore ... | 3·0 | Transplanting of late rice and harvesting of early rice proceeding; prospects promising. Price of rice still stationary. Cholera abated; fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. Several shocks of earthquake during last fortnight |
| Bhagalpur ... | 3·32 | Prospects much improved by heavy rain of last two days. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good. |
| Purneah ... | 2·65 | Crops promise well; transplanting progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers high. |
| Patna ... | 4·26 | *Bhadoi* prospects good; transplanting of *murwa* and paddy seedlings, where ready, going on. Cholera reported from Barh and Behar subdivisions. |
| Durbhunga ... | 4·01 | Prospects of *bhadoi* crops very favourable; transplanting of paddy going on. Prices almost stationary. A few cases of cholera reported from Madhobani subdivision. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 2·14 | Weather seasonable. Heavy and continuous rain reported from all parts, except Khurukdiha and Jugeshur police stations. Agricultural operations being vigorously pressed on everywhere and all crops promise well. Prices steady. Cholera prevalent in various parts. |
| Cuttack ... | 3·01 | Weather partly cloudy and partly sunny. Early and late rice growing well. Prices nearly stationary. Cholera prevails, otherwise public health good. |
| Midnapur ... | 1·85 | Prospects generally good, but more rain wanted. Public health fair. |
| Dinagepore ... | 1·93 | Frequent showers throughout week. Prospects of jute, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* good; transplanting of winter crops progressing. Cases of cholera still reported from three thanas. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 4·96 | Crops progressing. Public health good. Price of rice falling. Rivers rising. |
| Gya ... | 4·21 | Prospects of crops excellent. Cholera still reported from some parts. Prices not materially changed. |
| Chumparun ... | 2·91 | Prospects of crops favourable. Prices stationary. Some cases of cholera reported from the interior and Motihari town. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good general rain during the week, except in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions, where more rain is wanted for the transplanting of late rice, elsewhere transplanting is proceeding well; prospects of autumn crops and sugarcane continue to be good; harvesting of early rice and jute progressing in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and a fair average outturn is expected. No material change in prices. Public health generally fair in Bogra, Rungpore, Rajshahye, and Serajganj. Several slight shocks of earthquake have been felt since the severe shock of the 14th instant. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 30th)** | | |
| Benares (July 28th) | 5·0 (average) | Weather cloudy, and at times oppressively close. *Kharif* crops coming up well and appear promising; weeding, transplanting, and *rabi* ploughing in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady. No sickness of men and cattle. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 27th) | Local showers | Crops generally promising. Prices rising slightly. Sporadic cholera in south and east of district. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 28th) | Good rainfall | *Kharif* crops flourishing, and weeding in hand. Public health good; occasional cattle-disease. |
| Lucknow ( „ 27th) | Rainfall at Sadr, 2·5 | Weather cloudy. Supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. Condition both of men and cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | 3·9 of rain at Sadr during the week. | A break wanted. Crops coming up well. Prices steady. Genera health good. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 28th) | Rain has fallen in sufficient quantities during the week. | Accounts from all tahsils are favourable. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | 1·6 (average) | *Kharif* sowings completed; rice transplanting commenced; prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. General health of men and cattle good. Sporadic cholera continues. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 27th) | Rain in eight parganas during the week. | The young crops promise well, but weeding retarded by heavy rains. Prices steady. Fever in three and cattle-disease in one pargana. |
| Banda ( „ 28th) | Rain good and general | *Kharif* sowings in progress; prospects continue good. Health good; cattle-disease in one village. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Ballia (July 28th) | 1·6 | Weather cloudy and rainy. *Kharif* prospects good. Health good; 13 deaths from cholera. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | Light rain during the week. | Flood in Kali Nadie subsiding; much damage done to houses; one man and two women still missing, and about 50 head of cattle washed away. *Kharif* prospects fair, except flooded lands. Prices steady. No sickness. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | There has been a partial break in the rains. Prospects continue excellent. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Rain ample ... | Sowings continue. Market fairly steady. Public health good; occasional slight cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 27th) | ..... | Alternate sun and rain, favourable for crops. Some typhoid fever, otherwise health fair; cattle-disease and foot and mouth disease prevalent. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Rain in all parganas from ·40 to 4·3 during the week. | Sowings continue. Prices steady. Indigo slightly damaged by rain. No cholera. |
| Jhansi ( „ 28th) | Good rain | Crops germinating and look well. Prices steady. Some isolated cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Good rain during the week. | Weather very favourable. Sowings for *kharif* nearly completed; prospects excellent. Fall in prices of *juari*, otherwise prices stationary. Health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rainfall has been abundant, and *kharif* prospects are promising. Some damage has been caused by heavy floods in the Farakhabad and Aligarh districts. Prices are generally steady; and public heaith good. A few cases of cholera are reported from Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Ballia, and Jhansi. |
| **Punjab—(July 29th)** | | |
| Hissar (July 28th) | ..... | Sky overcast and cloudy. Health fair. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Prices stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 1·15 | Health fair. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | 2·0 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress; crops doing well. Prices almost stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ·30; more wanted | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | 3·2 at city | *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices falling. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | 1·4 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | 2·2 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | ·90 | Health good. *Kharif* sowings continue. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops and health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 1·3; more wanted | Health good, with exception of a few cholera cases in the Rawalpindi city. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain at Miani in tahsil Bhera. | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·40 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Slight rise in prices. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rainfall almost general. Health generally good, with exception of a few cholera cases in the Rawalpindi city. *Kharif* sowings in progress; prospects seem favourable. Prices of foodgrains rising in the Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, falling in the Ferozepore district, stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(July 29th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 1·50; weather rainy | Prospects good. Fever in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 2·69; weather showery | Crops thriving; agricultural operations progressing favourably. 309 cases of cholera, 197 deaths. Wheat 22 and rice 14 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor (July 28th) ... | 2·14; light rain | Weeding in hand; crops progressing favourably. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 1·37 | Rain needed for rice transplantation. 12 cases of cholera, 5 deaths; small-pox and cattle-disease abated. Prices unchanged. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 7·82 | Weeding continues; prospects fair. 13 cases of cholera, 9 deaths. Prices steady. |
| Khandwa ... | 2·73; weather showery | Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur ... | ·85 | Weather seasonable; break very beneficial. Transplanting of rice commenced. Cholera disappearing from town, but still virulent in interior. Prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur (July 25th) | 6·58 | Weather cloudy, with heavy showers. Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects continue good. Cholera continues in Raipur and Jubbulpore. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(July 29th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 9·51 | Total rainfall 85·94. Slight cholera in one circle; slight cattle-disease in town. Sowing commenced. |
| Bassein ... | 8·90 | Total rainfall 45·13. Sporadic cholera severe in town and two subdivisions; severe cattle-disease of fatal type in most townships. Seedlings planted. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma** —*contd.* | | |
| Rangoon ... | 8·54 | Total rainfall 38·44. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 17·54 | Total rainfall 98·19. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Pegu ... | 4·96 | Total rainfall 42·65. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Henzada ... | 5·38 | Total rainfall 38·97. Slight cholera in one and slight cattle-disease in one township. Seedlings commenced. |
| Prome ... | 1·02 | Total rainfall 18·67. Slight cholera in town and three townships, severe in one township; small-pox slight in one; cattle-disease slight in two townships. Ploughing progressing. |
| Toungoo ... | 3·33 | Total rainfall 49·14. Cholera slight in three circles; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Thayetmyo ... | 0·10 | Total rainfall 15·10. Slight cholera in one subdivision; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in one district, slight in nine districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in six districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Rains seasonable. |
| **Assam—(July 29th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 2·57 of rain during the week ending the 28th instant; more rain wanted in Barpetta. | Weather hot. Fever very prevalent in Kalajar, still prevailing in Luki tahsil; cattle-disease still reported from Pati, Darrang, and Luki tahsils. Gathering of *aus* finished; transplantation of *sali* in fair progress; prospects of tea and sugarcane good. |
| Sylhet ... | 6·69 | State and prospects of crops good. Fever and cattle-disease still reported. |
| Cachar ... | 4·78 | Weather warm. Reaping of *dumahi*, *murali*, and transplanting of *sali* crops progresses. Common rice 14 seers 8¼ chittacks per rupee. Tea doing well. Three deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and three from Lakhimpur reported; general health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 4·08; weather rainy | ***Ahu dhan*** **being reaped; *sali dhan* being transplanted; prospects of tea and other crops good. Public health fair.** |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(July 29th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | Slight rain | Reports less favourable than last week; more rain much needed for recently sown dry crops and tanks. Public health fair; cattle-disease continues in parts. Prices stationary. |
| Mercara ... | 8·92 | Crops in good condition. No change in prices. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad —(July 29th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | 2·95 | Weather rainy. Crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 4·52 | Weather cloudy. Crops good; cotton weeding commenced. |
| Hyderabad ... | 2·86 | *Kharif* sowings concluded are being weeded; preparations for *rabi* sowings commenced. Cholera continues in the city and suburbs, and in Ambarpetta and Shahabad talukas. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 12¾, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 22¾, and *tur* 16 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(July 29th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·97 | Total rainfall 14·55. Prices stationary. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | 1·50 | Total rainfall 14·77. Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | 4·0 | Cholera at Rewah 17 cases, 7 deaths during the week. Prospects of crops good. |
| Neemuch ... | 7·22 | Total rainfall 12·94. Weather cloudy. Prospects and health good. Prices stationary. |
| Goona ... | 5·17 | Health good. |
| Agar ... | 9·91 during the week | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | 13·52 | Total rainfall 25·58. Heavy floods. Crops somewhat injured. Health generally good. |
| Nowgong ... | 3·98 | Total rainfall 15·75. Weather seasonable. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | 4·0 | Total rainfall 17·85. Health good. |
| **Rajputana—(July 29th)** | | |
| Abu (July 29th) | 2·0 during the week | Total rainfall much below average. Weather seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 26th) | 2·84 | Tanks full; wells and health good. Crops sowing. Weather cloudy. |
| Marwar ( „ 24th) | 1·30 at Jodhpore | A month's supply reached the city tanks. Health good. *Kharif* operations in progress. Weather cloudy, warm, more copious rain in districts. Prices stationary. |
| Kherwara ( „ 27th) | 4·08 | Tanks and wells filling. Rice sowing commenced. Health good. Prices low. Weather alternately fair and rainy. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Meywar (July 25th) | 8·83 | Tanks and wells filling. Crop prospects good. Health good. Prices low. Weather clearing. Grasses beginning to grow. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Tonk, 3·79; Kotah previous week, 2·29. | Weather cloudy and wet. Sowings approaching completion. Health good. Prices steady. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 24th) | 5·47; rain plentiful throughout the State. | Health generally good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 28th) | 1·71 | Clear sky. Few cases of cholera, otherwise health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 2·28 | Strong winds. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health fair. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 25th) | 3·75 | Tanks and wells filling. Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices falling. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | ·70 | Wells and tanks full. Prospects good. Health good. Prices falling. Heat moderate; easterly winds; weather cloudy. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | 3·67 | Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* operations progressing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy. |
| Ulwar ( „ 28th) | 1·02 (average) | Prospects and health good. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 25th) | 1·0; Sujangarh, 1·50; good rain in districts. | Prospects good. Tanks and wells fair. Small-pox in one tahsil. Prices stationary. Weather hot, with thunderstorms. |
| **Nepal—(July 23rd)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | 1·73 | Total rainfall 27·92. Rain is now required. Weather very hot. Cholera continues. Transplanting of rice on high lands stopped for want of rain. |

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 the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 29th July, 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1885.

**The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover, with instructions to report within two 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 *Central Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### BURMA COURTS BILL, 1885.

**The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be taken into consideration. He explained that the Report was a very short one, and merely stated that the Bill as introduced had been approved by the local authorities and consequently did not call for any modification.**

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

**The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878. He said:—**

**"The object of this Bill is to remedy a defect which may almost be described as one of drafting and nothing more, and which experience has brought to light. In section 3 of the present Ferries Act XVII of 1878, the word 'ferry' is defined as including a bridge-of-boats and other things; but by some accident**



**section 13 provides that 'no person shall, except with the sanction of the officer charged with the superintendence of a public ferry, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of such public ferry'; and section 26 imposes a penalty for contravening section 13. The result of this is that, although the definition of 'ferry' is perfectly correct, the penalty clause is only applied to a person who plies a ferry-boat without a license, and it has been found that individuals are sufficiently ingenious to make a bridge-of-boats within the limits of a public ferry, and that they cannot be touched in any way. This defect it is now proposed to remedy; the proposed amendment is undoubtedly in accordance with the intention of the original Act.**

**"I may here mention a small matter which we intend to take this opportunity of providing for; that is, we propose to take power for leases being given by or with the sanction of the local authorities, otherwise than by public auction and for long terms. This is necessary in order to meet the case of ferries leased to Railway Companies on special agreements for long terms."**

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th August, 1885.

SIMLA;
*The 31st July, 1885.*

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

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

D

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 32. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 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 OPERATIONS OF NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1884-85 (1st OCTOBER TO 31st MARCH.)

No. A.19.—RABI STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI 1884-85.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| ZILA. | Area in acres. | Cultivable acres. | AREAS IRRIGATED. Rabi 1883-84. | Rabi 1884-85. | 1884-85, AS COMPARED WITH 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | RAINFALL FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH, 1884-85. October. 1883. | October. 1884. | November. 1883. | November. 1884. | December. 1883. | December. 1884. | January. 1884. | January. 1885. | February. 1884. | February. 1885. | March. 1884. | March. 1885. | TOTAL. 1883-84. | TOTAL. 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Saharánpur | 1,421,696 | 803,520 | 61,848 | 30,123 | ... | 31,725 | ... | 2·7 | ·8 | ... | ·1 | ... | ... | 4·1 | ·8 | ... | ·4 | ... | 2·1 | 6·8 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1,059,904 | 652,672 | 127,541 | 67,085 | ... | 60,456 | ... | 1·4 | ·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·8 | ·1 | ... | ·3 | ·3 | ·9 | 5·5 |
| Meerut | 1,522,688 | 1,068,800 | 247,881 | 88,909 | ... | 158,972 | ... | 1·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·6 | ... | ... | ·3 | 1·0 | ·3 | 6·7 |
| Bulandshahr | 1,225,536 | 830,464 | 166,413 | 72,803 | ... | 93,610 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ... | ... | ... | 1·9 | ... | 3·0 |
| Aligarh | 1,251,392 | 889,088 | 126,416 | 92,668 | ... | 33,748 | ... | 3·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | ·6 | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ·1 | 5·6 |
| Muttra | 929,728 | 670,784 | 63,851 | 20,142 | ... | 43,709 | ... | ·3 | ... | ·4 | ... | ... | ·2 | ·4 | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ·2 | 1·4 |
| Agra | 1,183,872 | 747,776 | 49,174 | 21,604 | ... | 27,570 | ... | 3·6 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | ·6 | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ... | 4·7 |
| Etah | 1,112,832 | 680,512 | 83,939 | 58,750 | ... | 25,189 | ... | 6·2 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | ·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·3 |
| Mainpuri | 1,086,208 | 605,888 | 117,069 | 76,706 | ... | 40,363 | ... | 4·5 | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ... | ·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·0 |
| Farukhabad | 1,100,032 | 620,544 | 51,301 | 28,715 | ... | 22,586 | ... | 2·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·6 |
| Etáwah | 1,083,904 | 561,216 | 119,437 | 96,097 | ... | 23,340 | ... | 4·1 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·6 |
| Cawnpore | 1,516,800 | 872,896 | 133,237 | 113,991 | ... | 19,246 | ... | 6·5 | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | ... | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·7 |
| Delhi | 805,120 | 525,440 | 808 | 7 | ... | 801 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | 6·0 |
| Gurgaon | 1,240,320 | 993,280 | 60,364 | 16,349 | ... | 44,015 | ... | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | 4·0 |
| Dehra Dún | 763,520 | 67,712 | 8,983 | 7,162 | ... | 1,821 | ... | 1·2 | 1·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·6 | ·6 | 1·2 | ·6 | 1·6 | 2·5 | 8·6 |
| Bijnor | 1,195,328 | 613,312 | 4,802 | 1,693 | ... | 3,109 | ... | 3·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·4 | ... | ... | ·6 | 1·0 | ·6 | 9·4 |
| Tarai | 600,192 | 176,512 | 2,232 | 2,763 | 531 | ... | ... | 24·4 | ·1 | ... | ... | ·1 | ... | 1·8 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ·1 | 26·5 |
| Pilibhít | 877,824 | 389,376 | 6,136 | 6,442 | 306 | ... | ... | 6·2 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | 1·3 | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | ... | 8·1 |
| Bareilly | 1,033,152 | 721,472 | 38,550 | 39,982 | 1,432 | ... | ... | 8·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·3 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | 9·8 |
| Jhánsi | 1,002,752 | 411,584 | 660 | 410 | ... | 250 | ·3 | 1·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ·5 | 1·4 |
| Hamírpur | 1,464,640 | 826,048 | 1,285 | 1,300 | 15 | ... | ... | 3·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ... | 3·9 |
| TOTAL | 23,477,440 | 13,728,896 | 1,471,927 | 843,701 | 2,284 | 630,510 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | NET DECREASE | | 628,226 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*



No. B.19.—RABI STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI 1884-85.

*Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| NATURE OF CROPS. | Saharánpur. | Muzaffarnagar. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mainpuri. | Fatehgarh. | Etáwah. | Cawnpore. | Delhi. | Gurgaon. | Dún. | Bijnor. | Tarai. | Pilibhít. | Bareilly. | Jhánsi. | Hamírpur. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gardens and orchards | 497 | 301 | 867 | 1,070 | 617 | 61 | 112 | 258 | 152 | 74 | 70 | 683 | ... | 38 | 437 | ... | ... | 5 | 50 | 3 | ... | 5,295 |
| Sugarcane | 10 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 1 | ... | 108 |
| Cereals — Wheat | 27,491 | 59,894 | 76,956 | 52,583 | 51,850 | 6,446 | 10,126 | 38,248 | 44,600 | 14,433 | 50,787 | 47,859 | 3 | 5,225 | 4,770 | 1,124 | 1,154 | 3,039 | 15,246 | 208 | 282 | 512,324 |
| Cereals — Barley | 506 | 1,414 | 4,953 | 5,630 | 13,854 | 2,441 | 2,832 | 5,296 | 10,558 | 12,172 | 2,001 | 38,774 | 4 | 890 | 249 | 62 | 273 | 539 | 5,528 | 5 | 292 | 108,267 |
| Cereals — Oats | 329 | 1 | 330 | 98 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 595 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,359 |
| Cereals — Chena | ... | ... | 5 | 72 | 606 | 17 | 23 | 251 | 139 | 4 | 22 | 4 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1,158 |
| Other grains | 295 | 92 | 840 | 10,197 | 22,293 | 6,737 | 6,482 | 13,533 | 17,334 | 299 | 37,269 | 24,357 | ... | 5,852 | ... | 453 | 1,085 | 2,135 | 15,938 | 75 | 507 | 165,773 |
| Pulses — Gram | 160 | 504 | 745 | 576 | 1,749 | 4,182 | 1,337 | 250 | 311 | 20 | 873 | 391 | ... | 4,166 | 35 | 27 | 55 | 308 | 966 | 101 | 198 | 16,954 |
| Pulses — Peas | 4 | 1,513 | 2,866 | 1,711 | 113 | 7 | 307 | ... | 213 | ... | 466 | 411 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 26 | 79 | 215 | ... | ... | 7,969 |
| Pulses — Arhar | ... | ... | 48 | 4 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 11 | ... | 26 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 140 | ... | ... | 314 |
| Pulses — Masur | 212 | 404 | 100 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 40 | 187 | 429 | 6 | ... | 1,482 |
| Fodder crops | 30 | 286 | 572 | 144 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,029 |
| Fibres, cotton, &c. | 2 | 12 | 18 | 1 | ... | 25 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| Dyes, indigo, &c. | ... | 1 | 18 | 353 | ... | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411 |
| Drugs, opium, &c. | ... | ... | 17 | 76 | 319 | 60 | 44 | 461 | 3,074 | 1,656 | 4,219 | 1,172 | ... | 27 | 395 | ... | ... | 7 | 142 | ... | 2 | 11,671 |
| Oilseeds | 74 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 543 | ... | 128 | 116 | 871 | ... | ... | 1,813 |
| Miscellaneous | 513 | 2,591 | 556 | 275 | 1,218 | 137 | 312 | 441 | 308 | 46 | 390 | 312 | ... | 111 | ... | 27 | 2 | 20 | 409 | 5 | 19 | 7,692 |
| Total, rabi 1884-85 | 30,123 | 67,085 | 88,909 | 72,803 | 92,668 | 20,142 | 21,604 | 58,750 | 76,706 | 28,715 | 96,097 | 113,991 | 7 | 16,349 | 7,162 | 1,693 | 2,763 | 6,442 | 39,982 | 410 | 1,300 | 843,701 |
| Total, rabi 1883-84 | 61,848 | 127,541 | 247,881 | 166,413 | 126,416 | 63,851 | 49,174 | 83,939 | 117,069 | 51,301 | 119,437 | 133,237 | 808 | 60,364 | 8,983 | 4,802 | 2,232 | 6,136 | 38,550 | 660 | 1,285 | 1,471,927 |

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*Dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*

No. C.19.—RABI STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI 1884-85.

*Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.*

| NATURE OF CROPS. | UPPER GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | Eastern Jumna Canal. | Agra Canal. | Rohilkhand Canals. | Bijnor Canals. | Dún Canals. | BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS. | | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northern. | Anúpshahr. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | TOTAL. | Narora. | Mainpuri. | Cawnpore. | Etáwah. | Bhogaipur. | TOTAL. | | | | | | Jhánsi District. | Hamírpur District. | |
| Gardens and orchards | 299 | 373 | 445 | 989 | 826 | 2,932 | 46 | 188 | 718 | 58 | 38 | 1,048 | 614 | 206 | 55 | ... | 437 | 3 | ... | 5,295 |
| Sugarcane | 16 | 5 | 13 | 16 | ... | 50 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 108 |
| Cereals — Wheat | 34,781 | 46,994 | 35,074 | 36,072 | 71,521 | 224,442 | 21,068 | 26,672 | 29,234 | 74,430 | 23,085 | 174,489 | 66,874 | 20,696 | 19,439 | 1,124 | 4,770 | 208 | 282 | 512,324 |
| Cereals — Barley | 871 | 3,461 | 2,894 | 4,133 | 17,335 | 28,694 | 2,256 | 9,794 | 48,602 | 651 | 4,287 | 65,590 | 882 | 6,153 | 6,340 | 62 | 249 | 5 | 292 | 108,267 |
| Cereals — Oats | ... | 78 | 202 | 151 | 4 | 435 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 | ... | ... | ... | 595 | ... | ... | 1,359 |
| Cereals — Chena | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1,042 | 1,053 | ... | 26 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 59 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1,158 |
| Other grains | 11 | 2,718 | 72 | 5,701 | 40,542 | 49,044 | 1,413 | 2,281 | 12 | 44,501 | 29,426 | 77,633 | 417 | 18,486 | 19,158 | 453 | ... | 75 | 507 | 165,773 |
| Pulses — Gram | 405 | 242 | 118 | 560 | 1,969 | 3,294 | 59 | 37 | 39 | 370 | 1,118 | 1,623 | 676 | 9,671 | 1,329 | 27 | 35 | 101 | 198 | 16,954 |
| Pulses — Peas | 991 | 3,819 | ... | 505 | ... | 5,315 | ... | ... | 344 | 692 | 54 | 1,090 | 892 | 314 | 320 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 7,969 |
| Pulses — Arhar | ... | 6 | ... | 48 | 26 | 80 | 13 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | 59 | 4 | 24 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 |
| Pulses — Masur | 279 | 12 | 50 | 2 | ... | 343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 375 | 2 | 656 | ... | 100 | 6 | ... | 1,482 |
| Fodder crops | 18 | 42 | 305 | 161 | 24 | 550 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 479 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,029 |
| Fibres, cotton, &c. | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| Dyes, indigo, &c. | ... | 347 | 9 | 16 | ... | 372 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411 |
| Drugs, opium, &c. | ... | 6 | 2 | 65 | 450 | 523 | 449 | 1,729 | 2,925 | 5,158 | 210 | 10,471 | 2 | 129 | 149 | ... | 395 | ... | 2 | 11,671 |
| Oilseeds | 24 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 | 1 | 1,115 | ... | 543 | ... | ... | 1,813 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,430 | 231 | 110 | ... | 1,884 | 4,655 | 54 | 71 | 138 | 448 | 284 | 995 | 1,028 | 532 | 431 | 27 | ... | 5 | 19 | 7,692 |
| **Total, rabi 1884-85** | 40,125 | 58,334 | 39,304 | 48,434 | 135,623 | 321,820 | 25,358 | 40,800 | 82,063 | 126,317 | 58,523 | 333,061 | 72,727 | 56,341 | 49,187 | 1,693 | 7,162 | 410 | 1,300 | 813,701 |
| **Total, rabi 1883-84** | 61,955 | 118,492 | 136,473 | 134,448 | 176,504 | 627,872 | 39,902 | 71,801 | 107,111 | 157,120 | 74,209 | 450,143 | 159,400 | 171,864 | 46,918 | 4,802 | 8,983 | 660 | 1,285 | 1,471,927 |

*Dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*



No. A.19.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1884-85.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for Years 1883-84 and 1884-85 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| ZILA. | Area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF 1884-85. Total Area. | Kharif 1884-85. In comparison with kharif 1883-84. Increase. | Kharif 1884-85. In comparison with kharif 1883-84. Decrease. | RABI 1884-85. Total Area. | Rabi 1884-85. In comparison with rabi 1883-84. Increase. | Rabi 1884-85. In comparison with rabi 1883-84. Decrease. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. Total Area. | Whole Year 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Whole Year 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | Percentage of increase or decrease. | RAINFALL. 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Percentage of increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Saharánpur | 1,421,696 | 803,520 | 52,316 | ... | 5,528 | 80,123 | ... | 31,725 | 82,439 | ... | 37,253 | −45·2 | 16·1 | 52·7 | +227·3 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1,059,904 | 652,672 | 82,073 | ... | 8,437 | 67,085 | ... | 60,456 | 149,158 | ... | 68,893 | −46·2 | 18·2 | 42·7 | +134·6 |
| Meerut | 1,522,688 | 1,068,800 | 128,114 | ... | 23,020 | 88,909 | ... | 158,972 | 217,023 | ... | 181,992 | −83·8 | 12·8 | 43·3 | +238·2 |
| Bulandshahr | 1,225,536 | 830,464 | 98,413 | ... | 4,878 | 72,803 | ... | 93,610 | 171,216 | ... | 98,488 | −57·5 | 16·8 | 29 1 | +73·2 |
| Aligarh | 1,251,392 | 889,088 | 68,125 | ... | 4,202 | 92,668 | ... | 33,748 | 160,793 | ... | 37,950 | −23·6 | 17·4 | 51·9 | +198·2 |
| Muttra | 929,728 | 670,784 | 29,033 | ... | 2,215 | 20,142 | ... | 43,709 | 49,175 | ... | 45,954 | −93·4 | 13·8 | 28·1 | +103 6 |
| Agra | 1,183,872 | 747,776 | 15,090 | ... | 863 | 21,604 | ... | 27,570 | 36,694 | ... | 28,133 | −77·5 | 16·6 | 29·3 | +76·5 |
| Etah | 1,112,888 | 680,512 | 39,975 | 921 | ... | 58,750 | ... | 25,189 | 98,725 | ... | 24,268 | −24·5 | 18·5 | 36·9 | +99·4 |
| Mainpuri | 1,086,208 | 605,888 | 44,833 | ... | 10,090 | 76,706 | ... | 40,363 | 121,539 | ... | 50,453 | −41·5 | 19·6 | 43·5 | +121·9 |
| Farukhabad | 1,100,032 | 620,544 | 21,927 | 202 | ... | 28,715 | ... | 22,586 | 50.642 | ... | 22,384 | −44·2 | 15·3 | 32·6 | +113·1 |
| Etáwah | 1,083,904 | 561,216 | 57,928 | ... | 1,858 | 96,097 | ... | 23.340 | 154,025 | ... | 25,198 | −16·3 | 18·0 | 29 1 | +61·6 |
| Cawnpore | 1.516,800 | 872,896 | 62,709 | 8,583 | ... | 113,991 | ... | 19,246 | 176,700 | ... | 10,663 | −6·0 | 17·4 | 52·4 | +201·1 |
| Delhi | 805,120 | 525,440 | 162 | ... | 60 | 7 | ... | 801 | 169 | ... | 861 | −509·4 | 13·7 | 40·3 | +194·1 |
| Gurgaon | 1,240,320 | 993,280 | 28,534 | 1,518 | ... | 16,349 | ... | 44.015 | 44,883 | ... | 42.497 | −94·7 | 16·8 | 32·5 | +93·4 |
| Dehra Dún | 763,520 | 67,712 | 5,391 | 98 | ... | 7,162 | ... | 1,821 | 12,553 | ... | 1,723 | −13·7 | 37·1 | 81·7 | +120·2 |
| Bijnor | 1,195,328 | 613.312 | 2,498 | 791 | ... | 1,693 | ... | 3,109 | 4,191 | ... | 2,318 | −55 3 | 21·2 | 60 2 | +184·0 |
| Tarai | 600,192 | 176,512 | 3,144 | ... | 401 | 2,763 | 531 | ... | 5,907 | 130 | ... | −2·2 | 34·7 | 65·6 | +89·0 |
| Pilibhit | 877,824 | 389,376 | 8,316 | 1,953 | ... | 6,442 | 306 | ... | 14,758 | 2,259 | ... | +15·3 | 25 1 | 40·0 | +59·3 |
| Bareilly | 1,033,152 | 721,472 | 24,618 | ... | 4,807 | 39,982 | 1,432 | ... | 64,600 | ... | 3,375 | −5·2 | 14·0 | 57·1 | +307·8 |
| Jhánsi | 1,002,752 | 411,584 | 2 | ... | 53 | 410 | ... | 250 | 412 | ... | 303 | −73·5 | 13·8 | 46 0 | +233·3 |
| Hamirpur | 1,464,640 | 826,048 | 114 | ... | 56 | 1,300 | 15 | ... | 1,414 | ... | 41 | −2 8 | 25·5 | 50 8 | +99·2 |
| TOTAL | 23,477,440 | 13,728,896 | 773,315 | 14,066 | 66,498 | 843,701 | 2,284 | 630,510 | 1,617,016 | 2,389 | 683,047 | −42·1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Net decrease 52,432. | | | Net decrease 628,226. | | | Net decrease 680,658. | | | | | | |

*Dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*

No. B.-19.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1884-85.

*Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated by Canal Districts.*

| NATURE OF CROPS. | Saharánpur. | Muzaffarnagar. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mainpuri. | Farukhabad. | Etáwah. | Cawnpore. | Delhi. | Gurgaon. | Dehra Dún. | Bijnor. | Tarai. | Pilibhit. | Bareilly. | Jhánsi. | Hamirpur. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gardens and orchards | 1,763 | 1,226 | 2,711 | 2,213 | 1,453 | 219 | 525 | 842 | 692 | 405 | 608 | 1,754 | ... | 99 | 729 | ... | 3 | 24 | 261 | 4 | 32 | 15,563 |
| Sugarcane | 15,732 | 42,653 | 63,819 | 4,193 | 428 | 315 | 520 | 886 | 2,138 | 1,926 | 3,412 | 2,938 | ... | 190 | 659 | 2,210 | 508 | 2,944 | 8,111 | 2 | 68 | 153,652 |
| 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 |
| Cereals — Bajra | 8 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 31 | 71 | 1 | 14 | 7 | ... | 8 | 3 | ... | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 288 |
| Cereals — Juar | ... | ... | 55 | 849 | 2,154 | 992 | 628 | 1,095 | 728 | 108 | 499 | 212 | 41 | 2,564 | ... | ... | 2 | 14 | 13 | ... | ... | 9,952 |
| Cereals — Maize | 466 | 610 | 3,305 | 5,943 | 5,208 | 21 | 80 | 2,226 | 1,406 | 190 | 353 | 403 | ... | 11 | 34 | ... | ... | 1 | 64 | ... | ... | 20,321 |
| Cereals — Wheat | 27,491 | 59,894 | 76,956 | 52,583 | 51,850 | 6,446 | 10,126 | 38,248 | 44,600 | 14,433 | 50,787 | 47,859 | 3 | 5,225 | 4,770 | 1,124 | 1,154 | 3,039 | 15,246 | 208 | 282 | 512,324 |
| Cereals — Barley | 506 | 1,414 | 4,953 | 5,630 | 13,854 | 2,441 | 2,832 | 5,290 | 10,558 | 12,172 | 2,001 | 38,774 | 4 | 890 | 249 | 62 | 273 | 539 | 5,528 | 5 | 292 | 108,267 |
| Cereals — Oats | 329 | 1 | 330 | 98 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 595 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,359 |
| Cereals — Chena | ... | ... | 5 | 72 | 606 | 17 | 23 | 251 | 139 | 4 | 22 | 4 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1,158 |
| Other grains | 1,221 | 995 | 1,298 | 10,256 | 22,325 | 6,753 | 6,506 | 13,684 | 17,881 | 369 | 38,091 | 24,408 | ... | 5,857 | ... | 516 | 1,088 | 2,173 | 15,963 | 75 | 507 | 169,966 |
| Pulses (kharif) | 18 | 161 | 222 | 11 | 40 | 132 | 5 | 24 | 11 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 153 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 792 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Gram | 160 | 504 | 745 | 576 | 1,749 | 4,182 | 1,337 | 250 | 311 | 20 | 873 | 391 | ... | 4,166 | 35 | 27 | 55 | 308 | 966 | 101 | 198 | 16,954 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Peas | 4 | 1,513 | 2,866 | 1,711 | 113 | 7 | 307 | ... | 213 | ... | 466 | 411 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 26 | 79 | 215 | ... | ... | 7,969 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Arhar | ... | ... | 48 | 4 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 11 | ... | 26 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 140 | ... | ... | 314 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Masur | 212 | 404 | 100 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 100 | ... | 40 | 187 | 429 | 6 | ... | 1,482 |
| Fodder crops | 711 | 2,199 | 8,681 | 3,513 | 377 | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,512 |
| Fibres, cotton, &c. | 1,088 | 2,948 | 8,822 | 13,174 | 9,664 | 10,587 | 1,830 | 2,863 | 1,411 | 48 | 96 | 53 | 54 | 14,118 | 6 | 17 | ... | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | 66,791 |
| Dyes, indigo, &c. | 2,348 | 8,190 | 32,327 | 69,708 | 48,646 | 16,486 | 11,406 | 30,988 | 36,559 | 18,118 | 50,374 | 55,494 | 67 | 11,286 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 214 | ... | ... | 392,302 |
| Drugs, opium, &c. | 167 | 42 | 65 | 122 | 324 | 60 | 44 | 486 | 3,117 | 1,698 | 4,221 | 1,197 | ... | 27 | 513 | ... | ... | 7 | 143 | ... | 2 | 12,235 |
| Oilseeds | 74 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 513 | ... | 128 | 116 | 871 | ... | ... | 1,813 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,167 | 3,023 | 998 | 357 | 1,431 | 434 | 489 | 1,209 | 1,384 | 915 | 1,519 | 1,651 | ... | 190 | ... | 93 | 2 | 20 | 409 | 5 | 19 | 15,315 |
| TOTAL, YEAR 1884-85 | 82,439 | 149,158 | 217,023 | 171,216 | 160,793 | 49,175 | 36,694 | 98,725 | 121,539 | 50,642 | 154,025 | 176,700 | 169 | 44,883 | 12,553 | 4,191 | 5,907 | 14,758 | 64,600 | 412 | 1,414 | 1,617,016 |
| TOTAL, YEAR 1883-84 | 119,692 | 218,051 | 399,015 | 269,704 | 198,743 | 95,129 | 65,127 | 122,993 | 171,992 | 73,026 | 179,223 | 187,363 | 1,030 | 87,380 | 14,276 | 6,509 | 5,777 | 12,499 | 67,975 | 715 | 1,455 | 2,297,674 |

H. W. CONDUITT,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*

*Dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1885.*



No. C.19.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1884-85.

*Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.*

| NATURE OF CROPS. | UPPER GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. | AGRA CANAL. | ROHILKHAND CANALS. | BIJNOR CANALS. | DÚN CANALS. | BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS. | | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northern. | Andpshahr. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | TOTAL. | Narora. | Mainpuri. | Cawnpore. | Etáwah. | Bhognipur. | TOTAL. | | | | | | Jhánsi district. | Hamírpur district. | |
| Gardens and orchards | 703 | 999 | 1,348 | 2,012 | 2,220 | 7,282 | 243 | 514 | 1,829 | 838 | 190 | 3,614 | 2,812 | 802 | 288 | ... | 729 | 4 | 32 | 15,563 |
| Sugarcane | 24,249 | 21,259 | 36,135 | 3,722 | 1,145 | 86,510 | 709 | 1,277 | 3,766 | 4,297 | 511 | 10,560 | 41,070 | 1,010 | 11,563 | 2,210 | 659 | 2 | 68 | 153,652 |
| 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 |
| Cereals — Bajra | 9 | 36 | ... | 24 | 31 | 100 | 5 | 4 | ... | 9 | 3 | 21 | ... | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 288 |
| Cereals — Juar | ... | ... | ... | 814 | 3,825 | 4,639 | 75 | 95 | 172 | 540 | 274 | 1,156 | ... | 4,128 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,952 |
| Cereals — Maize | 144 | 2,982 | 1,046 | 5,159 | 7,075 | 16,406 | 131 | 408 | 508 | 1,032 | 66 | 2,195 | 1,559 | 62 | 65 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | 20,321 |
| Cereals — Wheat | 34,781 | 46,994 | 35,074 | 36,072 | 71,521 | 224,442 | 21,068 | 26,672 | 29,234 | 74,430 | 23,085 | 174,489 | 66,874 | 20,696 | 19,439 | 1,124 | 4,770 | 208 | 282 | 512,324 |
| Cereals — Barley | 871 | 3,461 | 2,894 | 4,133 | 17,335 | 28,694 | 2,256 | 9,794 | 48,602 | 651 | 4,287 | 65,590 | 882 | 6,153 | 6,340 | 62 | 249 | 5 | 292 | 108,267 |
| Cereals — Oats | ... | 78 | 202 | 151 | 4 | 435 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 | ... | ... | ... | 595 | ... | ... | 1,359 |
| Cereals — Chena | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1,042 | 1,053 | ... | 26 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 59 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1,158 |
| Other grains | 1,350 | 2,918 | 427 | 5,734 | 40,679 | 51,108 | 1,455 | 2,506 | 139 | 45,607 | 29,426 | 79,133 | 872 | 18,531 | 19,224 | 516 | ... | 75 | 507 | 169,966 |
| Pulses (kharif) | 149 | 16 | 242 | ... | 75 | 482 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | 5 | 290 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 792 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Gram | 405 | 342 | 118 | 560 | 1,969 | 3,294 | 59 | 37 | 39 | 370 | 1,118 | 1,623 | 676 | 9,671 | 1,329 | 27 | 35 | 101 | 198 | 16,954 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Peas | 991 | 3,819 | ... | 505 | ... | 5,315 | ... | ... | 344 | 692 | 54 | 1,090 | 892 | 314 | 320 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 7,969 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Arhar | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 26 | 80 | 13 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | 59 | 4 | 24 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 |
| Pulses(rabi) — Masur | 279 | 13 | 50 | 2 | ... | 343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 375 | 2 | 656 | ... | 100 | 6 | ... | 1,482 |
| Fodder crops | 474 | 2,289 | 4,65 | 3,300 | 33 | 10,752 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,760 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,512 |
| Fibres, cotton, &c. | 710 | 2,910 | 3,47 | 12,564 | 13,160 | 32,816 | 279 | 226 | 22 | 694 | 105 | 1,326 | 6,249 | 26,365 | 12 | 17 | 6 | ... | ... | 66,791 |
| Dyes, indigo, &c. | 2,147 | 30,225 | 18,224 | 55,919 | 65,182 | 171,697 | 18,031 | 26,077 | 37,979 | 54,627 | 38,158 | 174,872 | 6,985 | 38,534 | 214 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 392,302 |
| Drugs, opium, &c. | ... | 23 | 17 | 112 | 456 | 608 | 472 | 1,772 | 2,981 | 5,163 | 214 | 10,602 | 231 | 129 | 150 | ... | 513 | ... | 2 | 12,235 |
| Oilseeds | 24 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 | 1 | 1,115 | ... | 543 | ... | ... | 1,813 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,130 | 232 | 110 | 62 | 2,213 | 5,047 | 797 | 1,085 | 1,145 | 1,669 | 1,385 | 6,081 | 2,556 | 1,083 | 431 | 93 | ... | 5 | 19 | 15,315 |
| TOTAL, YEAR 1884-85 | 91,498 | 120,011 | 112,228 | 131,285 | 228,917 | 683,939 | 45,654 | 70,615 | 127,159 | 192,428 | 98,977 | 534,833 | 166,407 | 128,002 | 85,265 | 4,191 | 12,553 | 412 | 1,414 | 1,617,016 |
| TOTAL, YEAR 1883-84 | 112,135 | 182,967 | 220,497 | 222,914 | 273,457 | 1,011,990 | 54,532 | 108,689 | 157,414 | 231,704 | 101,481 | 653,820 | 277,358 | 245,300 | 86,251 | 6,509 | 14,276 | 715 | 1,455 | 2,297,674 |

H. W. CONDUITT,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*

*Dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1885.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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, Muriwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 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 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 6 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 25 14 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 27 11 | 28 3 | 28 6 | 26 6 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 13 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 14 2 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 25 14 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 27 11 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... | 24 10 | 24 10 | 37 6 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 88 6 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Vizagapatam |
| | Godavery | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 11 14 | 13 14 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 5 | ... | ... | ... | 29 2 | 32 13 | 29 6 | 28 5 | 34 10 | 243 0 | 170 2 | 145 13 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery |
| | Kistna | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 5 | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 0 | 22 5 | 23 14 | 23 14 | ... | 28 2 | 30 0 | 24 14 | 24 2 | 32 11 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 10 | Kistna |
| | Nellore | 12 2 | 11 3 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 6 | 15 8 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 22 2 | 20 10 | 22 2 | 23 14 | 23 14 | ... | 28 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 22 6 | 22 6 | 33 10 | 116 10 | 97 3 | 94 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Nellore |
| | Cuddapah | 12 8 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 12 14 | 12 6 | 26 14 | 24 8 | 26 14 | 26 2 | 24 10 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 11 | 31 8 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 151 10 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 15 8 | Cuddapah |
| | Anantapur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 12 13 | 11 5 | 10 13 | 14 0 | 22 11 | 23 3 | 28 13 | ... | ... | 29 10 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 8 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | Anantapur |
| | Bellary | 14 6 | 16 5 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 23 11 | 23 11 | 33 0 | 23 8 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 5 | 25 0 | 22 5 | 23 5 | 27 6 | 19 8 | 20 5 | 27 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 16 10 | 16 14 | 16 11 | Bellary |
| | Kurnool | 11 11 | 11 6 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 6 | 20 10 | 21 3 | 27 8 | 23 5 | 27 6 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 32 8 | 19 2 | 19 11 | 27 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Kurnool |
| | Madras | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 14 14 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 0 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 27 11 | 20 5 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 29 5 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 18 14 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 18 0 | Madras |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 2 | 12 13 | 13 10 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 6 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 34 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 10 | 15 3 | 14 11 | 15 10 | Chingleput |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 9 11 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 2 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 29 2 | ... | ... | 26 6 | 21 10 | 22 5 | 29 14 | 21 10 | 23 2 | 32 0 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | North Arcot |
| | South Arcot | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | 10 13 | 13 2 | 12 11 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 23 14 | 20 2 | 21 11 | 29 6 | 22 3 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 116 10 | 16 13 | 16 6 | 17 5 | 16 3 | 15 14 | 16 13 | South Arcot |
| | Tanjore | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 6 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 11 | 20 11 | 25 6 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 28 3 | ... | ... | ... | 26 18 | 28 2 | 24 11 | 39 3 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Tanjore |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 13 | 19 0 | 25 6 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 26 3 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 36 2 | 181 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Trichinopoly |
| | Madura | 11 11 | 11 11 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 13 | 13 0 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 13 8 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 27 8 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 23 8 | 17 5 | 15 13 | 20 3 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 23 3 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 15 14 | 16 13 | Madura |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 10 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 11 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 5 | 27 6 | 25 10 | 29 2 | 25 10 | 29 2 | 35 8 | 165 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 11 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly |
| | Coimbatore | 13 2 | 13 14 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 10 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 25 6 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 31 0 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 35 8 | 104 8 | 104 8 | 109 5 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 14 14 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 8 8 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 10 | 11 3 | 15 6 | 13 14 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 3 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 23 0 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 23 0 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Nilgiris |
| | Salem | 9 5 | 10 3 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 13 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 14 2 | 21 13 | 22 13 | 27 5 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 13 | 19 0 | 25 6 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Salem |
| | South Canara | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 10 6 | 9 11 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 12 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 33 0 | 97 8 | 97 8 | 97 8 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | South Canara |
| | Malabar | 8 10 | 9 6 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 104 8 | 104 8 | 104 8 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 10 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 17 0 | 21 13 | 18 2 | 7 2 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 9 12 | 20 0 | 20 5 | 16 9 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 13 13 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 15 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 16 11 | 79 8 | 68 4 | 68 4 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 12 9 | 13 0 | 14 3 | 13 0 | Bombay |
| | Ahmedabad | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 16 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Ahmedabad | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 24 0 | 24 6 | 24 10 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 8 14 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 11 7 | 16 12 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 15 10 | 13 10 | 13 9 | 13 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 13 0 | Kaira | | | | | | | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 10 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Surat | | | | | | | | | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 10 | 13 8 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 85 0 | 16 18 | 16 18 | 16 18 | Broach | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 6 | 11 0 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 7 15 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 14 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Tanna (Salsette) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colába (Alibág) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 13 | 21 13 | 21 7 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Colába (Alibág) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 14 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 10 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 12 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 15 10 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Násik | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 11 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 22 11 | 97 10 | 91 0 | 79 5 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | Násik | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ahmednagar | 15 2 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 10 | 8 4 | 9 5 | 9 0 | 10 6 | 15 9 | 20 3 | 18 1 | 16 12 | 15 7 | 15 13 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 18 6 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | Ahmednagar | | | | | | | |
| | Poona | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 8 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 3 | 16 5 | 17 6 | 16 5 | 13 13 | 16 2 | 13 13 | 15 8 | 16 10 | 26 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 64 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Poona | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 4 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 13 | 10 15 | 10 13 | 22 7 | 22 0 | 17 4 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 21 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 1 | Sholápur | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 12 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 26 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 16 4 | 16 14 | 20 13 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 14 9 | 15 5 | 13 13 | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 8 3 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 0 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 10 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Satara | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belgaum | 15 8 | 15 8 | 21 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 20 4 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 19 4 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | Belgaum | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | | | | | | | |
| | Ratnágiri | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 14 0 | 12 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | | | | | | | |
| | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 6 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 11 6 | 22 7 | 22 13 | 17 12 | 16 10 | 17 5 | 16 12 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | | | | | | | |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 8 9 | 5 11 | 3 11 | 3 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | | | | | | | |
| | Asirgarh | 19 0 | 19 2 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Asirgarh | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baroda | 12 9 | 13 2 | 11 1 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 2 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 7 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 16 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 14 | 187 8 | 187 8 | 187 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Baroda | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diss | 16 10 | 15 15 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 2 | 6 10 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 17 4 | 19 14 | 18 0 | 28 4 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 170 0 | ... | ... | ... | Diss | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimach | 23 0 | 23 4 | 19 4 | 35 0 | 35 8 | 33 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 21 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 16 9 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | 15 0 | Nimach | | | | | | | |
| | Nasirabad | 20 6 | 21 8 | 17 3 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 10 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 20 14 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 44 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Nasirabad | | | | | | | |
| | Rajkot | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 90 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Rajkot | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 2 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 23 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 24 8 | 24 10 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 23 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 8 | Upper Sindh Frontier | | | | | | | |
| | Karachi | 14 10 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 8 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 12 | 180 0 | 195 0 | 230 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | Karachi | | | | | | | |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | | | | | | | |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 6 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 20 12 | 25 0 | ... | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Shikarpur | | | | | | | |
| | Sukkur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sukkur | | | | | | | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 1 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | | | | | | | |
| *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | | 15 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 22 8 | 11 10 | 13 3 | 12 8 | 14 4 | 14 13 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 7 | 13 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | Burdwan | | | | | | | |
| Bancoorah | | 15 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 3 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Bancoorah | | | | | | | |
| Beerbhoom | | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | | | | | | | |
| Midnapore | | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 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 | | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 9 | 13 9 | Hooghly | | | | | | | |
| Howrah | | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | | | | | | | |

* In common use.

† In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cuttack 14 seers, Cuttack 13 seers, and Ramnagurgh 16 seers.

‡ At Bishenpore the retail price of salt was 18 seers per rupee.

§ In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 15·5 seers per rupee.

‖ In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

¶ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 14 seers and Johanabad 12·6 seers.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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. | 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 2 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 0 | 15 1 | 14 4 | ... | 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 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 16 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13 | 13 0 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 16 12 | 16 12 | 17 4 | 20 0 | 22 15 | 20 0 | 10 10½ | 11 6 | 12 5 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 13 5½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 15 0 | 15 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 12 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 3 0 | 10 10 | 11 6 | 11 9 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8½ | 12 8 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 17 4 to 18 0 | 17 4 to 18 0 | 18 4 | 24 0 | 24 6 | 31 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 to 10 8 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 3½ to 22 8 | 19 3½ to 22 8 | 22 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | 3 1 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 9 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 20 0 | 14 10 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 14 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 4 0 | 13 5m | 13 0 | 11 15 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 8 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 60 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 18 12 | 18 12 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 12 12 | 13 2 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 6a | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 100 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 6 0 | 8 0o | ... | 8 0 | | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 17 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 4p | 12 4 | 12 4 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | Dacca | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 10 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 5q | 13 5 | 12 10 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 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 0 | 13 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 8t | 12 8 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0u | 12 0 | 9 8 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 14 10 | 14 8 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 5 | 15 4 | 14 10 | 14 4 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 14 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8v | 12 4 | 12 0 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 0 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 6 | Hill Tipperah | |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | |
| | Patna | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 17 0 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 0 | 19 12 | 240 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0w | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 18 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 22 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 13 0x | 13 0 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 9 | 26 0 | 19 8 | 18 11 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0½ | 11 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | ... | 19 12 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 20 15 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 165 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 ... 0 | 3 1 6 | 11 8y | 13 0 | 12 8 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0z | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 12 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 0s1 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 18 0 | 19 4 | 19 6 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 9 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 8 | 24 2 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 2 15 6 | 13 2z2 | 13 9 | 12 9 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 17 11 | 18 15 | 17 10 | 22 11 | 25 4 | 20 3 | 10 11 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 12 10 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 9 | 20 13 | 22 1 | 151 8 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12z3 | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 13 6 | 11 0z4 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 9 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 6 | 3 14 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0z5 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | 13 2 | 14 7 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 18 6 | 19 11 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 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 | 14 7 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 64 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 6 0 | 14 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 13 0 | 10 0z6 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 14 10 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 13 0 | 10 0z7 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 4 4 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 4 0 | 9 0z8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singhboom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 180 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Singhboom | |
| | Manbhoom | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 9 0 | 10 14z9 | 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—Maugrahat 10-8 seers and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 13-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 12 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 13-14 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 price of salt was 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 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Raigange 11-8 seers and at Nithpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaibanda 11-8 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram 13 seers.
n In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers per rupee and at Siliguri 10 seers.
p The retail price of salt at Palacotta in Alipore sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers and 12½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-15 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 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 13-5 seers.
u In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmunberiah 12 seers, and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
w In Aurungabad the retail price of salt was 11-9 seers per rupee.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 13 seers, and Bhabhuah 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions of Madhubani and Tajpore the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z In the sub-divisions of Hajeepore and Scetamurhee the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
a1 In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
a2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
a3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Mudebpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
a4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 10-8 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.
a5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.
a6 In Bhadruak the retail price of salt was 8-10 seers per rupee.
a7 The retail price of salt at Chattra 9 seers, and at Kharagdiha 13 seers per rupee.
a8 The retail price of salt at Daltongunge 9·56 seers per rupee.
a9 In Gorakhpore the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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. | Besser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Besser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Besser 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 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 0 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 10 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 9 6½ | 9 0 | 12 4 | 13 5½ | 14 7 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 10 | 11 13½ | 11 2 | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 15 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Goálpará | | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 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 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | | |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Darrang | | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | | |
| | Lakhimpur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | Lakhimpur | | |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 95 0 | ... | ... | 4 12 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 8 0 | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills | | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | Nága Hills | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | | |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 23 10½ | 20 15½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 7 8½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 9 11 | 23 10½ | 27 15 | 22 8½ | 32 4 | 34 6½ | 21 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 150 8 | 150 8 | 129 0 | 11 9 | 12 14½ | 13 2½ | 11 4½ | 12 5½ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 8 | 23 10 | 21 0 | 35 5 | 35 5 | 28 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 23 2 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 25 5 | 27 8 | 24 6 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 8 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | | |
| | Meerut | 21 8 | 22 12 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Meerut | | |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 0 | 24 8 | 20 4 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 10 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 27 8 | 28 8 | 21 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | | |
| | Aligarh | 21 4 | 22 8 | 19 4 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 4 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 4 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | Aligarh | | |
| | Kumaun | 15 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | Kumaun | | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 8 | Garhwál | | |
| | Bijnor | 21 6 | 21 6 | 17 12 | 33 12 | 34 4 | 28 1 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 7 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 9 4 | 23 8 | 19 2 | 12 6 | 20 4 | 20 4 | ... | 21 15 | 22 8 | 19 2 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 10 2 | 11 8 | Bijnor | | |
| | Moradabad | 22 12 | 23 12 | 19 0 | 33 8 | 35 0 | 25 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 11 8 | 21 8 | 30 8 | 24 0 | 30 8 | 25 4 | ... | 25 8 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 2 | 12 12 | 13 10 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | Moradabad | | |
| | Budaun | 25 8½ | 25 8½ | 19 12½ | 36 0 | 36 0 | 25 12½ | 6 0 | 4 12½ | 9 9½ | 13 8½ | 13 8½ | 12 0 | 16 12½ | ... | 19 3 | ... | ... | 22 12½ | 26 6 | 27 0 | 20 1½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 10 3½ | 11 6½ | 11 11 | 9 9½ | 10 12½ | 11 6 | Budaun | | |
| | Bareilly | 22 3 | 21 14 | 18 7 | 27 8 | 29 6 | 25 5 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 11 14 | 12-13 | 11 13 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 23 13½ | ... | 23 12 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 137 8 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 12 3 | Bareilly | | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 21 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 11 4 | Sháhjahánpur | | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 10 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 4 | 17 6 | 37 8 | 26 4 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 26 4 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 18 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 10 14 | 9 2 | 9 8 | 11 10 | Tarái Pergunnahs | | |
| | Muttra | 20 8 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 31 8 | 23 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 10 8 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | Muttra | | |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 29 0 | 29 8 | 22 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 20 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Agra | | |
| | Farukhabad | 20 2½ | 21 5 | 20 10 | 27 5 | 30 7½ | 28 12 | 5 6 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 12 12 | 14 5½ | 12 6 | ... | ... | 24 12 | ... | ... | 26 2 | 25 9 | 26 5 | 23 6 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 135 0 | 10 8½ | 11 0 | 12 10 | 10 8½ | 12 0 | 12 0 | Farukhabad | | |
| | Mainpuri | 22 2 | 21 7½ | 20 0 | 27 6 | 28 4 | 24 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 25 12 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 12 0 | Mainpuri | | |
| | Etáwah | 21 8 | 21 12 | 19 8 | 27 0 | 27 4 | 25 0 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 25 12 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 115 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | Etáwah | | |
| | Etah | 23 8 | 23 6 | 20 11 | 30 0 | 30 8 | 26 5 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 10 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 11 5 | ... | ... | 14 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 11 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 13 5 | 10 8 | 10 10 | 12 13 | Etah | | |
| | Jalaun | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 29 6 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | | |
| | Jhánsi | 23 10 | 23 14½ | 22 1 | 31 12 | 32 0 | 25 9 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 28 9 | 29 0 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 26 0 | 17 8 | 27 18 | 28 5 | 24 10½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 10 12 | Jhánsi | | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 4 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Lalitpur | | |
| | Cawnpore | 21 0 | 22 4 | 20 8 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 8 | 25 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Cawnpore | | |
| | Fatehpur | 19 12 | 19 12 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 27 12 | 28 4 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12 | 10 ¾ | 11 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Fatehpur | | |
| | Bánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Bánda | | |
| | Allahabad | 19 12 | 20 2 | 18 8 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Allahabad | | |
| | Hamírpur | 21 9 | 21 1 | 20 11 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 25 14 | 28 6 | 28 2 | 28 2 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 11 | 30 18 | 28 11 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 9 0 | 9 8 | Hamírpur | | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 8 | 21 0 | 20 6 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 26 1 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 1 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 14 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 10 | Jaunpur | | |
| | Gorakhpur | 22 0 | 21 9½ | 19 13 | 27 0 | 27 14 | 22 8 | 9 0 | 8 9 | 9 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 15 | 18 0 | ... | 21 9½ | 16 8 | 16 8 | 12 9½ | 21 9½ | 22 8 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 9½ | 10 9½ | 10 9½ | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | Gorakhpur | | |
| | Basti | 25 0 | 25 8 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 29 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Basti | | |
| | Azamgarh | 20 8 | 20 10 | 17 11 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 25 15 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 25 13 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 147 8 | 11 12 | 11 13 | 9 14 | 11 2 | 9 14 | ... | Azamgarh | | |
| | Mirzapur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 6 | Mirzapur | | |
| | Benares | 18 11 | 19 12 | 18 7 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 5 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 15 | 13 9 | 14 1½ | 12 7½ | 23 14 | 27 2 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 25 10 | 21 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 14 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 10 | Benares | | |
| | Gházipur | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 18 10½ | 25 1½ | 25 1½ | 23 13½ | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 11 9 | 13 8½ | 11 9 | 15 7 | 20 9½ | ... | 20 9½ | 23 3 | 20 9½ | 22 8½ | 22 8½ | 23 3 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 25 12 | 21 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 23 12 | 23 2 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Balia | | |
| | Philibhít | 22 12 | 22 8 | 18 12 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 30 0 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 18 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Philibhít | | |
| | Almora | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Almora | | |
| | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | Sultánpur | | |
| | Partábgarh | 25 8 | 23 3 | 21 0 | 35 8 | 32 3 | 29 0 | 15 8 | 15 11 | 13 13 | 18 0 | 17 11 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 30 8 | 23 5 | 200 0 | 207 0 | 178 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 10 12 | Partábgarh | | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 10 | 25 4 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 8 | 22 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Fyzabad | | |
| | Kheri | 28 8 | 28 8 | 22 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 4 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Kheri | | |
| | Lucknow | 20 12 | 21 7 | 20 9 | 28 10 | 28 14 | 28 2½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 12 0 | 28 2 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 27 12 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 24 14 | 23 8 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Lucknow | | |
| | Bára Banki | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 27 6 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | | |
| | Bahraich | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Bahraich | | |
| | Rai Bareli | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 14 4 | 30 0 | 35 0 | ... | 30 0 | 35 0 | ... | 29 8 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Rai Bareli | | |
| | Sitapur | 24 10½ | 25 4 | 23 8 | 37 13 | 38 14 | 34 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 24 13 | 31 12 | 30 5 | 33 8 | 34 ... | 27 10 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 2½ | 12 1 | 12 8 | 11 10½ | 11 11 | 12 0 | Sitapur | | |
| | Gonda | 24 4 | 24 6 | 22 4 | 28 0 | 31 2 | 29 6 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 14 12 | 28 8 | 29 10 | 28 8 | 25 12 | 30 ... | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 25 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | Gonda | | |
| | Unáo | 21 8 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Unáo | | |
| | Hardui | 22 11 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | | |
| | Hissar | 20 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Hissar | | |
| | Rohtak | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | | |
| | Gurgaon | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 21 0 | 180 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Delhi | | |
| | Karnál | 26 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 44 0 | 45 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | Karnál | | |
| | Umballa | 27 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 180 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | Umballa | | |
| | Simla | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 70 0 | 71 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | Simla | | |
| | Kángra | 22 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kángra | | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | Hoshiárpur | | |
| | Jullundur | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 44 0 | 48 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | Jullundur | | |
| | Ludhiana | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | | |

* Mándwa.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *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 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 38 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mooltan | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 |
| | Jhang | 21 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lahore | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 |
| | Amritsar | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| | Gurdáspur | 31 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 21 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 |
| | Siálkot | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 |
| | Gujrát | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 48 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 44 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | 28 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 47 0 | 48 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 47 0 |
| | Jhelum | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 37 0 | 39 0 | 43 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 |
| | Shahpúr | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 |
| | Muzaffargarh | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bannu | 46 0 | 35 0 | 39 0 | 66 0 | 68 0 | 51 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 25 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | 28 0 |
| | Kohát | 27 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 56 0 | 54 0 | 51 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 51 0 | 51 0 | 33 0 |
| | Pesháwár | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 46 0 | 47 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 50 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 41 0 |
| | Házára | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Saugor | 25 4 | 25 4 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 13 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 26 11 | 29 0 | 33 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 17 2 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 17 13 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 1 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni | 24 14 | 24 14 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 11 8 | 18 11 | 17 15 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur | 20 14 | 20 4 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 9 | 19 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 4 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | 18 4 | 18 5 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 12 9 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 14 14 | 24 13 | 24 13 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | ... | 23 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 19 0 | 20 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 14 1 | 13 12 | 12 8 | 28 1 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 0 | 22 14 | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nágpur | 21 14 | 20 15 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 9 6 | 9 12 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandára | 22 1 | 22 0 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 8 | 17 1 | 18 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 27 9 | 27 9 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Raipur | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 11 | 14 10 | 14 0 | 21 15 | 20 14 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 39 15 | 39 15 | 47 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 1 | 22 0 | 28 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 26 4 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 21 0 | 24 1 | 26 4 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 9 | 20 6 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 2 | 15 0 | 16 10 | 12 9 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 | 9 14 | 7 9 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 7 2 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 17 2 | 17 2 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | 11 3 | 17 2 | 16 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 1 | 15 0 | 12 7 | 19 4 | 17 11 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 10 4 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 10 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thayetmyo | 20 1 | 20 1 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 9 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 11 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 15 6 | 12 9 | 16 10 | 17 11 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shwaygyin | 33 10 | 33 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 1 | 13 13 | 15 9 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BRITISH BURMA. | Secunderabad | 15 2 | 16 2 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 7 8 | 7 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 3 | 19 7 | 19 7 | 17 12 | ... | .. | 17 12 |
| | Bolarum | 17 1 | 16 9 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 13 | 8 6 | 11 1 | 10 12 | 9 10 | 21 14 | 21 0 | 19 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chadderghat | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 |
| | Amrsóti | 19 10 | 19 12 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 8 | 23 4 | 26 0 | ... | 13 0 | 18 0 |
| | Akola | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 19 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 4 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 |
| | Buldána | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 |
| | Wún | 19 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Básim | 26 5 | 26 11 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 3 | 6 0 | 10 5 | 10 11 | 13 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |

Against Thayetmyo under common rice (present fortnight insert 11.
Montgomery under common rice (present fortnight) for 11 read 10.

Errors of figures in last number.



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

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, 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. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | PUNJAB—*continued.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Mooltan | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | Jhang | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Montgomery | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | Amritsar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Gurdáspur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | Gujránwála | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Siálkot | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 37 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Gujrát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 6 | Ráwalpindi | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | * | * | * | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | Muzaffargarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 26 4 | 25 0 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 43 12 | 42 8 | 42 8 | 41 4 | 40 0 | 39 6 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| ... | ... | ... | 43 0 | 41 0 | 49 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Bannu | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 115 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Kohát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 112 0 | 44 4 | 42 4 | 41 10 | 43 0 | 41 0 | 40 10 | Pesháwár | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | * | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Házára | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 3 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Saugor | CENTRAL PROVINCES. |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Damoh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jubbulpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | 27 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 11 0 | 10 15 | 10 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 9 12 | Seoni | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 30 12 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 11 7 | 10 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 11 | 28 0 | 29 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 9 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | 24 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 14 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 14 0 | Nimár | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 26 0 | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | ... | 11 11 | 10 8 | ... | 11 2 | 10 0 | Betúl | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 4 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 1 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Chhindwára | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 110 0 | 12 13 | 12 15 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 0 | Wardha | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 12 | Nágpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Chánda | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | 24 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 159 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Bhandára | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 28 3 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 275 0 | 10 15 | 11 2 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 11 | 9 8 | Bálaghát | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 19 7 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 10 9 | 10 0 | Raipur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 5 | 29 5 | 42 8 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Bilaspur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 8 8 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 8 0 | Sambalpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | *Arakan Division.* Akyab | ARAKAN PROVINCE. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 19 5 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 2 | 29 3 | 22 10 | *Pegu Division.* Rangoon Town | PEGU DIVISION. |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 29 2 | 7 7 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 5 3 | Pegu | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 209 8 | 535 11 | ... | 32 4 | ... | 25 1 | 25 1 | 22 5 | Tharrawaddy | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 15 10 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 139 11 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 276 4 | 289 7 | 247 8 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 26 2 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 22 7 | *Irrawaddy Division.* Bassein | IRRAWADDY DIVISION. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | ... | ... | ... | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| ... | ... | ... | 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 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 13 13 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 2 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 20 15 | *Tenasserim Division.* Moulmein Town & Amherst | TENASSERIM DIVISION. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 29 8 | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 7 | 7 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 27 1 | 22 0 | 18 12 | 18 1 | 14 1 | Toungoo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 27 3 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 14 2 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | |
| 23 0 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 16 12 | 125 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 3 | Secunderabad | BRITISH BURMA. | | |
| ... | 15 9 | 15 8 | 18 1 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 9 | Bolarum | | | |
| ... | 14 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Chadderghat | | | |
| ... | 19 8 | 19 2 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 75 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Amrsóti | | | |
| ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Akola | | | |
| ... | 18 2 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | | | |
| ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | | | |
| ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Wún | | | |
| 24 11 | 24 11 | 20 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 11 3 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 10 5 | 10 11 | 10 0 | Básim | | | | |

* No wholesale sale sold

Errors of figures in last number.
Ragi (present fortnight) insert 48.
" for 48 read 39.
" for 39 " 35.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, 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. | | |
| MYSORE. | Bangalore | 11 10 | 11 12 | 11 14 | 10 12 | 11 4 | 12 13 | 8 11 | 8 12 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 20 12 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 27 2 | 35 5 | 18 10 | 19 1 | 25 5 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bangalore | MYSORE. |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 156 0 | 168 0 | 168 0 | 12 4 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Kolar | |
| | Túmkúr | 12 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 44 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Túmkúr | |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 78 0 | 75 0 | 78 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Mysore | |
| | Shimoga | 12 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 17 14 | 29 6 | 23 2 | 29 6 | ... | ... | ... | 24 10 | 36 12 | 37 4 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 27 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Shimoga | |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kadur | |
| COORG. | Coorg | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Coorg | COORG. |
| RAJPOOTANA. | Jeypore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 12 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 15 0 | Jeypore | RAJPOOTANA. |
| | Kishengurh | 20 8 | 20 12 | 17 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 22 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 8 | 25 12 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 32 8 | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | 18 12 | 19 6 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 4 | 22 8 | 23 12 | 25 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 10 | 26 4 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1½ | 14 2 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 12 12 | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | 20 5 | 22 4 | 17 15 | 28 1 | 29 5 | 22 9 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 7 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 10 5 | 29 5 | 30 13 | 19 12 | 22 2 | 21 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 29 0 | 22 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 15 7 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 12 | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 8 | 20 10 | 17 6 | 28 14 | 29 0 | 22 10 | 7 0 | 7 2 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 4 | 23 7 | 28 6 | 21 0 | 27 6 | 29 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 10 | 29 2 | 20 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | 18 8 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 25 8 | 27 0 | 20 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 22 12 | 22 6 | 23 5 | 32 1 | 31 2½ | 30 15 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 36 4 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 3 | 29 4 | 28 6 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 13 | 13 8 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. per md. | ₹ a. p. per md. | ₹ a. p. | | | | | |
| | Erinpura | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 1 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 22 0 | 20 4 | 20 3 | ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 21 2 | ... | 300 0 | 300 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| | Sirohee | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 2 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | Sirohee | |
| | Abu | 15 8 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 8 | 17 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 0 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Abu | |
| | Anadra | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 10 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 2 | Anadra | |
| | Bálmere | 18 2 | 18 2 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 300 0 | 2 3 0 | 2 3 0 | 2 8 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | Bálmere | |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 12 | ... | 12 0 | 12 4 | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | Jeysalmere | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 0½ | 33 0 | 33 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 21. 7½ | 22 10½ | 18 5½ | 28 2 | 28 2 | 25 0 | 9 12½ | 10 2½ | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 15½ | 27 5½ | 21 7¾ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 | 11 11½ | 11 5½ | 10 8½ | 11 5½ | 10 15 | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. per md. | ₹ a. p | | | | | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | * | ... | ... | 8 12 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 8 | 42 8 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 7 6 | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | 24 11 | 25 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 10 | 37 8 | 28 15 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1 9 | ... | ... | 18 15 | 18 15 | 17 2 | Partábgarh ( „ ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 4 | 17 12 | 15 0 | 23 12 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 21 4 | 21 14 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 8 | 17 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 9 3 | 2 12 6 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 14 6 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Bikaneer | 13 12 | 14 6 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 12 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 19 0 | 13 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 37 8 | 35 0 | 38 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 38 8 | 38 8 | 34 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 34 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | 27 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 18 0 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | 22 8 | 23 0 | 20 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 37 8 | 38 5 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 4 | 30 8 | 26 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 12 6 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 2 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | 27 5 | 27 11 | 25 14 | 32 1 | 33 4 | 37 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 3 | 41 5 | 39 9 | 35 6 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 39 9 | 40 0 | 32 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 11 13 | 10 14 | 10 3 | 11 9 | 10 10 | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | 23 8 | 25 2 | 20 8 | 32 4 | 34 0 | 26 4 | 8 14 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 23 8 | 27 0 | 21 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 28 6 | 26 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 2 | 13 12 | 14 4 | 13 0 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | 19 4 | 20 3 | 17 4 | 31 0 | 30 15 | 22 6 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 12 2 | 10 2 | 30 6 | 31 12 | 20 13 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 2 | 30 6 | 19 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | Dholpur | |
| | Indore | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 10 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 22 5 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 12 9 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Indore | |
| | Gwalior | 17 14 | 18 15 | 17 2 | 24 10 | 26 1 | 21 0 | 7 9 | 7 14 | 7 7 | 9 13 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 23 12 | 25 9 | 20 10 | 26 1 | 29 4 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 23 12 | 19 1 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 11 3 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 0 13 | 12 0 | 11 7 | Gwalior | |
| | Goona | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 31 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 12 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Goona | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 34 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 30 0 | 29 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 9 | 11 15 | 11 2 | 9 15 | 10 12 | 1 0 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208 AND 1209 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 1st AUGUST 1885.**

* QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Rice. Best sort. Wheat. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | 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. | S. C. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| Madras. | Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 1 5 | 5 3 0 | 14 4 0 |
| | Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 12 3 6 |
| Bengal. | Hooghly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 to 20 |
| | Howrah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 6 8 0 | 14 0 0 |
| | Nuddea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 7-8 to 15 |
| | Bogra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 10 to 15 |
| | Pubna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 to 7-8 | 6 to 7-8 | 12 to 20 |
| | Patna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 to 5 | 4-8 to 5 | 6 to 8 |
| | Durbhunga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2-3 to 5 | 3 to 5 | 3-12 to 9-6 |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 6 ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 to 5 | ... |
| | Saháranpur | 23 10½ | 23 10½ | 21 8 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 7 8½ | 12 14½ | 12 15 | 9 11 | 27 15 | 27 15 | 22 9 | 34 6½ | 34 6½ | 26 14 ... | ... | ... | 27 15 | 27 15 | 25 13 | 159 8 | 150 8 | 129 0 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 13 2½ | 12 5½ | 12 5½ | 12 14½ | ... | 5 0 0 | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 23 10 | 24 6 | 21 0 | 35 5 | 37 10 | 29 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 9 ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 25 5 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 12 2 | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Meerut | 22 12 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 5 to 6 | 4 to 5 | 8 to 10 |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 8 | 24 12 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 10 0 | 8 10 | 9 9 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 11 10 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 9 ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... |
| | Aligarh | 22 8 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 5 | 8 11 | 0 11 | 0 9 | 8 21 | 0 28 | 0 21 | 0 19 | 0 21 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 to 10 |
| | Kumaun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 4 to 8 | 5 0 0 | 8 to 10 |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 289 0 | 280 0 | 239 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 to 10 |
| | Bijnor | 21 6 | 23 8 | 17 7 | 34 4 | 36 0 | 22 12 | 11 4 | 11 13 | 9 0 | 14 1 | 14 6 | 9 14 | 19 2 | 22 8 | 14 10 | 20 4 | 21 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 24 3 | 19 2 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 11 | 11 4 | 3 12 | 0 4 | 0 0 | 7 8 | 0 |
| | Moradabad | 23 12 | 24 0 | 19 10 | 35 0 | 36 8 | 26 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 4 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 22 8 | 30 8 | 39 8 | 25 4 ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 4 | 21 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| | Budaun | 25 3½ | 24 9½ | 19 10 | 36 0 | 34 12½ | 25 12½ | 4 12½ | 8 6 | 8 1½ | 13 3½ | 14 6 | 12 0 | 0 ... | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | 21 9½ ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 19 14 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 6½ | 12 0 | 11 11 | 10 12½ | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | 4 0 0 | ... |
| | Bareilly | 21 12 | 23 2 | 18 12 | 29 6 | 30 0 | 26 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 12 13 | 13 2 | 11 9 | 20 0 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 22 8 | 27 8 | 25 0 ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 6 | 21 14 | 125 0 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 3 | 2-8 to 3 | 4 0 0 | 6 to 8 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 23 0 | 24 8 | 22 8 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 32 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 4 16 | 8 16 | 8 13 | 12 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 30 0 | 22 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 4 & 3-8 | 5 to 6 | 6 to 7 |
| | Tarái Perghs. | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 40 0 | 37 8 | 28 12 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 2 8 | 2 15 | 0 15 | 0 12 | 8 37 | 8 37 | 8 23 | 0 25 | 0 27 | 8 22 0 ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 6 9 | 8 11 | 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Muttra | 21 0 | 21 8 | 18 0 | 31 8 | 32 6 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 16 0 ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 149 0 | 149 0 | 129 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | ... |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 6 | 29 8 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 21 8 ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 0 | 21 4 | 109 0 | 129 0 | 109 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 3 to 4 | 4 0 0 | 7 to 10 |
| | Farukhabad | 21 5 | 23 9 | 20 13 | 30 7½ | 34 1 | 29 15 | 5 8 | 5 7 | 7 7 | 14 5½ | 15 7 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 ... | ... | ... | 26 5 | 27 6 | 23 13 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 9½ | 12 4 | 10 6½ | 11 0 | 11 12 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Mainpuri | 21 7½ | 21 12½ | 20 4 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 26 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 8 8 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 25 12 | 20 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 11 2 | 12 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 0 0 |
| | Etáwah | 21 12 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 27 4 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 25 12 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 28 8 | 29 0 | 24 0 ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 23 8 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| | Etah | 23 6 | 22 8 | 20 12 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 0 ... | 28 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 | ... ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 24 0 | 20 12 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 10 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 4 10 | 10 11 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalaun | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 23 14½ | 26 8 | 22 11 | 32 0 | 33 13 | 28 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 29 4 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 19 3 ... | ... | ... | 28 5 | 28 6 | 25 9 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 12 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | ... |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 23 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| | Partábgarh | 23 3 | 19 13 | 21 2½ | 32 3 | 32 5 | 28 8 | 15 11 | 19 11 | 14 14 | 0 17 | 11 18 | 11 15 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 30 8 | 25 8 | 207 0 | 143 0 | 173 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 21 8 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 23 0 | 24 6 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 1-14 to 3-1 | 3-8 to 4 | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| | Kheri | 28 8 | 27 4 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 43 8 | 34 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 12 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 6 0 0 |
| | Lucknow | 21 7 | 22 8½ | 21 0 | 28 14 | 31 9 | 28 14 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 6 | 15 8 | 12 4 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 25 12 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 ... | ... | ... | 24 14 | 25 12 | 23 15 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | Bára Banki | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 12 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 3 8 0 | ... |
| | Bahraich | 24 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 44 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 3 0 0 | 4s to 5b | 5b to 10c |
| | Rai Bareli | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 4 | 35 0 | 40 0 | ... | 35 0 | 40 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 3-8 to 4 | 5-1 to 7-8 |
| | Sitapur | 25 4 | 25 5 | 24 2 | 38 14 | 39 8 | 32 12 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 31 12 | 35 5 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 34 10½ | 30 0 ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 1 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 11 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| | Gonda | 24 6 | 26 14 | 23 0 | 31 2 | 33 8 | 29 4 | 14 0 | 14 10 | 12 4 | 16 8 | 17 14 | 15 4 | 29 10 | 34 2 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 31 12 | 24 8 ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 31 8 | 27 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 2 13 0 | 3 8 0 | 6 10 6 |
| | Unáo | 22 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| | Hardoi | 24 0 | 24 4 | 21 8 | 35 0 | 36 4 | 29 12 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | ... | 4 to 5 | 8 to 10 |
| Central Provinces. | Sangor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 to 5 | 3 to 5 | 6 to 20 |
| | Damoh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 to 13 |
| | Jabalpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 5 4 |
| | Mandla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 3 0 | 5 0 0 | 11 4 0 |
| | Seoni | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 11 4 0 |
| | Narsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 6 & 7 | 12 to 30 |
| | Nimár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 to 20 |
| | Betúl | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Chindwára | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Wardha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2-8 to 3-4 | 7 to 10 | 15 to 22-8 |
| | Nágpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 to 22-8 |
| | Chánda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 to 15 |
| | Bhandára | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Bálaghát | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| | Rajpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Bilaspur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 7 0 0 |

* Mandwa. *b* Stands for Blacksmith. *c.* Stands for Carpenter. *h* Stands for Horse-keeper. *s* Stands for Syce.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV 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 12th July 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 11th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 12th July 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 11th July 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 83,810 | 153 | 608 | 86,854 | 143 | 17,25,367 | 214 | 18,22,454 | 206 | 97,087 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 706 | 2,15,696 | 306 | 706 | 2,06,189 | 292 | 31,82,483 | 288 | 42,72,061 | 415 | 10,89,578 | ... |
| 11th July 1885 | Madras | 861 | 1,48,337 | 172 | 861 | 1,35,580 | 157 | 20,90,810 | 165 | 20,33,726 | 162 | ... | 57,084 |
| 11th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 95,369 | 146 | 654 | 84,787 | 130 | 13,44,810 | 140 | 13,19,680 | 139 | ... | 25,130 |
| 11th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,75,427 | 328 | 1,497 | 4,27,962 | 286 | 1,21,14,168 | 568 | 1,17,18,401 | 537 | ... | 3,95,767 |
| | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,37,833 | 299 | 461 | 1,90,932 | 414 | 42,42,271 | 625 | 43,73,304 | 651 | 1,31,033 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,679 | 11,56,472 | 247 | 4,787 | 11,32,304 | 237 | 2,46,99,909 | 356 | 2,55,39,626 | 366 | 8,39,717 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18th July 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,93,484 | 459 | 1,515 | 8,20,418 | 541 | 1,28,45,433 | 578 | 1,41,87,182 | 643 | 13,41,749 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 68,463 | 294 | 233 | 68,550 | 294 | 12,66,825 | 370 | 11,81,444 | 348 | ... | 85,381 |
| 18th July 1885 | Nalhati | 27 | 1,434 | 53 | 27 | 1,256 | 47 | 24,259 | 60 | 19,666 | 50 | ... | 4,593 |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Northern Bengal | 249 | 28,070 | 113 | 249 | 31,857 | 128 | 5,53,978 | 153 | 5,33,956 | 147 | ... | 20,022 |
| Ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 32 | 2,206 | 69 | 37 | 2,467 | 67 | 36,935 | 78 | 40,603 | 75 | 3,668 | ... |
| Ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 16,394 | 85 | 226 | 20,979 | 93 | 3,93,863 | 139 | 3,89,875 | 118 | ... | 3,988 |
| 18th July 1885 | Patna-Gya | 57 | 7,835 | 137 | 57 | 8,511 | 149 | 1,26,101 | 150 | 1,34,506 | 162 | 8,405 | ... |
| Last 10 days of June 1885 | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | (a) | | | (a) | | (b)2,13,309 | 80 | (c)2,22,633 | 69 | 9,324 | ... |
| 18th July 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 606 | 51 | 12 | 800 | 67 | 17,909 | 102 | 17,334 | 99 | ... | 575 |
| 18th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa (d) | 1,260 | 1,87,628 | 149 | 1,411 | 2,77,000 | 196 | 42,29,216 | 228 | 47,85,572 | 233 | 5,56,356 | ... |
| 11th July 1885 | Wardha Coal | 45 | 7,102 | 158 | 45 | 12,457 | 277 | 1,70,768 | 258 | 1,48,958 | 227 | ... | 21,810 |
| 11th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 8,866 | 59 | 149 | 11,626 | 78 | 5,29,579 | 241 | 5,23,819 | 241 | ... | 5,760 |
| 18th ditto | British Burma | 249 | 26,124 | 105 | 327 | 31,082 | 95 | 6,39,624 | 206 | 5,92,042 | 157 | ... | 47,582 |
| 18th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,358 | 85 | 75 | 5,722 | 76 | 1,07,547 | 98 | 1,01,180 | 93 | ... | 6,367 |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Punjab Northern | 447 | 62,653 | 140 | 447 | 62,233 | 139 | 8,94,198 | 136 | 12,10,279 | 186 | 3,16,081 | ... |
| 11th July 1885 | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,61,212 | 244 | 660 | 2,09,700 | 317 | 21,85,965 | 225 | 37,22,899 | 387 | 15,36,934 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,694 | 71 | 66 | 5,413 | 82 | 52,501 | 65 | 88,100 | 92 | 35,599 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)20,346 | 41 | 20,346 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Naraingunj - Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1,580 | 158 | ... | ... | 27,053 | 186 | 27,053 | ... |
| 27th June 1885 | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (f)5,941 | 19 | 5,941 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,754 | 5,89,645 | 157 | 4,031 | 7,51,233 | 186 | 1,14,42,577 | 196 | 1,37,66,206 | 218 | 23,23,629 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 9,942 | 24,39,601 | 246 | 10,333 | 27,03,955 | 262 | 4,89,87,919 | 330 | 5,34,93,014 | 345 | 45,05,095 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,30,24,322 | 155 | 2,56,76,647 | 166 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,59,63,597 | 175 | 2,78,16,367 | 179 | 18,52,770 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 8,334 | 66 | 126 | 10,112 | 80 | 1,66,431 | 92 | 1,76,077 | 96 | 9,646 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)71,556 | 78 | 71,556 | ... |
| 11th July 1885 | Assam | 70 | 3,153 | 45 | 78 | 2,901 | 37 | 54,794 | 61 | 66,433 | 59 | 11,639 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Southern Mahratta | 41 | 1,080 | 26 | 315 | 15,971 | 51 | 15,240 | 25 | 1,99,498 | 43 | 1,84,258 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,073 | 15 | 303 | 18,423 | 61 | (g)27,647 | 26 | 3,77,187 | 85 | 3,49,450 | ... |
| 18th July 1885 | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,239 | 193 | ... | ... | 77,844 | 243 | 77,844 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 306 | 13,640 | 45 | 844 | 51,646 | 61 | 2,64,112 | 59 | 9,68,595 | 73 | 7,04,483 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 11,981 | 62 | 193 | 13,569 | 70 | 4,87,028 | 168 | 3,72,920 | 133 | ... | 1,14,108 |
| 18th July 1885 | Jodhpur | 44 | 1,036 | 24 | 64 | 2,883 | 45 | 15,913 | 47 | 46,514 | 50 | 30,601 | ... |
| First 4 days of July 1885 | Nizam's | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (h)3,02,664 | 184 | (e)3,23,219 | 197 | 20,555 | ... |
| 11th July 1885 | Mysore | 87 | 5,181 | 60 | 140 | 7,516 | 54 | 93,449 | 73 | 1,13,259 | 56 | 19,810 | ... |
| First 11 days of July 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 421 | 26 | ... | ... | 12,260 | 53 | 12,260 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 324 | 18,198 | 56 | 413 | 24,389 | 59 | 8,99,054 | 144 | 8,68,162 | 111 | ... | 30,892 |

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 188– to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th July 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 2nd April to 12th July 1884.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th July 1884.

SIMLA,
*The 1st August 1885.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5th AUGUST 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency all districts report rain, but more rain is wanted in Bellary, Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. Prospects have improved in Bellary and Anantapur and are generally fair, except in Madura, where they are unsatisfactory. In Mysore the rainfall was slight and insufficient for the young crops. Fodder is reported to be becoming scarce, and ploughing and sowing operations are retarded in places. In Tumkur and Kolar prospects are uncertain; and though they are moderately fair elsewhere, the harvest will depend on the future rainfall. In Coorg the season continues favourable.

General rain is reported from the Bombay Presidency, but more is wanted in parts of Karwar, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Poona, and especially in Sholapur, Khandesh, and Nasik. The condition of the young crops is generally good, though in places they are reported to be slightly injured by blight and insects. Fodder is scarce in some districts. In the Berars, Hyderabad, the Central India and Rajputana States rain has been general, and the crops promise well.

Little or no rain fell in the Punjab during the week under report. The *khurif* sowings have been nearly completed, and prospects are on the whole good; but more rain is wanted. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain continues to fall, but a break would now be beneficial. Prospects are everywhere good. Wet weather continues in the Central Provinces, where a break is now wanted in some districts. *Rabi* sowings have commenced, and weeding and transplanting continue.

Rain has fallen throughout Bengal, and prospects are favourable everywhere. Transplanting is progressing favourably, but more rain would be beneficial in some parts. In Central and Eastern Bengal the *bhadoi* harvest is in progress, with prospects of a good average yield of early rice. Seasonable weather prevails in Assam, and agricultural prospects continue good.

In British Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue.

The public health is generally fair in most Provinces.

Prices are generally stationary, except in the Punjab, where they fluctuate with a tendency to rise. In Bengal the price of rice is still high.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Aug. 5th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·22 (average) | More rain required almost everywhere. Standing crops wet moderately good, dry generally fair, but withering in parts for want of rain. Caterpillars have appeared in a few villages of Hospet. Harvest paddy in one taluk, yield average. Fever in one taluk; 32 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·22 ( „ ) | Standing crops good. Small-pox in two taluks and cattle-disease in one; 24 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | Average including reports since received, 1·75; this week, ·64. | More rain wanted, especially in Berhampore, Gumsor, and Kirnedi taluks. 280 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·61 ( „ ) | Fever and small-pox slight; 111 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 89 this week. River 12 feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·38 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. Anthrax in Chingleput and Sydapet. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·09 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain in parts; harvest dry crops in parts, outturn generally average. Small-pox and fever in parts; 40 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·17 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of five taluks for want of rain; harvest dry crops and cotton, outturn below average. 14 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·10 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Malabar ... | 3·20 ( „ ) | First crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox in seven, cattle-disease in three, and fever in two taluks; 53 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 3·65 ( „ ) | Paddy cultivation progressing. Fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, improved in Bellary and Anantapur; in Madura reported to be discouraging. |
| **Bombay—(August 5th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Dadu, ·19; Mirpur Botoro, ·05. | River at Kotri on 3rd, 18 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops in Schwan and Manjhand, owing to rise of water. Fever and cattle-disease in two talukas; no fresh cases of small-pox nor deaths, 9 remaining sick in districts; cholera abated considerably in Karachi city; 9 cases, 9 deaths, 12 remaining; in districts 92 cases, 63 deaths, 47 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 36 and 32; in Sakro *nil*, 34 and 47; in Sujawal 26, 48 and 42; in Dadu 36, 42 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* cultivation good. River at Kotri on 3rd, 18 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in one, cattle-disease two, and cholera in five talukas. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | 1·02 | Total rainfall 13·60. Sowing operations progressing. Cholera in the city, 6 cases, 4 fatal. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·60 | Total rainfall 9·59. Cholera abating in Baroda city. Sowing operations going on. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 25, and rice 19 pounds per current sicca rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Surat ... | Maximum in Mandvi, 3·87; minimum in Chorasi, ·31. | Total rainfall 24·5. Average sowing nearly completed; transplantation progressing; young plants healthy; scarcity of fodder is over. Cholera in Bardoli taluka, 6 cases, 4 deaths. Average prices of *juari* 36 and *nagli* 41½ pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | ·38; Sinnar, ·55; Igatpuri, 8·67; Dindori, ·84; Niphad, ·56; Chandor, ·50; Yeola, ·02; Malegaon, ·12; Kalwan, ·40; Baglan, ·09; Nandgaon, *nil.* | Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* nearly completed in Igatpuri, Punt, and Dangi villages of Nasik; fairly progressing in Kalwan and western parts of Baglan; sowing of *kharif* crops progressing in Dindori, Nasik, western parts of Sinnar and Chandor, and parts of Niphad; sowing stopped in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon for want of rain; want of fodder badly felt in Deohi talukas. Cold and fever in Sinnar and Nandgoan; cholera in Nasik Sinnar, Dindori, and Niphad, 1 attack, 1 death in Yeola and Malegaon; total attacks 179; total deaths 97. Prices of wheat and *bajri* rising, of rice going down. Wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 23¼ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day, total of week, 1·43. | Total rainfall to date 27·99, being 19·88 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 30th, 1° warm on 1st, *nil* on 4th, and 2° warm on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind easterly on 20th and 31st; wind normal on all other days. |
| Poona ... | Rain in four talukas; maximum 4·42 in Maval; minimum, ·54 in Poona; slight showers in three talukas. | Sowing operations in progress, but more rain wanted for the purpose in three talukas. Cholera in six talukas, 234 cases, 132 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Parner, ·15; Shrigonda, ·06; Karjat, ·07; Sheogaon, ·06; Newasa, ·03; Sangamner, ·12; Akola, ·09; Nagar, Rahuri, Kopargaon and Jamkhed, *nil.* | *Kharif* sowings are almost finished in Jamkhed, Sheogaon, and Akola, and in some villages in Kopargaon, Shrigonda, and Karjat, and in progress in Nagar, Rahuri, and Sangamner and in poor soils only in Parner and Newasa; the young crops doing well, but require rain soon; want of fodder in Parner, Kopargaon, Sangamner, and in the Deohi part of Akola. Cholera 342 cases, 141 deaths; cattle-disease in Sangamner. *Bajri* from 33 to 42 and *juari* from 42 to 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, ·42; Barsi, ·19; Madha, ·08; Karmala, ·11; Sangola, ·26; Pandharpur and Malsiras, *nil.* | *Kharif* crops in *ziarat* lands are fair in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas and in the State of Akalkot, elsewhere very little; *kharif* has been sown in the southern and western talukas. The water in wells used for irrigation is failing and the crops are suffering in consequence. Rain urgently required. Fodder getting scarce, except in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas. There are as yet no signs of distress. Average price of *juari* 44 pounds 33 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 24 tolas per rupee. Cholera 957 cases, 514 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Kalghatgi, 1·97; Mugud, 1·77; Hangal, 1·65; Bankapur, 1·42; Dharwar and Karajgi, 1·05; Hubli and Kod, ·78 Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, Mundargi, and Ranibennur, below ·30; Ron, *nil.* | More rain generally required. Sowing of *juari* nearly completed, except in Navalgand, Ron, and part of Gadag, Karajgi, and Ranibennur, where it is at a standstill for want of rain; rice and other early crops good, but required heavy showers. Slight cholera in four talukas, but severe in one of the Dharwar villages; slight cattle-disease in one taluka. Average price of rice 26 pounds and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 3·56; Kumpta, 2·95; Sirsi, 3·74; Haliyal, 2·38. | Crops healthy. Fever and small-pox in four talukas and cattle-disease in one. Common rice in Karwar 13⅓ seers, district average 14¼ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | 3·56 | Total rainfall 15·61. General health good; fever prevalent in some places; small-pox in Jalia and Dewani. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain throughout the presidency; more wanted in parts of Karwar, Ahmednagar, Bijapore, Poona, and especially in Sholapur, Khandesh and Nasik. Young crops generally good, but slightly injured by blight and insects in parts of Bijapur, by insects in part of Upper Sind Frontier, and by floods in parts of Karachi; fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Cholera in parts of sixteen, fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven, and small-pox in parts of four districts. |
| **Bengal**—(Aug. 5th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 4·19 | Weather seasonable. Cultivation and sowing progressing; early rice being harvested; prospects generally fair. Prices stationary. Cholera still lingers; public health otherwise good. |
| Dacca ... | 1·13 | Prospects of crops good; harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding; late rice doing well. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 2·13 | Prospects of early crops continue good; transplanting of late rice going on, but more rain required. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Kulna ... | 3·70 | Weather very wet. Early rice coming into ear; transplanting of late rice progresses favourably. Price of rice remains high. Public health good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 3·32 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of early rice favourable; more rain wanted for transplanting of late rice in Lalbagh and Jangipore subdivisions. Rice 11 to 13⅓ seers per rupee. Sporadic cholera reported; fever prevalent in Lalbagh subdivision. |
| Burdwan ... | 1·72 | More rain wanted for transplanting; prospects good. Rice 11¾ to 14¼ seers per rupee. Health good, except in Sadar subdivision. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Rungpore ... | ·34 | Prospects good; harvesting of early rice not yet finished; transplanting of late rice going on. Price of common rice falling. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 1·38 | Prospects good; transplanting of paddy going on; some autumn crops north of the Ganges submerged, elsewhere they are good. Some cholera reported, more in south than elsewhere. |
| Purneah ... | 1·81 | More rain required for transplanting; autumn harvest partly commenced. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Health good. Ganges on high flood. |
| Patna ... | ·68 | *Bhadoi* and paddy seedlings growing well; *bhadoi* crops on *dearah* lands injured to a certain extent, owing to rise of water. Cholera reported from Barh and Behar subdivisions. |
| Durbhunga ... | ·87 | Prospects of autumn crops very favourable; transplanting of paddy going on everywhere. Prices stationary. Public health good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 1·50; heavy and continuous rain generally reported. | Weather seasonable. Crops promise well and agricultural operations proceed vigorously. Prices continue steady. Cholera reported from some thanas. |
| Cuttack ... | ..... | Early and late rice growing well. Price of rice nearly stationary. Cholera prevalent; public health generally good. |
| Midnapur ... | 5·17 | Indigo manufacture and transplanting of rice progressing; prospects generally good. Public health fair. |
| Dinagepore ... | 6·46 | Prospects excellent; early rice being harvested in some places. Cholera reported from south, but health generally good. Price of rice averages 14 seers per rupee. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 2·64 | Prospects of crops very good. Rivers rising. Public health fair. Another earthquake shock on night of 3rd. |
| Gya ... | 1·62 | All crops doing very well; transplanting of rice seedlings commenced. Prices nearly stationary. Health fair. |
| Chumparun ... | 1·3 | Autumn and winter crops look promising; transplanting of paddy in progress. Prices stationary. Cholera prevails in Motihari town and jail. |
| | | *General Remarks*—General rain in all districts, and agricultural prospects favourable; transplanting is generally well forward, but in some parts more rain is wanted; *bhadoi* harvest progresses in Central and Eastern Bengal, with prospect of a good average yield of early rice. Price of rice is still high. General health continues fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—(Aug. 6th) | | |
| Benares (Aug. 4th) | Average rainfall little over 1·0. | Weather still close. Prospects good, but more rain needed. Markets fairly steady. Isolated cases of small-pox reported from each district, otherwise health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 3rd) | Light showers, except a heavy local fall at Sadar. | Rain wanted. Crops failing. Cholera spreading in south of district. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 4th) | *Nil* | Crops generally promising; rice transplanting commenced; weeding going on. General health good; condition of cattle fair. |
| Lucknow ( „ 3rd) | No rain since the 31st ultimo. | Break is very beneficial. Weeding progresses; young crops look well; supplies ample. Prices steady. Health both of men and cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Ample rainfall at Sadar during the week, about 1·9 in some portions of the district. | The putting in of the transplanted rice delayed on account of too much water; prospects of *kharif* crops good. Prices slightly rising. General health fair. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 4th) | Rain from 2·0 to 8·6 | Reports from each tahsil continue favourable. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | Rainfall west and centre 2·0 to 3·0; eastern parganas, ·30 to ·40. | Condition of crops good; supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health of men and cattle on the whole good; isolated cases of cholera and slight autumnal fever reported. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 3rd) | General rain during the week. | Sowing retarded by the heavy rain and a break would now be beneficial to the young crops. Prices steady. Fever and ague in four parganas and cattle-disease in one. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | Good rain now for three days. | Break very acceptable. Crops flourishing; prospects excellent. 1 death from cholera; cattle-disease in one village. |
| Ballia ( „ 4th) | 2·1 (average) | Break since 31st July. Condition of crops and market satisfactory. 16 deaths from cholera. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | Rain during the week from 1·8 to 3·6. | *Kharif* prospects fair on the whole. Prices steady. Silght fever in parts; no other sickness. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | A break has succeeded the rain which fell at the beginning of the week, and cultivators are engaged in weeding their crops; prospects continue favourable. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Rain ample; towards the north somewhat excessive. | Sowings continue. Grain slightly cheaper. Public health good; sporadic cattle-disease slight. |
| Kumaon ( „ 3rd) | Rainfall heavy, but not incessant. | Crops good, except in Kali and Kumaon. Prices stationary. Some typhoid fever; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Good rain during the week. | Prospects good. Prices stationary. Cholera again appeared in one village. |
| Jhansi ( „ 4th) | Good rain | Young crops promise well. Prices steady. Cholera disappearing. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Meerut (Aug. 4th) | *Nil* | *Kharif* sowing finished; ploughing going on; prospects excellent. Prices nearly stationary. Slight fever in two tahsils, otherwise health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell generally throughout the provinces; a break would be beneficial. Prospects everywhere good. Prices steady on the whole. Public health good; cases of cholera reported from Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Ballia, and Agra. |
| **Punjab—(Aug. 5th)** | | |
| Hissar (Aug. 4th) | Rain much needed | Health fair. Crops, where sown, flourishing. Prices nearly stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 2·40 | Health fair. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices falling. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed; crops thriving, but rain is wanted for rice; prospects generally good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress; crops suffering from want of rain. Prices rising. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | Rain wanted | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. State of crops in some parts critical. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Slight cholera in Chunian tahsil, otherwise health is good. *Kharif* sowings almost finished. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops and health good. Prices fluctuating. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera and fever in the Rawalpindi city and cantonments. *Kharif* sowings nearly finished. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rainfall general | Health good. Prices falling. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain in the Delhi, Simla, and Shahpur districts. Slight cholera in the Lahore and Rawalpindi districts; elsewhere health is generally good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed; prospects on the whole good, but more rain is needed. Prices of foodgrains fluctuating, with tendency to rise. |
| **Central Provinces—(August 5th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 1·69 | Weather rainy. Sowings completed; crops flourishing. Fever prevalent; small-pox in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 9·71 | Weather showery and cool. Crops flourishing; weeding continues; *rabi* sowings commenced. 223 cases of cholera, 143 fatal. Prices steady. |
| Sangor (Aug. 4th) ... | 4·04 | Rain light, but continues. Weeding retarded. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ( „ 5th) ... | 8·50 | Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplanting of rice progressing; *rabi* sowings commenced. Slight cholera and cattle-disease. Prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 3·40 | Break wanted. Prospects of crops fair. Slight cholera. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ·64 | Weather cloudy and showery. Prospects good. Slight cholera and small-pox. Prices steady. |
| Raipur ... | 3·30 | Weather generally clear, with occasional rain. Rice transplanting continues. 641 cases of cholera, 518 deaths. Prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ... | 3·77 | Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy and rainy; break wanted in some districts. Weeding and transplanting continue; *rabi* sowings commencing. Cholera continues in Raipur and Jubbulpore. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(August 5th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 12·18 | Total rainfall 98·12. Slight cholera in four circles and slight cattle-disease in one. Sowing continues. |
| Bassein ... | 6·49 | Total rainfall 51·62. Sporadic cholera in four townships; cattle-disease of fatal type in northern townships. |
| Rangoon ... | 10·95 | Total rainfall 49·79. Public health and health of cattle good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 15·16 | Total rainfall 113·56. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced. |
| Tavoy ... | 18·57 | Total rainfall 123·75. Public health good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. |
| Pegu ... | 9·61 | Total rainfall 59·26. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one circle. |
| Henzada ... | 8·52 | Total rainfall 47·94. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three townships. Transplanting commenced. |
| Prome ... | 1·15 | Total rainfall 19·82. Slight cholera in town and in five townships; severe in one township; cattle healthy. Seedlings in good condition. |
| Toungoo ... | 7·7 | Total rainfall 47·84. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Thayetmyo ... | 2·44 | Total rainfall 17·54. Slight cholera in one subdivision; cattle healthy. *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in district, slight in five districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in two and slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, transplanting, and sowing progressing. Rains continual and heavy during the month of July. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(Aug. 5th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·44 of rain during the week ending the 4th instant. | Weather hot; more rain wanted. Public health fair, though fever prevails in Kalajar, still in Luki tahsil; cattle-disease newly reported from some mauzahs besides Poti, Darrang, and Luki tahsils. Transplantation of *sali* in fair progress; prospects of all crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 5·39 | State and prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent in parts of the district. |
| Cachar ... | ·85 | Weather warm. Reaping of *dumahi, murali,* and transplanting of *sali* crops continue. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Tea doing well. 5 deaths from cholera from Hailakandi reported. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 3·94 | Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* in progress; tea good. No epidemic. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 5th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | Slight rain throughout the State. | Rain insufficient for the young crops, which are suffering in consequence; fodder getting scarce; ploughing and sowing operations retarded in parts; prospects uncertain in Tumkur and Kolar; elsewhere moderately fair, but dependent on future rainfall. Cholera still prevalent in parts of Bangalore and Mysore districts; small-pox in Tumkur and cattle-disease in parts of Mysore; public health otherwise fair. Prices show slight upward tendency. |
| Mysore ... | | |
| Mercara ... | 2·20 | Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Aug. 5th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·57 | Weather cloudy. Crops progressing favourably; weeding in band. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ·37 | Weather cloudy. Crops doing well; weeding progressing. |
| Hyderabad ... | Average rainfall during the week, ·31. | *Rabi* sowings continue; *kharif* crops prospering. Cholera prevails in the city and suburbs; general health in talukas fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 19¼, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(August 5th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·34 | Total rainfall 15·89. Health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | 3·37 | Total rainfall 18·14. Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | 2·82 | Cholera at Rewah 22 cases, 6 deaths. Prospects good. |
| Neemuch ... | ·89 | Weather cloudy. 1 case of cholera, otherwise health good. Prospects good. |
| Goona ... | 4·28 | Break much wanted. Health generally good. |
| Agar ... | ·66 | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | 3·02 | Weather cloudy and cool. Crops damaged by rain. Slight cholera at Bhopal. |
| Nowgong ... | 8·16 | Total rainfall 23·91. Weather seasonable. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | 1·15 | Total rainfall 19·0. Health and prospects good. Prices steady. |
| **Rajputana—(August 5th)** | | |
| Abu (Aug. 5th) | 1·36 | Total rainfall from 1st June, 12·20. Monsoonish windy. |
| Sirohi ( „ 2nd) | ·64; slight rain | Tanks full, wells and health good. Sowings still progressing. Weather cloudy and cool. |
| Marwar (July 31st) | 3·16 at Jodhpore | City tanks store full year's supply. Water in wells rising. Health good. *Kharif* operations progressing; prospects vastly improved. Prices tending to fall. |
| Kherwara (Aug. 3rd) | 1·78 | Tanks and wells filling. Crops promising. Health good. Prices low. Weather seasonable. |
| Meywar ( „ 1st) | ·75 | Tanks and wells filling. Crop prospects excellent so far. Health good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, 2·97; Tonk, 5·63; Shahpura, 2·16; rain in previous week in Deoli, 3·82; Shahpura, 1·96; Kotah this week, 4·81. | Break in parts needed. Cholera reappeared in Tonk; elsewhere health good. |
| Jhallawar (July 31st) | 5·54 | |
| Ajmere (Aug. 4th) | 4·55 | Few cases of cholera, health otherwise good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 6·18 | Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good. Prospects good. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 1st) | 2·60 | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects excellent. Health good. Prices falling. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | 5·15 | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects excellent. Health good. Slight fever. Heat moderate. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | 3·60 | Tanks and wells full. Ploughing and sowing almost completed. Health good. Prices steady. |
| Ulwar ( „ 4th) | 1·51 (average) | Prospects good. Health good. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 1st) | Drops; ·50 at Sujangarh. | Good rain in districts. Small-pox in one tahsil; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather hot, cloudy, and windy. |
| **Nepal—(July 30th)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | 1·52 | Weather seasonable. Cholera decreasing in Khatmandu, worse in other places. Prospects fair. |

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

Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

№ 33.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | MADRAS. | | | BOMBAY. | | | SIND. | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. |
| 1871-72 . | 3,38 | 21,67 | 7,18 | 1,19 | 3,94 | 4,94 | 2,81 | 10,10 | 1,33 | 41 | 32 | 41 | 8,24 | 37,39 | 45,63 | 21,59 | 67,22 |
| 1872-73 . | 4,37 | 21,36 | 6,97 | 1,40 | 4,28 | 4,00 | 1,80 | 12,99 | 1,21 | 39 | 29 | 80 | 9,09 | 40,50 | 49,68 | 27,54 | 77,22 |
| 1873-74 . | 3,63 | 20,85 | 5,26 | 1,32 | 4,59 | 4,93 | 2,15 | 11,64 | 1,26 | 42 | 21 | 36 | 8,72 | 38,74 | 47,46 | 24,22 | 71,68 |
| 1874-75 . | 4,04 | 24,63 | 4,40 | 1,17 | 4,89 | 4,56 | 2,19 | 12,28 | 1,34 | 43 | 16 | 39 | 9,31 | 44,31 | 53,62 | 19,26 | 72,88 |
| 1875-76 . | 3,88 | 27,24 | 5,90 | 1,55 | 5,07 | 5,25 | 2,41 | 13,70 | 3,25 | 44 | 31 | 80 | 9,45 | 47,77 | 57,22 | 30,92 | 88,14 |
| 1876-77 . | 4,32 | 20,34 | 3,64 | 1,92 | 4,20 | 3,10 | 2,76 | 10,94 | -45 | 41 | 18 | 8 | 11,06 | 37,40 | 48,46 | 17,89 | 66,35 |
| 1877-78 . | 5,14 | 25,71 | 3,72 | 1,71 | 2,52 | 63 | 3,13 | 13,21 | 48 | 75 | 25 | 14 | 12,54 | 43,63 | 56,17 | 13,84 | 70,01 |
| 1878-79 . | 4,51 | 21,09 | 4,61 | 2,00 | 3,47 | 1,52 | 2,88 | 12,57 | 70 | 63 | 14 | 9 | 12,70 | 39,63 | 52,33 | 17,91 | 70,24 |
| 1879-80 . | 3,95 | 19,59 | 2,76 | 1,73 | 2,78 | 1,74 | 3,03 | 10,36 | 73 | 1,00 | 29 | 7 | 12,10 | 34,86 | 46,96 | 19,75 | 66,71 |
| 1880-81 . | 4,46 | 17,54 | 3,01 | 1,78 | 3,42 | 3,33 | 2,10 | 13,71 | 63 | 1,50 | 34 | 9 | 12,31 | 37,38 | 49,69 | 21,44 | 71,13 |
| 1881-82 . | 4,66 | 17,46 | 4,62 | 1,76 | 3,43 | 2,54 | 3,56 | 13,39 | 60 | 1,37 | 50 | 12 | 13,69 | 37,94 | 50,73 | 24,65 | 75,38 |
| 1882-83 . | 4,93 | ... | 4,90 | 1,79 | ... | 1,39 | 3,64 | —88* | 51 | 1,17 | 2 | 20 | 1,17 | 3,27 | 13,68 | 29,75 | 43,43 |
| 1883-84 . | 4,84 | 3 | 6,24 | 1,76 | 2 | 2,40 | 3,66 | 16 | 40 | 1,26 | 1 | 16 | 14,35 | 29 | 14,64 | 25,87 | 40,51 |
| 1884-85 . | 4,15 | 12 | 3,45 | 1,59 | 2 | 2,34 | 3,47 | 16 | 62 | 1,40 | 2 | 16 | 13,40 | 35 | 13,75 | 18,67 | 32,42 |
| 1885-86 . | 4,45 | 7 | 4,15 | 1,71 | 2 | 98 | 3,96 | 17 | 32 | 1,13 | 1 | 27 | 13,95 | 29 | 13,94 | 23,59 | 37,53 |

* 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, 13th August 1885.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV 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 July 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 18th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 19th July 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 18th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 18th July 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 78,658 | 144 | 608 | 84,643 | 139 | 18,04,025 | 210 | 19,02,928 | 201 | 98,903 | ... |
| 25th ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . | 706 | 1,93,272 | 274 | 706 | 2,03,484 | 288 | 33,75,755 | 287 | 44,75,545 | 408 | 10,99,790 | ... |
| 18th ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,39,290 | 162 | 861 | 1,14,725 | 133 | 22,30,100 | 165 | 21,57,879 | 161 | ... | 72,221 |
| ch ditto . | South Indian . . | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)13,44,810 | 140 | (c)13,19,680 | 139 | ... | 25,130 |
| 8th ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 2,92,178 | 201 | 1,497 | 3,57,276 | 239 | 1,24,06,346 | 545 | 1,20,75,677 | 518 | ... | 3,30,669 |
| 18th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . | 461 | 1,21,392 | 263 | 461 | 1,62,153 | 352 | 43,63,664 | 603 | 44,95,204 | 627 | 1,31,540 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,025 | 8,24,790 | 205 | 4,133 | 9,22,281 | 223 | 2,55,24,700 | 344 | 2,64,26,913 | 354 | 9,02,213 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25th July 1885 | East Indian . | 1,509 | 6,77,030 | 449 | 1,515 | 7,55,357 | 499 | 1,35,22,463 | 570 | 1,49,42,539 | 634 | 14,20,076 | ... |
| 18th ditto . | Eastern Bengal . | 233 | 60,566 | 260 | 233 | 57,989 | 249 | 13,27,391 | 363 | 12,39,433 | 342 | ... | 87,958 |
| Ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,909 | 70 | 27 | 1,118 | 41 | 26,168 | 61 | 20,907 | 49 | ... | 5,261 |
| Ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 249 | 32,510 | 131 | 249 | 29,480 | 118 | 5,86,488 | 152 | 5,62,645 | 145 | ... | 23,843 |
| Ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . | 37 | 1,883 | 51 | 37 | 2,335 | 63 | 38,818 | 66 | 42,906 | 74 | 4,088 | ... |
| Ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 193 | 16,873 | 87 | 226 | 25,478 | 113 | 4,10,737 | 135 | 4,14,002 | 118 | 3,265 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Patna-Gya . | 57 | 8,893 | 155 | 57 | 7,467 | 131 | 1,34,994 | 150 | 1,41,973 | 160 | 6,979 | ... |
| 11th ditto . | Cawnpore-Achnera . | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)2,41,716 | 69 | (c)2,45,740 | 68 | 4,024 | ... |
| 25th ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 601 | 50 | 12 | 674 | 56 | 18,510 | 98 | 18,008 | 97 | ... | 502 |
| Ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa (d) | 1,260 | 1,72,184 | 137 | 1,411 | 2,85,000 | 202 | 44,01,400 | 222 | 50,40,008 | 229 | 6,38,608 | ... |
| 18th July 1885 | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 8,248 | 183 | 45 | 8,589 | 191 | 1,79,016 | 253 | 1,50,222 | 214 | ... | 28,794 |
| Ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . | 149 | 11,108 | 74 | 149 | 10,632 | 71 | 5,40,687 | 231 | 5,33,139 | 230 | ... | 7,548 |
| Ditto . | British Burma . . | 249 | 28,139 | 113 | 327 | 31,871 | 97 | 6,67,763 | 200 | 6,23,913 | 153 | ... | 43,850 |
| 25th July 1885 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 5,581 | 74 | 75 | 5,417 | 72 | 1,13,128 | 96 | 1,06,597 | 91 | ... | 6,531 |
| Ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 56,939 | 127 | 447 | 52,478 | 117 | 9,51,137 | 135 | 12,62,757 | 182 | 3,11,620 | ... |
| 18th July 1885 | Indus Valley . | 660 | 1,33,228 | 202 | 660 | 1,64,000 | 248 | 23,23,190 | 224 | 38,20,841 | 372 | 14,97,651 | ... |
| 25th ditto . | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 5,822 | 88 | 66 | 5,132 | 78 | 58,323 | 67 | 93,232 | 90 | 34,909 | ... |
| 11th ditto . | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)21,434 | 40 | 21,434 | ... |
| 18th ditto . | Naraingani - Dacca-Mymensingh . . | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2,136 | 214 | ... | ... | 30,359 | 195 | 30,359 | ... |
| 4th ditto . | Kokilamukh . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)6,472 | 19 | 6,472 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,759 | 5,44,484 | 145 | 4,031 | 6,89,796 | 171 | 1,20,19,466 | 194 | 1,43,74,588 | 216 | 23,55,122 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . . | 9,293 | 20,46,304 | 220 | 9,679 | 23,67,434 | 245 | 5,10,66,629 | 319 | 5,57,44,040 | 338 | 46,77,411 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,40,01,316 | 150 | 2,67,57,139 | 162 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,70,65,313 | 169 | 2,89,86,901 | 176 | 19,21,588 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18th July 1885 | Bengal Central . . | 126 | 7,780 | 62 | 126 | 8,458 | 67 | 1,74,211 | 90 | 1,84,535 | 94 | 10,324 | ... |
| 11th ditto . | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | ... | .. | ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)77,363 | 79 | 77,363 | ... |
| Ditto . | Assam . . . | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)54,794 | 61 | (c)66,433 | 59 | 11,639 | ... |
| 18th July 1885 | Southern Mahratta . | 41 | 1,006 | 25 | 315 | 15,629 | 50 | 16,244 | 25 | 2,15,127 | 44 | 1,98,883 | ... |
| Ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . | 69 | 1,170 | 17 | 303 | 20,240 | 67 | (f)28,817 | 26 | 4,02,274 | 85 | 3,73,457 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Tarakessur . . | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,411 | 201 | ... | ... | 82,255 | 240 | 82,255 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 236 | 9,956 | 42 | 766 | 48,738 | 64 | 2,74,066 | 57 | 10,27,987 | 73 | 7,53,921 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18th July 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 10,022 | 52 | 193 | 10,041 | 52 | 4,97,050 | 164 | 3,83,388 | 127 | ... | 1,13,662 |
| 25th ditto . | Jodhpur . . . | 44 | 1,091 | 25 | 64 | 3,470 | 54 | 17,004 | 45 | 49,984 | 50 | 32,980 | ... |
| 11th ditto . | Nizam's . . . | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)3,19,648 | 179 | (c)3,41,803 | 194 | 22,155 | ... |
| Ditto . | Mysore . . . | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)93,449 | 73 | (c)1,13,259 | 56 | 19,810 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala . | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 688 | 43 | ... | ... | 12,938 | 52 | 12,938 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 237 | 11,113 | 47 | 273 | 14,199 | 52 | 9,27,151 | 139 | 9,01,372 | 108 | ... | 25,779 |

*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) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th July 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th July 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 2nd April to 19th July 1884.

SIMLA,
*The 10th August 1885.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 12th August, 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 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

## NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert and Hunter 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 *Punjab Government Gazette*, the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*, and the *Central Provinces* and *Assam Gazettes* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th August, 1885.

SIMLA;
*The 13th August, 1885.*

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

*Note.*—The Meeting fixed for the 5th August, 1885, was subsequently postponed to the 12th idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### CIRCULATING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Circular No. [illegible] Ex.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 12th August 1885.*

### RESOLUTION.

Read the following:—

Statistics and Commerce Despatch, No. 49, dated London, the 14th May 1885, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I forward 225 copies of the official report of a meeting of the Royal Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, held at Marlborough House on the 30th March, sent to me by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary to the Commission, for distribution to intending private Exhibitors in India.

2. You may perhaps consider it advisable to publish the report in the Official Gazettes, for general information.

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*Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held at Marlborough House on Monday, the 30th March 1885.*

The Royal Commission appointed by Her Majesty the Queen for the purpose of organizing the above exhibition met for the first time on Monday, the 30th March, at Marlborough House, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following members of the Commission were present:—Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Dalhousie, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Bury, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, M.P., the Right Hon. William Edward Forster, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, M.P., the Right Hon. Anthony John Mundella, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, M.P., Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir John Rose, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Dominick Daly, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Major-General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, Lieutenant-General Sir D. Macnaghten Probyn, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Major-General Sir A. Clarke, General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, Sir Arthur Blyth (Agent-General for South Australia), Sir Charles Tupper (High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada), Sir Francis Dillon Bell (Agent-General for New Zealand), Sir Saul Samuel (Agent-General for New South Wales), Sir William Charles Sargeaunt (Crown Agent for the Colonies), Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, Sir John Coode, Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Colonel Henry Yule, Lieutenant-General Charles John Foster, Mr. John Arthur Godley, Mr. Horace George Walpole, Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, Colonel James Michael, Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Mr. Charles Mills (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), Mr. Arthur Hodgson, Captain Montagu Frederick Ommanney (Crown Agent for the Colonies), Mr. Robert Murray Smith (Agent-General for Victoria), Mr. James Francis Garrick (Agent-General for Queensland), the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Henry Coppinger Beeton, Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Mr. William George Pedder, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, secretary.



His Royal Highness, in opening the proceedings, said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In addressing you for the first time, I would remind you that the objects for which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint this Commission are, briefly, to organise and carry out an Exhibition by which the reproductive resources of our Colonies and of the Indian Empire may be brought before the people of Great Britain, and by which also the distant portions of Her Majesty's Dominions may be enabled to compare the advance made by each other in trade, manufactures, and general material progress.

This project, to the realisation of which I have looked forward for some years, is essentially one of a National and Imperial character, differing in this respect from former Exhibitions, in which the elements of trade rivalry and profit largely predominated.

No such opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with the economic condition of our Colonies and the Indian Empire has ever been afforded in this country. The attractive display in the Indian and Colonial Courts at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 could only be witnessed by a comparatively small number of the population of these Islands, millions of whom may be expected to view and profit by the evidence which the Exhibition of 1886 will afford of the marvellous progress made by their fellow-countrymen beyond the seas.

I also trust that this gathering may serve even a higher purpose, and be the means not only of giving a stimulus to commercial interests and intercourse but of strengthening that Bond of Union between Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of the Empire, the growth and manifestation of which are most sincerely appreciated by us all.

Whilst Her Majesty's Government have given their hearty approval to the objects for which the Commission has been appointed, they have not so far found it desirable to make any definite grant towards it. The Commission have, therefore, to rely entirely upon the public support of the great purposes which the Exhibition is intended to promote; and on the attractive form which it will be the endeavour of all concerned to give to it.

I cannot doubt but that, under such conditions, should no untoward events occur, the project will be more than self-sustaining.

At the same time, it has been thought prudent not to dispense with the usual provision of a Guarantee Fund, though I trust no circumstances may arise rendering it necessary to make any call on the Guarantors. To this Fund the Indian and Colonial Governments have made liberal contributions, amounting to £51,000.

I have also to announce with much gratification that the most cordial and generous response has already been made by Corporations, Firms and individuals in the United Kingdom to an invitation to participate in this Guarantee. Although no formal or public appeal has yet been made, and the number invited to contribute to it has so far been limited, the list of subscribers not only embraces those whose interests may be supposed to be specially affected by the Exhibition, but comprehends every class of the community. Though but recently commenced, these further subscriptions already amount to £77,600, making a total Guarantee Fund of £128,600 to the present date.

I feel sure that you will unite with me in the expression of cordial thanks to those who have so promptly and liberally come forward to our assistance. It is a gratifying proof of the interest which exists among all classes at Home and in the outlying countries of the Empire, and of the desire felt by them to embrace every occasion to promote the common advancement and prosperity of the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Dependencies.

Considering the inconvenience which would have resulted to the Members of the Commission had they been summoned to meet at an earlier date, and in view of the immediate assembling of the various Colonial Legislatures, whose co-operation had to be obtained, I deemed it necessary, in order that full time might be given for the preparation of contributions, to take certain preliminary steps, which I trust will meet with your approval.

I have accordingly to announce that arrangements have been made by which the Buildings and Grounds at South Kensington, where the Fisheries

and Health Exhibitions were recently held, have been placed at the disposal of this Commission, on fair terms, and the Buildings can be made available for our purposes at a moderate outlay.

I therefore caused plans of these Grounds and Buildings to be prepared, showing the space which the Commission could assign to India and the various Colonies, and the arrangements which were deemed most convenient. These were communicated to the Government of India, to the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, to the various Agents-General of the Colonies, and, through the Colonial Office, to the Crown and other Colonies, and have met with their approval. Similar communications have been made through the Secretary of State for the Colonies direct to the various Governments, and to the Secretary of State for India with like results.

In the despatch which contained this information, I also stated that it was considered advisable that, in place of any awards being granted by Juries, as has been the case in previous Exhibitions, Commemorative Medals only should be given to each exhibitor. The object in suggesting this change was, that as some Colonies, from their age and circumstances, were more advanced than others, those in their infancy should not be placed at an undue disadvantage in an Exhibition from which all thoughts of trade rivalry should be excluded.

I am pleased to say that answers have been received which show that the suggestions made on this and other matters have been favourably accepted; and to inform you that the project of holding the Exhibition has been everywhere received with the utmost cordiality.

I trust that these preliminary arrangements may meet with your approval.

I have also to submit for your consideration the general method of administration which I recommend should be adopted.

As President of the Royal Commission, it is my intention personally to take the same active part in the work as I did at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The details of the Executive duties will devolve on Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, whose ability and experience have so often been tested with satisfactory results, and who has also been entrusted by the Indian Government and certain of our Colonies with Executive duties on their behalf.

I have also thought it desirable to nominate a Finance Committee for the purpose of controlling and regulating the expenditure of the Commission and guarding the interests of the Guarantors. This Committee, it is proposed, shall consist of the following members of the Commission, who have kindly placed their services at my disposal, *viz.*, Sir John Rose, Bart. (Chairman); Sir George C. M. Birdwood; Mr. Edward Birkbeck; Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis; Sir William Charles Sargeaunt.

I will ask you to confirm the appointment of these gentlemen.

As arrangements advance, it may be necessary for me to recur in matters of special importance to your counsel and aid.

While no effort will be spared to render the Exhibition worthy of the primary objects, it is intended to promote, as well as to insure its attractiveness to the Community, the Guarantors may be assured that, subject to the attainment of these ends, no needless outlay will take place; but that, on the contrary, the expenditure will be kept within proper and legitimate limits. As an earnest of this endeavour I have directed full and detailed estimates of the different heads of proposed expenditure—guided by the experience of former Exhibitions—to be prepared for submission, first, to the Finance Committee, and subsequently for my own approval.

Though it is impossible to foresee what eventualities may arise, I trust no obstacles may occur to prevent this Exhibition from being, not only self-sustaining, but as successful, financially, as those of late years have been.

It has been suggested that advantage should be taken of the great numbers who will doubtless visit England during the Exhibition from the Colonies and from India, to procure for them special facilities for visiting the great manufacturing centres and chief places of interest in Great Britain, not only as an expression of welcome, but that they and we may profit by a comparison of



their own with the more matured commercial systems of the Mother-Country, and that by bringing manufacturers, producers and consumers together, an impetus may be given to the general extension of industry and trade.

Negotiations are in progress to effect this object which I hope may result, not only in mutual advantage, but in proving to our fellow subjects that they are as welcome elsewhere in Great Britain as I am sure they will be in the Metropolis.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that this great undertaking and the many occasions for friendly intercourse with our fellow subjects from India and the Colonies which it will afford, may convey to them the assurance that, while we are deeply moved by the spirit of patriotism they have lately shown in desiring to bear their share in the graver trials of the country, we, on our part, wish to participate in every effort to further and develope their material interests, interests which we feel to be inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the Empire. We must remember that, as regards the Colonies, they are the legitimate and natural homes, in future, of the more adventurous and energetic portion of the population of these Islands. Their progress, and their power of providing all that makes life comfortable and attractive, cannot, therefore, but be a matter of serious concern to us all. And, as regards India, the increasing knowledge of that vast Empire and the rapid and easy means of communication to all parts of it which now exist, render its remarkable and varied products and its social and political condition a source of yearly increasing interest and importance to us.

For the attainment of the purposes I have indicated, I am sure I may rely on your friendly co-operation and assistance, in your several localities, and within the sphere of your individual influence. Although it has been impossible from the pressure of their duties elsewhere for some members of the Commission to be present at this meeting, I am gratified by the assurance from them that we may none the less rely on their practical and earnest assistance on every occasion in furthering the work which has been entrusted to us, and achieving the important ends which I trust may flow from its successful accomplishment.

It only remains for me to express my cordial thanks to you for your kindness in attending here to-day, and my confidence that I shall continue to receive the same measure of support which it has been my good fortune to obtain from many of you on former occasions.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen then read the correspondence relating to the appointment of the Commission and the participation of the various colonies, all of which were most willing to take advantage of this opportunity of displaying their resources and progress, and gaining a larger knowledge respecting their sister colonies.

A preliminary list of Guarantors was also read, the amount of the Guarantee Fund being already £128,600.

The EARL OF DERBY said: I have been asked to move a resolution, and I do it with great pleasure, but also very briefly, because argument is superfluous where I presume we are all of one mind, and it would be a mere waste of time to relate the circumstances, with which you are no doubt familiar, which should induce you to accept this resolution. There was a time, a few years ago, when it was said exhibitions were played out, and that it would be well, for a time at least, to discontinue them. I do not know whether that feeling was ever justified by the facts; it may have represented a passing phase of opinion in London, but it is not the case now. We have had recent experience, and we have seen that, whatever the ostensible objects of the exhibition, whether appliances of health, fisheries, forestry, or whatever the subject may be, the interest that is felt in these exhibitions is unabated, and ever-increasing. The numbers frequenting them seem to increase every year, and if they are well conducted, there can be no doubt they will be a financial success. If this be true, generally, it is still more likely to be true in the case of the exhibition which is to be held next year. I think we must all see and feel that there never was a time in the history of the country when so deep and general an interest was taken in the affairs of the Colonies; and I think also we all feel that, living as we do in a small and overcrowded island, it is both

our duty and our interest to do all in our power to bring before the minds of our fellow countrymen those vast countries beyond the sea, in which those who have comparatively small opportunities of making a successful career in this country may have a better chance in another state of society. After the correspondence which has been read, it will not be necessary for me to recapitulate the details of what has passed, especially as His Royal Highness has been kind enough to state what is most important on that point. I will only say that to me, and those with whom I have acted departmentally, and I think I may say the agents of the colonies, it has been a source of pride and satisfaction to be able to help according to the measure of our power in promoting the wishes of His Royal Highness. I think, although the matter is not completed, and therefore it is undesirable to enter into details, that our colonial fellow subjects, both as regards governments and communities have responded to the appeal made to them in that liberal and patriotic manner we have every reason to expect. You have heard the list of Guarantors read; it is, I believe, an ample one for all purposes, and no doubt can be increased if necessary; and, looking at the increased interest in Colonial affairs, and the way the Colonies have taken the matter up, I think there is no doubt that this exhibition will be a great success. The purpose of the resolution I have to propose is that the Royal Commission may endorse the steps taken by His Royal Highness; and I think I may say that no passage in His Royal Highness's address has given so much satisfaction as that in which he gives us an assurance that he will take the same position in this exhibition as in that of 1878.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY seconded the resolution, and said: As regards India, I have this exhibition much at heart. There is, perhaps, nothing more desirable for India than that its products and industries should be well known in this country, although we have much more to learn from than to teach them. Their beautiful manufactures which they have produced for so many ages have proved that there is a knowledge of many branches of art which it would be a thousand pities should be diminished under our rule. I have often been struck with the calamity of the introduction of our taste into Eastern arts and manufactures; for their taste is far better than ours, although we have no doubt engineering knowledge and skill and the command of capital; and I cannot conceive of any advantage greater than that the two countries should be brought together. The Government of India will itself undertake the collection and management to a great extent of what is to be sent into this country. You will see from the immense size of our Indian Empire, and the position of the Government there, that it is much better this should be taken in hand by the Government. It is a great satisfaction to me to concur entirely with the proposals made by His Royal Highness, and with my noble friend that this exhibition will be a remarkable success.

The following is the resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That this Commission entirely approves of the arrangements made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Executive President, and now reported by him in detail: and they desire to convey their cordial thanks to His Royal Highness for the interest he has shown in the undertaking, and their appreciation of the judicious steps taken by him to insure its success. The Commission further desire to express their cordial appreciation of the liberal and gratifying contributions already made to the Guarantee Fund, and their warm thanks to the subscribers."

The PRINCE OF WALES: I feel very grateful to Lord Derby for the kind way in which he has moved this resolution, and to Lord Kimberley also for the kind expressions that have fallen from him, and for the hearty and unanimous approval of this Commission, which I look upon as a vote of confidence in myself. I may say that to the utmost of my power and endeavour I will do all I can to further the exhibition, and I feel sure that I shall have the hearty support and concurrence of the distinguished gentlemen of whom I see so many around me. I thank you again for having listened to the address I read to you, and only hope that no untoward event may occur between now and next year to prevent this resulting in perhaps the finest exhibition that has ever been held.

The Meeting then terminated.



# COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

## (LONDON, 1886.)

## PRELIMINARY LIST OF GUARANTORS.

### AMOUNT OF GUARANTEES UP TO THE 30TH MARCH, 1885. £128,600.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| The Government of India | 20,000 | |
| The Government of the Dominion of Canada | 10,000 | |
| The Government of New South Wales | 5,000 | |
| The Government of Victoria | 5,000 | |
| The Government of New Zealand | 5,000 | |
| The Government of South Australia | 2,000 | |
| The Government of Queensland | 2,000 | |
| The Government of the Cape of Good Hope | 2,000 | |
| | | 51,000 |
| Messrs. Bass & Co., Limited | | 2,000 |
| Messrs. Cook, Son & Co. | | 2,000 |
| Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. | | 2,000 |
| Sir Samuel Wilson | | 2,000 |
| The Bank of Australasia | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Aynard & Ruffer | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Baring Brothers | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Benecke, Souchay & Co. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Benham & Sons | | 1,000 |
| Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Jonas Brook & Brothers | | 1,000 |
| The Earl Cadogan | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Chappell & Co. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. William Clowes & Sons, Ld. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Collard & Collard | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. J. & J. Colman | | 1,000 |
| Sir John Coode, C.E. | | 1,000 |
| Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Copestake, Hughes, Crampton & Co. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Coutts & Co. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ld. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Davey, Paxman & Co. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Debenham & Freebody | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Denny Brothers (Dumbarton). | | 1,000 |
| The Earl of Derby, K.G. | | 1,000 |
| Henry Doulton, Esq. | | 1,000 |
| Alderman Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., M.P. | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. W. & J. Galloway & Sons | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey | | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Gillow & Co. | | 1,000 |
| Carried forward | | £83,000 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Brought forward | 88,000 |
| Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G. | 1,000 |
| Thomas Hawksley, Esq., F.R.S. | 1,000 |
| Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. William Holland & Sons | 1,000 |
| Colonel Michael Daintree Hollins | 1,000 |
| The Hudson's Bay Company | 1,000 |
| James Charlton Humphreys, Esq. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Huntley & Palmers | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Frederick Huth & Co. | 1,000 |
| The Imperial Fire Insurance Company | 1,000 |
| George Jennings, Esq. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Lucas Brothers | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Marshall & Snellgrove | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Matheson & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. John Moir & Son, Ld. | 1,000 |
| The Morgan Crucible Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. J. & R. Morley | 1,000 |
| Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. | 1,000 |
| The Northern Assurance Company | 1,000 |
| The Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ld. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Peek, Frean & Co. | 1,000 |
| The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company | 1,000 |
| Price's Patent Candle Company, Ld. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Ralli Brothers | 1,000 |
| The Earl of Rosebery | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Rothschild & Sons | 1,000 |
| Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. J. Schweppe & Co. | 1,000 |
| The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. James Shoolbred & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. S. W. Silver & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Thomas Tapling & Co. | 1,000 |
| The Union Bank of Australia, Ld. | 1,000 |
| John Unite, Esq. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ld. | 1,000 |
| The Duke of Westminster, K.G. | 1,000 |
| The White Star Line, per Messrs. Ismay Imrie & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Willing & Co., Ld. | 1,000 |
| Augustus John Adderley, Esq., C.M.G. | 500 |
| The Right Hon. W. E. Foster, M.P. | 500 |
| Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.P. | 500 |
| Baron Julius de Reuter | 500 |
| The Right Honourable William Henry Smith, M.P. | 500 |
| The Earl of Kimberley | 100 |
| Total | £128,600 |

## *ADDITIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND SINCE 30th MARCH.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Amount Guaranteed on Preliminary List | |
| Brought forward | 128,600 |
| Messrs. S. Allsopp & Sons | 2,000 |
| Messrs. Joseph Gillott & Sons | 1,000 |
| Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S. | 1,000 |
| The Bank of New Zealand | 1,000 |
| The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Ld. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons | 1,000 |
| Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. F. & C. Osler | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Mappin & Webb | 1,000 |
| Carried forward | £138,600 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Brought forward | 138,600 |
| Messrs. W. & R. Graham & Co. (Glasgow) | 500 |
| Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. | 500 |
| Messrs. Edward Packard & Co. (Ipswich) | 500 |
| Messrs. Spratts Patent | 500 |
| Messrs. Miles, Brothers & Co. | 100 |
| Messrs. Alexander Redfern & Co. | 100 |
| The New Zealand Thames Valley Land Co., Ld. | 100 |
| The British & New Zealand Mortage & Agency Co., Ld. | 50 |
| Total | £140,950 |

TOTAL AMOUNT OF GUARANTEE TO 7TH APRIL £140,950.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the report of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Royal Commission in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition 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, and for distribution in the manner desired by the Royal Commission.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.



## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12th AUGUST 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all districts in the Madras Presidency, with the exception of Bellary, where it is much wanted for the dry crops, which are suffering. In Madura prospects continue unsatisfactory, and more rain is wanted in Ganjam, Kistna, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Malabar. In Mysore prospects are uncertain in consequence of the deficient rainfall. Dry crops recently sown are reported to be withering in many places, and agricultural operations have been retarded. In Coorg seasonable weather prevails, and prospects are good.

Slight rain has fallen generally throughout the Bombay Presidency, but more is wanted in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Nasik, Khandesh, and Dharwar. Young crops are withering in some districts, and have in some places been injured by insects. In the Berars slight rain has fallen, and crops are promising. In the Nizam's Territories rain is much needed for the standing *kharif* crops. In the Central India and Rajputana States good rain has fallen generally, and agricultural prospects are satisfactory.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has injured the crops in some places, and a break is now much needed. The condition of the crops is, however, generally very favourable. Rain has fallen in most districts in the Punjab. *Kharif* sowings have nearly been completed, and prospects are on the whole good. In the Central Provinces the weather is seasonable, and crop prospects are favourable. Transplanting and weeding continue in most districts.

In Bengal rain has been general, but in parts of the Presidency Division more is needed. Some damage has been caused to crops by floods in the Midnapur District and the Bhagalpur Division, but otherwise prospects are generally favourable. The *bhadoi* harvest is yielding a good average outturn. In Assam rainy weather prevails, and the transplanting of *sali* rice is in progress. Tea promises well. Seasonable rain has fallen in all districts in British Burma, and prospects are good.

The public health is generally fair in most Provinces. Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, but elsewhere they are generally steady. In Bengal the price of rice continues high.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | *Nil* | Want of rain much felt all over the district. Dry crops partly withering for want of rain. Caterpillars have appeared in a few villages of two taluks. Wet crops moderately good, except in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy in one taluk, yield average. 60 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·03 (average) | Standing crops good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk. 10 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | ·94 ( „ ) | More rain wanted. 338 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·23 ( „ ) | More rain required. River 5 feet 8 inches over anicut. Dry crops sown in parts and transplantation of paddy commenced. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in three taluks; 89 deaths from cholera reported last week, 77 this week. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·36 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but withering in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy in parts. Outturn below average. Anthrax in Conjeeveram. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·31 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally fair, but want of rain in parts. Harvest *ragi* and *cumboo* in parts. Outturn generally average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in parts; 52 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·36 ( „ ) | Standing crop generally good, but not flourishing in parts of five taluks for want of rain. Harvest *cholum*, tobacco, and indigo, outturn up to average. 21 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·60 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | ·23 ( „ ) | Standing crops require rain. Small-pox in six taluks, and fever and cattle-disease in two; 20 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | ·05 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent; small-pox exists. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, improved in Bellary and Anantapur; in Madura reported to be discouraging. |
| **Bombay—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Manora, ·10 on 6th | River at Kotri on 10th, 16 feet 11 inches against 17 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in two talukas; 3 cases of small-pox in districts, no fresh cases, nor deaths; 4 cases of cholera in Karachi city, 3 deaths; 38 cases in districts, 37 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 36 and 32; in Tatta 26, 40 and 40; in Jati 26, 42 and 42; and in Manjhand 32, 38 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 10th, 15 feet 11 inches against 7 feet 4 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* cultivation good; entire crops injured by *bokhroy* insect in Shahdadpur taluka. Fever in three, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in Hyderabad city, Shahdadpur, and Kandiaro talukas. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·51 | Total rainfall 14·11. Young crops thriving. Cholera in the city, 10 cases, 5 fatal. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·87 | Total rainfall 10·46. Cholera abating in Baroda city. Sowing operations completed, and young plants thriving. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 21 pounds per current sicca rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Surat ... | Maximum in Bardoli, 3·64; minimum in Olphad, 1·83. | Sowing nearly completed; transplantation progressing; young crops healthy. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Fever and cough in Bardoli. *Juari* 37 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nasik, ·84; Sinnar, ·44; Igatpuri, 7·32; Dindori, ·51; Niphad, ·41; Chandor, ·22; Yeola, ·06; Nandgaon, ·18; Baglan, ·11; Kalwan, ·28; Punt, 3·89; Malegaon, *nil*. | Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* nearly completed in the Dangi villages of Nasik, Igatpuri, and Punt; sowing of *kharif* crops vigorously progressing in Nasik, in the western parts of Sinnar, in Dindori, western part of Chandor, Baglan, and Kalwan. Crops have come up in places and are looking healthy, sowings stopped for want of rain in the eastern part of Sinnar, Niphad, eastern part of Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon. The season for sowing *kharif* crops is nearly gone; want of fodder badly felt in Sinnar, in the eastern part of Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon. Cattle dying of starvation; fever in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, and Nandgaon; cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, and Niphad; total 130 attacks, 78 deaths. Prices—wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 22¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; total of week, 1·89. | Total rainfall to date 39·88, being 20·49 below average. Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 5th, 7th, and 8th; wind normal on all other days. |
| Poona ... | Maximum in Maval, 2·44; minimum in Haveli, 1·72; light showers in three talukas—Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi—*nil*. | Cholera in seven talukas, 356 cases, 178 deaths; cattle free from disease, but in parts in poor condition. Sowing operations in progress, where rain is sufficient. More rain wanted in Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi. Scarcity of fodder in the eastern talukas. Prices—*bajri* 29 and *juari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. Unless heavy rain falls within a week in the eastern talukas; people will have to wait for *rabi* sowing as *kharif* sowing will be futile. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Nagar, ·05; Karjat, ·07; Jamkhed, ·20; Sangamner, ·21; Akola, ·38; none in the remaining talukas. | Sowing of *kharif* completed in Jamkhed and Sheogaon, and nearly so in Akola and in parts of Parner, Newasa, and Karjat, in fifty villages of Kopargaon and a few of Shrigonda; in progress in Rahuri and retarded in Nagar and Sangamner; young crops are yet promising in Jamkhed, Akola, Sangamner, Parner, and in about eleven villages of Karjat, but are beginning to wither or require rain at once elsewhere; transplantation of rice and *nagli* is finished in Akola; want of fodder in Parner, Sangamner, Kopargaon and the Deoli portion of Akola. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Cholera in nine talukas, 193 attacks, 70 deaths; cattle-disease in Sangamner; slight fever in Akola. *Bajri* from 33 to 42 and *juari* from 39 to 54 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Barsi, ·06; Madha, ·06; Malsiras, ·17; none elsewhere. | Condition of *kharif* crops in *ziarat* lands in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas, and in the State of Akalkot is fair; very little *kharif* crop has been sown in the other talukas. Rain urgently required in the southern and western talukas; water in wells used for irrigation is drying up, and crops are suffering in consequence; grass has not sprung up and the stock of fodder is at present very scarce; there are as yet no signs of distress. Average price of *juari* 46 pounds 7 tolas and of *bajri* 30 pounds 12 tolas per rupee. Cholera 825 cases, 299 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | ·29; Hangal, Dharwar, Hubli, Kalghatgi, and Bankapur, nearly ·25; Mugud, Ranibennur, and Kod, below ·10; Mundargi, Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, and Karajgi, *nil*. | Heavy rain urgently required for rice and other early crops and to enable *juari* sowing being carried on in eastern talukas and in parts of Bankapore and Ranibennur; land is being prepared for late crops; rice and garden crops good for the present. Slight cattle-disease in Ranibennur, and slight cholera in four talukas. Average prices of rice 27 and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. Weather cloudy; there are signs of rain. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 1·43; Kumpta, 2·13; Sirsi, 1·77; Haliyal, ·68. | Crops thriving. Fever and small-pox in five talukas and cattle-disease in two. Common rice at Karwar 13½ seers, district average 14½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | 2·58 | Total rainfall 18·09. General health good; fever prevalent in some places; 35 cases of cholera reported at Shahpore under Morvi between 1st and 4th; 3 proved fatal; cattle-disease in Bhatia, Mahal under Nawanagar. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in most districts; more wanted in parts of Sholapore, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Nasik, Khandesh, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, and Bijapur; fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Sholapore, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Cholera in parts of eighteen, fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of four districts. |
| **Bengal—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 4·10 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair; transplanting of late rice continues; early rice being harvested. Prices steady. Cholera abated; sporadic cattle-disease reported. |
| Dacca ... | 1·61 | Prospects of crop good; early rice and jute being harvested; late rice and sugarcane doing well. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 2·88 | Prospects of early crops continue satisfactory; transplanting of late rice going on, but more rain wanted. Common rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Fever in places. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Moorshedabad ... | 2·32 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of late rice now fairly good, but transplanting still being delayed in the Jangipore subdivision for want of sufficient rain; prospects of early rice favourable, except on low lands flooded by the Ganges; sugarcane and mulberry good. Sporadic cholera reported. |
| Burdwan ... | 2·98 | Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 11¾ to 14¼ seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Rungpore ... | 4·56 | Harvesting of early rice and transplanting of late rice still going on; other crops doing well. Cholera much abated; fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. Price of common rice fallen. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 9·91 | Prospects of crops good, but floods have done some damage. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Cholera still prevalent in south. |
| Purneah ... | 3·85 | Floods in Ganges have done considerable damage. Considerable damage also done by caterpillars in Kadwa; otherwise *bhadoi* prospects excellent. Rain has promoted transplanting. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Health fair. |
| Patna ... | 6·75 | *Bhadoi* crops growing well; transplanting of paddy commenced; *cheena* and *makai* on *dearah* lands destroyed in some places by a rise in the river. Cholera reported from Barh and Behar subdivisions. |
| Durbhunga ... | 2·17 | Prospects of *bhadoi* very favourable; *marwa*, *maki*, *kaund*, and *shama* coming into ear; indigo cutting in progress. Prices stationary. Public health good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 2·15 | Weather seasonable. Sufficient rain everywhere. Agricultural prospects generally favourable; transplanting in progress. Prices steady. Cholera reported from several thanas, otherwise general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | 1·27 | Weather cloudy, with light rain. Early rice ripening in places; late rice being harrowed and transplanted. Price of rice unchanged. Cholera reported from all sides. |
| Midnapur ... | 5·12 | Very heavy rain all over the district. Much damage from floods in north, elsewhere crops doing well. Public health fair. |
| Kulna ... | 1·47 | Weather cloudy and sultry. Early paddy coming into ear; progress of late paddy transplanting favourable. Price of rice still high. Public health good. |
| Dinagepore ... | 4·92 | Ample rain all over the district. *Bhadoi* crops good and being harvested. Fair outturn expected. Cultivation of late rice progressing. Cholera reported from four thanas, otherwise public health good; some cattle-disease reported. Average price of rice 14 seers per |
| [illegible] ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Champaran ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] General rain over the whole province; more rain wanted in parts of Presidency division. Floods in Midnapur and the Bhagalpore division have done some damage to the crops. Prospects continue generally favourable. Transplanting proceeding well in Central and Eastern Bengal; *bhadoi* harvest is yielding a good average outturn. Price of rice continues high. Public health generally fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Aug. 13th)** | | |
| Benares (Aug. 11th) | 2·5 (average) | Weather cooler. Crops flourishing; supplies sufficient. Prices fluctuating slightly. Isolated cases of small-pox, otherwise health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 10th) | Good rain in varying quantities throughout the district. | Prices stationary. Cholera severe in certain towns in south, sporadic in east. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 11th) | Ample rain | Prospects good; *kharif* crops good. Prices stationary. General health fair. |
| Lucknow ( „ 10th) | Heavy rain during the week, 2·5 inches. | [illegible] to some extent by [illegible] rains. Prices [illegible]. Health bad at [illegible]; cattle [illegible]. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Heavy local rain all over the district; at Sadar, 5·3 during the week. | [illegible] Prices slightly rising. General health fair. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Owing to constant rain very little *bajri*, *moth* or *mash* has yet been sown; *mash* coming up well; weeding active in *juari* and *dhan* fields; general prospects favourable. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | 1·0 (average) | Crops flourishing. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health of men and cattle generally good, though sporadic cholera still continues. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 10th) | Rain in all but three parganas. | Weather rainy and cloudy; a break much needed for weeding the young crops. Prices stationary. Fever continues in five parganas and cattle-disease in one. |
| Banda ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Fair weather for four days; break very beneficial. Prices steady. Public health very good; cattle disease in two villages. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | Good steady rain throughout Ballia. | Crops damaged by floods, others flourishing; supplies ample. Cholera [illegible] 99 deaths. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Farakhabad (Aug. 11th) | General rain during the week, averaging 5·0. | Prospects fair, but crops on low lands have suffered. Prices steady. A few cases of cholera reported. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Rain from 7·0 to 10·0 has fallen throughout the district during the week. | All crops but rice have suffered injury. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Sowing suspended owing to continuous rain. Markets slightly variable. Public health remains good; a cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 10th) | Heavy constant rain | Sunshine required. Prices rising slightly. Health fair; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Rain in four parganas | Prospects good. Prices stationary. Slight cholera in three villages. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weeding in *mar* soil retarded by heavy rains, a break wanted. Cotton and *juari* damaged by excessive rain. Prices continue steady. Slight fever and cholera disappearing. |
| Meerut ( „ 11th) | Good rain | Break now required. Prospects excellent. Slight rise in prices of *juari*, otherwise prices stationary. Slight fever, otherwise health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the provinces, and caused injury to the crops in some districts; a break is much required. Prices are fairly steady, and public health good; cases of cholera reported from Gorakhpore, Allahabad, and Agra. |
| **Punjab—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Hissar (Aug. 11th) | 1·80 | Health good. Crops flourishing. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 3·34 | Health fair. Prospects good. Prices falling. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | 2·60 | Health good. Crops thriving; prospects good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ·50; very beneficial but more wanted. | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health good. State of crops not good, owing to want of rain. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·70 | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | Rain much wanted | Health good; cholera in Chunian tahsil abated. *Kharif* sowings continue. Prices have a rising tendency. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 8·5 | Health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera in the city and cantonments of Rawalpindi. *Kharif* prospects fair. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·90 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Slight fever prevalent. *Kharif* prospects good, but rain is much wanted. Prices rising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Health generally good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed; prospects on the whole good, but more rain is wanted. Prices stationary in some and rising in other districts. |
| **Central Provinces—(August 12th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 1·23 | Weather cloudy and close. Crops in good condition; weeding continues; ground being prepared for *rabi*. Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 3·71 | Weather showery and cool. Crop prospects favourable. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary. |
| Saugor (Aug. 11th) ... | 5·64 | Crops favourable; weeding rather backward owing to continuous rain. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 1·38 | Weather cloudy, with light showers. Rice transplanting and sowing of oilseeds continue. Slight cholera. Prices unchanged. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1·0 | Crop prospects fair; weeding continues. Fever in one tahsil. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ·57 | Weather cloudy and close. Prospects favourable. General health good. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable, with light showers. Rice transplanting nearly completed; prospects good. 1,047 cases of cholera, 612 deaths. Prices unchanged. |
| Sambalpur (Aug. 8th) ... | ·75 | Weather cloudy, with light showers. Prospects and health good. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. Crop prospects favourable; transplanting and weeding continue. Cholera in Raipur and fever in a few places. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(August 12th)** | | |
| Akyab ... | 22·78 | Total rainfall 120·9. Slight cholera in five circles; slight cattle-disease in town. Sowing continues. |
| Bassein ... | 6·82 | Total rainfall 58·44. Sporadic cholera in three and slight cattle-disease in two townships. |
| Rangoon ... | 3·32 | Total rainfall 53·11. Public health and health of cattle good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | 8·53 | Total rainfall 122·09. Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing. |
| Tavoy ... | 11·83 | Total rainfall 135·58. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three circles. Ploughing and sowing nearly completed. |
| Pegu ... | 10·55 | Total rainfall 69·81. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing well forward. |
| Henzada ... | 3·84 | Total rainfall 51·33. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Transplantation progressing. |
| Prome ... | 0·31 | Total rainfall 20·13. Slight cholera in town and in three districts, severe in two districts; cattle healthy. Seedlings in good condition. |
| Toungoo ... | 7·01 | Total rainfall 54·85. Slight cholera in town; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| Thayetmyo ... | 8·18 | Total rainfall 18·43. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in one district, slight in seven districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in five districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Rain seasonable in all districts, except in Prome, where more rain is required and in Amherst where they have been very heavy and the crops have been slightly damaged by floods. |
| **Assam—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 3·37 of rain during the week ending the 11th instant. | Weather hot. Public health fair; cholera still in Luki tahsil; cattle-disease still reported from some mauzahs. Transplantation of *sali* still in progress; prospects of all crops good; tea doing well. |
| Sylhet ... | 3·98 | State and prospects of crops as last week. Public health good. |
| Cachar ... | 7·01 | Weather warm. About three-fourths of *dumahi* and *murali* crops reaped; transplanting of *sali* crops continues. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea good. No cholera reported; health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 3·76 | Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues; prospects of tea good. District healthy. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | Insignificant since last report. | More rain much needed, and recently sown dry crops stated to be [illegible] |
| Mysore ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mercara ... | 6·90 | Crops and weather conditions in good condition. Prices still moderate. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Aug. 12th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·84 | Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; weeding progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ·08 | Weather cloudy. Crops doing well; weeding continues. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | Rain much needed for standing *kharif* crops. Cholera still prevails in the city and suburbs has broken out at Seram on railway line; general health of people fair. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12⅝, white *juari* 19½, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15⅝ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(August 12th)** | | |
| Indore ... | ·20 | Total rainfall 16·09. Weather warmer. Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | 1·19 | Total rainfall 19·83. Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | 2·81 | Cholera in Rewah city, 24 cases, 10 deaths, prevalent in several villages of Rewah, Nagode, and Maihar. Prospects good. |
| Neemuch ... | 1·30 | Total rainfall 16·09. Weather clear. Prospects and health good. |
| Gunna ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Agar ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sehore ... | 0·11 | Continuous rain. *Juari* crop much damaged. Health good; slight cholera at Bhopal. |
| Nowgong ... | 2·96 | Total rainfall 26·87. Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Prospects fair. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | 1·75 | Total rainfall 20·75. Crops are flourishing. Health good. |
| **Rajputana—(August 12th)** | | |
| Abu (Aug. 12th) | 6·51 | Rainfall very slight; total considerably below average; weather unusually warm and close for this season. |
| Sirohi ( „ 9th) | ·33 | Tanks full; wells and health good. Crop prospects fair. More rain wanted. Weather cloudy and high winds. |
| Marwar ( „ 7th) | Jodhpore, ·05 | Full year's water in city tanks. Health good. Crops thriving; prospects hopeful. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Kherwara (Aug. 10th) | 3·53 | Tanks and wells filling. Crops thriving. Health good. Prices low. Weather showery. |
| Meywar ( „ 8th) | ·59 | Tanks and wells low. Crop prospects excellent up to date. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather fine, passing clouds and mist. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, 3·35; Tonk, 1·06; Shahpura, 3·18; rain in previous week in Kotah, 2·20. | Weeding commenced. Slight cholera at Tonk. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 7th) | 9·80 | Health and prospects generally good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ·15 | Weather cloudy. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 8th) | ·69 | Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | 3·59 | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady. Heat moderate. |
| Bhurtpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwar (Aug. 11th) | ·28 (average) | Prospects good. 3 deaths from cholera, otherwise health good Prices falling. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 8th) | Drops; ·40 at Sujangarh. | Tanks and wells low. Prospects good. Health good. Prices rising at Bickaneer. High winds. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ „ ) | 4·02 | Tanks, wells, prospects, and health good. Prices moderate. Weather cloudy. |
| **Nepal—(Aug. 6th)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | 6·97 | Rainfall sufficient. Prospects good. Cholera decreasing everywhere. |

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1202, 1203, 1246 AND 1247 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 1st AND 8th AUGUST 1885.**

| Provinces. | Districts. | Average wages per month. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
| | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| Bombay . . . | Nimach . . . . . | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Central Provinces . | Bilaspur . . . . . | 2 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 |

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

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

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1885.

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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 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 13 | 13 13 | 15 6 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 13 10 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 25 14 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 27 11 |
| | Godavery | 12 10 | 15 5 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 13 14 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 12 2 | 12 2 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 22 10 | 22 2 | 24 0 | 23 14 | 23 14 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 12 2 | 12 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 6 | 25 5 | 26 14 | 26 2 | 24 10 | 26 2 | 29 0 |
| | Anantapur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 8 | 12 13 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 0 | 28 11 | 22 11 | 28 13 | 20 11 | ... | 26 5 |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 14 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 24 11 | 23 11 | 33 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 22 10 |
| | Kurnool | 11 11 | 11 11 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 27 6 | 26 0 | 27 6 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 23 11 |
| | Madras | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 2 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 14 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 13 | 21 0 | 21 13 | 20 3 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 3 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 14 2 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | South Arcot | 7 13 | 9 6 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 18 2 | 20 13 |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 10 5 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 11 | 20 11 | 23 0 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 23 3 |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 11 10 | 12 0 | 13 6 | ... | ... | 26 10 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 22 14 |
| | Madura | 10 14 | 11 11 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 10 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 2 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 24 5 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 17 10 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 11 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 5 |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 13 2 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 3 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 3 | 19 2 | 19 0 | 19 2 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 23 13 |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 8 13 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 19 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 8 |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 9 5 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 13 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 12 13 | 14 2 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 25 8 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 23 0 |
| | South Canara | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 6 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bombay | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 9 | 15 11 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 8 | 9 15 | 10 9 | 9 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 16 1 | 13 9 |
| | Ahmedabad | 17 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 10 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 8 14 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 11 7 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 20 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 18 0 |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 13 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 7 7 | 8 3 | 8 5 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 18 10 |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 14 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 13 |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 14 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 10 |
| | Násik | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 8 | 15 2 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 15 9 | 17 0 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 15 12 |
| | Poona | 12 10 | 13 13 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 13 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 8 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 15 | 11 5 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 23 4 | 22 7 | 17 4 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 17 14 |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 12 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 27 0 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 25 7 |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 8 8 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 0 | 14 10 | 15 5 | 14 10 | 17 0 | 13 9 | 14 12 |
| | Belgaum | 16 0 | 15 8 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 20 0 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 9 4 | 7 13 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 3 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 18 0 | 13 9 | 12 4 | 17 10 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 13 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 18 8 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 21 5 | 22 7 | 17 14 | 16 0 | 16 10 | 17 8 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 0 |
| | Asirgarh | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 |
| | Baroda | 12 9 | 12 9 | 11 1 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 2 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 16 14 |
| | Disa | 16 4 | 16 10 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 |
| | Nimach | 23 4 | 26 0 | 19 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| | Nasirabad | 20 10 | 20 6½ | 17 0½ | 27 11 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 6 | 7 2½ | 7 8 | 7 0 | 28 10 | 31 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| | Rajkot | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 8 | 25 8 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 5 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 26 8 | 24 8 | 23 0 |
| | Karachi | 14 10 | 14 10 | 13 13 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 12 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 20 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| | Sukkur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 20 8 | 15 12 |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 14 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 22 8 | 11 7 | 11 10 | 12 4 | 15 0 | 14 4 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 15 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 4 | 13 12 | 12 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 12 | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 15 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Ranegunge 13-4 seers.
b In Bishenpore the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Coraloo, Nuglee), Cheena, Murhwa, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Coraloo, Nuglee), Cheena, Murhwa, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Coraloo, Nuglee), Cheena, Murhwa, *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. | | |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 30 8 | 22 0 | 26 6 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| | Vizagapatam | 32 8 | 23 3 | 28 5 | 23 6 | 24 10 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 35 8 | 27 5 | 32 13 | 25 3 | 29 6 | 34 10 | 170 2 | 243 0 | 145 13 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 28 6 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 31 5 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 25 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 22 0 | 23 2 | 25 3 | 93 5 | 98 5 | 98 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 30 0 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 31 13 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 25 3 | 22 5 | 31 0 | 24 10 | 23 0 | 40 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 35 3 | 24 3 | 33 0 | 20 3 | 22 6 | 31 6 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 94 13 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 15 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 144 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 24 5 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 26 8 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 5 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | 23 5 | 27 6 | 27 6 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 27 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 23 3 | 23 3 | 32 8 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 26 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 20 5 | 25 6 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 29 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 18 14 | 15 11 | 16 3 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 21 14 | 29 6 | 20 2 | 21 0 | 27 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 17 0 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 16 10 | Tanjore | | |
| | Trichinopoly | 21 10 | 30 2 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 27 11 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | | |
| | Madura | 20 2 | 27 14 | 22 3 | 22 3 | 30 5 | 126 6 | 121 8 | 116 10 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 13 | Madura | | |
| | Tinnevelly | ... | 26 13 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 39 3 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 13 | Tinnevelly | | |
| | Coimbatore | 24 10 | 24 10 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 32 5 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | | |
| | Nilgiris | 17 5 | 17 5 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 21 10 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | | |
| | Salem | 25 10 | 27 6 | 29 14 | 24 10 | 25 10 | 35 8 | 165 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 18 11 | 18 11 | 21 2 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 20 3 | 102 2 | 104 8 | 109 5 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 14 14 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 13 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 19 5 | 19 5 | 20 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 27 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| | Bombay | 18 2 | 16 2 | 11 5 | 17 15 | 18 15 | 15 12 | 67 8 | 70 8 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 9 | Bombay | |
| | Ahmedabad | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 19 9 | 18 12 | 19 8 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 16 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| | Broach | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 14 8½ | 14 8 | 14 8½ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8½ | Broach | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | ... | ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 85 0 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 15 8 | 15 6 | 15 3 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 7 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 12 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 21 0 | 20 11 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 8 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | |
| | Násik | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 18 12 | 22 0 | 94 0 | 97 10 | 79 5 | 14 4 | 15 8 | 14 2 | 14 0 | 15 1 | 14 0 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 17 4 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 6 | Ahmednagar | | |
| | Poona | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 15 8 | 25 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 71 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 21 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 6½ | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 20 13 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 14 | 14 9 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 13 | 13 2 | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | |
| | Satara | 17 8 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 65 0 | 70 0 | 60 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 22 0 | 31 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 15 4 | 13 8 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 4 | 14 13 | 12 15 | 14 4 | 14 13 | 12 15 | Dharwar (Hubli) | | |
| | Ratnágiri | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ratnágiri | | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Kanara (Karwar) | | |
| | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 16 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 9 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | ... | ... | ... | 20 11 | 20 6 | 16 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Baroda | |
| | Disa | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 4 | 23 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 170 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Disa | |
| | Nimach | ... | ... | ... | 22 1 | 30 8 | 20 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 16 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8½ | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 14 | 19 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | Nasirabad | | |
| | Rajkot | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 6 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 12 | 178 0 | 196 0 | 200 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| | Shikarpur | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 6 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 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) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Thar & 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 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5a | 13 0 | 13 5 | Burdwan | |
| | Bancoorah | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 12b | 12 12 | 12 4 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 12c | 13 0 | 13 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 0d | 13 8 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 9e | 13 9 | 13 9 | Hooghly | |
| | Howrah | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 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 | |

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14 seers, Contai 10 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-6 seers.
* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 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, Nuclee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuclee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, 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. | 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. | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| | Calcutta | 15 0 | 16 2 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 21 5 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 14 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 6 | 15 1 | 15 1 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 19 0 | 21 5 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 14 0 | 15 4 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13f | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 16 12 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5½ | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 12 5 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 5½ | 22 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0* 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½g | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0h | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 14 4 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 8 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 0i | 11 12 | 10 12 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 3 2 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 10 10½j | 10 10 | 11 9 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | 14 0 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 12 | 13 3 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8k | 12 8 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 16 8 to 17 4 | 17 4 to 18 0 | 18 4 | 24 6 | 24 0 | 31 4 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 to 22 8 | 19 3½ to 22 8 | 22 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 1 0 | 12 0l | 12 0 | 12 9 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 17 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 3 | 10 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 14 | 17 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 12 0 | 13 8m | 13 5 | 10 8 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 60 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 18 12 | 18 12 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 15 0 | 12 12 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 6n | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 106 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 6 0 | 8 0o | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 13 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | Dacca | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 13 8 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 13 0q | 13 5 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 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 ( | 13 0 | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensingh | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8t | 1... 8 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 0i | 12 0 | 9 8 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 2 0 to 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 0v | 1 0 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 14 9 | 14 10 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 18 13* | 14 10 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 14 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8w | 12 8 | 12 0 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 13 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 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 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 16 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 2 4 0 | 11 0u | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 18 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 140 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 0y | 12 0 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 9 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 19 14 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 9 15 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 14 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 176 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 11 3s | 11 8 | 11 8 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0x1 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | 3 4 0 | 11 0x2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2- 0 | 3 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 17 13 | 18 0 | 19 11 | 21 0 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 20 0 | 23 1 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 3 2 5 | 13 2x3 | 13 2 | 12 1 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 17 11 | 17 11 | 18 4 | 20 3 | 22 11 | 20 3 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 12 10 | 12 12 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 19 9 | 22 1 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 138 0 | ... | 3 0 0 | 2 15 6 | 12 10x4 | 12 12 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 13 6 | 11 0x5 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 13 4 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 8 6 | 3 7 0 | 11 8x6 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuttack | |
| | Pooree | 15 12 | 15 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 6 0 | 14 4x7 | 14 4 | 15 0 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 7 0 | 10 8x8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 14 8 | 14 10 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 13 0 | 10 0x9 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 5x10 | 9 0 | 9 8 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singhboom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 180 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Singhboom | |
| | Manbhoom | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 9 0 | 10 10x11 | 10 14 | 10 8 | Manbhoom | |

* Decrease in price due to early rice coming into market.

*f* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers, Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

*g* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Chooadanga 13-4 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 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, Jhenida and Narail 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 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

*k* The retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nithpore 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:—Gaibanda 11-8 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.

*n* In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.

*o* The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Silliguri 10 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 11 seers, Moonsbigunge 12 seers and 12-¼ chittacks, and Nusseerabad 12 seers 15 chittacks.

*r* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 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 seers 10-¼ chittacks, Attia and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrakona 12 seers 5 chittacks.

*u* In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

*v* In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

*w* In the sub-divisions of Brahmunberiah and Chandpore the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.

*x* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11-8 seers, Jehanabad 12 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.

*y* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 11 seers.

*z* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.

*z1* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers, and Hajeepore 12 seers.

*z2* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.

*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:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.

*z5* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10-8 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.

*z6* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.

*z7* In Khoorda the retail price of salt was 16 seers per rupee.

*z8* In Bhadruck the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

*z9* In Bhudruck the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

*z10* The retail price of salt at Chatra 9 seers, and Kharagdiha 12 seers per rupee.

*z11* The retail price of salt at Daltongunge was 9·56 seers per rupee.

*z12* The retail price of salt at Daltongunge was 9·56 seers per rupee.

*z13* In Govindpore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 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. | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6½ | 9 6½ | 12 4 | 14 8½ | 13 5½ | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cachar | |
| | Goálparé | 18 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goálparé | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gáro Hills | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 15 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 22 9 | 20 15½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 7 8½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 9 11 | 23 10½ | 23 10½ | 22 9 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 21 8 | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 4 | 36 6 | 35 5 | 28 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 28 11 | 27 8 | 23 2 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 0 | 21 8 | 19 12 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 22 14 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 33 8 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 22 0 | 21 4 | 18 8 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 4 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 21 15 | 21 6 | 18 4 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 24 12 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 7 | 13 8 | 14 1 | 9 0 | 24 12 | 22 8 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 21 6 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 23 0 | 22 12 | 19 0 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 24 12 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 11 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 24 4½ | 25 3½ | 19 12½ | 36 0 | 36 0 | 25 12½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 9½ | 13 3½ | 13 3½ | 12 0 | 26 6 | 16 12½ | 19 3 | ... | ... | 22 12½ | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 21 14 | 22 3 | 18 12 | 28 2 | 27 8 | 24 11 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 25 0 | 17 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 23 12 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 22 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 35 8 | 32 0 | 30 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 10 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 31 4 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 40 0 | 17 8 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 20 0 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 4 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 20 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 8 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 20 6½ | 20 24 | 20 11 | 27 10½ | 27 5 | 28 10 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 13 7 | 12 12 | 12 8 | ... | 24 7 | ... | ... | 26 11 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 22 8 | 22 2 | 20 4 | 28 7 | 27 6 | 25 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 21 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 26 2 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 11 5 | 23 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 2 | 26 0 | 24 0 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | 24 0 | 23 8 | 20 2 | 30 8 | 30 0 | 25 11 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 11 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 22 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 24 13 | 23 10 | 21 8 | 32 0 | 31 12 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 9 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 25 8 | 24 4 | 26 14 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 19 12 | 19 12 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 8 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 24 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 19 8 | 19 12 | 18 12 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 25 12 | 7 2 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 21 10 | 21 9 | 20 15 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | 28 2 | 25 14 | 27 8 | 28 8 | 28 2 | 27 0 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 6 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 26 1 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 22 0 | 19 13 | 27 14 | 27 0 | 23 6½ | 9 7 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 12 | 15 3 | 13 15 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 9½ | 16 3 | 16 3 | 19 11 | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 8 | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 9½ | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 21 6 | 20 8 | 17 11 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 22 8 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 1 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 20* 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 10 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 19 4 | 18 11 | 18 2 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 21 11 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 15 | 14 10 | 13 9 | 12 7½ | 23 14 | 23 14 | 25 8 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 21 0 | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 18 10½ | 25 1½ | 23 13½ | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 6 | 15 7 | 15 7 | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | Gházipur | |
| | Bália | 18 10 | 19 4 | 18 9 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 14 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | ... | 18 0 | 18 12 | ... | Bália | |
| | Philibhít | 23 0 | 22 12 | 18 2 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 29 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No re | turn | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 24 12 | 25 8 | 21 0 | 34 11 | 35 8 | 29 2 | 18 13 | 15 8 | 18 14 | 16 5 | 13 0 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 6 | 25 0 | 25 4 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 28 4 | 28 8 | 22 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 4 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 20 14 | 20 12 | 20 10 | 28 8 | 28 10 | 27 2 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 28 2 | 26 4 | 27 0 | 27 12 | 27 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 21 0* | 21 0 | 20 8 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 0 | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 24 14 | 24 10½ | 23 6 | 36 0 | 37 13 | 33 2½ | 8 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 24 13 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 33 3 | 27 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 24 4 | 24 4 | 21 8 | 30 8 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 12 4 | 14 4 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 25 12 | 22 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 22 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 21 0 | 22 11 | 20 8 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hardui | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | 30* 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 6 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | Hissar | Punjab. |
| | Rohtak | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 14 0 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 26 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 38 0 | 39 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 36 0 | 40* 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 44 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 26 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | Ludhiana | |

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu' sawee, Caroloo, Nug'ee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu' sawee, Caroloo, Nug'ee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu' sawee, Caroloo, Nug'ee), *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. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Assam. | Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 8 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 10 | 11 0 | 11 6 | Cachar | |
| | Goálparé | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Goálparé | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 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 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 8 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 95 0 | ... | ... | 4 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 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 | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | ... | ... | ... | 26 14 | 27 15 | 24 11½ | 150 8 | 150 8 | 129 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 13 2½ | 11 4½ | 11 4½ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | ... | ... | ... | 25 13 | 25 5 | 24 14 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 10 | 11 8 | 12 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 8 | 24 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 11 10 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 8 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 21 15 | 20 4 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 11 8 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 8 | 21 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 13 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6½ | 20 1½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 10 3½ | 12 0 | 10 12½ | 9 9½ | 11 6 | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 137 8 | 11 4 | 10 10 | 12 8 | 10 15 | 10 0 | 12 3 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 4 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 5 | 9 6 | 11 14 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 11 8 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 8 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | ... | ... | ... | 24 13 | 23 9 | 20 6 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 1 | 10 8½ | 12 10 | 10 5 | 10 4 | 11 10 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 11½ | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 5 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 90 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 12 8 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 28 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | 27 14 | 27 13 | 23 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 32 8 | 33 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 27 12 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12 | 9 12½ | 11 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 12 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | ... | ... | ... | 27 4 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | 31 1 | 28 11 | 30 2 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 13 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 11 2 | 10 6 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 14 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 10 | 10 10 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 21 9½ | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 9½ | 10 9½ | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 21 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 2 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 12 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 21 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 12 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | ... | ... | ... | 23 1 | 22 8 | 21 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 13½ | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | ... | ... | ... | 22 8½ | 22 8½ | 23 3 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | |
| | Bália | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Bália | |
| | Philibhít | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 2 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No ret | urn rec | eived | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 29 11 | 31 8 | 32 14 | 167 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 11 4 | 10 14 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 25 0 | 24 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 23 12 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 24 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 30 0 | 29 8 | 25 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 2½ | 11 8 | 12 8 | 10 12 | 11 10½ | 12 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 28 4 | 28 0 | 24 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | | | | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 30 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Hissar | Punjab. | | | |
| | Rohtak | 28 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | | | | |
| | Gurgaon | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0* | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Gurg

## 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. |
| PUNJAB—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mooltan | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Jhang | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lahore | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 |
| | Amritsar | 25 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 39 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| | Gurdáspur | 30 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 20 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 |
| | Siálkot | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 |
| | Gujrát | 28 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 43 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 48 0 | 47 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 45 0 | 44 0 | 50 0 | 47 0 |
| | Jhelum | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 35 0 |
| | Shahpúr | 28 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 |
| | Muzaffargarh | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 28 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 41 0 | 42 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 43 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 |
| | Banu | 44 0 | 46 0 | 36 0 | 63 0 | 66 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 28 0 |
| | Kohát | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 61 0 | 56 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 51 0 | 51 0 | 36 0 |
| | Pesháwár | 22 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 46 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 50 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 41 0 |
| | Hazára | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Saugor | 25 13 | 25 4 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 2 | 10 0 | 12 13 | 13 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 28 4 | 26 11 | 34 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 9 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 8 | 19 1 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 12 | 1 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni | 26 6 | 24 14 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 0 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur | 20 13 | 20 14 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 9 | 19 9 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 4 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | 18 8 | 18 4 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 12 9 | 13 10 | 13 1 | 14 14 | 24 13 | 24 13 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | 23 0 | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | ... | 11 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 20 1 | 19 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 14 2 | 14 1 | 12 8 | 25 6 | 28 1 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 0 | 22 13 | 22 14 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nágpur | 21 14 | 21 14 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 15 0 | 9 12 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 14 12 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | ... | 17 0 | 22 8 | ... | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandára | 22 8 | 22 1 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 14 | 9 8 | 16 4 | 17 1 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 27 9 | 27 9 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Raipur | * | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | 13 11 | 14 0 | * | * | 21 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | * | 39 15 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | 22 1 | 25 0 | * | 31 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | * | 26 4 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | * | 19 4 | 21 8 | * | 24 1 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BRITISH BURMA. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 12 0 | 12 7 | 13 15 | 13 8 | 13 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 9 | 20 9 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 13 4 | 10 0 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 9 14 | 7 9 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 7 2 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 22 6 | 17 2 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 14 15 | 11 3 | 16 2 | 17 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 16 1 | 12 7 | 15 8 | 19 4 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 10 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thayetmyo | 20 1 | 20 1 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 9 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 11 | 18 8 | 13 8 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | 12 9 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 8 8 | 12 7 | 13 13 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | Secunderabad | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amráoti | 20 10 | 19 10 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 22 3 | 26 0 | ... | 13 0 | 27 0 |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 19 0 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 4 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 |
| | Buldána | 26 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 |
| | Wún | 19 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 27 4 | 25 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Báaim | 26 11 | 26 5 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 3 | 6 8 | 10 11 | 10 5 | 12 0 | 33 5 | 33 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Not received.



## INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 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.* | Ferozepore | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | PUNJAB—*continued.* | |
| | Mooltan | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Mooltan | | |
| | Jhang | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jhang | | |
| | Montgomery | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Montgomery | | |
| | Lahore | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | | |
| | Amritsar | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | Amritsar | | |
| | Gurdáspur | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Gurdáspur | | |
| | Gujránwála | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 9 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | Gujránwála | | |
| | Siálkot | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Siálkot | | |
| | Gujrát | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | † | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Gujrát | | |
| | Ráwalpindi | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 38 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 87 0 | 15 12 | 15 10 | 15 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | Ráwalpindi | | |
| | Jhelum | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | | |
| | Shahpúr | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | | |
| | Muzaffargarh | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | † | † | † | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | Muzaffargarh | | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 33 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 42 0 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 40 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | | |
| | Banu | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 43 0 | 46 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Banu | | |
| | Kohát | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 115 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Kohát | | |
| | Pesháwár | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 112 0 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 43 0 | Pesháwár | | |
| | Hazára | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Hazára | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Saugor | ... | ... | ... | 27 7 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 5 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 9 4 | 9 8 | Saugor | CENTRAL PROVINCES. | |
| | Damoh | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 9 | 10 3 | 10 0 | 9 13 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Damoh | | |
| | Jubbulpore | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Jubbulpore | | |
| | Mandla | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 42 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | | |
| | Seoni | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 9 13 | 10 11 | 10 0 | Seoni | | |
| | Narsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | 32 3 | 32 3 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 0 | Narsinghpur | | |
| | Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 29 11 | 29 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | | |
| | Nimár | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | 24 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 14 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 14 0 | Nimár | | |
| | Betúl | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | ... | 26 0 | 320 0 | ... | 320 0 | 11 11 | ... | 9 8 | 11 2 | ... | 9 0 | Betúl | | |
| | Chhindwára | ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 2 | 9 1 | 9 0 | Chhindwára | | |
| | Wardha | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 12 | 13 13 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 0 | Wardha | | |
| | Nágpur | ... | ... | ... | 28 2 | 28 8 | 22 13 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Nágpur | | |
| | Chánda | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 11 6 | 11 0 | ... | 10 14 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Chánda | | |
| | Bhandára | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 12 | 24 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 159 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Bhandára | | |
| | Bálaghát | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 15 | 9 8 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | Bálaghát | | |
| | Raipur | ... | * | ... | * | 18 9 | 22 0 | * | 80 0 | 64 0 | * | 10 10 | 10 8 | * | 9 12 | 10 0 | Raipur | | |
| | Bilaspur | ... | * | ... | * | 29 5 | 32 0 | * | 128 0 | 120 0 | * | 8 0 | ... | * | 7 0 | 9 0 | Bilaspur | | |
| | Sambalpur | ... | * | ... | * | 16 0 | 15 0 | * | 125 0 | 125 0 | * | 12 4 | 5 0 | * | 11 6 | 4 8 | Sambalpur | | |
| BRITISH BURMA. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | BRITISH BURMA. | |
| | Akyab | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | Akyab | | |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | | |
| | Rangoon Town | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 19 2 | 18 9 | 19 2 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 2 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | | |
| | Pegu | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 7 7 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 5 3 | Pegu | | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 25 1 | 25 5 | Tharrawaddy | | |
| | Prome | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 15 9 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 139 11 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | |
| | Bassein | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 309 12 | 276 4 | 247 8 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 30 2 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 26 14 | Bassein | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 184 8 | 184 8 | 184 8 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 41 12 | 44 5 | 44 5 | 35 7 | Thonegwa | | |
| | Thayetmyo | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 13 15 | Thayetmyo | | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim Division.* | | |
| | Moulmein Town and Amherst | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 20 15 | Moulmein Town and 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 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | | |
| | Toungoo | ... | 11 5 | 11 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 | 44 4 | 27 3 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 14 2 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | | |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | | |
| HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | Secunderabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Secunderabad | HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bolarum | | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat | | |
| | Amráoti | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Amráoti | | |
| | Akola | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Akola | | |
| | Ellichpur | ... | 18 2 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | | |
| | Buldána | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | | |
| | Wún | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Wún | | |
| | Báaim | ... | 24 5 | 24 11 | 19 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 13 | 11 13 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 5 | 10 0 | Báaim | | | | |

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 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, 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. | Provinces. | 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. h. | 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 2 | 8 12 | 9 7 | 9 6 | 9 12 | 11 8 | 11 5 | 12 3 | 15 2 | 14 13 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 12 | 29 1 | 30 1 | 18 5 | 18 0 | 22 2 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 11 | 10 10 | 10 3 | 9 15 | 10 0 | ... | Coorg | Coorg |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 14 8 | 16 8 | 11 8 | 14 8 | 16 4 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| | Kishengurh | 20 8 | 20 8 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 19 0 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 28 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | 18 7 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 1 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 8 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 2 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 10 | ... | ... | ... | 25 10 | 25 10 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 14 | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | 21 0 | 20 5 | 18 5 | 28 4 | 28 1 | 23 7 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 7 | 10 2 | 10 5 | 12 0 | 29 1 | 29 5 | 19 12 | 23 8 | 23 2 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 28 3 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 19 11 | 20 8 | 17 11 | 27 10 | 28 14 | 23 2 | 7 2 | 7 0 | 7 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 25 7 | 23 7 | 22 3 | 25 6 | 27 6 | 20 3 | ... | ... | ... | 28 6 | 28 10 | 20 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 22 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 22 10 | 22 12 | 20 5 | 33 11 | 32 1 | 27 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 35 15 | 35 4 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 29 3 | 25 9 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* per md. | | | | | | |
| | Erinpura | 19 4 | 19 8 | 15 11 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 22 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 2 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 12 | 20 3 | 280 0 | 300 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| | Sirohee | 18 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 2 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | Sirohee | |
| | Abu | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 0 | 17 2 | 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 | 14 10 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 12 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 13 3 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 4 | Anadra | |
| | Bálmere | 18 2 | 18 2 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 2 5 6 | 2 3 0 | 2 8 0 | 17 4 | 18 8 | 16 0 | Bálmere | |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 6 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 19 10 | 19 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | Jeysalmere | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 26 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 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. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 21 14 | 21 7½ | 18 12 | 28 14½ | 28 2 | 25 12½ | 9 12½ | 9 12¼ | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 5½ | 26 15½ | 21 7½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 *R a. p.* per md. | 10 15 *R a. p.* per md. | 12 1½ *R a. p.* | 10 8¾ | 10 8½ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 8 | 42 8 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 6 | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 10 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 25 10 | 24 11 | 20 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 10 | 40 10 | 28 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 0 | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 15 | 16 4 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 12 | 17 4 | 15 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 12 | 6 12 | 7 8 | 21 4 | 25 0 | 16 4 | 21 14 | 21 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 3 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 11 3 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Bikaneer | 13 4 | 13 12 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 10 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 4 | 13 2 | 85 0 | 90 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | 27 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 40 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 40 1 | 38 8 | 36 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 34 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 4 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | 27 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 37 8 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | 22 4 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 30 1 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 7 3 | 7 4 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 38 12 | 37 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 4 | 30 4 | 26 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 13 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 12 12 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | 27 0 | 27 5 | 25 14 | 32 1 | 32 1 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 3½ | 42 13½ | 41 5 | 35 6 | 19 11 | 22 11 | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | 40 8 | 39 9 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 10 7 | 10 14 | 9 2 | 10 3 | 10 10 | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | 21 9 | 23 8 | 20 2 | 29 12 | 32 4 | 26 2 | 9 0 | 8 14 | 7 12 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 28 4 | 32 0 | 23 8 | 21 1 | 27 0 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 31 0 | 25 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 13½ | 13 8 | 13 12 | 13 13 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | 19 11 | 19 4 | 17 9 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 22 8 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 19 2 | 30 11 | 30 6 | 20 6 | 33 12 | 30 0 | 21 1¼ | ... | ... | ... | 31 2 | 30 2 | 19 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 2 | 13 4 | 12 6 | 11 6 | 12 7 | Dholpur | |
| Central India. | Indore | 21 0 | 21 8 | 19 12 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 24 10 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Indore | Central India. |
| | Gwalior | 18 4 | 17 14 | 17 6 | 25 2 | 24 10 | 19 3 | 7 7 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 9 10 | 9 13 | 9 15 | 24 3 | 23 12 | 20 5 | 26 8 | 26 1 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 22 13 | 18 4 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 11 7 | 11 3 | 12 5 | 10 15 | 10 13 | 11 10 | Gwalior | |
| | Goona | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 8 | Goona | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 31 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 15 | 10 9 | 11 2 | 10 4 | 9 15½ | 11 0 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI 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 26th July 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 25th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open | Total receipts from 1st April to 26th July 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 25th July 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 25th July 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 78,499 | 144 | 608 | 1,19,823 | 197 | 18,82,525 | 206 | 20,31,832 | 202 | 1,49,307 | ... |
| Ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . | 706 | 1,79,595 | 254 | 706 | 2,10,170 | 298 | 35,55,350 | 285 | 47,03,253 | 402 | 11,47,903 | ... |
| Ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,39,654 | 162 | 861 | 1,30,653 | 152 | 23,69,754 | 165 | 22,95,161 | 161 | ... | 74,593 |
| Ditto . | South Indian . . | 654 | 79,876 | 122 | 654 | 78,269 | 120 | 15,10,393 | 138 | 14,78,371 | 137 | ... | 32,022 |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 3,63,505 | 251 | 1,497 | 3,61,237 | 241 | 1,27,69,851 | 527 | 1,24,36,914 | 501 | ... | 3,32,937 |
| 25th July 1885 | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 1,13,454 | 246 | 461 | 1,33,517 | 290 | 44,77,118 | 581 | 46,26,991 | 606 | 1,49,873 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,679 | 9,54,583 | 204 | 4,787 | 10,33,669 | 216 | 2,65,64,991 | 337 | 2,75,72,522 | 346 | 10,07,531 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | East Indian . . | 1,509 | 6,79,050 | 450 | 1,515 | 8,65,090 | 571 | 1,42,01,513 | 563 | 1,58,07,629 | 629 | 16,06,116 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Eastern Bengal . | 233 | 61,665 | 265 | 233 | 74,299 | 319 | 13,89,056 | 357 | 13,12,771 | 340 | ... | 76,285 |
| Ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,194 | 44 | 27 | 1,352 | 50 | 27,361 | 60 | 22,259 | 49 | ... | 5,102 |
| Ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 249 | 36,210 | 145 | 249 | 30,990 | 124 | 6,22,698 | 151 | 5,92,260 | 144 | ... | 30,438 |
| Ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 87 | 2,092 | 57 | 37 | 2,495 | 67 | 40,910 | 66 | 45,241 | 74 | 4,331 | ... |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Tirhoot . . . . | 193 | 17,951 | 93 | 226 | 20,412 | 90 | 4,28,687 | 133 | 4,34,414 | 116 | 5,727 | ... |
| Ditto . | Patna-Gya . . | 57 | 9,605 | 168 | 57 | 6,887 | 120 | 1,44,599 | 151 | 1,48,860 | 157 | 4,261 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Cawnpore-Achnera . | 240 | 17,140 | 71 | 249 | 9,580 | 39 | 2,75,631 | 69 | 2,67,720 | 65 | ... | 7,911 |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 630 | 53 | 12 | 793 | 66 | 19,140 | 95 | 18,801 | 95 | ... | 339 |
| Ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) | 1,260 | 1,61,469 | 128 | 1,411 | 2,78,000 | 197 | 45,62,869 | 217 | 53,18,123 | 227 | 7,55,257 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 8,672 | 192 | 45 | 7,750 | 172 | 1,87,688 | 249 | 1,59,055 | 213 | ... | 28,633 |
| Ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . | 149 | 8,006 | 54 | 149 | 9,094 | 61 | 5,48,693 | 220 | 5,42,233 | 219 | ... | 6,460 |
| Ditto . | British Burma . . | 249 | 23,509 | 94 | 327 | 31,462 | 96 | 6,91,272 | 193 | 6,55,375 | 148 | ... | 35,897 |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 5,853 | 78 | 75 | 6,084 | 81 | 1,18,981 | 95 | 1,12,681 | 91 | ... | 6,300 |
| Ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 48,942 | 109 | 447 | 57,733 | 129 | 10,00,079 | 134 | 13,45,869 | 182 | 3,45,790 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,11,650 | 169 | 660 | 1,78,500 | 270 | 24,37,923 | 221 | 39,92,636 | 365 | 15,54,713 | ... |
| Ditto . | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 4,629 | 70 | 66 | 6,640 | 101 | 62,952 | 67 | 1,00,088 | 92 | 37,136 | ... |
| Ditto . | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 876 | 24 | ... | ... | 22,199 | 37 | 22,199 | ... |
| Ditto . | Naraingani - Dacca-Mymensingh . . | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2,054 | 205 | ... | ... | 33,151 | 200 | 33,151 | ... |
| 18th ditto . | Kokilamukh . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*b*) | ... | ... | ... | (*c*)8,390 | 22 | 8,390 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,999 | 5,19,217 | 130 | 4,316 | 7,25,001 | 168 | 1,25,58,539 | 190 | 1,51,32,129 | 214 | 25,73,590 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)* . . . . . | 10,187 | 21,52,850 | 211 | 10,618 | 26,23,760 | 247 | 5,33,25,043 | 315 | 5,85,12,280 | 333 | 51,87,237 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,50,62,770 | 148 | 2,80,85,894 | 160 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,82,62,273 | 167 | 3,04,26,386 | 173 | 21,64,113 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25th July 1885 | Bengal Central . . | 126 | 7,233 | 57 | 126 | 9,915 | 78 | 1,81,444 | 87 | 1,94,824 | 93 | 13,380 | ... |
| Ditto . | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 4,408 | 66 | ... | ... | 82,736 | 74 | 82,736 | ... |
| Ditto . | Assam . . . | 70 | 3,667 | 52 | 78 | 3,520 | 45 | 60,502 | 58 | 73,510 | 61 | 13,008 | ... |
| Ditto . | Southern Mahratta . | 41 | 732 | 18 | 315 | 17,808 | 56 | 18,067 | 27 | 2,32,935 | 45 | 2,14,868 | ... |
| Ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . | 69 | 1,270 | 18 | 303 | 19,420 | 64 | (*d*)30,087 | 25 | 4,28,507 | 85 | 3,98,420 | ... |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Tarakessur . . | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 5,817 | 264 | ... | ... | 88,072 | 242 | 88,072 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 306 | 12,902 | 42 | 911 | 60,888 | 67 | 2,90,100 | 57 | 11,00,584 | 73 | 8,10,484 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25th July 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 8,968 | 46 | 193 | 9,076 | 47 | 5,06,018 | 156 | 3,92,464 | 123 | ... | 1,13,554 |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Jodhpur . . . | 44 | 705 | 16 | 64 | 3,160 | 49 | 17,709 | 39 | 52,128 | 49 | 34,419 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 13,812 | 114 | 121 | 15,807 | 131 | 3,48,450 | 172 | 3,75,298 | 187 | 26,848 | ... |
| Ditto . | Mysore . . . | 87 | 8,139 | 94 | 140 | 6,782 | 48 | 1,06,754 | 73 | 1,27,556 | 55 | 20,802 | ... |
| Ditto . | Rajpura-Patiala . | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 830 | 52 | ... | ... | 13,864 | 53 | 13,864 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 445 | 31,624 | 71 | 534 | 35,655 | 67 | 9,78,931 | 187 | 9,61,310 | 109 | ... | 17,621 |

* As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to* ... limited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

Simla,
*The 15th August 1885.*

(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th July 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 2nd April to 26th July 1884.

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1885, UP TO 30th JUNE 1885.

| Canal Division. | Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. | Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. | | Total area of irrigation during current fasl. | Total area for the corresponding period of last year. | Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate). | | | | | | | Remarks. | Rainfall. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Sugarcane. | Indigo. | Rice. | Cotton. | Other food-grains. | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | | Total from the 1st April to 30th June 1885. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
| | Full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Allotted discharge. | Actual average throughout. | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | *Supply*— | In. | In. |
| | | | | Acres. | Acres. | | | | | | | | | | Entering head of Ganges Canal . . . . . | *Cubic feet per second.* 6,255 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ,, ,, of Lower Ganges Canal . . . . . | 2,586 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL 8,841 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Expended*— | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ganges Canal . . . . . | 4,317 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lower Ganges Canal . . . . . | 3,159 | 7,476 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Excaped*— | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, Siyana escape . . . | | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto Peari escape . . . | | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Meerut ditto Jani escape . . . | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bulandshahr ditto Kot escape . . . | | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Aligarh ditto Percolation, Cawnpore Branch . | | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto Etawah Branch . . . | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Narora Dn., L. G. Canal, Fatehgarh Branch, Manickpur escape . | | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, Main canal, Nadrai escape . | | 297 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, Percolation in mile 24 . . . | | 203 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mainpuri Dn., ditto, ditto ditto . . . | | 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, Bewar Branch, head . . . | | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, ditto, tail . . . | | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, Percolation, Cawnpore Branch, Dhandos . | | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cawnpore Dn., Cawnpore Branch, tail . . . | | 303 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Etáwah Dn., Etawah do. . . . | | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bhognipur Dn., Tail series escape. . . . | | 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,365 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8,841 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Remarks by Executive Engineer.* | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Northern Division, Ganges Canal—Demand steady up to 28th of the month when heavy rain fell in the division. Rice irrigation still being effected. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Decrease in indigo 7,000 acres due to bad prices realised last year. Increase of sugarcane 4,000 acres partly replacing indigo. Demand very heavy to 25th, after which no demand except for rice. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—Heavy demand up to the 27th June, when the rain commenced, after which no demand except for rice only. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Demand very strong up to 22nd, when monsoon-like weather set in. Heavy and general rain fell on 27th and stopped all demand. Cause of decrease was explained last month. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal—There is a falling off of 14,000 acres in indigo due to bad sales last year. Areas under all other crops have increased. Heavy rain fell on the 29th June, when all demand ceased. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Decrease as compared with last year altogether under indigo and due to low prices for last year's crop. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Strong demand for water till the 23rd when the rains set in and all demand ceased. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Rain commenced on the 21st, and all demand ceased by the 24th. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Executive Engineer shows an increase of 3,065 acres as compared with last year's kharif. The increase is chiefly in sugarcane. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Eastern Jumna Canal—High demand up to 24th. Heavy and general rain on 28th and 29th, and canal closed for a few days. Sugarcane 5,400 acres over last year. The net decrease is due to the season, which has kept all other irrigation backward. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Agra Canal—Demand very strong till the 24th. Heavy rain fell between the 24th and 26th. No demand. Great demand for sugarcane up to 22nd, when rain set in and fair demand for rice since that date. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rohilkhand—Great demand for sugarcane up to 22nd, when rain set in and fair demand for rice since that date. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dún Canals—Month began with light demand for gardens, sugarcane and 2nd class rice paleo; this increased to heavy demand up to the 18th, when rain fell; from this time to the end of the month water was in demand for the most part for rice only. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No remarks from the other divisions. | | |
| Upper Ganges Canal — Northern | 10·00 | 9·46 | 850 | 701 | 39,073 | 42,603 | 20,991 | 1,333 | 5,191 | 220 | ... | 160 | 1,474 | 29,472 | | 12·3 | 3·74 |
| Upper Ganges Canal — Anupshahr | 7·00 | 6·65 | 1,100 | 1,037 | 50,531 | 53,535 | 45,084 | 2,368 | 6,931 | 771 | 103 | 379 | 1,572 | 57,228 | | 7·6 | 3·99 |
| Upper Ganges Canal — Meerut | 8·10 | 7·98 | 850 | 806 | 50,434 | 62,273 | 72,157 | 17,900 | 2,738 | 3,238 | 123 | 1,334 | 1,405 | 99,285 | | 3·9 | 2·87 |
| Upper Ganges Canal — Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 7·08 | 900 | 700 | 55,177 | 63,878 | 6,898 | 47,461 | 120 | 10,869 | 533 | 625 | 460 | 67,446 | | 9·0 | 3·04 |
| Upper Ganges Canal — Aligarh | 5·50 | 5·59 | 1,200 | 1,073 | 66,450 | 75,426 | 598 | 37,653 | 274 | 5,963 | 1,003 | 208 | 1,826 | 48,062 | | 8·5 | 3·02 |
| Total Upper Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 4,900 | 4,317 | 261,735 | 297,715 | 154,053 | 357,119 | 27,646 | 42,174 | 7,089 | 5,692 | 18,482 | 612,255 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower Ganges Canal — Narora | 9·00 | 8·02 | 1,000 | 323 | 17,219 | 19,616 | 1,191 | 26,603 | 245 | 127 | 29 | 104 | 585 | 24,287 | | 6·8 | 2·88 |
| Lower Ganges Canal — Mainpuri | 7·00 | 5·8 | 700 | 339 | 22,286 | 26,240 | 4,083 | 27,568 | 915 | 1,329 | 75 | ... | 748 | 11,267 | | 6·3 | 1·84 |
| Lower Ganges Canal — Cawnpore | ... | 5·8 | 1,300 | 635 | 46,986 | 43,607 | 3,757 | 16,996 | 27 | 17 | 608 | 117 | 1,473 | 32,001 | | 8·6 | 3·17 |
| Lower Ganges Canal — Etáwah | ... | 3·62 | 1,050 | 967 | 57,962 | 54,897 | 5,210 | 47,095 | 56 | 2 | 782 | 149 | 801 | 34,380 | | 9·6 | 3·40 |
| Lower Ganges Canal — Bhognipur | 6·70 | 6·42 | 1,050 | 895 | 36,714 | 36,879 | 4,017 | 51,203 | 1,624 | 4 | 37 | 104 | 631 | 21,465 | | 11·7 | 3·42 |
| Total Lower Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 5,100 | 3,159 | 181,167 | 181,239 | 181,535 | 304,775 | 18,535 | 45,524 | 5,664 | 3,282 | 13,400 | 572,715 | | ... | ... |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 3·92 | 1,300 | 1,036 | 59,405 | 62,855 | 20,991 | 1,333 | 5,191 | 220 | 103 | 160 | 1,474 | 29,472 | | 12·3 | 3·74 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 7·85 | 1,300 | 1,009 | 54,167 | 53,512 | 45,084 | 2,368 | 6,931 | 771 | 123 | 379 | 1,572 | 57,228 | | 7·6 | 3·99 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,726 | 12,113 | 72,157 | 17,900 | 2,738 | 3,238 | 533 | 1,334 | 1,405 | 99,285 | | 3·9 | 2·87 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,321 | 2,371 | 6,898 | 47,461 | 120 | 10,869 | 1,003 | 625 | 460 | 67,446 | | 9·0 | 3·04 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,102 | 2,439 | 598 | 37,653 | 274 | 5,963 | 1,550 | 208 | 1,826 | 48,062 | | 8·5 | 3·02 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 2 | 654 | 12,080 | ... | 1,216 | 29 | 17 | 585 | 24,287 | | 6·8 | 2·88 |
| Hamirpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 9 | 1,191 | 7,918 | 2 | 1,329 | 75 | 117 | 748 | 11,267 | | 6·3 | 1·84 |
| | | | | | | | 1,594 | 26,603 | 245 | 915 | 608 | 149 | 1,473 | 32,001 | | 8·6 | 3·17 |
| | | | | | | | 4,083 | 27,568 | 127 | 71 | 782 | 104 | 801 | 34,380 | | 9·6 | 3·40 |
| | | | | | | | 3,757 | 16,996 | 27 | 17 | 37 | ... | 631 | 21,465 | | 11·7 | 3·42 |
| | | | | | | | 5,210 | 47,095 | 56 | 2 | 355 | 83 | 658 | 53,459 | | 6·7 | 1·67 |
| | | | | | | | 4,017 | 51,203 | 1,624 | 4 | 441 | 2 | 1,351 | 58,542 | | 9·6 | 2·97 |
| | | | | | | | ... | 98 | ... | 10,057 | ... | ... | ... | 102 | | 5·7 | 3·65 |
| | | | | | | | 743 | 8,466 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 98 | 19,468 | | 6·2 | 2·82 |
| | | | | | | | 768 | ... | 1,056 | ... | ... | ... | 278 | 2,102 | | 16·4 | 9·28 |
| | | | | | | | 2,278 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,321 | | 10·0 | 4·32 |
| | | | | | | | 608 | ... | 166 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 774 | | 7·9 | 5·65 |
| | | | | | | | 1,937 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,937 | | 11·4 | 4·67 |
| | | | | | | | 8,952 | 31 | 12 | 87 | ... | 83 | 20 | 9,015 | | 5·3 | 4·36 |
| | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 49 | | 7·4 | 3·22 |
| | | | | | | | 12 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 53 | | 8·8 | 3·52 |
| | | | | | | | 181,535 | 304,775 | 18,535 | 45,524 | 5,664 | 3,282 | 13,400 | 572,715 | | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | TOTAL . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR . | 154,053 | 357,119 | 27,646 | 42,174 | 7,089 | 5,692 | 18,482 | 612,255 | | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | Increase . | 27,482 | ... | ... | 3,350 | ... | ... | ... | 39,540 | | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | Decrease . | ... | 52,344 | 9,111 | ... | 1,425 | 2,410 | 5,082 | 39,540 | | ... | ... |
| | | | | 572,715 | 612,255 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 1st July 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 JUNE 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 | ... | ... | 1,700 | ... | 1,700 | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | 11,150 | ... | 11,150 | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | 11,720 | ... | 11,720 | ... |
| **Dál—** | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... |
| Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bajra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | 2,280 | ... | 2,280 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 26,866 | ... | 26,866 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | 600 | ... | 600 | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 26,483 | ... | ... | ... | 26,483 | ... |
| Firewood | 1,140 | ... | 5,756 | ... | 6,896 | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Timber—** | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 27,623 | ... | 34,322 | ... | 61,945 | ... |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 10,770 | ... | 5,400 | ... | 16,170 | ... |
| Increase | 16,853 | ... | 28,922 | ... | 45,775 | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Remarks. Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 2,275 | 594 |
| Ton mileage | 224,295 | 58,359 |
| Value of goods ... R | 61,530 | 8,810 |
| Number of passengers | ... | ... |

Note.—The 9th July 1885 is the date on which water in the Navigation Channel between Okla and Delhi was sufficient for through traffic.

Allahabad,
*The 15th July 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 JUNE 1885.

| Grains. | Upper Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. Nos. | Down. Mds. | Down. Nos. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 625 | ... | 2,502 | ... | 3,127 | ... |
| Gram | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Múng | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| Dál—Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | 175 | ... | 175 | ... |
| Total | 1,253 | ... | 2,677 | ... | 3,930 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | ... |
| Salt | 265 | ... | ... | ... | 265 | ... |
| Metals | 397 | ... | 8 | ... | 405 | ... |
| Building materials | 30,312 | ... | 4,103 | ... | 34,415 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 477 | ... | 1,347 | ... | 1,824 | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | 18,895 | ... | 18,895 | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | 67,421 | 1,348,420 | 67,421 | 1,348,420 |
| Timber—Poles and unsquared timber. | ... | ... | 25,704 | 25,704 | 25,704 | 25,704 |
| Timber—Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | 29,116 | 29,116 | 29,116 | 29,116 |
| Timber—Logs | ... | ... | 400 | 20 | 400 | 20 |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | 2,057 | 4,114 | 2,057 | 4,114 |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 32,782 | ... | 151,728 | 1,407,374 | 184,510 | 1,407,374 |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 100,498 | 77 | 203,578 | 1,490,734 | 304,076 | 1,490,811 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | 67,716 | 77 | 51,850 | 83,360 | 119,566 | 83,437 |

| Grains. | Lower Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. Nos. | Down. Mds. | Down. Nos. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 150 | ... |
| Gram | 670 | ... | ... | ... | 670 | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Arhar | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Dál—Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 670 | ... | 250 | ... | 920 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 75 | ... | 75 | ... |
| Oil-seeds | 28 | ... | 4,189 | ... | 4,217 | ... |
| Salt | 15 | ... | 912 | ... | 927 | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 32,763 | ... | 33,950 | ... | 66,713 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 47 | ... | 3,406 | ... | 3,453 | ... |
| Firewood | 1,302 | ... | 12,250 | ... | 13,552 | ... |
| Bamboos | 25 | 500 | 7,231 | 144,620 | 7,256 | 145,120 |
| Timber—Poles and unsquared timber. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber—Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber—Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | 157 | 314 | ... | ... | 157 | 314 |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 35,007 | 814 | 62,263 | 144,620 | 97,270 | 145,434 |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 53,230 | 2,952 | 78,539 | 244,385 | 131,769 | 247,337 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | 18,223 | 2,138 | 16,276 | 99,765 | 34,499 | 101,903 |

| Grains. | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal Items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. Nos. | Down. Mds. | Down. Nos. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 375 | ... | 5,701 | ... | 6,076 | ... |
| Gram | 261 | ... | ... | ... | 261 | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Urd | 1,795 | ... | ... | ... | 1,795 | ... |
| Dál—Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál—Arhar | 4,800 | ... | ... | ... | 4,800 | ... |
| Dál—Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... |
| Total | 7,231 | ... | 5,771 | ... | 13,002 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 3,680 | ... | 3,680 | ... |
| Oil-seeds | 1,048 | ... | 1,565 | ... | 2,613 | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | 3,215 | ... | 3,215 | ... |
| Metals | 2,574 | ... | 211 | ... | 2,785 | ... |
| Building materials | ... | ... | 2,280 | ... | 2,280 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 2,788 | ... | 18,093 | ... | 20,881 | ... |
| Firewood | 270 | ... | ... | ... | 270 | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber—Poles and unsquared timber. | 40 | 80 | ... | ... | 40 | 80 |
| Timber—Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | 312 | 312 | 312 | 312 |
| Timber—Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 13,951 | 80 | 35,127 | 312 | 49,078 | 392 |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 16,142 | 730 | 26,491 | ... | 42,633 | 730 |
| Increase | ... | ... | 8,636 | 312 | 6,445 | ... |
| Decrease | 2,191 | 650 | ... | ... | ... | 338 |

| Grains. | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. Nos. | Down. Mds. | Down. Nos. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. Nos. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,000 | ... | 8,353 | ... | 9,353 | ... | |
| Gram | 987 | ... | ... | ... | 987 | ... | |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Dál—Urd | 1,795 | ... | ... | ... | 1,795 | ... | |
| Dál—Múng | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | |
| Dál—Arhar | 4,800 | ... | 100 | ... | 4,900 | ... | |
| Dál—Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Juár | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... | |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Barley | ... | ... | 245 | ... | 245 | ... | |
| Total | 9,154 | ... | 8,698 | ... | 17,852 | ... | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 3,755 | ... | 3,755 | ... | |
| Oil-seeds | 1,154 | ... | 5,754 | ... | 6,908 | ... | |
| Salt | 280 | ... | 4,127 | ... | 4,407 | ... | |
| Metals | 2,971 | ... | 219 | ... | 3,190 | ... | |
| Building materials | 63,075 | ... | 40,333 | ... | 103,408 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 3,312 | ... | 22,846 | ... | 26,158 | ... | |
| Firewood | 1,572 | ... | 31,145 | ... | 32,717 | ... | |
| Bamboos | 25 | 500 | 74,652 | 1,493,040 | 74,677 | 1,493,540 | |
| Timber—Poles and unsquared timber. | 40 | 80 | 25,704 | 25,704 | 25,744 | 25,784 | |
| Timber—Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | 29,428 | 29,428 | 29,428 | 29,428 | |
| Timber—Logs | ... | ... | 400 | 20 | 400 | 20 | |
| Miscellaneous timber | 157 | 314 | 2,057 | 4,114 | 2,214 | 4,428 | |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total | 81,740 | 894 | 249,118 | 1,552,306 | 330,858 | 1,553,200 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 169,870 | 37,567 | 308,608 | 1,735,119 | 478,478 | 1,738,878 | |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Decrease | 88,130 | 36,673 | 59,490 | 182,813 | 147,620 | 185,678 | |

| 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 | 11,170 | 6,778 | 4,840 | 3,573 | 1,566 | 1,802 | 17,576 | 12,153 |
| Ton mileage | 628,595 | 319,025 | 115,684 | 56,482 | 363,345 | 445,548 | 1,107,624 | 821,055 |
| Value of goods ... R | 1,89,784 | 1,40,230 | 1,01,404 | 33,801 | 88,178 | 2,09,475 | 3,79,366 | 3,83,506 |
| Number of passengers | 409 | 529 | 157 | 213 | 27 | 194 | 593 | 936 |

Allahabad,
*The 15th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

Note.—In Traffic Statement for May, published at page 894 of *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, dated 20th June 1885, under decrease in up and down traffic on Upper Ganges Canal, *for* 58,719 *read* 98,719, and under total miscellaneous goods up and down, in last column but one, *for* 36,167, *read* 37,167.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{114}{1-11}$ Met.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 20th August, 1885.*

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for July 1885.

Heavy rain fell at Mangalore on the 1st. This proved to be the beginning of a burst of rather heavy rain on the west coast, lasting until the 9th, and spreading northward as far as Ratnagiri, without, however, reaching Bombay. Between the 10th and 16th, though rain fell daily along the west coast, the amounts were not large, but on the 17th a fall of six inches occurred at Bombay and larger amounts on the neighbouring hills. This was the first downpour of the season on the Konkan coast, and resulted in extensive floods in the neighbourhood of Bombay. Rather heavy rain again fell along the Malabar Coast on the 23rd; but on the whole the amounts recorded in the west of the peninsula, subsequent to the middle of the month, were moderate, and, except in Malabar, the total rainfall of the month was below the average. In Gujarat the rainfall was nearly up to the average of the month, but this result was due rather to the occurrence of heavy local and spasmodic falls at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, and Broach than to steady continuous rain throughout the month. In Sind and Cutch and northward over the Punjab there was very little rain, the relative deficiency during the present month being even greater than in those provinces during June. In the central parts of the country, *i.e.*, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, though the average was not actually equalled, the deficiency was small, and in the Berars, the Deccan, and Hyderabad the average was slightly exceeded.

In the eastern and central parts of the peninsula the normal westerly winds appear to have been exceptionally dry; and Madras, Bellary and the Carnatic had even less than the small average rainfall. Further north, in the Northern Circars, Orissa, Chutia Nagpur and Lower Bengal, there has also been a slight deficiency; but in Assam, Kachar, Northern Bengal, and over the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been excessive. During the month several small, and in general feeble, depressions have travelled slowly up the Gangetic plain—some apparently having been formed over the Gangetic Delta, others over Behar or that neighbourhood. Though very slight when measured by barometric differences, some of these disturbances have occasioned heavy falls of rain, of which the more important are as follow:—

| | Inches. | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Darjeeling, 2nd. ... | ... 4·38 | Dinagepur, 12th ... | ... 4·41 |
| Bahraich, 3rd ... | ... 4·02 | Sutna, 13th ... | ... 5·01 |
| Muzaffarpore, 4th ... | ... 5·20 | Aligarh, 16th ... | ... 5·50 |
| Naini Tal, 3rd and 4th | ... 14·80 | Benares, 22nd ... | ... 4·68 |
| Sangor Island, 7th ... | ... 4·27 | Sangor Island, 29th | ... 6·15 |
| Bareilly, 11th ... | ... 4·21 | Mussoorie, 30th ... | ... 5·48 |

On the whole the rainfall of the month has been more favourable in many respects than that of June. The Punjab, Sind, Cutch, the Konkan, and Orissa again exhibit more or less important deficiencies; but in North Bengal and Behar, where last month a serious deficiency seemed impending, there has now been an almost compensating excess, and in the Deccan, Hyderabad, and Berars, though the excess of the present month does not make up for the deficiency of the last, there has at least been no further failure.

The figures for the season, up to date, show that the rains have been unfavourable in two regions. One includes the Konkan, Khandesh, and the Bombay Deccan, where the amount of rainfall for the two months, June and July, has been only from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the average amount, and the other the Punjab, where (though there are some exceptions) the general rainfall of the Province has

been only $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the normal. In all other parts of the country the seasonal average has been fairly well maintained.

The other meteorological elements exhibit few variations worthy of note. There has been a pretty general excess of pressure over the peninsula, extending on the western side, northward into Gujarat and Rajputana, and a general deficiency over Northern and Central India. The temperature has been above the average in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan, but generally below it in the peninsula and Burma. The amount of humidity in the atmosphere has been below the mean in the Punjab, and has varied irregularly elsewhere.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of July 1885, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

| Districts. | Average Rainfall in July. | Difference from the average in July 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab, West ... ... ... | 6·30 | —3·63 |
| Punjab, East ... ... ... | 10·25 | —4·59 |
| North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ... | 14·58 | +0·66 |
| North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic ... | 11·20 | +0·17 |
| Behar ... ... ... ... | 10·99 | +2·34 |
| Northern Bengal ... ... ... | 19·66 | +4·91 |
| Assam, Cachar ... ... ... | 15·89 | +2·35 |
| Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur ... ... | 14·86 | —2·01 |
| Orissa, Northern Circars ... ... | 8·83 | —1·87 |
| Central Provinces, South ... ... | 16·67 | —0·39 |
| Berar, Khandesh ... ... ... | 7·05 | +0·43 |
| Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda | 11·55 | —1·32 |
| Sind, Cutch ... ... ... | 3·21 | —2·09 |
| Gujarat ... ... ... | 11·10 | —0·67 |
| Konkan ... ... ... | 23·59 | —2·14 |
| Deccan, Hyderabad ... ... ... | 7·00 | +0·48 |
| Malabar ... ... ... | 33·69 | +5·09 |
| Mysore, Bellary ... ... ... | 2·94 | —0·31 |
| Karnatic ... ... ... | 1·97 | —0·75 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 25·32 | +1·00 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... ... | 5·40 | —0·97 |

SIMLA;
*The 5th August, 1885.*

W. L. DALLAS,
*Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

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



## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th AUGUST 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in all districts of the Madras Presidency from which reports are received. In Bellary heavy rain is urgently required for the early dry crops. Prospects are still unsatisfactory in Madura, and more rain is wanted in Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. Elsewhere prospects are generally good, and improvement has taken place in Anantapur. In Mysore very slight rain has fallen, the crops are in a critical condition, and pasturage and water are failing. In Coorg prospects continue good.

Prospects have greatly improved in the Bombay Presidency, in consequence of the recent rainfall, but more rain is urgently wanted in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. In these districts and in Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar fodder is scarce. *Kharif* sowings are still in progress in places. Rain has fallen in the Berars and Hyderabad, and the condition of the crop is favourable. In the Central India and Rajputana States rain has been general, and the crops are generally in a satisfactory condition.

Good rain is reported to have fallen throughout the Punjab, with the exception of the Lahore district. *Kharif* prospects are generally favourable. Rain has fallen in most districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a break is now wanted. Crop prospects are good, though some damage has been caused to cotton, indigo, and the crops on low lands. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces, and prospects are good.

In Bengal rain has been fairly general, but more is wanted in some districts. Early crops are generally doing well, but in some places in Behar and the Burdwan divisions and in Moorshedabad injury has been caused by floods. The *aus* rice harvest is progressing, with prospects of a fair average outturn; and *amun* rice is being transplanted. Seasonable weather prevails in Assam, but in Sylhet more rain is much needed for the paddy crops on high lands. Transplanting continues.

In British Burma the rains have been seasonable in all districts, except Prome, where more rain is required. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, and have risen slightly in Mysore. Elsewhere they are fairly steady.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·76 (average) | Dry crops generally withering, diseased in parts of Kudligi. Caterpillars prevailing in some villages of Hospet. Wet crops moderately good, except in Kudligi and parts of Harpanhalli; harvest paddy in one taluk; yield average. 12 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | 2·66 ( „ ) | Irrigation canal breached in places. Standing crops good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in taluk; 5 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 3·09 ( „ ) | More rain wanted for transplanting paddy. Cattle-disease slight in Berhampore taluk; 833 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | 1·79 ( „ ) | Paddy transplantation began. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in Guntur taluk; 68 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 62 this week. River 5·45 feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | 1·52 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cumboo* in parts. Outturn below average. Rinderpest in two taluks. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·46 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally fair, but want rain in parts; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts; 29 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·14 ( „ ) | Dry crops in critical condition for want of rain; harvest gingelly and *cholum*, outturn up to average. 10 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·02 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 12·38 ( „ ) | Standing crops fair. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks; fever and small-pox in parts; 14 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 5·09 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, improved in Anantapur; in Bellary early dry crops will be lost, if heavy rain does not fall soon; in Madura reported to be discouraging. |
| **Bombay—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Slight rain on 18th at Karachi; in Manjhand, ·55; average of three other stations, ·18. | Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 17th, 17 feet 11 inches against 17 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* crops transplantation completed in three talukas; damage by warm *kookai* to crops in Tatta taluka and drought in Ghorabari taluka. Fever in five talukas, 2 remaining sick in districts, no fresh cases nor deaths; cholera in Karachi city, 6 cases, 3 deaths; in districts, 7 cases, 6 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 32; in Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36; in Shahbandar 22, 38 and 46; and in Kotri 32, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | Rain in six talukas, average fall, ·38. | *Kharif* cultivation good; *bajri* crops injured by *tid* insect in Mirpur khas taluka and *tili* crops by *bokhroy* insect, and cotton crops by *moraba* insect in Shahdadpur taluka. River at Kotri on 17th, 17 feet 11 inches against 17 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in two, cattle-disease in one, and small-pox in two talukas; cholera in Hyderabad city and Moro taluka. Wheat 28, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Sky cloudy. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 3·28 | Total rainfall 17·39. Young crops healthy. More rain is wanted in Dholka and Parantej for rice crops. Cholera in the city, 26 cases, 15 fatal; in Dholka, 4 cases, 1 fatal; fever prevails in the Ahmedabad taluka. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | 5·48 | Total rainfall 15·94. Cholera abating in Baroda city. Sowing operations completed and young plants thriving and in good condition. *Bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 21 pounds per current sicca rupee. |
| Surat ... | Rain in all talukas, maximum in Chikhli, 15·11; minimum in Chorasi, 2·58. | Sowing of cotton incomplete in a few places for want of break; transplantation progressing; young crops healthy. Cattle healthy; fever in Chikhli; 1 death from cholera in Jallalpur. Prices—*juari* 33 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Excellent rain throughout the district. | Prospects improved. Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* nearly completed in Igatpuri, Punt, and Dangi villages of Nasik and Kalwan; crops healthy; sowing of *kharif* nearly completed and recommenced in Niphad, eastern part of Chandor and Sinnar, in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon, where it had entirely stopped for want of rain; want of fodder badly felt in Deohi talukas. Orders issued to stop sales of grass in waste lands in Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baglan, Kalwan, Yeola, Chandor, and Sinnar, and in the remaining talukas, if thought necessary. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Chandor, and Yeola, has almost ceased in Nasik. Total attacks 187, deaths 81. Wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 23¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; heavy on 14th and 15th; total of week, 18·54. | Total rainfall to date 48·42, being 5·52 below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 12th to 15th, afterwards *nil*; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 12th and 15th, easterly on 13th and 14th, westerly on 16th and southerly on 17th and 18th; thunder on 14th and lightning on 14th and 15th. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout the district; maximum in Junnar, 4·63; minimum in Purandhar, ·92. | Sowing nearly completed. Prospects slightly improved in the eastern division by the recent rain, although scarcity of fodder is still felt. Cholera in seven talukas, 375 cases, 181 deaths; cattle free from disease. Price of *bajri* 27 and *juari* 38; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Rain in all talukas; maximum in Kopargaon, 2·96; minimum in Newasa, ·82. | Sowing of *kharif*, though late, will be resumed in Rahuri, Kopargaon, Newasa, and Sangamner, owing to the present good rainfall which has been beneficial to the crops already sown throughout the district; crops are generally good, but more rain much wanted in Newasa and Nagar; want of fodder is still felt in Parner Kopargaon, Sangamner and in Deohi, portion of Akola. Cattle-disease in Newasa and Sangamner; cholera in seven talukas, 122 attacks, 56 deaths. *Bajri* from 33 to 42 and *juari* from 42 to 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | 1·31; Barsi, 1·44; Madha, ·26; Karmala, 2·01; Pandharpur, ·17; none elsewhere. | *Kharif* crops in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas and in the State of Akolkot doing well, elsewhere very little *kharif* crop has been sown. Good rain fall in Karmala, more rain urgently needed in four talukas, where water-supply is failing; green grass has not sprung up generally, and stock of fodder is getting low, there are as yet no signs of distress. *Juari* 45 pounds 31 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 7 tolas per rupee. Cholera 251 cases, 95 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Hangal, 3·64; Dharwar and Mugud, 3·53; Kalghatgi, 2·38; Hubli, 2·20; Kod, 2·08; Bankapur, 1·65; Karajgi, 1·47; Ranibennur, 1·36; Navalgund, ·72; Nargund, ·50; Gadag and Ron, ·40; Mundargi, ·08. | More rain required specially in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas, in parts of which sowing of *juari* is retarded. Rainfall of the week has done immense good to the standing crops; rice crops and young *juari* plants good. Slight cholera in five talukas. Prices—*juari* 44 and rice 27 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 10·15; Kumpta, 11·04; Sirsi, 7·78; Haliyal, 5·21. | Crops good. Fever and small-pox in four talukas; cattle-disease in one. Common rice at Karwar 13½ seers, district average 14 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | 3·06 | Total rainfall 21·15. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent; 8 cholera cases at Shahpur under Morvi on 8th and 9th, 4 proved fatal. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the Presidency. General prospects greatly improved. More rain urgently wanted in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Crops injured by insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier; scarcity of fodder in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, and of water in parts of Sholapur. Cholera in parts of eighteen, fever in parts of nine, cattle-disease in parts of seven, and small-pox in parts of three districts. |
| **Bengal—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 1·20 | Weather cloudy, with occasional rain. Transplanting of *amun* rice continues. Prospects continue fair. Prices somewhat high. Public health good. |
| Dacca ... | 1·75 | Prospects of crops good; early rice and jute being harvested. Public health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·93 | Early crops doing well; prospects of *amun* fair; transplanting going on, but more rain required in places. Common rice 12½ to 14 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 4·15 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* rice now fairly good; transplanting in rapid progress; early rice will be a good crop, but in *dearah* and low lands it has been greatly injured, if not destroyed by high flood of the Padma. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Public health fair. |
| Burdwan ... | 1·18 | Prospects of crops good. Rice 11¾ to 14½ seers per rupee. General health good. |
| Rungpore ... | 1·68 | Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good; harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* still going on; cutting of jute commenced. Seasonal malarious fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Bhagalpur ... | ·39 | Great damage done to *jenera* crop by floods in Sadar subdivision and some damage in Banka by excessive rain; otherwise prospects in south very good; more rain wanted for transplanting in north. Much cholera in Banka and in thanas Sultangunge and Colgong. |
| Purneah ... | ·84 | Crops promise well; but more rain required for late rice; transplanting in fair progress. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair. Ganges in flood. |
| Patna ... | ·31 | *Bhadoi* crops promising well; transplanting of paddy seedlings going on. Cholera in Barh and Behar subdivisions; small-pox in thana Bickrum and Hilsa. |
| Durbhunga ... | 1·62 | Prospects of *bhadoi* very promising; transplanting of paddy still going on. Prices stationary. Public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 2·53 | Weather seasonable; sufficient rain everywhere, except in two thanas. *Bhadoi* slightly damaged by too much rain; transplanting completed and the rice generally promises well. Prices steady. Cholera very prevalent; small-pox reported from a few villages. |
| Cuttack ... | 3·92 | Weather cloudy. Early rice ripening and in some places being cut with fair outturn, late rice being harrowed. Rice 15 seers per rupee. Cholera reported from all sides, otherwise public health good. |
| Midnapur ... | 3·43 | Ghatal and Tamlook subdivisions have suffered much by flood, elsewhere prospects fair. |
| Kulna ... | 2·81 | Weather cloudy and rainy. Early paddy ripening; transplanting of *amun* paddy progresses favourably. Price of rice high. Public health good. |
| Dinagepore ... | 1·28 | Rain light, but general. Early rice being harvested; late rice doing well; other crops satisfactory. Rice 14 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in extreme north and south; cholera in villages in south-east. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 2·61 | Weather cloudy; more rain expected, but not wanted now. Crops doing very well. Rivers have risen again. Public health good. |
| Gya ... | 2·0 | *Bhadoi* slightly damaged by rain; prospects otherwise favourable. Prices still high. Cholera and fever still prevalent. |
| Chumparun ... | 1·17 | Prospects of *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops favourable. Some damage has been done by floods. Prices stationary. Cholera prevails in all epidemic form in Motihari town. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has been fairly general in all districts, more rain is wanted in some districts. Early crops are generally doing well, but in some places in Behar and the Burdwan divisions and in Moorshedabad, they have suffered from floods; *aus* rice harvest is progressing, with prospect of a fair average outturn; transplanting of *amun* rice still proceeding. Price of rice continues high. General health not so satisfactory as before; fever and cholera being prevalent in many places. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Aug. 20th)** | | |
| Benares (Aug. 18th) | 1·3 | Prospects good. Markets steady. No sickness; condition of cattle good. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 17th) | Rain in earlier part of the week. | Weather latterly fine. Crops promising. Prices falling. Cholera unabated in south. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 18th) | *Nil* | Prospects of *kharif* crops good; weeding going on. Public health good; condition of cattle fair. |
| Lucknow ( „ 17th) | *Nil* | Fair weather since the last four days. State of crops good; *bajri*, *moth*, and *mash* are being sown; supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera has appeared in the city and suburbs; health of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Rain during the week at Sadar, about 3·0. | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices steady. General health fair. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 18th) | *Nil* | A break in the rains throughout the district. *Bajri* and *mash* sown; *chaumasa* land under preparation for *rabi*; prospects good. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | Rainfall in Doab and trans-Ganges averaging ·70 and none in trans-Jumna. | Crops good. Markets fully supplied. Prices stationary. Health fair; cholera increasing slightly; condition of cattle generally good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 17th) | Good and general rain during the week. | Break in rain has facilitated the weeding of the young crops and completion of the *bajri* sowings; cotton and *til* on low ground slightly injured by heavy rains. The usual autumnal fever is generally prevalent; cattle-disease in three pargunas. |
| Banda ( „ 18th) | Slight rain during the week. | *Kharif* crops flourishing. Prices easy. Cholera again appeared in one village of pargana Khamashin; cattle-disease in one village. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Ballia (Aug. 18th) | 4·8 (average) | Crops, except on riparian lands, promising; supplies ample. 134 deaths from epidemic cholera. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | General rain during the week, averaging 1·0. | Prospects good, but crops on low lands have suffered from floods. Prices stationary, excepting a slight rise in Farakhabad. Fever reported in all tahsils; and a few cases of cholera. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain fell throughout the district during the first two days of the week. | A beneficial break has since set in, and people are at work in their fields again. No sickness reported. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Rain holding up | Crops coming on well. Market steady. Public health good; cattle-disease almost disappeared. |
| Kumaon ( „ 17th) | *Nil* | Heavy rain to 12th; since a break. Crops much improved. Prices rising slightly. Cattle-disease continues; health fair. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Good rain all over | Crops generally good, but clear weather necessary. Prices falling slightly. Slight cholera. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain | A break very acceptable. Damage to crops in *mar* soil apprehended; weeding in *patro* soil in active progress. Public health good. |
| Meerut ( „ 18th) | Rain all over the district. | Some damage done to crops on low lands, elsewhere crops flourishing; ploughing has been stopped by heavy rains. Fall in price of *juari*; price of other grains stationary. Health fair. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has been pretty general during the week, and a break is now needed. Prospects are good, though some damage has been caused to cotton, indigo, and crops on low lands. Markets well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fair; cases of cholera reported from a few districts. |
| **Punjab—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Hissar (Aug. 18th) | 4·20 at Sadar | Heavy fall in Hansi and Bhiwani tahsils. Health fair. *Kharif* flourishing. Prices falling. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 4·90 | Health fair. *Kharif* prospects favourable. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | 1·60 | Health good. *Kharif* crops flourishing; prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ·50 | More wanted. Health good. Crops suffering. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | 2·10 at Moga; slight falls at Ferozepore, Muktsar, and Zira. | More wanted. Health good. *Kharif* prospects improved. Prices rising. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | 1·20 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | 1·0 | Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prices rising. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain much wanted. Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly finished. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | 3·20 | Health good. *Kharif* prospects favourable. Slight rise in prices. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 4·0 | Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices rising. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain throughout the district. | More much needed. Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | 4·5 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | 1·70 | *Kharif* prospects good. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the province, with the exception of the Lahore district. Health good *Kharif* prospects generally favourable. Prices falling in the Delhi and Peshawar districts, rising in the Ferozepore, Sialkot, Mooltan and Rawalpindi districts, and generally stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(August 19th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 3·95 | Weather showery. Crops in good condition; weeding continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 1·84 | Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition. 73 cases of cholera, 49 deaths. Wheat 22 and rice 14 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor (Aug. 18th) ... | ·83 | Crops favourable; weeding in hand. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 2·58 | Alternate sunshine and heavy rain. Transplanting of rice continues. Slight cholera. Prices steady. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1·71 | Weather rainy. Prospects of crops fair; weeding continues. Fever in Seoni tahsil. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ·82 | Weather cloudy and close. Prospects good; slight cholera. Wheat 17, rice 11, and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ... | 4·13 | Weather cloudy, with heavy showers. Crops doing well; *rabi* preparations commenced. 760 cases of cholera, 577 deaths. Prices slightly fallen. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather alternately clear and wet. Weeding continues; prospects of crops favourable. Cholera in Raipur, elsewhere health generally good. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(August 19th)** | | |
| Akyab (Aug. 15th) | 3·68 | Total rainfall 124·58. Slight cholera in two circles; slight cattle-disease in town and in one township. Sowing continues. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 6·78 | Total rainfall 59·89. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 6·65 | Total rainfall 65·09. Sporadic cholera in three townships; cattle-disease prevalent in one subdivision. Seedlings in good condition. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Amherst (Moulmein) (Aug. 15th) | 9·08 | Total rainfall 131·17. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 0·80 | Total rainfall 55·65. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and sowing progressing. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 6·86 | Total rainfall 76·67. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and sowing well forward. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·93 | Total rainfall 21·06. Cholera prevalent in town and district; health of cattle fair. Transplanting progressing. Rain required. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 5·62 | Total rainfall 56·95. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Transplanting half completed. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 0·16 | Total rainfall 18·59. Slight cholera in one subdivision; cattle healthy. Ploughing half completed. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 13·42 | Total rainfall 149·0. Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera prevalent in one district, slight in four districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease somewhat prevalent in one district, slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Rains seasonable in all districts, except Prome where more rain is required. |
| **Assam—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·48 of rain during the week ending the 18th instant. | Weather hot. Public health fair; cattle-disease still reported from some mauzahs. Transplanting of *sali* in progress; prospects of all crops good; sugarcane and tea doing well. |
| Sylhet ... | 3·95 | Prospects of standing crops good; rain much wanted for the paddy on high land. Public health generally good; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from South Sylhet. |
| Cachar ... | 4·84 | Weather warm. Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops nearly finished; transplanting of *sali* crops in progress. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 2·39 | Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues; prospects of tea good. Fever prevalent and cattle-disease prevail. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mysore ... | 19·21 | Crops in good condition. Price of foodgrains has slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| Mercara ... | | |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | 1·91 | Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 2·92 | Weather cloudy. Crops progressing favourably. |
| Hyderabad ... | 3·59 average rainfall during the week. | Rain very beneficial to standing crops. *Abi* sowings progressing. Cholera still prevails in the city and suburbs and at Seram, but general health in the districts good. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 19¼, white *juari* 19½, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current silver rupee. |
| **Central India States—(August 19th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 4·11 | Total rainfall 20·2. Weather cloudy, with frequent rain. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ·64 | Total rainfall 19·97. Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | ·40 | No cases of cholera at Rewah. Prospects of crops good. |
| Neemuch ... | 3·28 | Total rainfall 18·7. A break in rains desirable. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Goona ... | ·62 | Partial break in the rains. Health good. |
| Agar ... | ·50 | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | ·73 | Weather very hot, with thunderstorms and occasional showers. 15 deaths from cholera in Sewri, 2 or 3 deaths daily in Bhopal. Prospects of crops unfavourable. |
| Nowgong ... | 3·1 | Total rainfall 29·97. Weather cloudy. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | ·40 | Total rainfall 21·15. Health and crops good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—(August 19th)** | | |
| Abu (Aug. 19th) | 3·90 | Heavy clouds and thunder; weather warm and close; steady rain begun. |
| Sirohi ( „ 16th) | ·65 | Tanks full; wells and health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy and cool. |
| Marwar ( „ 14th) | Jodhpore, 2·18 | City tanks almost full. Small-pox prevails. Crops thriving. Weather cloudy and oppressively warm. Prospects bright. Prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ 15th) | 2·35 | Tanks and wells rising. Crops prospects good. Health good. Price low. Weather close and heavy storms. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, 2·20; Tonk, ·23; Shahpura, *nil*; rain in previous week in Kotah, 2·40. | Weather seasonable. Crops thriving. Slight cholera in Tonk. Prices fallen. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 14th) | ·56 | Total rainfall 38·82. Wells and tanks full. Prospects good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 18th) | ·20 | Break in weather. Few stray cases of cholera in city. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ·42 | Strong easterly winds. Prospects favourable. Health fair. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 15th) | 2·13 | Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices falling. Heat moderate. |
| Dholepore ( „ 13th) | 1·33 | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects good. Health good. Prices steady. Health moderate. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ 18th) | 3·02 | Tanks and wells full. Crops germinating. Health good. Prices steady. Weather overcast and cloudy. |
| Ulwar ( „ „ ) | ·50 (average) | *Rabi* preparations commenced. Prices falling. Health and prospects good. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 15th) | ·31 | Tanks and wells low. Prospects fair. More rain wanted. Health good. Prices rising at Bickaneer. Weather cloudy. |
| Kherwara ( „ 17th) | 2·63 | Tanks and wells falling. Crops very promising. Health good. Prices low. Weather seasonable. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 15th) | 3·65 | Tanks and wells full. Crops and health good. Prices low. Weather occasionally clear. |
| **Nepal—(Aug. 19th)** | | |
| **Khatmandu (Aug. 13th)** | **4·75** | **Prospects good. Cholera continues.** |

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

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1278, 1279, 1280, AND 1281, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22nd AUGUST 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. |
| Districts. | Secunderabad | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 4 | 7 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 3 | 20 1 | 19 7 | 17 4 | 20 1 | ... | 17 12 | 24 14 | ... | 22 3 | 13 13 | 14 2 | 16 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 95 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 |
| | Bolarum | 17 1 | 17 1 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 9 10 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 19 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 15 9 | 18 1 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 9 |
| | Chudderghat | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 8 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 10 15 | 11 10 | 11 8 | 11 14 | 10 12 | 12 11 | 8 14 | 8 11 | 10 7 | 9 13 | 9 8 | 11 7 | 20 10 | 20 12 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 27 3 | 26 8 | 31 3 | 18 7 | 18 10 | 25 9 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 144 0 | 156 0 | 156 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Tumkur | 12 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 349 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11. 0 | 11 0 |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 81 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 8 9 | 8 9 |
| | Shimoga | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 18 14 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 29 6 | ... | ... | ... | 34 10 | 34 10 | 37 4 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 26 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 |

Department of Finance and Commerce, Statistical Branch.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR AND YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1885.

*Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-year ending 31st March 1885.*

| Demands. Balance from previous half-year. | Demands. For current half-year. | Collections 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. | Current half-year. Down. | Current half-year. Total. | Corresponding period of previous year. Up. | Corresponding period of previous year. Down. | Corresponding period of previous year. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| Tollage. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private boats | 1,456 | 6,289 | 7,605 | 140 | 9,248 | 12,592 | | | | | | | |
| Government boats | ... | 926 | 926 | ... | 1,098 | 1,098 | Grains | 45,653 | 28,292 | 73,945 | 85,046 | 52,861 | 137,907 |
| Rafts | ... | 266 | 266 | ... | 1,308 | 1,308 | Cotton | ... | 40,674 | 40,674 | ... | 66,262 | 66,262 |
| | | | | | | | Oilseeds | 646 | 621 | 1,267 | 3,456 | 1,112 | 4,568 |
| Carrying operations. | | | | | | | Salt | 2,570 | 5,766 | 8,336 | 2,420 | 24,234 | 26,654 |
| Boating (Government) | ... | 1,650 | 1,650 | ... | 1,257 | 1,257 | Metals | 126,333 | 5,705 | 132,038 | 49,938 | 4,311 | 54,249 |
| Fines and sundries | ... | 37 | 37 | ... | 37 | 37 | Miscellaneous goods | 47,634 | 67,917 | 115,751 | 102,783 | 118,935 | 221,718 |
| Ground-rent | ... | 177 | 177 | ... | 286 | 286 | Building materials | 211,763 | 791,960 | 1,003,733 | 2,098,522 | 187,900 | 2,286,422 |
| | | | | | | | Firewood | 34,088 | 105,675 | 139,763 | 61,806 | 258,983 | 320,789 |
| Total | 1,456 | 9,345 | 10,661 | 140 | 13,234 | 16,578 | Bamboos | 2,001 | 39,510 | 41,511 | 80 | 62,638 | 62,718 |
| | | | | | | | Timber | 3,267 | 35,105 | 38,372 | 24,353 | 63,792 | 88,145 |
| Upper Ganges Canal | 753 | 5,680 | 6,361 | 73 | 7,502 | 9,230 | Miscellaneous timber | 640 | 1,887 | 2,527 | 3,390 | 2,341 | 5,731 |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 703 | 3,665 | 4,309 | 68 | 5,732 | 7,348 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,456 | 9,345 | 10,661 | 140 | 13,234 | 16,578 | Total | 474,785 | 1,123,132 | 1,597,917 | 2,431,794 | 843,369 | 3,275,163 |

| Tonnage. 1885. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | 1884. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | Ton-mileage. 1885. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | 1884. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | Value of goods. 1885. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | 1884. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | Number of passengers. 1885. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. | 1884. Upper Ganges (Local). | Lower Ganges (Local). | Through. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 21,362 | 31,374 | 5,958 | 35,143 | 72,776 | 12,392 | 1,294,801 | 237,767 | 1,590,126 | 1,680,165 | 674,578 | 2,930,558 | ₹9,10,534 | ₹1,71,882 | ₹9,80,020 | ₹7,43,324 | ₹7,56,204 | ₹12,27,361 | 2,101 | 374 | 272 | 637 | 455 | 540 |
| 58,699 | | | 120,311 | | | 3,122,694 | | | 5,285,331 | | | 20,62,436 | | | 27,26,889 | | | 2,747 | | | 1,632 | | |

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ALLAHABAD,
*The 15th July 1885.*

NOTE.—The difference between the figures in columns 6 and 7 and those shown in columns 3 and 4 of statement for half-year ending 31st March 1884, under "Private Boats" and "Government Boats," is due to the transfer of R473 from the former to the latter.

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrn. Branch.*

*Comparative Return of Traffic on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the years ending 31st March 1885 and 1884.*

| | Demands. | | Collections during current year. | Balance uncollected. | Corresponding period of previous year. | | Nature of Cargo. | 1884-85. | | | 1883-84. | | | Tonnage. | | | | | | Ton Mileage. | | | | | | Value of goods. | | | Number of passengers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1884-85. | | | 1883-84. | | | 1884-85. | | | 1883-84. | | | 1884-85. | | 1883-84. | | | |
| | Balance from previous year. | For current year. | | | Demands. | Collections. | | Up. | Down. | Total. | Up. | Down. | Total. | Upper Ganges Canal (Local). | Lower Ganges Canal (Local). | Upper & L. G. C. through. | Upper Ganges Canal (Local). | Lower Ganges Canal (Local). | Upper & L. G. C. through. | Upper Ganges Canal (Local). | Lower Ganges Canal (Local). | Upper & L. G. C. through. | Upper Ganges Canal (Local). | Lower Ganges Canal (Local). | Upper & L. G. C. through. | Upper Ganges Canal (Local). | Lower Ganges Canal (Local). | Upper & L. G. C. through. | Upper Ganges Canal (Local). | Lower Ganges Canal (Local). | Upper & L. G. C. through. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| Tollage. | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private boats | 87 | 12,047 | 11,995 | 139 | 18,004 | 17,936 | Grains | 70,929 | 53,689 | 124,618 | 125,532 | 149,206 | 274,738 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government boats | ... | 1,678 | 1,678 | ... | 1,520 | 1,520 | Cotton | ... | 44,493 | 44,493 | ... | 77,013 | 77,013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rafts | ... | 1,961 | 1,961 | ... | 4,194 | 4,194 | Oil-seeds | 3,330 | 36,905 | 40,235 | 3,726 | 27,852 | 34,581 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Salt | 5,110 | 18,734 | 23,844 | 5,511 | 134,344 | 139,855 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Metals | 247,738 | 38,528 | 286,266 | 63,758 | 8,506 | 72,264 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous goods | 81,982 | 148,422 | 230,404 | 343,718 | 312,233 | 655,951 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying operations. | | | | | | | Building materials | 552,805 | 1,073,189 | 1,625,994 | 2,117,220 | 319,522 | 2,436,742 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Firewood | 85,557 | 256,922 | 342,479 | 148,912 | 457,341 | 606,253 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boating (Government) | ... | 2,032 | 2,032 | ... | 2,207 | 2,207 | Bamboos | 2,356 | 267,174 | 269,530 | 1,275 | 319,107 | 320,382 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fines and sundries | ... | 66 | 66 | ... | 81 | 81 | Timber | 6,285 | 132,156 | 138,441 | 29,145 | 200,944 | 230,089 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground-rent | ... | 964 | 964 | ... | 1,129 | 1,129 | Miscellaneous timber | 4,244 | 13,378 | 17,622 | 7,818 | 9,114 | 16,932 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 87 | 18,748 | 18,696 | 139 | 27,135 | 27,067 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Ganges Canal | 46 | 11,849 | 11,823 | 72 | 16,663 | 16,627 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 41 | 6,899 | 6,873 | 67 | 10,472 | 10,440 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 87 | 18,748 | 18,696 | 139 | 27,135 | 27,067 | Total | 1,060,336 | 2,083,590 | 3,143,926 | 2,849,618 | 2,915,182 | 4,864,800 | 115,487 | | | 178,706 | | | 6,570,322 | | | 1,073,733 | | | 40,36,491 | | | 48,23,985 | | | 5,213 | | | 2,857 | |

Allahabad,
*The 15th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.*

*Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 31st March 1885 and 1884.*

| | Demands. | | Collected during current half-year. | Balance uncollected. | Same period of previous year. | | Nature of Cargo. | Current half-year. | | | Corresponding period of previous year. | | | Tonnage. | | Ton Mileage. | | Value of goods. | | Number of passengers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance from previous half-year. | For current half-year. | | | Demands. | Collections. | | Up. | Down. | Total. | Up. | Down. | Total. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | | | | | R | R | No. | No. |
| Tollage. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private boats | ... | 1,473 | 1,473 | ... | 1,653 | 1,653 | Grains | 1,600 | 42,645 | 44,245 | 925 | 23,785 | 24,710 | | | | | | | | |
| Government boats | ... | 416 | 416 | ... | 554 | 554 | Cotton | ... | 841 | 841 | ... | 12,677 | 12,677 | | | | | | | | |
| Rafts | ... | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | Oilseeds | ... | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Metals | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... | 275 | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying operations. | | | | | | | Miscellaneous goods | 1,781 | 55,824 | 57,605 | 1,170 | 30,733 | 31,908 | | | | | | | | |
| Boating (Government) | ... | 847 | 847 | ... | 2,183 | 2,183 | Building materials | 89,141 | 1,025 | 90,166 | 81,378 | 3,500 | 84,878 | 7,252 | 5,787 | 790,734 | 621,340 | 3,27,862 | 2,99,743 | 9 | 19 |
| Fines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Firewood | 1,600 | 600 | 2,200 | 175 | ... | 175 | | | | | | | | |
| Ground-rent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bamboos | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 400 | 400 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Timber | ... | 2,217 | 2,217 | ... | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous materials | ... | 110 | 110 | ... | 400 | 400 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ... | 2,754 | 2,754 | ... | 4,390 | 4,390 | Total | 94,122 | 103,298 | 197,420 | 83,923 | 73,595 | 157,518 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Allahabad,
*The 15th July 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

*Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the years ending 31st March 1885 and 1884.*

| Demands. | | Same period of previous year. | | Nature of Cargo. | 1884-85. | | | 1883-84. | | | Tonnage. | | Ton Mileage. | | Value of Goods. | | Number of Passengers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Up. | Down. | Total. | Up. | Down. | Total. | 1884-85. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1883-84. |
| Balance from previous year. | For current year. | Collected during current year. | Balance uncollected. | Demands. | Collections. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | | | | | No. | R | No. | No. |
| Tolls. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private boats | ... | 2,463 | 2,463 | ... | 2,923 | 2,923 | Grains | 1,600 | 68,007 | 69,607 | 925 | 68,940 | 69,865 | 11,384 | 11,161 | 1,172,015 | 1,270,608 | 19 | 5,06,742 | 81 | 61 |
| Government boats | ... | 777 | 777 | ... | 1,007 | 1,007 | Cotton | ... | 841 | 841 | ... | 12,877 | 12,877 | | | | | | 4,30,213 | 18 | |
| Rafts | ... | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | Oilseeds | ... | 1,028 | 1,028 | ... | 1,300 | 1,300 | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying operations. | | | | | | | Salt | ... | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| Boating (Government) | ... | 2,525 | 2,525 | ... | ... | ... | Metals | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... | 275 | | | | | | | | |
| Fines and sundries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous goods | 1,781 | 64,004 | 65,785 | 1,350 | 53,838 | 55,188 | | | | | | | | |
| Ground-rent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Building materials | 146,532 | [11,895 | 158,427 | 156,638 | 3,500 | 160,138 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Firewood | 1,600 | 3,900 | 5,500 | 175 | 300 | 475 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bamboos | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 400 | 400 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Timber | ... | 8,467 | 8,467 | ... | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous Timber | ... | 110 | 110 | ... | 1,050 | 1,050 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ... | 5,783 | 5,783 | ... | 6,603 | 6,603 | Total | 151,513 | 158,410 | 309,923 | 159,513 | 144,805 | 303,818 | | | | | | | | |

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

ALLAHABAD,
*The 15th July 1885.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII 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 2nd Aug. 1884. Total. | Receipts for week ending 2nd Aug. 1884. Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 1st Aug. 1885. Total. | Receipts for week ending 1st Aug. 1885. Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd Aug. 1884. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd Aug. 1884. Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 1st Aug. 1885. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 1st Aug. 1885. 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 71,962 | 132 | 608 | 73,738 | 121 | 19,54,487 | 202 | 21,03,224 | 197 | 1,48,737 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,61,869 | 229 | 706 | 2,09,647 | 297 | 37,17,219 | 282 | 49,30,521 | 398 | 12,13,302 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,33,139 | 155 | 861 | 1,25,009 | 145 | 25,02,893 | 164 | 24,30,027 | 160 | ... | 72,866 |
| 1st ditto | South Indian | 654 | 82,532 | 126 | 654 | 84,610 | 129 | 15,92,925 | 137 | 15,63,475 | 136 | ... | 29,450 |
| 8th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 3,74,726 | 258 | 1,497 | 3,94,358 | 263 | 1,31,44,577 | 512 | 1,28,38,322 | 488 | ... | 3,06,255 |
| 1st ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,18,646 | 257 | 461 | 1,45,094 | 315 | 45,95,764 | 563 | 47,84,287 | 591 | 1,88,523 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,679 | 9,42,874 | 202 | 4,787 | 10,32,456 | 216 | 2,75,07,865 | 329 | 2,86,49,856 | 341 | 11,41,991 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8th Aug. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,69,180 | 443 | 1,515 | 8,52,199 | 563 | 1,48,70,693 | 556 | 1,66,59,828 | 625 | 17,89,135 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 72,494 | 311 | 233 | 81,521 | 350 | 14,61,550 | 354 | 13,94,292 | 341 | ... | 67,258 |
| 1st ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,206 | 44 | 27 | 1,134 | 42 | 28,568 | 60 | 23,740 | 50 | ... | 4,828 |
| 8th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 30,258 | 122 | 249 | 34,440 | 138 | 6,52,956 | 149 | 6,26,700 | 144 | ... | 26,256 |
| 1st ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 2,026 | 55 | 37 | 2,193 | 59 | 42,336 | 66 | 47,267 | 73 | 4,331 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 18,717 | 97 | 226 | 18,092 | 80 | 4,47,404 | 131 | 4,54,149 | 114 | 6,745 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 8,745 | 153 | 57 | 7,653 | 134 | 1,53,344 | 151 | 1,56,518 | 155 | 3,174 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | 240 | 21,085 | 88 | 249 | 9,636 | 39 | 2,96,716 | 70 | 2,77,356 | 64 | ... | 19,360 |
| 8th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 585 | 49 | 12 | 672 | 56 | 19,725 | 93 | 19,473 | 92 | ... | 252 |
| 8th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(a) | 1,260 | 1,61,180 | 128 | 1,411 | 2,78,000 | 197 | 47,24,049 | 212 | 55,87,220 | 225 | 8,63,171 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 3,152 | 70 | 45 | 5,327 | 118 | 1,90,840 | 239 | 1,64,234 | 208 | ... | 26,606 |
| 8th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 7,359 | 49 | 149 | 8,166 | 55 | 5,56,052 | 211 | 5,49,625 | 210 | ... | 6,427 |
| 1st ditto | British Burma | 249 | 34,727 | 139 | 327 | 30,085 | 92 | 7,25,999 | 188 | 6,85,460 | 144 | ... | 40,539 |
| 8th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 5,404 | 72 | 75 | 5,155 | 69 | 1,24,385 | 94 | 1,17,336 | 90 | ... | 7,049 |
| 8th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 56,593 | 127 | 447 | 52,055 | 116 | 10,56,673 | 134 | 13,97,924 | 178 | 3,41,251 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,19,795 | 182 | 660 | 1,72,000 | 261 | 25,56,554 | 218 | 41,57,381 | 358 | 16,00,827 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,427‖ | 67 | 66 | 5,089 | 77 | 67,879 | 67 | 1,04,897 | 90 | 37,518 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 856 | 24 | ... | ... | 23,055 | 36 | 23,055 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1,755 | 176 | ... | ... | 34,906 | 199 | 34,906 | ... |
| 18th July 1885 | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | (b) | ... | ... | ... | (c)8,390 | 22 | 8,390 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,999 | 5,47,753 | 137 | 4,316 | 7,13,834 | 165 | 1,31,05,130 | 187 | 1,58,30,423 | 210 | 27,25,293 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 10,187 | 21,59,807 | 212 | 10,618 | 25,98,489 | 244 | 5,54,83,688 | 307 | 6,11,40,107 | 328 | 56,56,419 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,70,26,429 | 150 | 3,08,26,392 | 166 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,84,57,259 | 157 | 3,03,13,715 | 162 | 18,56,456 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 8,162 | 65 | 126 | 11,498 | 91 | 1,89,606 | 86 | 2,06,322 | 93 | 16,716 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 4,158 | 62 | ... | ... | 86,894 | 74 | 86,894 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Assam | 70 | 3,315 | 47 | 78 | 4,128 | 53 | 63,817 | 57 | 77,639 | 57 | 13,822 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Southern Mahratta | 41 | 815 | 20 | 315 | 19,511 | 62 | 18,874 | 25 | 2,52,446 | 46 | 2,33,572 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,270 | 18 | 303 | 19,180 | 63 | (d)31,357 | 26 | 4,47,687 | 84 | 4,16,330 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,888 | 199 | ... | ... | 92,455 | 289 | 92,455 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 306 | 13,562 | 44 | 911 | 62,858 | 69 | 3,03,654 | 57 | 11,63,443 | 73 | 8,59,789 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Aug. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 9,685 | 50 | 193 | 10,598 | 55 | 5,15,703 | 151 | 4,03,062 | 119 | ... | 1,12,641 |
| 1st ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 659 | 15 | 64 | 2,910 | 45 | 18,368 | 39 | 55,193 | 49 | 36,825 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 14,455 | 119 | 121 | 15,215 | 126 | 3,62,905 | 169 | 3,87,865 | 183 | 24,960 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Mysore | 87 | 4,897 | 56 | 140 | 6,700 | 48 | 1,11,651 | 72 | 1,34,804 | 55 | 23,153 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 733 | 46 | ... | ... | 14,313 | 51 | 14,313 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 445 | 29,696 | 67 | 534 | 36,156 | 68 | 10,08,627 | 136 | 9,95,237 | 106 | ... | 13,390 |

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 18th July 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 2nd April to 2nd August 1884.

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

Simla,
*The 22nd August 1885.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP, 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 RABI MONTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | October. | | November. | | December. | | January. | | February. | | March. | | TOTAL. | |
| | | | 1884-85. | 1883-84. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1884-85. | 1883-84. |
| INUNDATION CANALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore . . . . | 3,334,552 | 1,164,921 | 16,176 | 12,223 | 3,953 | ... | 1·7 | ... | ... | 0·6 | ... | ... | 1·1 | 0·2 | ... | 0·7 | ... | 0·1 | 2·8 | 1·6 |
| Montgomery . . . | 3,567,750 | 357,622 | 20,488 | 27,349 | 2,139 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·3 | ... | 0·7 | ... | ... | 0·5 | 1·5 |
| Moolan . . . . | 3,763,200 | 799,360 | 176,469 | 157,934 | 18,535 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ... | ... | 0·3 | 0·5 | 0·6 | 1·6 | 0·9 |
| Dera Ghazi Khan . . | 2,801,280 | 1,006,000 | 50,663 | 39,053 | 11,610 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·39 | 0·03 | ... | 0·57 | 0·05 | 0·67 | 1·44 | 1·27 |
| Shahpur . . . | 3,002,432 | 524,988 | 5,112 | 3,078 | 2,034 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·4 | ... | ... | 2·1 | 0·2 | 0·7 | 0·5 | ... | 0·7 | 2·8 | 2·8 |
| Muzaffargarh .. . . | 2,007,819 | 397,529 | 121,190 | 109,853 | 11,337 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ... | ... | 0·3 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 1·7 | 0·9 |
| Montgomery (Lower Sohag Canal) . . . | Given above | | 644 | ... | 644 | ... | ... | Given | above | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Inundation Canals . . | 17,477,033 | 4,252,420 | 399,742 | 349,490 | 50,252 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Area irrigated in 1884-85 . . . . . | 399,742 |
| Ditto 1883-84 . . . . . | 349,490 |
| Net Increase . | 50,252 |

### STATEMENT No. II.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| DESCRIPTION OF CROPS. | Lahore. | Montgomery. | Moolan. | Dera Ghazi Khan. | Shahpur. | Muzaffargarh. | Montgomery (Lower Sohag Canal.) | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7,517 | 13,844 | 126,103 | 45,238 | 3,405 | 69,606 | 547 | 266,250 |
| | 95 | 178 | 1,547 | 23 | 23 | 1,211 | 4 | 3,081 |
| | 5,131 | 4,807 | ... | 2,180 | 573 | 4,021 | 7 | 17,619 |
| | 3,433 | 10,659 | 48,819 | 3,232 | 1,111 | 45,452 | 86 | 113,792 |
| TOTAL RABI, 1884-85 . | 16,176 | 29,488 | 176,469 | 50,663 | 5,112 | 121,190 | 644 | 399,742 |
| TOTAL RABI, 1883-84 . | 12,223 | 27,349 | 157,934 | 39,053 | 3,078 | 109,853 | ... | 349,490 |

### STATEMENT No. III.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.*

| DESCRIPTION OF CROPS. | Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals. | Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals. | Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals. | Shahpur Canals. | Muzaffargarh Canals. | Lower Sohag Canal. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 21,361 | 126,103 | 45,238 | 3,405 | 69,606 | 547 | 266,250 |
| | 273 | 1,547 | 23 | 23 | 1,211 | 4 | 3,081 |
| | 9,938 | ... | 2,180 | 573 | 4,021 | 7 | 17,619 |
| | 14,092 | 48,819 | 3,232 | 1,111 | 45,452 | 86 | 113,792 |
| TOTAL RABI, 1884-85 . | 45,664 | 176,469 | 50,663 | 5,112 | 121,190 | 644 | 399,742 |
| TOTAL RABI, 1883-84 . | 39,572 | 157,934 | 39,053 | 3,078 | 109,853 | ... | 349,490 |

J. M. HEYWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Offg. Joint-Secretary 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 26th AUGUST 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Malabar and Travancore, the rainfall during the past week in the Madras Presidency has been very slight. In Bellary heavy rain is urgently wanted for the dry crops, which are generally withering and are in a critical condition. More rain is also wanted in Ganjam, Kistna, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Madura. In Mysore little or no rain has fallen since the date of the last report. The young dry crops are reported to be withering, and agricultural operations have been retarded. Prospects are unsatisfactory in Tumkur, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga, and Mysore.

Good rain has fallen in most districts of the Bombay Presidency, but in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Dharwar more is needed. In Sholapur especially the situation is unsatisfactory; very little *kharif* is sown, and the season is now over. Fodder is scarce in several districts. In the Berars and in the Nizam's Territories the season is favourable and crop prospects are good. Rain has fallen throughout the Central India and Rajputana States, and agricultural prospects are on the whole very satisfactory.

In the Central Provinces the weather continues favourable for the crops, which are progressing satisfactorily. A break is much needed in Saugor and Hoshangabad. Except in two districts, rain has been general in the Punjab, and *kharif* prospects are favourable. Heavy rain has fallen in many districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, causing injury to crops on low lands. Agricultural prospects are fair.

Rain has been general throughout Bengal, but excessive in Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Hazaribagh, and Midnapur. Considerable injury has been done to both *aus* and *amun* crops in Burdwan, and to the *bhadoi* crops in Moorshedabad and in parts of Behar. Elsewhere agricultural prospects are favourable, and the *aus* harvest is yielding a fair outturn. The weather is seasonable in Assam, but in Sylhet more rain is wanted. Transplanting of *sali* crops continues.

Heavy rain is reported from British Burma, where ploughing and transplanting continue.

Cholera is chiefly prevalent in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in Raipur in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the public health is generally fair.

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

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·09 (average) | Heavy rain urgently wanted. Dry crops generally withering. Caterpillars prevailing in some villages of Hospet. Wet crops moderately good, except in Hadsjalli and parts of Harpanhalli; harvest paddy in one taluk, outturn average. 28 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·12 ( „ ) | Standing crops good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | Last week, average 2·35; this week 1·44. | More rain much wanted. Cattle-disease in Berhampore taluk; 267 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·04 (average) | More rain wanted. River 11·85 feet over anicut. Paddy transplanted and dry crops sown. Fever and small-pox in parts; 44 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 33 this week. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·57 ( „ ) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in one taluk, outturn below average. Rinderpest in Conjeeveram. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·19 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain in parts; harvest dry grains, outturn about average. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts; 6 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·59 ( „ ) | Dry crops in critical condition for want of rain; harvest *cholum*, outturn average. 21 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | Last week, average ·07; this week, ·16. | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 4·80 (average) | Standing crops fair. Small-pox in six taluks; fever and cattle-disease in two; 10 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 1·02 ( „ ) | Harvest paddy in parts. Fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, improved in Bellary and Anantapur; crops are in very critical condition and in some villages already past revival; in Madura and Coimbatore reported to be discouraging. |
| **Bombay—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Rain in last week throughout the district; 3·75 in Mirpur Sakro; average of three other stations, 1·26. | River at Kotri on 24th, 19 feet against 18 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops at Sakro by *toran* and at Mirpur Botoro by rats and blight. Fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka; cholera cases in the Karachi city 2 deaths, 21 cases; in districts 4 cases, 3 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 32; in Sakro *nil*, 38 and 48; in Mirpur Botoro 24, 46 and 42; and in Jati 32, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | Average fall, 1·73 | *Kharif* cultivation good. River at Kotri on 24th, 19 feet against 18 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas; cholera reappeared in Naushahro taluka on 12th and ceased on 19th, 13 cases, 9 deaths. Prices—wheat 28, *juari* 42, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | 3·89 | Total rainfall 21·28. Young crops healthy; cotton crops slightly damaged by excessive rain in Dhanduka and Dholka. Cholera in the city, 20 cases, 8 fatal; in Dholka, 12 cases, 4 fatal. Wheat 39 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Baroda ... | 4·86 | Total rainfall 20·80. Cholera almost disappeared in Baroda city Young plants in good condition and transplantation of rice in progress. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 24 pounds per current sicca rupee. |
| Surat ... | Rain in all talukas; maximum in Jallalpur, 12·96; minimum in Surat, 1·30. | Sowing and transplantation completed; cotton and *juari* crops injured in places by excessive moisture; rice crops healthy. Cattle healthy cholera in Jallalpur taluka, 3 cases, 1 death. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nasik, 1·52; Sinnar, 2·63; Igatpuri, 17·77; Dindori, 3·61; Niphad, 1·30; Chandor, 1·78; Yeola, ·50; Nandgaon, ·45; Malegaon, ·15; Baglan, ·48; Kalwan, 1·62; Punt, 14·03. | More wanted in Niphad, Yeola, and Malegaon. Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* nearly completed in Igatpuri, Punt, and Dangi villages of Nasik and Kalwan; crops healthy; sowing of *kharif* nearly completed and recommenced in Niphad, eastern part of Chandor and Sinnar in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon; want of fodder is still felt in Deohi talukas. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Chandor, and Nandgaon; total attacks 199, deaths 90; fever in a few villages of Sinnar and Nandgaon. Wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 22½ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; total of week, 3·26. | Total rainfall to date 51·68, being 4·78 below average. Average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly. |
| Poona ... | Rain in five talukas, maximum in Maval, 4·88; minimum in Sirur, ·18 | More rain wanted in eastern division. Cattle free from disease; cholera in seven talukas, 283 cases, 147 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 29 and *juari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 38 and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Akola, 1·63; Sangamner, 1·24; Kopargaon, 1·0; Parner, ·39; Newasa, ·23; Nagar, ·13; Rahuri, ·10; Sheogaon, ·06; Shrigonda, ·03; Karjat and Jamkhed, *nil*. | Sowing of *kharif* in progress in Rahuri, Kopargaon, Newasa, and Sangamner, completed in the remaining talukas, crops so far in fair condition; more rain wanted for *rabi* sowing; want of fodder still felt in Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Deohi, portion of Akola. Cattle-disease in Newasa and Sangamner; cholera—15 attacks, 4 deaths in Nagar; 9 attacks, 4 deaths in Sheogaon; 26 attacks, 15 deaths in Newasa; 12 attacks, 5 deaths in Kopargaon; 3 attacks, 22 deaths in Sangamner; 12 attacks, 1 death in Karjat; and 2 attacks in Jamkhed. *Bajri* from 33 to 43 and *juari* from 42 to 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Barsi, ·14; Madha, ·25; Karmala, ·46; none elsewhere in the Barsi and Sholapur talukas. | *Kharif* crops showing signs of withering for want of rain, except in the State of Akalkot, where they are doing well; very little *kharif* has been sown in the other parts of the districts, and the *kharif* sowing season is now over. Cattle are being brought for sale at a reduced price. Fodder is rising in price. *Juari* 14 pounds 32 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 1 tola per rupee. Cholera 201 cases, 96 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Haugal, 2·04; Mugud, 1·57; Kalghatgi, 1·23; Bankapur, 1·01; Hubli, ·76; Dharwar, Karajgi, and Kod, nearly ·60; Ramibennur, ·45; Gadag, ·07; Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, and Ron, *nil*. | More rain generally required. Most of the land in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas was not sown with early crops, owing to deficient rainfall, and wherever sown, the young plants are suffering from drought; sowing of cotton commenced in Hubli and Karajgi talukas; rice crops are good. Slight cholera in six talukas. Prices—*juari* 44 and rice 25 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 2·80; Kumpta, 6·67; Sirsi, 11·62; Haliyal, 2·43. | Crops good. Fever and small-pox decreasing; cattle-disease in Sirsi taluka. Common rice at Karwar 13½ seers, district average 14½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | 6·10 | Total rainfall 27·25. Weather cloudy. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain in most districts, more wanted in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, especially in Sholapur. Crops withering for want of rain in two talukas of Sholapur and injured by excessive rain in parts of Gujarat and by insects in parts of Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier; fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Cholera general; fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight, and small-pox in parts of three districts. |
| **Bengal—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 14·31; heavy rain throughout the week. | Prospects of crops fair; transplanting still continues. Prices steady. General health good; cattle-disease has appeared. |
| Dacca ... | 5·31 | Prospects of crops good; early rice and jute being harvested. Public health generally good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 15·22 | Prospects of both early and *amun* crops look satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* going on. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent in places; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 3·14 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* good; considerable damage done to *aus* by floods; large areas having been entirely submerged. Common rice 11½ to 13 seers per rupee. Public health good. |
| Burdwan ... | 8·79 | Very heavy rain throughout the district. Damage done to *aus* and *amun* crops by inundation, extent not yet known. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee. |
| Rungpore ... | 1·24 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good; harvesting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *amun* still going on. Malarious fever and bowel-complaints still prevalent. Price of food-grains stationary. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Bhagalpur ... | 5·79 | Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 12½ seers per rupee. Cholera in south decreasing. |
| Purneah ... | 1·42 | More rain required. *Bhadoi* crops good; transplanting progressing where possible. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair. Ganges still very high. |
| Patna ... | 4·12 | Transplanting of paddy going on; *bhadoi* crops promising. A few cases of cholera reported from Barh and Behar subdivisions. |
| Durbhunga ... | 2·72 | Prospects of *bhadoi* continue very favourable; transplanting of paddy still going on. Prices stationary. Public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 3·41 | Weather seasonable. Heavy rain in all parts of the district and *bhadoi* injured in places; transplanting nearly completed and crops everywhere promise well. Cholera still very prevalent in several places and small-pox reported from a few villages. |
| Cuttack ... | 7·3 | Weather cloudy. Early rice being cut and promises well, late rice doing well. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. In town cholera subsiding. |
| Midnapur ... | 10·73 | Extensive floods in many parts of the district; damage cannot be estimated at present. Public health fair, but fever beginning to prevail. |
| Khoolna ... | 5·43 | Incessant rain. Prospects of *aus* and *amun* paddy good; *aus* ripening and ploughing and transplanting of *amun* progressing favourably. Price of rice high. Public health fair; some fever; cattle-disease in one station. |
| Dinagepore ... | 2·55 | General but light rain. Early crops being harvested, with good outturn; *amun* doing well. Price of rice 14½ seers per rupee. General health good; cattle-disease in one thana. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | *Nil* | Weather gusty and showery. Rivers rose but are falling. Very heavy crop of *aus* being harvestd; jute good; *amun* promises excellently. Fever in Serajgunge; general health in mufassal good. Price of rice easier. |
| Gya ... | 4·20 | Crop reports favourable. Health fair. Prices stationary. |
| Chumparun ... | 1 94 | Prospects of crops favourable. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported from Motihari and Betteah towns and from thanas Dhaka Madhoban and Kessarya. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general throughout the province, but excessive in some parts. In places in the Burdwan division floods are doing considerable injury to both *aus* and *amun* crops; much damage has also been caused by floods to *bhadoi* crops in Murshedabad, and on low Dearah lands, and in parts of Behar; elsewhere agricultural prospects are favourable; *aus* harvest is promising and is yielding a fair outturn; transplanting is still progressing in Behar. Price of rice continues high. Public health generally fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Aug. 27th)** | | |
| Benares (Aug. 25th) | 3·5 | Crops flourishing. Markets steady. Slight fever; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 24th) | Some rain everywhere, but not very heavy falls. | Crops promising. Prices falling slightly. Cholera extending in the north. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 25th) | 3·6 at Sadar during the week. | Prospects good; *mothi* and *mash* are being sown. Prices stationary. Cholera has appeared in parganas Tanda and Birhar. |
| Lucknow ( „ 24th) | Rain almost every day | State of crops fair; sowing of *hewat* crops in progress; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Cholera in the city and suburbs; health of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain throughout the district. | Break needed. Prospects of *kharif* crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 25th) | About 3·0 | *Juari* and *mash* somewhat injured, but prospects generally good. Wheat, barley, and gram are cheaper. Prices stationary. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | Heavy rains in all tahsils, average 4·5. | Crops in lowlying lands damaged, elsewhere flourishing. A break would be beneficial. Markets fully supplied. Prices steady. Sporadic cholera still continues, but shows little increase; health of cattle good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 24th) | Rain throughout the district. | A break needed. *Kharif* crops in lowlying lands slightly damaged; indigo manufacture commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever continues; also slight cattle-disease. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | Heavy and general rain. | *Kharif* crops commenced in parts by excessive rain. Prices steady. Cholera reported from Mau; cattle-disease in one village. |
| Ballia ( „ 25th) | 3·3 (average) | Prospects generally good. Markets full. 145 deaths from cholera. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | 7·0 average in three tahsils and 1·10 fell in about two days. | Rain has caused much destruction to *kutcha* houses; a break is urgently wanted for crops. Some fever and a few cases of cholera in district; several cases of cholera not of a bad type in Farakhabad. |
| Sitapur ( „ 26th) | Rain has been more or less continuous during the week. | Damage to *bajri* and *sawan* is reported. The low lands are heavily flooded, but health of people and cattle remains good. |
| Bareilly ( „ 25th) | Rain plentiful | Crops doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly lower. Health of men and cattle good. |
| Kumaon ( „ 24th) | Heavy rain during the week, lighter in end. | Crops doing well. Prices unchanged. General health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Very heavy rain throughout the district. | Cotton and indigo injured, also other crops on low lands. Prices steady. Cholera slight. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Jhansi (Aug. 24th) | *Nil* | Crops suffered from excessive rain. Prices slightly falling. Condition of men and cattle fair. |
| Meerut ( „ 25th) | *Nil* | Weather hot and damp. Crops generally good. Some damage from excessive rain; break wanted. Supplies ample. General health fair; no cholera reported during last four days. |
| Saharanpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Heavy rain has fallen in many districts and caused injury to crops on low lands; prospects are, however, fair. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Cholera continues in several places, otherwise public health is good. |
| **Punjab—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Hissar (Aug. 25th) | ·20 | Health good. *Kharif* flourishing. Prices falling. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 5·0; break desirable; considerable damage caused by floods. | Health fair. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | ·70 | Health good. *Kharif* crops flourishing; prospects good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | 3·10 | Health good. *Kharif* prospects much improved. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | 1·50 at Sadar; 1·80 at city; ·30 at Zira; ·10 at Muktsar; more rain wanted. | Health good. *Kharif* prospects improved. Prices falling. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·60 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | ·30; more wanted | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | 3·10; more wanted | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | ·70 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 4·0 | Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rainfall general, but more still wanted in tahsils Bhera and Shahpur. | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever increasing. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rainfall general, except in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar districts. Fever in the Peshawar district, elsewhere the health is good. *Kharif* prospects favourable. Prices of food-grains rising in the Sialkot and Shahpur districts, falling in Hissar and Ferozepore, and generally stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(August 26th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 2·0 | Weather cloudy and showery. Crops thriving. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Ramtek tahsil. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 2·79 | Light showers almost daily with intervals of sunshine; weather most favourable. Crops thriving; prospects good. Cholera continues. Prices stationary |
| Saugor (Aug. 26th) ... | 2·19 | Weather very wet, with strong winds. Crops progressing favourably. Clear weather urgently wanted. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 1·41 | Weather cloudy, with daily showers. Transplanting and weeding in progress. 10 cases of cholera; 4 deaths. Prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1·83 | Weather rainy and cloudy. Prospects of crops fair; weeding continues. Break wanted. Fever and cholera in parts. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ·73 | Weather cloudy and showery. Prospects good. 25 cases of cholera, 14 fatal; health good. Prices steady. |
| Raipur ... | ·19 | Weather showery. Weeding progressing; prospects of crops good. 736 cases of cholera, 560 deaths. Wheat 31 and rice 25 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur (Aug. 22nd)... | 2·4 | Weather showery. Prospects good; transplanting of rice commenced. Health generally good. Prices unchanged. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Except in Saugor, where a break is much needed, the weather has been very favourable for the crops; showers alternating with bright sunshine. Cholera continues severe in Raipur. |
| **British Burma—(August 26th)** | | |
| Akyab (Aug. 22nd) | 25·37 | Total rainfall 149·95. Slight cholera in two circles, slight cattle-disease in town and in one circle. Sowing nearly completed. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 19·54 | Total rainfall 78·63. Sporadic cholera and cattle-disease of a fatal type in two townships. Transplanting nearly completed. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 7·27 | Total rainfall 67·16. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 14·08 | Total rainfall 145·26. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. |
| Tavoy ( „ 26th) | 13·41 | Total rainfall to date 162·41. Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good, except in low lands. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 7·84 | Total rainfall 84·51. Public health good; slight cattle-disease. Transplanting progressing. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Henzada (Aug. 26th) | 11·69 | Total rainfall to date 68·55. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting nearly finished. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 1·13 | Total rainfall to date 22·19. Cholera slight in town, prevalent in district; cattle healthy. Ploughing backward in certain parts for want of rain. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 5·40 | Total rainfall 61·05. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and sowing progressing. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 3·58 | Total rainfall 22·44. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing half completed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera prevalent in one district, slight in three districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in two districts, slight in five districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. The rain has been exceedingly heavy in all districts, except Prome, and slight damage to crops from floods is reported in two districts. |
| **Assam—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 3·81 of rain during the week ending the 25th instant. | Weather hot. Public health fair; cattle-disease still reported from some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali* in progress; prospects of all crops good; sugarcane and tea doing well. |
| Sylhet ... | 5·36 | State and prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Public health indifferent. |
| Cachar ... | 1·83 | Weather warm. Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops not altogether finished; transplanting of *sali* crops continues. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Tea doing well. Health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 1·40 | Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *sali dhan* continues; prospects of tea good. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Bangalore<br>Mysore | Either *nil* or insignificant. | Young dry crops reported to be withering; agricultural operations retarded and uneasiness prevalent; in Tumkur prospects reported as critical, in Kolar as uncertain, in Kadur low lands as unfavourable, in parts of Shimoga low lands rice crops need heavy rain; water and fodder becoming scanty. Cattle-disease continues in parts; condition of cattle poor; public health fair. Cholera appears to be abating. No material change in price. Reports generally more unfavourable than last week. |
| Mercara ... | 1·90 | Coffee and cardamom crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·36 | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* plants healthy; weeding operations continued. Wheat 22 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 2·0 | Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; weeding continued. |
| Hyderabad ... | ·38 (average) | *Abi* sowings concluded; weeding of *kharif* crops commenced. General health good. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12¾, white *juari* 19½, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(August 26th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·04 rain during the week. | Total rainfall 21·24. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | 8·42 | Total rainfall 28·37. Break is wanted. Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | 3·16 | Cholera reported from several districts of the Rewah State. Prospects of crops good. |
| Neemuch ... | 1·69 | Total rainfall 20·39. Prices falling. Crops thriving. Weather clear. Health good. |
| Geena ... | 4·69 | Break much wanted. Health good. |
| Agar ... | 2·20 | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | [illegible] | Prospects of crops unfavourable; Cholera in Sehore city and cantonments, almost disappeared from Bhopal. |
| Nowgong ... | 3·65 | Total rainfall 33·62. Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | Not received | Health and prospects good. |
| **Rajputana—(August 26th)** | | |
| Abu (Aug. 26th) | 11·05 | Total rainfall 34·56. Regular monsoon; weather very cloudy and windy, still raining. |
| Sirohi ( „ 23rd) | 3·56 | Tanks full; wells and health good. Crops doing well. Rain fell in sufficient quantity, but much later this year. |
| Marwar ( „ ) | ..... | No report received. |
| Kherwara ( „ 24th) | 5·48 | Tanks and wells nearly full. Crops satisfactory, but break required. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather very wet. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 22nd) | 5·59 | Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices cheap. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Meywar (Aug. 22nd) | 8·07 | Tanks full; wells filling. Crops slightly damaged through excessive rain. Health good. Prices low. Break required. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, 1·76; Tonk, 2·45; Shahpura, 1·55; rain in previous week in Kotah, ·91. | Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Slight cholera in Tonk, elsewhere health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 21st) | 4·20 | Total rainfall 43·02. Break required. Prospects generally good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 25th) | 1·07 | Slight fever prevalent; health otherwise good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 7·58 | Crop prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health fair. |
| Kerowlee ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Bhurtpore (Aug. 25th) | 5·07 | Tanks and wells full. Weeding of young crops retarded by heavy rain. Health good. Prices steady. Weather rainy. |
| Dholepore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Ulwar (Aug. 25th) | 2·38 (average) | Tanks and wells full. Crops healthy. Prospects good. Prices of gram and *bajri* falling and *juari* rising. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 22nd) | ·13 | Tanks and wells low. Prospects fair. Health good. Prices rising. Weather hot and cloudy. |
| **Nepal—(Aug. 26th)** | | |
| Khatmandu (Aug. 20th) | 2·26 | Weather cool. Prospects good. Cholera disappearing. |

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

**EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

No. 1167.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 25th August, 1885.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June, 1877, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 484, dated the 4th July, 1885, to the address of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

## RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vic., Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned class of instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vic., Cap. forty-one, section two, may, in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab, be executed as follows :—

By Deputy Commissioners,—Instruments relating to the sale of waste lands.

Nos. 1168-69.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of the Punjab; and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 36. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 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. XVIII 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 9th Aug. 1884. Total. | Receipts for week ending 9th Aug. 1884. Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 8th Aug. 1885. Total. | Receipts for week ending 8th Aug. 1885. Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 9th Aug. 1884. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 9th Aug. 1884. Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 8th Aug. 1885. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 8th Aug. 1885. Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8th Aug. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 70,655 | 129 | 608 | 66,310 | 109 | 20,25,142 | 198 | 21,75,441 | 193 | 1,50,299 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 706 | 1,66,894 | 236 | 706 | 1,85,651 | 264 | 38,84,113 | 280 | 51,26,834 | 391 | 12,42,721 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,26,723 | 147 | 861 | 1,31,852 | 153 | 26,29,616 | 163 | 25,87,251 | 162 | ... | 42,365 |
| 8th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 82,702 | 126 | 654 | 85,411 | 131 | 16,75,627 | 137 | 16,49,202 | 136 | ... | 26,425 |
| 15th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 3,76,477. | 260 | 1,497 | 3,62,703 | 242 | 1,35,21,054 | 498 | 1,32,09,102 | 475 | ... | 3,11,952 |
| 8th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,33,998 | 291 | 461 | 1,51,031 | 327 | 47,29,762 | 548 | 49,41,110 | 577 | 2,11,348 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,679 | 9,57,449 | 205 | 4,787 | 9,83,958 | 205 | 2,84,65,314 | 323 | 2,96,88,940 | 334 | 12,23,626 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15th Aug. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,93,362 | 459 | 1,515 | 6,89,205 | 455 | 1,55,64,055 | 551 | 1,73,35,425 | 616 | 17,71,370 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 86,200 | 370 | 233 | 67,667 | 290 | 15,47,750 | 355 | 14,74,257 | 341 | ... | 73,493 |
| 8th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,787 | 66 | 27 | 1,136 | 42 | 30,354 | 60 | 24,997 | 49 | ... | 5,357 |
| 8th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 35,497 | 143 | 249 | 29,830 | 120 | 6,88,453 | 149 | 6,60,797 | 143 | ... | 27,656 |
| 8th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 2,375 | 64 | 37 | 2,019 | 55 | 45,311 | 65 | 49,477 | 72 | 4,166 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 18,589 | 96 | 226 | 21,532 | 95 | 4,65,993 | 129 | 4,74,578 | 113 | 8,585 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 8,763 | 153 | 57 | 7,978 | 139 | 1,62,107 | 151 | 1,66,045 | 156 | 3,938 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)2,96,716 | 70 | (c)2,77,356 | 64 | ... | 19,360 |
| 15th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 571 | 49 | 12 | 612 | 51 | 20,296 | 90 | 20,180 | 90 | ... | 116 |
| 15th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 1,73,510 | 138 | 1,411 | 2,87,000 | 203 | 48,97,559 | 208 | 58,74,220 | 224 | 9,76,661 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 7,154 | 159 | 45 | 8,937 | 199 | 1,97,994 | 235 | 1,72,880 | 207 | ... | 25,114 |
| 15th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 5,371 | 36 | 149 | 9,270 | 62 | 5,63,411 | 202 | 5,56,462 | 201 | ... | 6,949 |
| 8th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 25,526 | 99 | 327 | 28,635 | 88 | 7,51,325 | 183 | 7,14,095 | 144 | ... | 37,230 |
| 15th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 4,414 | 59 | 75 | 5,809 | 77 | 1,28,799 | 92 | 1,23,082 | 89 | ... | 5,717 |
| 8th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 61,190 | 137 | 447 | 52,975 | 119 | 11,17,863 | 131 | 11,50,899 | 175 | 3,33,036 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,28,386 | 195 | 660 | 1,72,100 | 261 | 26,83,712 | 217 | 43,20,164 | 353 | 16,36,452 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,545 | 69 | 66 | 5,063 | 77 | 71,924 | 67 | 1,08,868 | 89 | 36,944 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)23,055 | 36 | 23,055 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 628 | 7 | ... | ... | 33,502 | 122 | 33,502 | ... |
| 25th July 1885 | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)9,041 | 22 | 9,041 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,764 | 5,63,678 | 150 | 4,107 | 7,01,191 | 171 | 1,36,69,567 | 185 | 1,65,33,955 | 207 | 28,64,388 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 9,952 | 22,14,489 | 223 | 10,409 | 23,74,354 | 228 | 5,76,98,936 | 303 | 6,35,58,320 | 323 | 58,59,384 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,82,66,968 | 148 | 3,22,77,320 | 164 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,94,31,968 | 155 | 3,12,81,000 | 159 | 18,49,032 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8th Aug. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 8,972 | 71 | 126 | 9,979 | 79 | 1,98,578 | 85 | 2,17,429 | 93 | 18,851 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)86,894 | 74 | 86,894 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Assam | 70 | 4,592 | 66 | 78 | 4,571 | 59 | 68,409 | 58 | 82,209 | 57 | 13,800 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Southern Mahratta | (g)214 | 6,267 | 29 | 315 | 20,347 | 65 | 25,111 | 26 | 2,72,793 | 47 | 2,47,682 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Bengal and North-Western | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (f)31,357 | 25 | (c)4,47,687 | 84 | 4,16,330 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Tarakessar | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,179 | 144 | ... | ... | 97,013 | 237 | 97,013 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 410 | 19,831 | 48 | 541 | 38,076 | 70 | 3,23,455 | 55 | 12,04,025 | 71 | 8,80,570 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Aug. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 10,895 | 56 | 193 | 12,134 | 63 | 5,26,598 | 146 | 4,15,196 | 116 | ... | 1,11,402 |
| 8th ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 785 | 18 | 64 | 3,040 | 48 | 19,153 | 35 | 57,784 | 48 | 38,631 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 14,767 | 122 | 121 | 16,351 | 135 | 3,77,672 | 167 | 4,16,097 | 186 | 38,425 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Mysore | 130 | 5,981 | 46 | 140 | 7,087 | 51 | 1,17,632 | 70 | 1,41,891 | 55 | 24,259 | ... |
| 25th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 650 | 40 | ... | ... | 15,099 | 50 | 15,099 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 488 | 32,428 | 66 | 534 | 39,262 | 74 | 10,41,055 | 129 | 10,46,067 | 106 | 5,012 | ... |

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) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd August 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th July 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 2nd April to 2nd August 1884.
(g) Of this length 40·5 miles are opened for passenger and goods traffic and the remainder for goods traffic only. The calculations are based upon total mileage.

SIMLA,
*The 28th August 1885.*

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major*,



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd SEPTEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Very slight rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency during the past week. In Bellary rain is urgently wanted, and prospects are reported to be very discouraging. In Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem prospects are also unfavourable. Rain is also wanted in Kurnool, Ganjam, Kistna, and Tanjore for the standing crops. In Mysore the situation remains unimproved, as little or no rain has fallen during the week under report. Generally speaking, prospects are fair in the hill tracts, but unfavourable in the plains; and it is believed that, if rain does not fall within the next fortnight, there will be a great loss of the dry crops of the Province. In Coorg the season continues favourable.

In Bombay rain has fallen generally in all districts, but more is wanted in several talukas of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Crops are withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Bijapur; and fodder is scarce in parts of several districts. In the Berars and Hyderabad more rain is wanted for the standing crops. In the Central Provinces wet weather prevails, and a break is much wanted in the northern districts. Crop prospects are favourable. Rain has been almost general in the Panjab, and the *kharif* prospects continue good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen in most districts, causing injury to crops on low lands. General prospects are good, but a break would be very beneficial. General rain has fallen in all districts in Bengal during the week, but in places in the Rajshahye Division and Behar more is wanted. Excessive rain and floods have caused considerable damage, particularly to the ripe *aus* crops in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and the *bhadoi* crops in Behar and Chutia Nagpur have also been injured to some extent. The *aus* harvest is progressing, and the transplanting of *amun* is nearly completed. In Assam the weather is seasonable and prospects generally good. In British Burma ploughing and transplanting have been nearly completed.

Cholera continues to be prevalent in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in Raipur in the Central Provinces, and in some districts of the North-Western Provinces. Elsewhere the public health is generally fair; and prices are fairly steady, except in Bengal, where the price of rice continues high, and in Mysore, where prices show a slight tendency to rise.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·14 (average) | Heavy rain urgently required for sowing later crops; standing dry crops generally withering. Caterpillars prevailing in some villages of Hospet. Wet crops under channels moderately good; early crops ruined in many villages of all taluks, except Raidrug and Adoni, where alone they are pretty fair; harvest *cholum* under wells in Bellary, outturn below average; paddy in Hospet average. Migration reported from parts of Alur and Bellary. Cattle in very poor condition. 10 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·01 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, except in Cumbum division, where they fade for want of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | ·24 ( „ ) | More rain wanted throughout. Transplantation impeded and seed beds drying up in parts. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks; 235 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·002 ( „ ) | Rain urgently wanted. Standing crops withering. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in two taluks; 58 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 34 this week. River 6·58 feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·92 ( „ ) | Standing crops fair; harvest paddy and *cumbu* in parts, outturn below average. Small-pox in Trivellore and rinderpest in Ponneri. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·025 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain in parts; harvest dry grains in parts, outturn about average. Fever and cattle-disease in parts; 27 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | ·004 ( „ ) | Dry crops, especially *cumbu* and *dholl*, in very critical condition for want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn up to average. Fever in parts of Tiraturaipundi; 38 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·29 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 1·78 ( „ ) | First crop ripening; operations for second crop partially commenced. Small-pox in five; cattle-disease in three; and fever in two taluks; 26 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | ·025 ( „ ) | Harvesting progressing. Fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, improved in Anantapur; in Bellary very discouraging; in Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem reported to be unfavourable. |
| **Bombay—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Karachi ... | Shahbandar, 6·70; average of eight other stations, 3·09. | River at Kotri on 30th, 19 feet 11 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops in Tatta by worm *kookai* and to rice crops in Mirpur Botoro by rats and blight, crops also suffered from inundation in the abovementioned two talukas. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in one taluka; cholera 3 cases, 3 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 32; in Tatta 26, 40 and 40; in Sujawal 26, 48 and 42; and in Sehwan 40, 40 and 44 pounds per rupee, respectively. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Hyderabad ... | Rain in Tando Allahyar taluka, ·92. | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* cultivation good; *til* crops injured by *bokkrag* insect; cotton in some places attacked by blight; *juari* crops in Sakrand taluka attacked by *kron* insect. River at Kotri on 31st, 20 feet 1 inch against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·03 | Total rainfall 21·31. Crops doing well. Cholera in the city, 16 cases, 11 fatal; in Dholka 7 cases, 3 fatal; dysentery in Viramgaum and Sanand. Wheat 38 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·18 | Total rainfall 20·98. Cholera disappeared in Baroda city; at Sadar cholera appeared amongst the troops, 3 out of 4 proved fatal. Crops in good condition, transplantation of rice continues; young crops thriving. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 21 pounds per current sicca rupee. |
| Surat ... | Maximum in Chikhli, 27·12; minimum in Olphad, ·15. | Cotton and *juari* crops injured in places by excessive rain, they will have to be sown again; rice and other young crops healthy. Cattle healthy, 4 cholera cases in Jallalpur; fever and cough in Bardoli and Pardi talukas. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nasik, ·43; Sinnar, ·72; Igatpuri, 5·17; Dindori, ·86; Niphad, ·38; Chandor, ·37; Yeola, ·11; Nandgaon, ·03; Kalwan, ·27; Punt, 2·43; Malegaon and Baglan, *nil*. | More rain wanted in Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Baglan. Transplantation of rice and *nagli* completed in Igatpuri and Punt, nearly completed in Nasik and Kalwan; sowing of *kharif* crops nearly completed; crops healthy; want of fodder is still felt in Malegaon and Yeola. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, and Nandgaon; total attacks 158, deaths 86; fever in a few villages of Sinnar and Nandgaon. Wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; total of week, ·91. | Total rainfall to date 52·59, being 6·30 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 26th to 31st and 1° cool on 1st; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 26th to 31st; wind normal on 1st. |
| Poona ... | Rain in four and light showers in four talukas; maximum in Maval, 1·96; minimum in Sinnar, ·47. | Young crops withering for want of rain in two eastern talukas. 139 cholera cases, 84 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices of *bajri* 30 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 25 and *juari* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Jamkhed, ·32; Akola, ·13; Kopargaon, ·12; Newasa, ·08; Sangamner, ·06; Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Sheogaon, and Rahuri, *nil*. | *Kharif* crops so far in good condition in Akola and Jamkhed; in fair condition in Sangamner and Kopargaon, but require rain soon; crops are withering in places in Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Sheogaon, Newasa, and Rahuri for want of rain. Rain urgently wanted. Want of fodder is felt in Kopargaon and Sangamner. Cattle-disease in Newasa and Sangamner; cholera 17 cases, 11 deaths in Nagar; 22 attacks, 8 deaths in Jamkhed; 18 attacks, 8 deaths in Sheogaon; 2 attacks, 2 deaths in Newasa; 5 attacks, 3 deaths in Kopargaon; and 22 attacks, 12 deaths, in Sangamner. *Bajri* from 35 to 43 and *juari* from 42 to 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, ·05; Barsi, ·25; Madha, ·24; Karmala, ·26; Malsiras, ·35; Akalkot, ·16; none elsewhere. | *Kharif* crops still doing well in Akalkot; they have begun withering in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas, elsewhere little has been sown; want of fodder much felt everywhere; *karbi* varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per maund; *juari* 43 pounds 12 tolas and *bajri* 29 pounds 32 tolas per rupee. Cholera 103 cases, 52 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Hangal, 1·49; Kalghatgi and Bankapur, ·75; Mugud and Hubli, ·66; Dharwar and Karajgi, ·45; Kod, ·14; Gadag, ·06; Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, Ron, and Ranibennur, *nil*. | Heavy showers urgently required throughout the district both for rice and *juari* crops; young *juari* crops are suffering from drought in black soil talukas, especially in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron, where sowing of early *juari* was only partially effected; rice crops are good for the present, but if rain does not fall shortly, they will be withering. Slight cholera in five talukas. Prices—*juari* 44 and rice 25 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 1·26; Kumpta, 2·83; Sirsi, 2·57; Haliyal, 1·48. | Crops thriving. Fever and small-pox in four talukas; cattle-disease in one. Common rice at Karwar 13½ seers, district average 14 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | *Nil* | Weather warm and cloudy. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent; 4 cholera cases at Kherati under Morvi, 3 fatal. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in most districts; more wanted in several talukas of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts. Crops withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Bijapur, and damaged by excessive rain in parts of Surat and by insects and blight in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad; fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Khandesh, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Cholera general; fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of two districts. |
| **Bengal—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 1·52 | Prospects of crops fair; transplanting still continues. Prices rising. Cholera continues; public health good. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops continue favourable; harvesting of early crops continues. Public health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 4·96 | Prospects of *aus* crops rendered gloomy by heavy rain; farming operations also stopped. Common rice 10½ to 14 seers per rupee. Public health good, except for usual fever. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 7·36 | Weather cool, with heavy rain almost daily. Prospects of *aus* now very unfavourable, as very large areas, where the crop was growing, have been submerged by floods. Floods have done unusually great damage owing to a break in Bagiruthi embankment at Lalitakuri. *Amun* crop now doing fairly well. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Public health good. |
| Burdwan ... | 6·5 | Some damage done by inundation, but prospects are generally good. Rice 11¼ to 14¼ seers per rupee. Health generally good. |
| Rungpore ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 3·37 | *Bhadoi* harvest begun with good outturn; prospects of winter rice good. More rain wanted. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Cholera still very bad in Banka. |
| Purneah ... | 6·61 | Prospects of *bhadoi* excellent, except where inundated; good rain has fallen for transplanting. Coarse rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health fair. Ganges very high. |
| Patna ... | ·65 | Transplanting of paddy in progress, but more rain wanted; *bhadoi* crops promising. Cholera prevalent in the district. |
| Durbhunga ... | 1·83 | Prospects of *bhadoi* continue very promising; more rain still wanted for paddy. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 5·03 | Weather seasonable; abundant and general rain. *Bhadoi* injured in places by excessive rain; rice promises well. Cholera still very prevalent; small-pox reported from a few villages. |
| Cuttack ... | ·69 | Weather hot; occasionally cloudy. Early rice being reaped, outturn fair; late rice requires rain. Price of common rice very high, 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Public health good. |
| Midnapur ... | 9·88 | Flood somewhat subsiding, but much rice spoilt. Fever appearing. |
| Khoolna ... | 4·65 | Weather rainy. *Aus* paddy ripening; cutting delayed by rain; cultivation of *amun* paddy continues. Price of rice high. Public health good. |
| Dinagepore ... | 1·46 | General, but light rain. Crops doing well; early crops being harvested. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee. Cholera in thanas along railway; a few cases of cattle-disease reported; public health good. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 1·98 | Prospects of *amun* crop good. Rivers falling, which is not desirable. Price of rice stationary. Fever in Serajgunge; general health in mufassal good. |
| Gya ... | 2·85 | Heavy rain has caused slight injury to crops, but general prospects good. Cholera in Nowada subdivision. Prices slightly better. |
| Chumparan ... | 3·04 | Prospects of crops continue favourable; transplanting of paddy continues; price of rice stationary. Cholera still reported from Motihari and Bettiah towns and from the interior. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General rain has fallen in all districts during the week; more rain is wanted in places in the Rajshahye division and Behar. In parts of the Burdwan and Presidency division excessive rain and floods have caused considerable damage particularly to the ripe *aus* crops, for the same reason the *bhadoi* crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur have been injured to some extent, elsewhere the agricultural prospects are satisfactory; the *aus* harvest is progressing, and the transplanting of *amun* is nearly completed. Price of rice continues high throughout the Province. General health is good, but fever is appearing in some districts. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 3rd)** | | |
| Benares (Sept. 1st) | 2·20 | *Rabi* ploughing in progress; prospects fair. Prices fallen slightly. General health good. |
| Gorakhpore (Aug. 31st) | Daily showers in all the tahsils; heavy rain in Maharajgunj. | Crops promising. Prices falling. Cholera abating in south-west, increasing in north-east. |
| Fyzabad (Sept. 1st) | Some rain everywhere, but not very heavy falls. | Crops promising; *mash* being sown. Prices stationary. Cholera appeared in three tahsils; condition of cattle fair. |
| Lucknow (Aug. 31st) | Heavy rain during the week; average fall 6·00. | Crops on low lands seriously injured, otherwise prospects fair; sowing of *bajri* and *mash* continues. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera is still reported in the city and suburbs; health of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Heavy and general rain at Sadar during the week, 6·70; from evening of 25th to evening of 26th, 4·30 at Sadar; and 7·20 at tahsil Digbijaiganj. | Crops injured here and there. Considerable damage to houses at Sadar and elsewhere. Prices almost steady. Markets well supplied. Cases of cholera reported. |
| Partabgarh (Sept. 1st) | Rain from 2·40 to 5·00. | A satisfactory break since. *Sawan, makka, kakun*, and indigo are being cut; *makka* already in the market. Slight fever in Kunda. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Allahabad (Sept. 1st) | Average rainfall during the week, nearly 5·00. | Rain still continues; break required. Crops in low lands damaged, elsewhere flourishing. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Sporadic cholera still continues, otherwise health of men and cattle good. |
| Cawnpore (Aug. 31st) | General and heavy rain during the week. | Rain has injured the standing crops, and retarded the completion of the *bajri* sowings and weeding; *kakun* and *sawan* being cut. No indications of a break. Prices steady. Fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in three parganas. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Heavy rain has caused considerable damage to *kharif* crops. Usual autumnal fever prevails; cholera on decrease; cattle-disease in two villages. |
| Ballia (Sept. 1st) | Rain plentiful | Crops generally promising; some damage from flood and excessive rain. 117 deaths from cholera. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | Average rainfall 6·00 | Crops suffering from excessive moisture; break wanted. Hundreds of houses destroyed or injured by persistent rain. 124 deaths from cholera in Farakhabad, 22 in Fatehgarh. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Heavy showers | Clear weather has prevailed during the week. The *sawan* crops have been much injured; *mash* and *bajri* cannot be got into the ground. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ..... | Crops coming forward. Rain has damaged the low lands. Markets fully steady. Health of men and cattle good. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | Constant rain, but not heavy. | Sun required. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent. |
| Agra (Aug. 31st) | *Nil* | Cloudy weather and heavy rain has done much injury to the *kharif* crops. West Fatehpur Sikri flooded. Prices steady. Cholera slight; fever spreading. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | Rains continue | Prices unchanged. Fever broken out in places. |
| Meerut (Sept. 1st) | Heavy rain during the week. | Break very necessary. Weather seems more settled now. Considerable damage done to *kharif* crops, especially in low-lying lands. Prices almost stationary. Markets well supplied. Slight fever prevails, otherwise health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Heavy rain has fallen in most districts, causing injury to crops on low lands and to houses in Farakhabad. General prospects are good, and wants a break. Markets well supplied. Fever [illegible] in some places, has [illegible] however, of men and cattle is good. |
| **Punjab—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Hissar (Sept. 1st) | 2·80 | Health good. *Kharif* flourishing. Prices almost stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | 2·40; excessive rainfall has caused some damage to crops on low-lying lands. | Health fair. Prices almost stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | 6·30 | Break desirable. Health fair. *Kharif* prospects excellent. Prices almost stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | 2·60 | Health good. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·50 at city | More wanted. Health good. *Kharif* prospects improved. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | 2·0 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | Rain wanted | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops and health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 6·5 | Health good. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain general | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | A little fever, otherwise health good. Prospects good. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rainfall almost general. Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices generally stationary. |
| **Central Provinces—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | ·75 | Weather cloudy, with occasional drizzle. Prospects good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 4·14 | Light and seasonable rain, but sunshine very necessary now. Crops thriving. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary. |
| Betul (Sept. 1st) | ·21 | Crops favourable; weeding in progress. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | 4·77 | Weather very wet. Transplanting completed; weeding continues. Slight cholera. Prices unchanged. |
| Hoshungabad ... | ·46 | Weather cloudy; break wanted. Prospects of crops fair. Fever and cholera in places. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | ·33 | Weather cloudy. Prospects good. 49 cases of cholera, 21 deaths; slight cattle-disease. Prices steady. |
| Raipur ... | 2·94 | Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects excellent. 623 cases of cholera, 467 deaths. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather has been very wet in the northern districts and clear weather is much wanted; there has also been heavy rain in Chhattisgarh; elsewhere the weather has been fine, with occasional showers and has been very suitable for cotton and millet. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Akyab (Aug. 29th) | 10·82 | Total rainfall 160·77. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in town and two circles. Sowing nearly completed. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 18·00 | Total rainfall 96·63. Public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township and slight in one. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 11·59 | Total rainfall 78·75. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 18·28 | Total rainfall 163·53. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 9·14 | Total rainfall 171·55. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 6·31 | Total rainfall 90·82. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing and sowing nearly completed; transplanting going on. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 3·95 | Total rainfall 72·50. Small-pox slight; cattle-disease slight in two subdivisions. Ploughing and transplanting nearly finished. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·77 | Total rainfall 22·96. Slight cholera in town and still prevalent in the district. Transplanting continues. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 5·9 | Total rainfall 66·14. Slight cholera in town and one township; cattle healthy. Ploughing and sowing progressing. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 0·64 | Total rainfall 23·98. Slight cholera in one subdivision; cattle healthy. Ploughing completed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in three districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in six districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting nearly completed. Rains seasonable. |
| **Assam—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 3·94 of rain during the week ending the 1st instant. | Weather hot. Public health fair; cattle-disease still reported from some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali* nearly finished; prospects of all crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 1·52 | Tea accounts good; *amun* suffering from want of rain in most parts of the district. Fever still very prevalent in South Sylhet. |
| Cachar ... | ·24 | Weather warm. Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops finished; transplanting of *sali* crops continues. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Weather is too dry for tea. Health good. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 5·25 | Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* still continues; prospects of tea and other crops good. Fever prevalent. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Bangalore | Nil | No practicable rain since last report. Dry crops in critical condition. No present appearance of rain falling soon. Pasturage and water reported to be failing. Cattle in poor condition. Public health fair, only 20 cases of cholera reported during week. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Generally speaking prospects are fair in the hill tracts, but unfavourable in the plains; the common opinion is that if rain does not fall within the next fortnight there will be a great loss amongst all the dry crops of the province. |
| Mysore | | |
| Mercara ... | ·82 | Transplanting of paddy nearly completed; coffee and cardamom crop; in good condition. Prices of foodgrains slightly falling. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 3rd)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·13 | Rain wanted for cotton and *juari* plants; weeding completed in certain parts; wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ·25 | Sky cloudy; *kharif* in good condition. Preparations for *rabi* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad ... | ·59 average rainfall during the week. | More rain needed to prevent standing crops being damaged. Cholera still prevails in the city and suburbs, but general health in the district is good. Prices—wheat 14, white *juari* 19½, coarse rice 12½, salam (?) 25½, gram 14½, cotton (?) 10½ seers per rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Sept. 2nd)** | | |
| Indore ... | ·13 | Total rainfall 21·37. Weather cloudy and cool. Health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Sutna ... | 7·58 | Total rainfall, 34·45. Flood at Rewah on night of the 24th ultimo, after fall of 12·0; considerable damage to house property, but no loss of life. Cholera still reported from several districts of Rewah. Prospects fair. Break much needed. |
| Neemuch ... | ·80 | Weather clear. Crops thriving. Health good. |
| Goona ... | 2·79 | Break much wanted. *Makki* and *juari* on low lands damaged by excessive rain. Health good. |
| Agar ... | ·33 | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | ·18 | Total rainfall 57·81. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops favourable. 71 cases of cholera, 28 deaths. |
| Nowgong ... | 1·71 | Total rainfall 35·33. Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | ·85 | Total rainfall 29·83. Crops good. Cholera is prevalent at Amjhera, otherwise health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—(September 2nd)** | | | |
| Abu | (Sept. 2nd) | 1·75 | Weather occasionally clear; no rain during the last four days; weather cloudy and windy. |
| Sirohi | (Aug. 30th) | ·62 | Tanks, wells, health, and crops good. Weather dull and cloudy; occasional sunshine. |
| Marwar | ( „ 28th) | Jodhpore rain in past week, 2·53; present week, 1·53. | City tanks all full; wells filling fast. Health good. Crops flourishing. Weather very cloudy and rainy. Prospects bright. Prices falling. |
| Kherwara | ( „ 31st) | ·62 | Tanks and wells full. Crops promising. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather fair, appearance of a break. |
| Pertabgurh | ( „ 29th) | 2·14 | Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices low. Weather occasionally clear. |
| Meywar | ( „ „ ) | ·38 | Tanks full, wells filling. Crops and health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine, apparent break in monsoon. |
| Harowti | ( „ „ ) | Deoli, 10·05; Tonk, 17·60; Shahpura, 5·46; rain in previous week in Kotah, 3·14. | Indian-corn and *juari* in parts slightly damaged. Weather cloudy. Slight cholera in Tonk. |
| Jhallawar | ( „ 28th) | ·95 | Total rainfall 43·97. Break much needed. Cholera sporadic throughout the State. |
| Ajmere | (Sept. 1st) | 4·95 | Health good. |
| Jeypore | ( „ „ ) | 4·79 | Weather clear. Crop prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health fair. |
| Kerowlee | (Aug. 29th) | 6·64; previous week, 4·86. | Tanks and wells full. Several bunds breached. Crops suffering from heavy rain. Health good; slight fever. Prices falling. |
| Dholepore | ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Bhurtpore | ( „ „ ) | 4·25 | Tanks and wells full. Crops damaged on low land, elsewhere flourishing. Health good. Prices falling. |
| Ulwar | (Sept. 1st) | 5·45 (average) | Slight damage to crops. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in two districts. |
| Bickaneer | ( „ 29th) | 1·17; Sujangarh, 4·75. | Wells and tanks fair. Prospects good. Health good. Prices fallen. Weather cloudy. |
| **Nepal—(Aug. 27th)** | | | |
| Khatmandu | ... | 3·29 | Health and prospects good. A few cases of cholera only. |

E. C. BUCK,
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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.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

### COAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 59 R., dated 18th May 1885.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to invite your Lordship's attention to the correspondence ending with your Lordship's predecessor's Railway Despatch No. 1 of the 5th January 1882, on the subject of the conditions under which coal should be raised from the East Indian Railway collieries, and, with reference thereto, to forward, for consideration, copies of a joint memorial from the Bengal Coal Company, limited, and the Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited, and of a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 6th February 1885, praying that the East Indian Railway Company might be restrained from competing with private enterprise in the sale of coal.

2. In the memorial two grievances are submitted for redress, *viz.*, (1) the sale to other railways of surplus coal from the East Indian Railway collieries, and (2) the exchange between the East Indian Railway Company and the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, of coal raised from their respective mines at Giridih and Asansol.

3. With regard to the alleged irregular sale to other railways of surplus coal, we forward a letter from our Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, from which it would appear that the sales hitherto effected by the East Indian Railway Company have not always been quite in consonance with the terms of the contract for working the colliery. In order to prevent any undue competition with Coal Companies, we had previously issued

certain instructions,* copy of which we enclose for perusal. On this point, therefore, we shall not at present ask your Lordship to interpose.

* Letter to Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, No. 129 R. T., dated the 14th February 1885.

4. As regards the exchange of coal between the East Indian Railway Company and the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, we would beg to invite a persual of the correspondence marginally noted; and with reference thereto would observe that at the time we brought the matter to the notice of your Lordship's predecessor in our Railway Despatch No. 107 of the 16th September 1881, and obtained His Lordship's decision, as communicated in paragraph 3 of Despatch No. 1 Railway of the 5th January 1882, we did not, we fear, attach sufficient importance to the effect of the arrangement on parties owning collieries in the vicinity of the East Indian Railway collieries.

Public Works Department letter No. 130 R.T., dated the 14th February 1885, to Solicitor to Government.

Opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General, dated the 23rd February 1885.

Public Works Department letter No. 225 R. T., dated the 16th March 1885, to Solicitor to Government.

Opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General, dated the 17th March 1885.

5. Such exchange would appear to us to give the New Beerbhoom Company, Limited, who do not possess a colliery at Giridih, the power to compete with those who do to the extent of the quantity of coal exchanged, and to vitiate *pro tanto* the natural advantage secured by the latter; and consequently to enable coal from the East Indian Railway collieries to be placed in the market to the detriment of private enterprise. Under the circumstances we trust your Lordship will see fit to reconsider and revise existing orders on the subject after communication with the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company.

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To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G, &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Memorial of the Bengal Coal Company, "Limited," and the Rangeegunge Coal Association, "Limited."

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

YOUR Memorialists are the proprietors of extensive coal fields in Bengal, which have been developed and opened out at a very costly expenditure of private capital.

2. In 1881 your Memorialists were compelled to petition the Governor-General in Council and the Under-Secretary of State for India to restrain the East Indian Railway Company from illegally and improperly competing with the Coal Companies in the sale of coal.

3. After due consideration of the grievances complained of, and upon receipt of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India directing that the East Indian Railway should not be "permitted to take up the position of competitors in the general market with those who had embarked capital in mining enterprise," the Government of India passed the following orders *inter alia*:—

(*a*) The Railway Company was directed to regulate its output of coal, as far as possible, in accordance with its own demands.

(*b*) The Company was desired to withdraw from its agreements with other Railways for the monthly supply of coal and coke at the earliest date possible, which the existing contracts would permit.

(*c*) And it was further ordered, so as to prevent all competition with the trade, that all sales of surplus coal raised *bonâ fide* in excess of requirements of its own working consumption, should take place at the pit's mouth by public auction.

4. A copy of the official correspondence relating to the matter is annexed* for easy reference, and your Memorialists pray that it may be read and considered as a portion of the present Memorial.

* Not printed.



5. In full reliance on the orders of Government as a guarantee for the protection of private enterprise in the coal trade from State competition, your Memorialists have continued to sink a large amount of capital in working their coal-fields.

6. Your Memorialists regret, however, that these orders, deliberately passed by the Secretary of State for India and by the Indian Government, have been extensively and continuously contravened directly and colorably.

7. In 1882 the said Railway sold 24,000 tons of coal, disposed of not by public auction but by private tenders.

8. In 1883 tenders were invited for 8,000 tons of coal.

9. In 1884 offers were invited by advertisement for the purchase of 10,000 tons of steam coal, alleged to have been raised in excess of anticipated requirements.

10. Your Memorialists have valid grounds for believing that these 10,000 tons have been sold privately to certain of the State Railways, all of whom have hitherto been constituents of your Memorialists. This is an open and direct violation of Government orders.

11. In addition to this open contravention of Government orders, the Railway Authorities have adopted a system of exchange with one of the lower or Raneegunge District Coal Companies, especially selected, by means of which the Railway Company is in the habit of selling indirectly to the Up-Country Railways large supplies of its coal, and receiving in exchange large quantities of inferior Raneegunge coal; this system is a transparently colorable evasion of the orders of Government above alluded to.

12. Your Memorialists desire to impress upon your Excellency in Council the very serious consequences which will necessarily follow if this State competition is permitted to continue. The Railway Authorities have a complete monopoly over the freightage of the line; it is perfectly competent, therefore, for them to undersell the existing Coal Companies, and virtually to close all competing collieries.

13. Your Memorialists desire to point out that there can be no practical difficulty to the Railway Authorities in giving full effect to the Government orders to abstain from competing with the Coal Companies.

14. It is perfectly feasible when coal has been raised in excess of requirements to direct that the output shall be decreased until such excess coal shall have been consumed. In this way all supposed necessity for coal-sales would be obviated.

15. In conclusion your Memorialists pray for immediate redress, and that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to direct that all further transgressions of the Government orders may be stayed, and all illegal agreements with, and sales to, the State Railways may be cancelled.

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Dated 6th February 1885.

From—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,

To—The Secy. to the Government of India, Railway Department.

In their letter of 23rd of March 1881 the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce submitted, for the consideration of the Government of India, an appeal on behalf of the Coal Companies of Bengal, against the action of the East Indian Railway Company in producing supplies of coal from their coal-fields greatly in excess of their own requirements and in disposing of such surplus to other coal-consuming concerns, thereby seriously affecting the interest of the proprietors of commercial Companies.

In support of that representation, the Committee of the Chamber submitted ample justification for the course which they adopted in endeavouring to protect private properties from the consequences of unlawful competition by the Rail-

way Company; they emphatically declared against a violation of a special clause of the contract between the Company and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, which provided that "the Company shall not, during the continuance of this contract, without the sanction of the Secretary of State in writing first obtained, engage in or carry on any business other than the business which is the subject of this contract," which was obviously limited to the proper functions of the Company as carriers by rail and managers of the railway, and to which the Company were restricted by Acts of Parliament under which they were incorporated as well as by their own Articles of Association.

The Committee's representation having received the consideration which its important nature called for, both from the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a reply, dated 16th August 1881, was communicated to the Chamber, which informed them "that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the East Indian Railway Company, as at present placed, in reference to their Act and Contract, cannot lawfully work their collieries except for the purpose of their own undertaking, and for any branch line of railway worked directly by them;" and that orders had in consequence been issued to the Company to regulate their output of coal, as far as possible, in accordance with their own demands and to withdraw from their agreements with other railways for the supply of coal and coke at the earliest date that their agreements would permit without involving the Company in breach of contract.

The Government's reply further stated—"By a little foresight, it is believed that the sales of surplus coal need not be so large as in any way to affect the interests of the private Companies, but such sales may now and then be necessary, and the inferior descriptions of coal which are necessarily brought up with the good will have to be disposed of. However, not more inferior coal will be allowed to be raised than is obligatory in order to get the description of coal required for the undertaking, and in order to prevent all competition in the Calcutta market all sales of coal by the Railway Company have been ordered to take place at the pit's mouth by public auction to the best advantage of the Company." And the Committee were informed, in conclusion, that "by attention to these orders, the Government of India believes that the East Indian Railway Company will not exceed the powers granted them, and all danger of competition with the colliery Companies will be avoided."

The Committee of the Chamber received these authoritative assurances with much satisfaction and in the confident expectation that the action of the East Indian Railway Company would be in entire conformity with the views expressed by Government and the orders that had been issued for the Company's guidance as to their proceedings in the future.

But the Committee have to record with much regret and disappointment that this expectation, based on the deliberate orders of Government, has not been realised, since they learn on unquestionable authority that the Railway Company have disregarded and evaded the orders which restricted them to their legitimate business by raising coal largely in excess of their requirements, and disposing of such surplus by private bargain, in direct contravention of Government orders, to the detriment of private commercial Companies.

The grievances of owners of collieries having been fully set forth in a memorial recently addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the Committee desire to confine themselves to an expression of their entire disapproval of the course adopted by the Railway Company, and trust that the State will at once interfere and prevent such increase in an illegal traffic which obstructs the development of the proper functions of private enterprise.

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No. 129 R.T., dated 14th February 1885.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

In continuation of Public Works Department letter No. 76R.T., dated 26th January 1885, I am directed to request that, in dealing with questions connected with the disposal of surplus steam coal and other descriptions of coal



from the East Indian Railway collieries, you will be careful to see that the Company keep strictly within the terms of their contract in *all* respects.

2. It appears to the Government of India essential that all such questions should be considered on the following basis:—

(1) that the steam coal to be sold is such as by its magnitude could be fairly called surplus, and is not a quantity (such as the 10,000 tons sold not long ago) which could easily be worked off by a slight reduction of the monthly winning; and

(2) that the prices at which all sales are to be made are not lower than the ordinary market price.

3. The Government of India has also again had under consideration the nature of the exchanges of coal between the East Indian Railway Company and the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, and has referred the matter for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General. I am accordingly to request that you will see that no fresh agreement be entered into between the two Companies prior to the receipt of further orders on the point from the Government of India.

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No. 130 R.T., dated 14th February 1885.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Solicitor to the Government of India.

In forwarding the under-noted papers connected with the question of an exchange of coal between the East Indian Railway Company and the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, I am directed to request that the Hon'ble the Advocate General may be asked to favor the Government of India with his opinion as to whether this exchange comes strictly under the terms of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the East Indian Railway Company, a copy of which, together with the Company's main contract, is herewith forwarded.

2. The point on which the Government of India more particularly desires an authoritative opinion is whether the system of exchange in force can be equitably considered as giving the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, who do not own a colliery at Giridih, an artificial and unfair advantage in the competition for the up-country business with other Coal Companies who do own collieries there, by nullifying the natural advantage possessed by the latter, in a shorter lead.

3. I am to add that the question of exchange of coal was referred to the Secretary of State, and he replied that it might be allowed and was not inconsistent with previous orders on the case.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 107R., dated 16th September 1881, paragraph 3.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 1R., dated 5th January 1882, paragraph 3.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 81, dated 16th June 1881.
(Return requested.)

This will be seen by the correspondence noted in the margin, copy of which is attached, but the Government of India believe that the Secretary of State has not before him, when giving his decision, the point of undue favor now referred.

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Dated 23rd February 1885.

Opinion—By A. PHILLIPS, Esq., B.L., Officiating Advocate General, Bengal.

I am of opinion that the exchange in question is not open to objection on the ground suggested, the object being merely to obtain for the East Indian Railway the utmost benefit, and not to give any undue preference to the New Beerbhoom Coal Company.

I am asked whether this arrangement comes strictly within the agreement between the Railway Company and the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State has expressed the opinion that it is warranted by his Railway Despatch of the 16th June 1881, in which (paragraph 4) he states the effect of the agreement with reference to dealings in coal. If I am desired to

express an opinion upon this point, I must say, with deference, that such an exchange is not, in my opinion, within the agreement. The Company is only authorised to raise coal for the purposes of the undertaking, and not for the purpose of being disposed of to outsiders; and it is authorised to dispose of its accidental surplus only. In the present case the Company raises coal in order to dispose of it, and not to use it. The coal thus dealt with appears not to be exactly suited to the requirements of the Company; and consequently, by means of it they acquire other coal more suitable for their purposes. But they have no power, as I understand their agreement, to raise coal for the purpose of acquiring other coal; and if they had, I see no reason why they might not effect their object by sale of their own coal and purchase of other coal. Exchange or barter is only a rudimentary form of sale, and, I think, is equally beyond the Company's powers.

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No. 225R. T., dated 16th March 1885.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department;
To—The Solicitor to Government.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 216, dated 25th February 1885, forwarding the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General on the question of exchange of coal between the East Indian Railway and the New Beerbhoom Coal Companies.

2. Mr. Phillips says:—

"In the present case the Company raises coal in order to dispose of it, and not to use it. The coal thus dealt with appears not to be exactly suited to the requirements of the Company; and, consequently, by means of it they acquire other coal more suitable for their purposes. But they have no power, as I understand their agreement, to raise coal for the purpose of acquiring other coal; and if they had, &c., &c."

With regard to this, I am to inquire whether the Government of India rightly understand the phrase "not to be exactly suited to the requirements of the Company" to mean that the coal, though good steam coal, is not, when raised, in as convenient a spot for the Company's requirements as it would have been if raised at Asensol.

3. Mr. Phillips also says "the exchange is not open to objection on the ground suggested," &c. With regard to this, I am to explain that paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter of the 14th instant was meant to suggest whether, as the avowed object of the contract was to tie the East Indian Railway down strictly to the raising of coal for their own purposes, and to debar them from competing with private enterprise at Giridih, an arrangement which had the practical effect of enabling third parties, having no colliery at Giridih, to sell coal raised there by the East Indian Railway Company in competition with other private parties possessing collieries there, was not an indirect evasion or contravention of the agreement.

4. I am to request that you will be so good as to obtain the views of the Advocate General on these two points before his departure for England.

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Dated 17th March 1885.

Opinion—By A. PHILLIPS, Esq., B. L., Officiating Advocate General, Bengal.

I was under the impression that the coal raised by the East Indian Railway was not, in its character, exactly suited to the requirements of the Company. But I do not think that it makes any substantial difference if the unsuitability, instead of being one of character or quality, is one of locality. In either case the coal is raised, not for the purpose of consumption but for the purpose of exchange.

As regards the other point, I am still unable to see that the exchange, if warrantable at all, is objectionable on the ground suggested. I think it objectionable upon grounds which include that suggested. If those grounds are negatived, I do not see any further ground of objection.



No. 1151, dated 16th April 1885.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 76R.T., dated 26th January 1885, and of the memorial to which it gave cover, from the Bengal Coal Company and the Raneegunge Coal Association, protesting against the sale of coal by the East Indian Railway Company.

2. The information required by the Government of India will be found in the accompanying statements prepared by the Manager of the Railway Collieries at Kurhurbaree and Serampore, and received with letter No. 159G., dated 13th February 1885, from the Agent of the Company.

3. That Railway Companies, and in fact all associations incorporated as carriers, enjoying, as they generally do, a complete monopoly over freightage, "should not be permitted to *compete* in the general market with those who have embarked capital in mining and other enterprises," few right-thinking men will care to deny; and as the charge brought against the East Indian Railway Company practically amounts to interference with the coal trade of Bengal, I think it my duty to place the Government of India in possession of the entire facts of the case, to enable it to decide whether the Railway authorities have done anything to justify the charge.

4. The Act, and the contract under which the Company is now placed, leave no room for doubt that the Company cannot work the collieries made over to it, except for the purposes of the Undertaking; but as in raising steam coal a certain quantity of other coal of inferior description, for which the Company has only partial use, has to be brought up, and as fluctuations in traffic over which the Company can of course have no control, render it impossible for its officers to estimate with *absolute* accuracy the amount of good coal that will be required for the Undertaking and its branches, the agreement with the Company for the working of the Kurhurbaree and Serampore Collieries very properly provides that—

"*Clause 3.*—The Company shall be at liberty to sell and dispose of, in their discretion, any coal which, having been raised in anticipation of the reasonable requirements of the Undertaking and lines worked in connection therewith, shall be found to be in excess of such requirements, and also any coal not suitable for use on locomotives, or any products from such coal, or any lime, clay or other minerals, or earths, which it may be necessary to raise for the safe, proper, and economical working of the mines, at such price as may be from time to time fixed and determined by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State."

5. This agreement, dated the 27th of July 1882, was concluded after mature deliberation, and it cannot be honestly contended that "it places the coal companies at a disadvantage by the infrigement of their rights, or that it is in any way calculated to discourage private enterprise." If in their transactions in regard to the disposal of inferior or surplus steam coal the Railway authorities have kept strictly within the provisions of this agreement, they can hardly have prejudiced the interests of the memorialists and other colliery proprietors to any *serious* extent. The facts in this connection are shown in the following table which has been prepared at my request by the Chief Auditor of the East Indian Railway Company, as the colliery accounts do not show the entire transactions:—

*Statement showing the quantity of coal raised at the collieries, that consumed and sold, and the balance in hand, from 1880 to 1884.*

| PERIOD. | Balance in hand. | Outturn from collieries. | Purchase. | Coal in exchange. | TOTAL. | Consumption. | Coal in exchange. | Sales. | TOTAL. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STEAM. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1880 | 26,241 | 177,585 | 18,482 | ... | 222,308 | 174,361 | ... | 717 | 175,078 | 47,230 |
| 1881 | 47,230 | 205,837 | ... | 13,346 | 266,413 | 178,791 | 5,574 | 44,721 | 229,086 | 37,327 |
| 1882 | 37,327 | 191,185 | ... | 37,575 | 266,087 | 191,741 | 33,290 | 216 | 225,247 | 40,840 |
| 1883 | 40,840 | 205,735 | 20 | 34,707 | 281,302 | 217,134 | 25,962 | 272 | 243,368 | 37,934 |
| 1884 | 37,934 | 185,179 | .... | 11,439 | 234,552 | 176,375 | 13,614 | 5,484 | 195,173 | 39,379 |
| | 1,89,572 | 965,521 | 18,502 | 97,067 | 1,270,662 | 938,402 | 78,140 | 51,410 | 1,067,952 | 202,710 |
| Average of 5 years | 37,915 | 193,104 | 3,700 | 19,413 | 254,132 | 187,680 | 15,628 | 10,282 | 213,590 | 40,542 |

*Statement showing the quantity of coal raised at the collieries, that consumed and sold, and the balance in hand, from 1880 to 1884* —contd.

| Period. | Balance in hand. | Outturn from collieries. | Purchase. | Coal in exchange. | Total. | Consumption. | Coal in exchange. | Sales. | Total. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hard and soft coke. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1880 | 918 | 18,097 | ... | ... | 19,015 | 14,467 | ... | 2,913 | 17,380 | 1,635 |
| 1881 | 1,635 | 19,116 | ... | ... | 20,751 | 17,536 | ... | 2,900 | 20,436 | 315 |
| 1882 | 315 | 23,265 | ... | ... | 23,580 | 21,476 | ... | 1,306 | 22,782 | 798 |
| 1883 | 798 | 25,651 | ... | ... | 26,449 | 24,187 | ... | 1,559 | 25,746 | 703 |
| 1884 | 703 | 24,813 | ... | ... | 25,516 | 22,672 | ... | 2,080 | 24,752 | 764 |
| Average of 5 years | 4,369 | 110,942 | ... | ... | 115,311 | 100,338 | ... | 10,758 | 111,096 | 4,215 |
| | 874 | 22,188 | ... | ... | 23,062 | 20,068 | ... | 2,151 | 22,219 | 843 |
| Rubble. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1880 | 3,918 | 18,223 | ... | ... | 22,141 | 507 | ... | 8,969 | 9,476 | 12,665 |
| 1881 | 12,665 | 5,905 | ... | ... | 18,570 | 8,759 | ... | 7,458 | 16,217 | 2,353 |
| 1882 | 2,353 | 10,210 | ... | ... | 12,563 | 9,950 | ... | ... | 9,950 | 2,613 |
| 1883 | 2,613 | 13,838 | ... | ... | 16,451 | 14,080 | ... | 370 | 14,450 | 2,001 |
| 1884 | 2,001 | 22,206 | ... | ... | 24,207 | 18,207 | ... | 3,400 | 21,607 | 2,600 |
| Average of 5 years | 23,550 | 70,382 | ... | ... | 93,932 | 51,503 | ... | 20,197 | 71,700 | 22,232 |
| | 4,710 | 14,076 | ... | ... | 18,786 | 10,301 | ... | 4,039 | 14,340 | 4,446 |
| Smithy. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1880 | 29,856 | 23,021 | ... | ... | 52,877 | 13,603 | ... | 16,089 | 29,642 | 23,235 |
| 1881 | 23,235 | 24,654 | ... | ... | 47,889 | 11,617 | ... | 13,283 | 24,900 | 24,190 |
| 1882 | 24,190 | 17,450 | ... | ... | 41,640 | 13,638 | ... | 14,284 | 27,922 | 13,718 |
| 1883 | 10,506 | 33,050 | ... | ... | 43,556 | 14,756 | ... | 19,811 | 34,567 | 8,989 |
| 1884 | 8,948 | 35,533 | ... | ... | 44,481 | 14,636 | ... | 22,... | ... | 7,845 |
| Average of 5 years | 90,925 | 131,708 | .... | .... | 222,633 | 73,570 | ... | 86,011 | 159,581 | 63,052 |
| | 18,185 | 26,341 | .... | .... | 44,526 | 14,714 | ... | 17,202 | 31,916 | 12,610 |

| Years. | Balance in hand. | Outturn from collieries. | | | Total. | Consumption. | Loss. | Sales. | Total. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slack. | Tons. | Tons. | | | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1880 | 59,387 | 43,356 | ... | ... | 102,743 | 11,829 | ... | ... | 11,829 | 90,914 |
| 1881 | 90,914 | 42,028 | ... | ... | 132,942 | 26,833 | ... | ... | 26,833 | 106,109 |
| 1882 | 106,109 | 62,812 | ... | ... | 168,921 | 51,220 | ... | ... | 51,220 | 117,701 |
| 1883 | 117,701 | 60,377 | ... | ... | 178,078 | 57,398 | 59,180 | ... | 116,578 | 61,500 |
| 1884 | 61,500 | 54,100 | .... | .... | 115,600 | 59,405 | ... | 1,750 | 61,155 | 54,445 |
| Average of 5 years | 435,611 | 262,673 | ... | ... | 698,284 | 206,685 | 59,180 | 1,750 | 267,615 | 430,669 |
| | 87,122 | 52,534 | ... | ... | 139,857 | 41,337 | 11,836 | 350 | 53,523 | 86,134 |

The sales to the public or other railways during these five years were thus 51,410 tons of steam coal. From this quantity, however, may be deducted 18,502 tons *purchased* from the coal companies in 1880 and 1883, leaving only 32,908 tons of steam coal sold in five years, or 6,581 tons per annum on an average.

The outturn of steam coal from the collieries during the same period averaged 193,104 tons per annum, while the issues for the company's own consumption during the same period were about 187,662 tons per annum; so that, leaving out of consideration the stock balances but adding the sales of steam coal, we find that the output of steam coal from the mines has not on an average been more than 6 per cent. in excess of requirements—a very satisfactory result as all those who are called upon to frame estimates must admit.



The stock of steam coal in hand during the same period has averaged 40,542 tons, of which 10,981 tons were at the collieries. There were thus about 59 days' supply at the fuel stations on the East Indian Railway and branches, and 21 days' supply at the collieries:

6. In the foregoing calculation, I have not taken into account certain quantities of steam coal issued to the New Beerbhoom Coal Company in exchange for their coal, but as these transactions have been referred to in paragraph 11 of the memorial under consideration, and also in paragraph 3 of your further letter No. 129 R. T., dated 14th ultimo, I now proceed to show that, so far from being, as the memorialists describe them, "transparently colorable evasions of the orders of government" prohibiting the East Indian Railway Company from entering the coal market as dealers, they are in the words of the Marquis of Hartington himself, "*not* inconsistent with the terms of His Lordship's Railway Despatch No. 81, dated 16th June 1881" which presumably are the "orders alluded to." For "coal is," still quoting his Lordship's language, (when Secretary of State for India—see Despatch No. 1 of 5th January 1882), "exchanged for coal on fair terms, and the quantity of coal raised from the Railway Company's collieries is in no way affected by the transaction." The exchange was begun in 1881, the total receipts in four years being 97,067 tons at Asansol and the total issues being 78,140 tons at Giridih; the New Beerbhoom Company giving 1,143 tons of their steam coal in exchange for 1,000 tons of Kurhurbaree (railway) coal, the greater quantity of the former being given to make up for its less power in raising steam. The Railway Company thus gets this other coal at a large engine station, to which place an equivalent amount of its own coal would have to be led from Giridih, *a distance of 74 miles*, and so saves carriage; it also secures the freight between Giridih and Madhupur junction, 23 miles, of the coal sent up-country by the New Beerbhoom Coal Company; while at the same time it may lose the freight between Asansol and Madhupur junction, 51 miles, of that quantity of Beerbhoom coal which might otherwise be despatched from Asansol up-country. This arrangement is also advantageous to the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, as the latter obtain good coal at Giridih and save carriage over 51 less 23 or 28 miles.

The Bengal Coal Company and the Raniganje Coal Association, who possess coal mines at Giridih, do not approve of this exchange, as it places the New Beerbhoom Coal Company in a position to sell the coal thus acquired to the public on equal terms with themselves; but to say that by means of this system the East Indian Railway Company "is in the habit of selling large supplies of its coal indirectly to the up-country railways," is a perversion of facts; for the Company, if it can be called a dealer, is likewise a *purchaser* to the same extent, both the payments and receipts being not in money but in kind. The transaction by direct exchange is legitimate and equitable, not one ton of coal for this purpose has to be raised in addition to the ordinary requirements of the railway, and the objections made arise simply from the desire to prevent the new Beerbhoom Coal Company from competing in the same market.

7. Turning now to the question of the disposal of coal not suitable for use on locomotive and the products from such coal, we find that the Railway actually uses all it possibly can, as will appear from the following facts:—

(1) 22,188 tons of hard and soft coke have been made annually from the refuse or slack coal, out of which quantity 20,068 tons have been burnt in locomotives instead of steam coal, thus reducing the quantity of steam coal raised by an equivalent amount every year. It will be noted that the consumption of coke on the railway has increased from 14,467 tons in 1880 to 22,672 tons in 1884.

The total quantity sold to the public during these 5 years has been 10,758 tons, or an average of 2,151 tons per annum. The excess of coke manufactured over consumption has thus been about 10 per cent.

(2) 14,076 tons of rubble coal have been raised annually against 10,301 tons consumed on the railway and 4,039 tons to the public. It

will be noted that the railway consumption of this article has increased from 507 tons in 1880 to 18,207 tons in 1884. The Locomotive Department now takes four waggons of rubble coal in every train of steam coal, in other words $\frac{1}{10}$th rubble is burnt with $\frac{9}{10}$ths steam coal.

(3) 26,341 tons of smithy coal have been raised annually, out of which 14,714 tons have been consumed on the railway, and 17,202 tons have been sold to the public. Smithy coal is used partly in the railway workshops and partly for conversion into soft coke, each ton of the latter representing $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons of the former.

(4) 52,534 tons of the slack or refuse coal have been raised annually against 41,337 tons consumed on the railway, and 350 tons sold to the public. Slack coal is used on the railway chiefly for conversion into the hard coke, each ton of the latter representing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of the former. The Engineering Department also use it for burning bricks.

It will be noted that there was a balance of slack on the books of 59,387 tons on the 1st January 1880, and that a deficiency of 59,180 tons was written off to profit and loss in 1883. Great waste of this article goes on from exposure to sun, wind, and rain and from petty pilfering of all hands.

8. The quantity of these inferior descriptions of coal used by the Undertaking is thus being steadily increased, and as the small surplus sold to the public is offered fairly in the market at reasonable and profitable rates, determined in *every* case with the approval of Government, the interest of the other collieries cannot be seriously affected.

9. As the East Indian Railway Company is making every endeavour to utilise all its raisings, no better assurance could, I think, be given to the proprietors of private collieries that it has no wish to participate in their trade, or supplant them in their business. The Company's officers are fully alive to the fact that their collieries are exhaustible, and it is very improbable that, with a lease of 45 years still before them, they would be so imprudent as to *court* a failure of the supply by raising larger quantities of coal than they really need for current wants, in order to raise their revenue by a few thousand rupees a year.

10. The idea of calling the sale of a few thousand tons of surplus coal annually from the East Indian Railway Collieries,—State competition with private enterprise,—is preposterous. A regular outturn of coal is indispensable for the efficient and economical working of the mines, and if the railway traffic fluctuates and causes variation in the consumption, a surplus of steam coal must occasionally arise. As coal cannot be kept long in the open air in a tropical climate exposed to the sun and rain without deterioration, either the occasional excess must be sold off at once, or if kept for use, the outturn must be decreased and become irregular to the detriment of working the mines, and the East Indian Railway would have to burn spoilt coal in larger quantity at an increase of expense.

11. So long as the average yearly outturn from the East Indian Railway Collieries is kept within moderate limits, there can be no real ground of complaint on the part of the coal mining companies, and if the statement made in the commercial article of the *Pioneer* newspaper of the 3rd ultimo, to the effect that the Bengal Coal Company have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the operations of the past year be true, they evidently have not suffered from what they are pleased to call State competition.

12. I wish to lay some stress on the fact that the raising of steam coal is the backbone of colliery work and on the disadvantage which the collieries would experience if, after the annual requirements of steam coal are estimated, any sudden reduction of outturn should be determined upon. When the work of mining is in full swing, the Manager could not diminish the rate of outturn to a much lower figure, without seriously injuring the colliery in respect of



labour. Even in England miners possess what almost amounts to a natural monopoly of the trade, and in India, as the memorialists themselves urged in 1881, "once miners are dispersed, it will be difficult to get them together again, or to get them at all on short notice." The suggestion therefore to work off surplus steam coal by reduction of the monthly winning, instead of selling it to the public, involving as it would do, restrictions in the outturn of coal and in the labour employed, would, if carried out, be extremely detrimental to economical working, would cause great uncertainty and distress among the coolies, and would tend to raise the price of labour.

13. It only remains to notice the prices at which the surplus coal has been sold to foreign railways and to the public. These are fixed so as to yield a fair margin of profit, and have in every instance been submitted for the approval of the Government of India as required in Clause 3 of the colliery agreement. The accompanying table recorded *in res* 28 of East Indian Railway Meeting No. 1, dated 8th January 1885, is a fair example of the sale prices. The rates for coal demanded by the Coal Companies vary so much that it has not been found possible to follow any ordinary market prices.

It is evident that the more favourably all surplus stock can be disposed of, the cheaper will the coal required for the Company's own use be to it, and the more will it be in its power to reduce the rates of carriage, to the benefit of the public, including both the producers and the consumers of coal.

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No. 99R., dated 6th August 1885.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

Coal transactions of the East Indian Railway Company.

Your Excellency's Railway letter No. 59, dated the 18th May 1885, regarding the coal transactions of the East Indian Railway Company, has received my consideration in Council.

2. The point calling for action in this country owing to receipt of your letter was the existing practice of exchanges of coal between the East Indian Railway and the new Beerbhoom Coal Companies, and you will learn from the accompanying correspondence* that it has been decided that the practice in question must be discontinued, as one opposed to the terms of the agreement between Government and the East Indian Railway Company, and that the necessary communication to that effect has accordingly been made to the Company.

* Letter to East Indian Railway Company, dated 26th June 1885.
Ditto from ditto, dated 17th July 1885.
Ditto to ditto, dated 6th August 1885.

3. I am glad to learn from your Excellency's letter that you have issued the necessary instructions to prevent any irregular sale to other railways of surplus coal by the East Indian Railway Company.

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No. 1034-85 P. W., dated 26th June 1885.

From—Lord Harris, Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the East Indian Railway Company.

I am directed to transmit herewith copies of documents which have recently been received from the Government of India, relating to complaints made of the action of the East Indian Railway Company in respect to the disposal of their coal in India.

It will be observed that the Government of India have issued such orders as will obviate any cause of complaint so far as the sale of surplus coal by the Company is concerned, but there remains the question of exchange of coal with the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, or any other Company similarly situated, and before taking this point into his consideration the Secretary of State will be glad to be furnished with any observations which your Board may have to make on the matter.

No 92, dated 17th July 1885.

From—A. P. DUNSTAN, Esq., Secretary to the East Indian Railway Company,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Harris's letter of the 26th July, transmitting copies of documents, lately received from the Government of India, on the question of the exchange, by this Company, of coal with the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, and asking for any observations the Board may have to make on the matter.

In reply I am desired to say that the parties interested in the question under reference are :—

(1.) The East Indian Railway Undertaking.
(2.) The two Kurhurbaree Coal Companies,
(3.) The New Beerbhoom Coal Company;

the fields of (1) and (2) being at or in the neighbourhood of Giridih, miles 206—8 from Howrah; and of (3) in the neighbourhood of Raneegunge, miles 120 from Howrah.

In 1881 it appeared to the Locomotive Superintendent of this railway that it would be advantageous to his department, in the saving of transport charges when stocking with coal the stations at the lower end of the line, if an arrangement were entered into with the New Beerbhoom Coal Company for mutual exchange of coal, and thereupon that Company undertook to supply their coal to the Railway Company at Asansol (miles 132 from Howrah) in exchange for 12½ per cent. less of Kurhurbaree coal delivered by the Railway Company to them at Giridih.

This arrangement saved to the East Indian Railway Undertaking the carriage of coal from Giridih to Asansol, a distance of 74 miles, and as, during the year 1881, 48,000 tons of coal were thus exchanged (with the approval of the Government), a saving to the Undertaking during that period of over 3,400*l.* was effected. Four-fifths of this amount, or 2,720*l.*, is received by the Government to the benefit of the Indian taxpayer.

As to the allegation of the Kurhurbaree Coal Companies that, in exchanging coal with the Raneegunge Coal Company, the Railway Company is "in the habit of selling indirectly to the up-country railways large supplies of its coal," the Board desire me to say that the arrangement above indicated does not involve the raising by the Railway Company of a single ton of coal in excess of the quantity that would be raised if no such arrangement existed. In the latter case the Railway Company would simply send the same 48,000 tons of coal down the line, although at a cost, as shown above, of over 3,400*l.* for transport.

But the Kurhurbaree Coal Companies urge that by giving the New Beerbhoom Company coal at Giridih, where their (the Kurhurbaree Companies') fields are situated, the Railway Company enables the New Beerbhoom Coal Company to compete with them for the trade of Upper India in Kurhurbaree coal.

This may be so; still the general coal interests of India are not prejudicially affected. That which one Indian Coal Company loses, another Indian Coal Company gains, and as it is not contended that the Government of India are the protectors of the Kurhurbaree Coal Companies only, the Board fail to see the equity of the proposal to restrict the output of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company by over 54,000 tons a year, and to impose an avoidable charge of over 3,400*l.* a year on the East Indian Railway Undertaking, with the further result of excluding the New Beerbhoom Coal Company to the extent of 48,000 tons of coal a year from the trade of Upper India, to the advantage of the Kurhurbaree Coal Companies to a corresponding extent, and to the disadvantage of the consumer.

The Marquis of Hartington, when Secretary of State for India, appears to have decided, in a Despatch which the Board have not had the advantage



of seeing, that the exchange in question is warranted under the circumstances, and the Officiating Advocate General, Calcutta, has expressed the opinion that "the exchange in question is not open to objection on the ground" that it gives the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, who do not own a colliery at Giridih, an unfair advantage in the competition for the up-country business with other coal companies who do own collieries there, by multiplying the natural advantage possessed by the latter in a short lead. To this might have been added that the consumers in Upper India are, doubtless, materially benefited by the introduction of a third competitor for their custom in the trade of Kurhurbaree coal.

The Board apprehend that the contention of the Officiating Advocate General that the exchange of these coals is of the nature of barter, and therefore of sale, weighs with the Government of India in constraining them to refer the matter to the Secretary of State. On this point, the Board would observe that however much "barter"—which is defined by an admitted authority to be "the exchange of one commodity for *another*,"—may be a rudimentary form of sale, the exchange in question, of one commodity for a similar commodity, does not come within the definition either of barter, which is defined as above, or sale, in which money is paid for the commodity transferred.

The Board submit that there are no grounds on which the Secretary of State can reasonably be asked to terminate the arrangement.

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No. 1300-85 P. W., dated 6th August 1885.

From—J. A. GODLEY, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary, East Indian Railway Company.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the Board's letter No. 92, dated the 17th July 1885, urging reasons for a continuance of the existing practice by which coal is exchanged between the East Indian Railway Company and the New Beerbhoom Coal Company.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has given full consideration to the representations made by the Board.

The practice in question is, no doubt, beneficial to the East Indian Railway Company, but Lord Randolph Churchil, as well as the Government of India, is advised that it is opposed to the terms of the agreement between Government and the Company.

His Lordship, therefore, is unable to avoid the conclusion that the opinion expressed in Lord Hartington's Railway Despatch to the Government of India, No. 1, of the 5th January 1882, in an opposite sense cannot be sustained, and he regrets that he feels compelled to inform the Government of India that in future nothing should be done directly or indirectly in the way of selling coal to Coal Companies or others, except as arranged under Clause 3 of the Colliery Agreement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 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. (Kavary, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloe, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | | |
| MADRAS. | Ganjam | 17 11 | 17 11 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 13 | 16 6 | 13 13 | 14 11 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 22 13 | 21 13 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 26 6 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 30 0 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | MADRAS. |
| | Vizagapatam | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 5 | 10 3 | 13 10 | 21 2 | 20 8 | 23 13 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 21 13 | 24 10 | 23 6 | 32 13 | 24 10 | 25 3 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 14 6 | 12 10 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 10 14 | 13 14 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 14 | 28 8 | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 3 | 34 10 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 34 10 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 145 13 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 26 3 | 30 13 | 22 13 | 26 3 | 30 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 12 2 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 6 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 24 8 | 20 6 | 23 14 | ... | 25 14 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 6 | 22 0 | 25 3 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 12 8 | 12 2 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 26 2 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 8 | 24 2 | 24 14 | 32 11 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 6 | 12 13 | 11 14 | 11 5 | 14 0 | 23 11 | 23 11 | 27 13 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 25 13 | 26 9 | 25 3 | 31 13 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 38 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 33 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 30 2 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 0 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 94 13 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 15 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 28 13 | 27 6 | 26 0 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 23 11 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 145 2 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 13 | 13 2 | 12 10 | 12 13 | 13 10 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 13 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 20 8 | 24 11 | 24 5 | 27 6 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 26 2 | 85 0 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 5 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 10 | 12 13 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 25 5 | 23 5 | 27 6 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 0 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 11 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 23 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 34 3 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 26 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 8 3 | 7 13 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 12 10 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 17 5 | 23 2 | 20 5 | 19 8 | 27 13 | 18 11 | 17 13 | 30 3 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 18 14 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 10 5 | 9 8 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | 20 11 | 20 11 | 23 13 | 18 13 | 18 18 | 23 3 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 29 6 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 26 3 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 194 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 17 0 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 16 10 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 3 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 10 | 13 0 | 16 13 | ... | ... | 17 13 | 17 13 | 23 8 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 28 13 | 20 13 | 21 10 | 29 5 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 10 8 | 10 14 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 3 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 12 11 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 24 5 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 19 2 | 20 14 | 21 11 | 26 5 | 21 13 | 22 3 | 28 8 | 126 6 | 126 6 | 116 10 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 13 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 11 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | 20 8 | ... | ... | 19 2 | ... | ... | 21 2 | 21 6 | 23 2 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 10 | 12 3 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 14 0 | 20 6 | 19 2 | 20 14 | 22 0 | 22 5 | ... | 23 13 | 23 13 | 26 3 | 24 11 | 22 13 | 30 6 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 18 14 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 18 11 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 21 10 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 5 | 14 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 11 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 27 5 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 26. 8 | 25 10 | 25 10 | 30 13 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 32 8 | 165 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 11 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 9 3 | 10 5 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 11 | 18 11 | 21 2 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 20 3 | 102 2 | 102 2 | 109 5 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 14 14 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 13 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 2 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 0 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 19 5 | 20 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 | 10 1 | 10 0 | 12 6 | 18 1 | 15 11 | 17 0 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 9 15 | 10 12 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 15 7 | 14 4 | 15 6 | 12 10 | 15 4 | 12 2 | 10 0 | 17 15 | 17 15 | 17 5 | 62 6 | 67 3 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | Bombay | BOMBAY. |
| | Ahmedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 14 12 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 10 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 18 0 | 14 10 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 16 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17.12 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 10 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 12 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 12 | 11 0 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 8 4 | 7 15 | 8 0 | 9 13 | 8 0 | 9 4 | 18 5 | 16 0 | 12 14 | 13 13 | 12 12 | 12 13 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 4 | 16 13 | 15 8 | 15 11 | 15 3 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 12 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 18 10 | 21 4 | 17 10 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 21 0 | 21 7 | 76 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 12 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 11 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 9 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 1 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 19 10 | 21 0 | 17 13 | 18 6 | 16 14 | 15 5 | ... | ... | 19 10 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 79 0 | 94 0 | 79 1 | 14 2 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 3 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 6 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 9 8 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 8 | 23 4 | 23 4 | 17 4 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | 16 7 | 16 14 | 25 1 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 67 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | 17 0 | 16 8 | 19 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 12 | 19 12 | 20 8 | 26 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 21 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 11 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | |
| | Satara | No return received. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received. | | | | | | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 15 8 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 15 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 7 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 20 7 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 7 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 60 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 10 0 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 10 11 | 8 9 | 12 11 | 12 0 | 9 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 0 | 12 14 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 7 | 15 5 | 14 2 | 12 10 | 15 6 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 15 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 15 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 21 5 | 21 5 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 23 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 10 3 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | 12 0 | 19 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 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 | 12 9 | 11 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 2 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 16 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 16 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 9 | Baroda | |
| | Disa | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 10 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 2 | 20 4 | 19 8 | 20 10 | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 23 13 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Disa | |
| | Nimach | 23 0 | 23 8 | 19 12 | 45 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 29 4 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | 20 8 | 20 10 | 17 8 | 28 8 | 27 11 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 22 4 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 17 10 | 33 11 | 32 1 | 21 2 | 20 8 | 20 10 | 20 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | Nasirabad | |
| | Rajkot | 17 8 | 16 8 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 22 4 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 17 10 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 10 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 0 | 15 2 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 20 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 4 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 25 8 | 26 8 | 22 12 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 10 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 14 10 | 13 13 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 90 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 175 0 | 175 0 | 200 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | 15 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 19 5 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 5 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | | | | | |
| BENGAL. | Burdwan | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 11 4 | 11 7 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 8 | 19 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5a | 13 5 | 13 4 | Burdwan | BENGAL. |
| | Bancoorah | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 160 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 12b | 12 12 | 12 4 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 4 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 0. 0 | 3 2 6 | 12 0c | 12 12 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 3 | 13 0d | 13 0 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 90 0 | 90 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 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt at Bishenpore was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
d The retail prices of salt at Contai was 12 seers per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Johanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

## 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. |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | Calcutta | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 10 | 18 14 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 6 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nuddea | 16 12 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5½ | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 13 5 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 16. 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 16. 0 | 16 0 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 13 3 | 12 9 | 12 8 | 14 6 | 13 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 16 8 to 17 4 | 16 8 to 17 4 | 17 13 | 22 8 | 24 6 | 26 4 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 12 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 18 8 | 17 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 12 | 11 10 | 11. 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bogra | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 18 12 | 18 12 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16. 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 13 13 | 14 9 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 12 | 18 13 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 8 | 13 5 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0* | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 19 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 4* | 9 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad | 19 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0* | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 |
| | Durbhunga | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 7 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 15 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 18 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 4 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr | 17 4 | 17 13 | 19 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhágalpur | 17 0 | 17 11 | 17 10 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 6 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 19 11 | 19 11 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 2 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 15 1 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree | 14 7 | 15 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 12 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17. 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19. 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9. 0 | 13 0 | 13. 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* 18-4 shown in last return was a mistake for 8-4.

*f* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Mangrahat 10-8 seers and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

*g* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

*h* The retail price of salt at 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 12-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

*j* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 10-8 seers, Jungipore 11 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

*k* The retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nithpore 10 seers per rupee.

*l* The retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.

*m* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 13 seers, Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers.

*n* The retail price of salt at Serájgunge was 12-8 seers per rupee.

*o* The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Silliguri 10 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:—Maniokgunge 11 seers, Moonabigunge 12 seers and Narainguage 13-15 seers.

*r* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

*s* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Bhola 10-8 seers, and Perozepore 11 seers.



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

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | easer Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | | |
| | | 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 8 | 22 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 11 6 | 13 4f | 13 4 | 13 0 | Calcutta | | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | | |
| | Nuddea | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½g | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12. 0h | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | | |
| | Jessore | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 0i | 13 0 | 10 12 | Jessore | | |
| | Moorshedabad | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8½ | 12 8 | 12 0 | Moorshedabad | | |
| | Dinagepore | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 0i | 12 0 | 12 9 | Dinagepore | | |
| | Rajshahye | ... | ... | ... | 19 3 to 21 0 | 19 4 to 22 8 | 23 10 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 0i | 12 0 | 12 9 | Rajshahye | | |
| | Rungpore | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 14 0 | 12 0m | 12 5 | 9 0 | Rungpore | | |
| | Bogra | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 60 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | Bogra | | |
| | Pubna | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 6n | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | | |
| | Darjeeling | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 102 8 | 4 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 6 0 | 8 0o | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | | |
| | Jalpáiguri | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 13 0q | 13 0 | 13 0 | Dacca | | |
| | Furreedpore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0r | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8t | 12 8 | 12 4 | Mymensingh | | |
| | Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 0u | 13 0 | 9 0 | Chittagong | | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 0v | 11 0 | 10 0 | Noakholly | | |
| | Tipperah | ... | ... | ... | 16 6 | 16 0 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8w | 12 8 | 12 0 | Tipperah | | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12. 0 | 10 8 | Patna | | |
| | Gya | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 210 0 | 240 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0x | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | | |
| | Shahabad | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 4y | 13 0 | 12 0 | Shahabad | | |
| | Durbhunga | 18 0 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 19 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8z | 11 8 | 12 8 | Durbhunga | | |
| | Mozufferpore | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 0a1 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | | |
| | Sarun | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | 3 4 0 | 11 0a2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Sarun | | |
| | Chumparun | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 12 0a3 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Chumparun | | |
| | Monghyr | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 14 | 23 1 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 3 0 5 | 13 2a4 | 13 2 | 12 9 | Monghyr | | |
| | Bhágalpur | ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 18 15 | 21 7 | 151 8 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 12 10a5 | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | | |
| | Purneah | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 0 | 3 13 6 | 11 0a6 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Purneah | | |
| | Maldah | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Maldah | | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3. 5 0 | 3 7 0 | 11 8a7 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 8 6 | 10 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 1 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Cuttack | | |
| | Pooree | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 18 6 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2. 6 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 15 0 | Pooree | | |
| | Balasore | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 7 0 | 10 8a8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Balasore | | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh | 9 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 10 0a9 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | | |
| | Lohardugga | 6 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 4 6 6 | 4 6 0 | 4 4 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | | |
| | Singbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 180 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom | | |
| | Manbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8a10 | 10 8 | 10 10 | Manbhoom | | |

*t* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10-½ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, and Jamalpore 13 and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

*u* In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

*v* In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

*w* In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.

*x* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11-8 seers, Nowada 10 seers.

*y* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 10-8 seers.

*z* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers, and Madhubani 11 seers.

*a1* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12 seers, and Seetamurhee 11 seers.

*a2* In Sewan the retail prices of salt was 11-4 seers per rupee.

*a3* The retail prices of salt at Bettiah was 11-8 seers per rupee.

*a4* In Begusarai the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

*a5* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopole 11 seers.

*a6* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 11 seers, and Arraroah (at Ranegunge) 12 seers.

*a7* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda 10 seers, Rajmehal 11 seers, Dooghur 12 seers, and Pakour 13 seers.

*a8* The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 9-8 seers per rupee.

*a9* The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

*a10* Gokulpore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

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

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, 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<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| COORG | Coorg | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| RAJPOOTANA. | Jeypore | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 |
| | Kishengurh | 20 8 | 20 8 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 17 8 |
| | Kerrowlee | 20 0 | 18 7 | 19 1 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 25 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 8 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 0 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 23 2 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 22 8 |
| | Ulwur | 22 4 | 21 0 | 19 2 | 30 14 | 28 4 | 24 13 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 7 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 5 | 32 6 | 29 1 | 19 15 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 3 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 7 | 19 11 | 17 14 | 29 0 | 27 10 | 24 4 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 7 | 28 5 | 25 0 | 22 7 | 28 5 | 28 6 | 20 3 |
| | Ajmere | 21 0 | 18 8 | 15 8 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 24 2 | 22 10 | 21 15 | 34 12½ | 33 11 | 29 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 4 | 37 8½ | 35 4 | 25 11 | 32 6 | 33 0 | 22 0 |
| | Erinpura | 19 4 | 19 4 | 15 15 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 2 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 19 12 |
| | Sirohee | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 5 12 | 6 0 | 6 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 |
| | Abu | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | 15 8 |
| | Anadra | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 25 4 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Bálmere | 18 2 | 18 2 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 4 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 8 | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | 20 6 | 19 10 | ... |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 21 7½ | 21 14 | 19 8½ | 29 4½ | 28 14½ | 27 5½ | 9 8 | 9 12½ | 8 9½ | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 31 4 | 30 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 2 | 10 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 25 0 | 25 10 | 20 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 19 0 | 17 12 | 16 14 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 21 14 | 17 8 |
| | Bikaneer | 13 0 | 13 4 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 5 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 14 5 |
| | Boondee | 27 12 | 27 0 | 27 12 | 45 0 | 37 8 | 42 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 45 0 | 40 1 | 38 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kotah | 27 8 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 38 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| | Tonk | 23 4 | 22 4 | 21 9 | 32 8 | 30 1 | 28 8 | 7 4 | 7 3 | 7 10 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 7 | 42 8 | 38 12 | 30 4 | ... | ... | 21 5 |
| | Jhallawar | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 9 | 32 1 | 32 1 | 37 15 | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 13 | 10 3½ | 42 13½ | 42 13½ | 35 6 | 19 7 | 19 11 | 15 14 |
| | Shahpoora | 24 4 | 21 9 | 20 0 | 34 8 | 29 12 | 27 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 7 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 9 15 | 35 0 | 28 4 | 22 6 | 27 4 | 21 1 | 19 12 |
| | Dholpur | 19 14 | 19 11 | 17 12 | 31 10 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 2 | 33 4 | 30 11 | 22 0 | 35 8 | 33 12 | 22 0 |
| MALWA. | Indore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 12 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 4 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gwalior | 18 4 | 18 4 | 17 8 | 26 8 | 25 2 | 20 9 | 7 5 | 7 7 | 7 3 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 8 12 | 24 10 | 24 8 | 20 12 | 27 6 | 26 8 | 19 11 |
| | Goona | 26 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 48 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | * | * | * | * | * | 22 0 |

* Not sold.

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



IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | |
| MYSORE. | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | MYSORE. |
| COORG | Coorg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Coorg | COORG. |
| RAJPOOTANA. | Jeypore | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 11 12 | 16 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 15 12 | Jeypore | RAJPOOTANA. |
| | Kishengurh | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 25 10 | 22 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 12 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 14 | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 28 12 | 22 10 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | ... | ... | ... | 28 13 | 28 6 | 21 15 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | ... | ... | ... | 32 8½ | 31 8 | 26 2 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | | | | | | |
| | Erinpura | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 20 3 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| | Sirohee | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 2 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | Sirohee | |
| | Abu | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Abu | |
| | Anadra | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 13 3 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 4 | Anadra | |
| | Bálmere | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 11 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 5 6 | 2 6 0 | 16 0 | 17 4 | 16 4 | Bálmere | |
| | Jeysalmere | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | Jeysalmere | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | † | † | † | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | ... | ... | ... | 27 5½ | 27 5½ | 21 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 11½ | 10 15 | ... | 11 5½ | 10 8¾ | ... | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | ... | ... | ... | 42 8 | 42 8 | 37 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 11 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | ... | ... | ... | 40 10 | 40 10 | 26 15 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 6 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 12 | 16 9 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 25 0 | 18 6 | 90 0 | 200 0 | 120 0 | 2 10 9 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 9 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 15 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Bikaneer | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 6 | 14 15 | 90 0 | 85 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | ... | ... | ... | 36 8 | 35 0 | 36 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 30 4 | 26 4 | 105 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 13 0 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | ... | ... | ... | 41 8 | 41 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 14 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 10 | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 28 12 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 6 | 13 12 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 5 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | ... | ... | ... | 31 10 | 31 2 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 12 10 | Dholpur | |
| MALWA. | Indore | * | * | * | 25 8 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Indore | MALWA. |
| | Gwalior | * | * | * | 23 12 | 22 13 | 18 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 11 14 | 11 7 | 12 9 | 11 7 | 10 15 | 11 14 | Gwalior | |
| | Goona | * | * | * | 34 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Goona | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | * | * | * | 29 0 | 28 8 | 29 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 11 9 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 12 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

† Eight pies per bundle.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 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. | Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Inferior 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. | | | | | |
| Punjab — *continued.* | Ferozepore | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | Ferozepore | Punjab — *continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 14 12 | Mooltan | |
| | Jhang | 21 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Jhang | |
| | Montgomery | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Montgomery | |
| | Lahore | 21 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | |
| | Amritsar | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | Amritsar | |
| | Gurdáspur | 28 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Gurdáspur | |
| | Gujránwála | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 9 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | Gujránwála | |
| | Siálkot | 23 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 37 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Siálkot | |
| | Gujrát | 26 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 47 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 44 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | † | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Gujrát | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 25 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 43 0 | 48 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 45 0 | 36 0 | 44 0 | 48 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 90 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | Ráwalpindi | |
| | Jhelum | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| | Shahpúr | 27 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | † | † | † | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shahpúr | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Muzaffargarh | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 6 | 48 12 | 48 12 | 42 0 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 40 0 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 25 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 39 0 | 41 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 45 0 | 43 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 39 0 | 42 0 | 47 0 | 128 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| | Banu | 43 0 | 44 0 | 36 0 | 59 0 | 63 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 94 0 | 100 0 | 112 0 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 43 0 | Banu | |
| | Kohát | 23 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 46 0 | 61 0 | 55 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 51 0 | 36 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Kohát | |
| | Peshawár | 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 44 0 | 41 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 34 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Peshawár | |
| | Hazára | 28 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hazára | |
| | Sangor | 25 6 | 25 13 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 3 | 12 13 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 11 | 27 7 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 10 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 8 | Saugor | |
| | Damoh | 28 4 | 28 4 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 17 2 | 16 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 0 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 8 | Damoh | |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Jubbulpore | |
| | Mandla | 23 0 | 25 0 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | |
| | Seoni | 24 14 | 26 6 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 12 13 | 11 8 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 10 14 | 10 11 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 9 13 | 10 4 | Seoni | |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 2 | 20 13 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 12 1 | 9 0 | 13 12 | 14 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 3 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 7 | 11 11 | 11 3 | 11 5 | 10 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| | Hoshangabad | ... | 19 9 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 4 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 29 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| | Nimár | 19 11 | 18 8 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 11 7 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 14 14 | 24 13 | 24 13 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | 24 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 18 0 | Nimár | |
| | Betúl | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | Betúl | |
| | Chhindwára | 18 11 | 20 1 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 13 5 | 14 2 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 25 6 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 25 5 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 200 0 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 8 | 9 10 | 9 2 | 9 0 | Chhindwára | |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 0 | Wardha | |
| | Nágpur | 20 10 | 21 14 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 11 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 14 12 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 23 2 | 22 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Nágpur | |
| | Chánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 6 | Chánda | |
| | Bhandára | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 4 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 145 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Bhandára | |
| | Bálaghát | 27 9 | 27 9 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 0 | 144 0 | ... | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | Bálaghát | |
| | Raipur | 31 2 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | 13 11 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 21 14 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 18 9 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 10 | 10 7 | 10 8 | 8 10 | 8 9 | 10 0 | Raipur | |
| | Bilaspur | ... | 35 8 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 24 0 | * | 29 4 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 3 | 38 0 | ... | 128 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Bilaspur | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 18 2 | 21 8 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 12 10 | 15 0 | 125 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 11 5 | 9 0 | 11 6 | 10 8 | 8 0 | Sambalpur | |
| | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | Akyab | |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 12 7 | 11 13 | 13 6 | 13 15 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 19 2 | 22 14 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 9 | 20 9 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 12 2 | 10 0 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 17 2 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 11 | Rangoon Town | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 7 9 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 7 7 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 5 3 | Pegu | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 7 2 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 22 5 | 32 7 | Tharrawaddy | |
| | Prome | 24 5 | 22 6 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 7 | 10 12 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 15 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 139 11 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 15 11 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 15 8 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 13 8 | 13 2 | 309 12 | 309 12 | 211 15 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 26 12 | 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 | 8 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 184 8 | 184 8 | 147 10 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 39 6 | 44 5 | 44 5 | 38 0 | Thonegwa | |
| | Thayetmyo | 17 3 | 20 1 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 12 4 | 9 6 | 15 9 | 14 10 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 18 13 | 396 10 | 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 | 10 8 | 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 | 13 0 | 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 | 12 0 | ... | 16 10 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | ... | 30 6 | 36 8 | ... | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| | Toungoo | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 7 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 27 1 | 22 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 14 1 | Toungoo | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 11 9 | 9 13 | 11 5 | 12 7 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 35 6 | 44 4 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| | Salween | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | |
| | Secunderabad | 15 8 | 15 2 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 7 14 | 8 8 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 4 | 19 7 | 20 1 | 17 12 | 20 1 | 20 1 | 21 14 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 17 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 115 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | Secunderabad | |
| | Bolarum | 17 3 | 17 1 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 9 | 11 1 | 10 4 | 21 11 | 21 14 | 19 9 | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 15 9 | 18 15 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 12 | Bolarum | |
| | Chudderghat | 12 12 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 19 8 | 88 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Chudderghat | |
| | Amráoti | 20 14 | 20 10 | 22 0 | 10 4 | ... | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 3 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 75 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Amráoti | |
| | Akola | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Akola | |
| | Ellichpur | 19 0 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 4 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | |
| | Buldána | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | |
| | Wún | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 26 4 | 27 4 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Wún | |
| | Basim | 27 5 | 26 11 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 3 | 6 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 33 11 | 33 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 11 | 24 5 | 20 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 12 | 10 13 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Basim | |

* Not received.

† No wholesale salt sold.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Caroloo, (Murhwa, Nuggee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. | Retail. Present fortnight. | Retail. Past fortnight. | 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. | 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 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Sylhet | ASSAM. |
| | Cachar | 10 10½ | 10 10⅜ | 10 12 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 10 0 | 9 6½ | 11 6 | 16 0 | 14 8⅜ | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 0 | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 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 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 15 | 5 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. PROVINCES. | Dehra Dún | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | S. Ch. 10 8 | S. Ch. 11 8 | S. Ch. 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. PROVINCES. |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 22 9 | 21 8 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 7 8½ | 8 9½ | 7 8 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 9 11 | 23 4 | 23 10½ | 23 10 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 27 15 | 26 14 | 25 4 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 13 2½ | 11 4½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 36 6 | 36 6 | 28 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 27 8 | 28 11 | 25 5 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 25 13 | 25 5 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 2 | 11 10 | 12 10 | 11 10 | 11 0 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 22 8 | 22 14 | 21 4 | 34 0 | 33 4 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 10 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 21 4 | 22 0 | 19 4 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 25 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 14 0 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22* 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 8 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 22 8 | 21 15 | 20 0 | 33 8 | 33 12 | 24 3 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 7 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 9 | 25 5 | 24 12 | 20 4 | 20 13 | 24 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 4 | 19 2 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 9 9 | 11 4 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 23 7 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 26 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 8 | 11 2 | 13 2 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 24 9½ | 24 4½ | 19 6 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 27 9½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 9½ | 12 0 | 13 3½ | 12 0 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 19 3 | ... | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | 20 6 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4½ | 11 6½ | 10 12½ | 11 11 | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 21 14 | 21 14 | 19 5 | 28 2 | 25 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 9 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 20 10 | 137 8 | 125 0 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 12 3 | 10 15 | 12 3 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 22 0 | 22 8 | 22 12 | 35 0 | 35 8 | 32 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 8 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 11 8 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 26 4 | 25 0 | 19 14 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 31 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 14 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 12 | 9 5 | 11 14 | 8 8 | 9 2 | 11 8 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 20 8 | 20 0 | 18 4 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 20 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 13 8 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 20 1½ | 20 6 | 20 12 | 29 8 | 27 10 | 29 5½ | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 14½ | 13 10 | 13 7 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 4 | ... | ... | ... | 24 14 | 24 13 | 22 15 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 1 | 12 10 | 10 4 | 10 5 | 11 12 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 22 3 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 29 8 | 28 7 | 26 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 13 | 24 0 | 20 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 13 | 12 6 | 12 8 | 11 13 | 11 7 | 12 0 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 22 4 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 8 | 26 2 | 25 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 23 12 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 25 2 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 25 12 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 115 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 3 | 32 0 | 30 8 | 26 0 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 7 11 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 11 5 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 24 8 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 13 | 13 0 | 13 11 | 12 2 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 28 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 25 5½ | 24 13 | 22 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 12 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 28 5½ | 28 0 | 25 12 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 14 | 24 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 25 0 | 25 8 | 22 7 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 31 8 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 21 4 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 12 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 135 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 19 12 | 19 12 | 20 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30* 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 20 0 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 25 12 | 7 0 | 7 2 | 8 8 | 13 4 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 24 8 | 25 1½ | 26 0 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 27 12 | 27 4 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 21 10 | 21 10 | 22 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 12 6 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 28 2 | 28 2 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 28 8 | 28 2 | ... | ... | ... | 30 3 | 31 1 | 31 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 8 | 24 8 | 23 12 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 4 | 11 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 24 0 | 22 6 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 10 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 19 13 | 20 9½ | 30 9½ | 27 14 | 23 6½ | 9 7 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 11 4 | 16 3 | 15 12 | 14 5 | ... | 18 0 | 21 9½ | 19 13 | 16 3 | 12 9½ | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 10 6½ | 10 13 | 10 13 | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 24 8 | 24 0 | 18 12 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 8 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 12 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 21 0 | 21 6 | 18 1 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 22 8 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 1 | 14 12 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 21 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 4 | 25 12 | 25 8 | 22 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 15 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 7½ | 23 14 | 23 14 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 21 6 | ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 23 1 | 21 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 13½ | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 19 5 | 20 9½ | 18 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 14 | 12 0 | 11 13 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | ... | 15 7 | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | ... | ... | ... | 22 8½ | 22 8½ | 22 8½ | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 21 14 | 12 0 | 11 13 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 22 8 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 27 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 18 12 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No re | turn | received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No ret | urn rec | eived | Almora | |
| | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Sultánpur | |
| | Partábgarh | 23 11 | 24 12 | 21 4 | 36 0 | 34 11 | 28 5 | 16 2 | 18 13 | 13 13 | 17 5 | 16 5 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 11 | 23 13 | 106 8 | 167 0 | 180 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 12 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 28 8 | 28 4 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 12 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 21 1½ | 20 14 | 21 0 | 29 4 | 28 8 | 28 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 25 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 4 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 25 9 | 24 14 | 23 0 | 36 12 | 36 0 | 32 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 9 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 31 3 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 31 3 | 32 0 | 27 4 | ... | ... | ... | 30 9 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 12 1 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 12 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 25 0 | 24 4 | 21 2 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 25 8 | 14 4 | 13 12 | 12 4 | 16 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 23 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 1 | 28 4 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 22 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 22 4 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 30 3 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | |
| | Hissar | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Hissar | |
| | Rohtak | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | No re | turn | received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 45 0 | 44 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 12 4 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 180 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 23 0* | 22 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 13 | 14 0 | 13 12 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 24 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 42 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | |

* Mandwa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX 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 16th Aug. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 15th Aug. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 16th Aug. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 15th Aug. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15th Aug. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 61,252 | 112 | 608 | 72,566 | 119 | 20,86,394 | 193 | 22,49,465 | 189 | 1,63,071 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,92,989 | 273 | 706 | 1,96,978 | 279 | 40,77,102 | 279 | 52,92,699 | 383 | 12,15,597 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,37,225 | 159 | 861 | 1,20,521 | 140 | 27,66,841 | 163 | 27,18,068 | 161 | ... | 48,773 |
| 8th ditto | South Indian | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)16,75,627 | 137 | (c)16,49,202 | 136 | ... | 26,425 |
| 15th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 3,93,111 | 271 | 1,497 | 3,79,045 | 253 | 1,39,14,165 | 487 | 1,35,99,670 | 464 | ... | 3,14,495 |
| 15th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,42,013 | 308 | 461 | 1,46,978 | 319 | 48,71,775 | 536 | 50,97,466 | 565 | 2,25,691 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,025 | 9,26,590 | 230 | 4,133 | 9,16,088 | 222 | 2,93,91,904 | 307 | 3,06,06,570 | 327 | 12,14,666 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22nd Aug. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,09,176 | 404 | 1,515 | 6,77,831 | 447 | 1,61,73,771 | 543 | 1,80,13,256 | 608 | 18,39,485 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 91,155 | 391 | 233 | 68,136 | 292 | 16,38,905 | 357 | 15,42,393 | 338 | .... | 96,512 |
| 15th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,264 | 46 | 27 | 977 | 36 | 31,618 | 59 | 25,779 | 48 | ... | 5,839 |
| 15th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 30,905 | 124 | 249 | 32,370 | 130 | 7,19,358 | 148 | 6,93,167 | 142 | ... | 26,191 |
| 15th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 1,940 | 52 | 37 | 1,932 | 52 | 47,251 | 64 | 51,409 | 70 | 4,158 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 14,717 | 76 | 226 | 19,779 | 88 | 4,80,710 | 126 | 4,90,350 | 111 | 9,640 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 8,584 | 150 | 57 | 8,281 | 145 | 1,70,691 | 151 | 1,74,326 | 155 | 3,635 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)3,18,068 | 71 | (c)2,87,962 | 62 | ... | 30,106 |
| 22nd ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 464 | 39 | 12 | 561 | 47 | 20,760 | 88 | 20,741 | 88 | ... | 19 |
| 22nd ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 1,90,046 | 151 | 1,411 | 2,43,000 | 172 | 50,87,605 | 205 | 61,17,550 | 222 | 10,29,945 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 10,113 | 225 | 45 | 9,570 | 213 | 2,08,107 | 235 | 1,82,450 | 207 | ... | 25,657 |
| 15th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 5,989 | 40 | 149 | 11,493 | 77 | 5,69,400 | 194 | 5,67,955 | 195 | ... | ... |
| 15th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 24,705 | 97 | 327 | 28,321 | 87 | 7,76,080 | 178 | 7,42,416 | 138 | ... | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Sindia | 75 | 4,585 | 61 | 75 | 5,483 | 73 | 1,36,884 | 91 | 1,28,565 | 88 | ... | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 57,585 | 129 | 447 | 54,257 | 121 | 11,75,446 | 184 | 15,17,943 | 174 | 3,42,497 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,54,385 | 234 | 660 | 1,47,900 | 223 | 26,84,333 | 218 | 43,91,286 | 340 | 15,56,953 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 3,458 | 52 | 66 | 4,522 | 69 | 75,362 | 66 | 1,15,298 | 90 | 39,936 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 1,797 | 50 | ... | ... | 25,450 | 36 | 25,450 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 768 | 9 | ... | ... | 34,270 | 97 | 34,270 | ... |
| 1st ditto | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)9,833 | 22 | 9,833 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,764 | 5,99,895 | 159 | 4,143 | 6,38,447 | 154 | 1,42,87,100 | 183 | 1,71,19,133 | 204 | 28,32,033 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 9,298 | 21,35,661 | 230 | 9,791 | 22,32,366 | 228 | 5,98,52,775 | 298 | 6,57,38,959 | 317 | 58,86,184 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,94,73,118 | 147 | 3,35,85,703 | 162 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,03,79,657 | 151 | 3,21,53,256 | 155 | 17,73,599 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15th Aug. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 7,121 | 57 | 126 | 8,538 | 68 | 2,05,699 | 84 | 2,25,967 | 92 | 20,268 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 3,821 | 57 | ... | ... | 92,859 | 71 | 92,859 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Assam | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)68,409 | 58 | (c)82,209 | 57 | 13,800 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Southern Mahratta | (f)214 | 7,102 | 33 | 315 | 19,836 | 63 | 31,302 | 26 | 2,92,629 | 48 | 2,61,327 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 990 | 14 | 303 | 16,980 | 56 | (g)33,497 | 24 | 4,89,859 | 83 | 4,56,362 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,473 | 158 | ... | ... | 1,00,486 | 233 | 1,00,486 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 409 | 15,213 | 37 | 833 | 52,648 | 63 | 3,38,907 | 54 | 12,84,009 | 72 | 9,45,102 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15th Aug. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 9,420 | 49 | 193 | 11,998 | 62 | 5,36,018 | 141 | 4,26,265 | 113 | ... | 1,09,753 |
| 22nd ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 748 | 17 | 64 | 3,740 | 58 | 19,901 | 34 | 61,761 | 49 | 41,860 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 16,400 | 136 | 121 | 14,552 | 120 | 3,94,071 | 165 | 4,28,988 | 181 | 34,917 | ... |
| 8th ditto | Mysore | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)1,17,632 | 70 | (c)1,41,891 | 55 | 24,259 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 812 | 50 | ... | ... | 15,871 | 50 | 15,871 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 358 | 26,568 | 74 | 394 | 31,102 | 79 | 10,67,622 | 125 | 10,74,776 | 103 | 7,154 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th August 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1885.
(f) Of this length 40·5 miles are opened for passenger and goods traffic and the remainder for goods traffic only. The calculations are based upon total mileage.
(g) Total receipts from 2nd April to 16th August 1884.

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

SIMLA,
*September 1885.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

PUBLISHED IN PARTS ON SATURDAY AND 1st HALF OF JULY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1202, 1203, 1210, 1211, 1244 AND 1245 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 1st AND 8th AUGUST 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

| 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 (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Chumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet (Chumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet (Chumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawa, Cheena, Coracan, Mathwa, Nagles, &c.), *Panicum, Milliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawa, Cheena, Coracan, Mathwa, Nagles, &c.), *Panicum, Milliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawa, Cheena, Coracan, Mathwa, Nagles, &c.), *Panicum, Milliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. |
| 2nd half of June 1885. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Godavery (Madras) | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 5 11 | 5 11 | 5 11 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 5 17 | 5 17 | 5 17 | 29 1 | 29 1 | 29 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 8 18 | 8 18 | 8 18 | 12 21 | 12 21 | 12 21 | 4 10 | 4 10 | 4 10 | 2 11 | 2 11 | 2 11 | 5 10 0 | | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| Deoli Cantonment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st half of July 1885. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

J. F. FINLAY,
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Railway Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th SEPTEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain in varying quantities has fallen in all districts, but more is urgently needed in several places, especially in Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, and Salem. The reports from Bellary are very discouraging. Rain continues to hold off in Mysore; crops are generally reported to be withering, agricultural operations are at a standstill, and the prospects of the dry crops are critical and entirely dependent on a very early fall of rain. Fodder is becoming scarce, and the migration of cattle from Kolar into British territory is reported. In Coorg prospects continue favourable.

Slight rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, excepting Sind; but more is urgently required in several parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where fodder is scarce. In parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum the crops are withering for want of rain. They have been injured by floods and insects in parts of Karachi, by blight and worms in parts of Hyderabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Surat. In the Berars and Hyderabad rain is wanted for the standing crops, which are at present doing well. Rain has fallen generally throughout the Central India States, and the crops are doing well. In Manpur, however, rain is much wanted. In the Rajputana States rain has been almost general, and prospects are satisfactory.

In the Central Provinces agricultural prospects continue good; but more rain would be beneficial in Nimar and the southern districts, where the break has been of long duration. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen in several districts; but a break has set in to the advantage of the crops, which have already suffered from excessive rain. Prospects are, on the whole, good. Moderate rain has fallen in most parts of the Punjab, and *kharif* prospects are generally good.

In Bengal rain has fallen in all districts, and a break is now much needed for the crops. Excessive rain and floods have caused considerable damage in parts of Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions, and some injury to the *bhadoi* crops in places in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. Seasonable weather prevails in Assam, where agricultural prospects are generally good.

In British Burma ploughing and transplanting have been nearly completed.

Cholera continues in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in Raipur in the Central Provinces, and in some districts of the North-Western Provinces. Elsewhere the public health is generally fair.

Prices are rising in Bengal and Mysore; in the Punjab they are falling, and elsewhere they are generally steady.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·18 (average) | Dry crops generally withering. Caterpillars prevailing in parts of Hospet. Wet crops under channels moderately good; early crops have withered almost everywhere, excepting parts of Raidrug and Adoni. Heavy rain urgently required for sowing later crops. Harvest *cholum* under wells in Bellary, outturn below average. Paddy in Hospet, yield average. Migration reported from Bellary, Alur, and Hadgalli. 9 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·12 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, except in parts where they wither for want of rain. Cattle-disease in one taluk; 1 death from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·22 ( „ ) | Seedlings withering in Berhampore and Surada for want of rain. Cattle-disease in Berhampore taluk; 84 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·39 ( „ ) | Standing crops withering. River 4·6 feet over anicut. Cattle-disease in Guntur taluk; fever and small-pox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported last week 22, this week 22. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·23 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but withering in parts; harvest *cumba* in Saidapet, outturn below average. Small-pox in Trivellore and rinderpest in Ponneri. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·235 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain in parts; harvest *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumbu* in parts, outturn about average. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one village; 11 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore ... | 1·27 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but the dry crops are still in critical condition for want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. 19 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·95 ( „ ) | Crime increasing. Emigration commenced on a small scale. Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | ·12 ( „ ) | Rain required for second crop cultivation. Small-pox and cattle-disease in five taluks, and fever in two; 7 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | *Nil* | Harvesting busy, yield good. Fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects discouraging in Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem, especially so in Bellary. More rain urgently needed in several districts besides these. |
| **Bombay—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 7th, 19 feet 4 inches against 18 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops in Ghorabari taluka owing to inundation, and *eura* insects in Mirpur Botoro taluka. Fever in six and cattle-disease in one taluka; 10 cases of cholera in Karachi city, 7 deaths, and in Johi 48 cases, 14 deaths. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 34 and 32; in Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36; in Jati 26, 42 and 42; and in Dadu 32, 34 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* cultivation good; *til* crops attacked by disease in Tando Allahyar taluka and in Shahdadpur taluka; *til* crops total failure in Sakrand taluka; *jwari* crops attacked by worms. River at Kotri on 7th, 19 feet 4 inches against 18 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·09 | Total rainfall 21·40. Crops doing well. Cholera in the city, 5 cases, 3 fatal; in Dholka 8 cases, 2 fatal. Wheat 38 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·44 | Total rainfall 21·42. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | Maximum in Jalalpur, 3·19; minimum in Mandvi, ·81. | *Juari* and cotton crops injured in places by excessive rain; rice and other young crops are healthy. Cattle healthy; cholera in Mandvi taluka, 19 cases, 5 deaths; fever and cough in Bardoli, Chikhli, and Pardi talukas. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nasik, ·26; Igatpuri, 3·24; Dindori, ·59; Niphad, ·08; Chandor, ·15; Nandgaon, ·23; Kalvan, ·36; Peint, 1·67; Sinnar, Yeola, Malegaon, and Baglan, *nil*. | Rain wanted throughout the district. Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* completed; sowing of *kharif* crops completed; crops healthy; want of fodder still felt in Yeola, Malegaon, Niphad, eastern part of Chandor, and Sinnar. Cholera in Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon, and Nandgaon, total attacks 50, deaths 28; fever in a few villages in Sinnar and Nandgaon. Wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 20¼ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day; total of week, 1·02. | Total rainfall 53·31, being 7·70 below average. Average abnormal temperature *nil* on all days, except the 2nd, when it was 1° warm, and the 5th, when it was 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly from 3rd to 5th; wind normal in all other days. |
| Poona ... | Rain ·70 in Maval taluka only. | More rain wanted throughout the district. Young crops withering in three eastern talukas, and scarcity of fodder felt in Bhimtrali, Indapur, and Sirur. 60 cholera cases in three talukas, 25 deaths. Prices—of *bajri* 28 and *juari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Jamkhed, 2·01; Kopargaon, ·60; Sheogaon, ·49; Rahuri, ·30; Newasa and Shrigonda, ·13; Akola, ·05; Parner, ·03; none in the rest. | *Kharif* crops are so far good in Jamkhed and Akola, fair in Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Parner, and withering in Sheogaon, Shrigonda, Nevasa, Nagar, Karjat, and Rahuri. Rain urgently wanted everywhere. Want of fodder severely felt in Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Parner. Slight cattle-disease in Sangamner; cholera 75 attacks, 45 deaths; slight fever in Akola. *Bajri* from 35 to 42 and *juari* from 42 to 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, ·37; Barsi, ·51; Madha, ·57; Karmala, ·09; Pandharpur, ·63; Akalkot, ·37; none elsewhere. | Rain urgently required for the *kharif* crops and for *rabi* sowings; some good has been done by showers which have fallen in some talukas. The wells in *bagayat* land have failed. Want of fodder is telling on the cattle, and in Karmala and Pandharpur people have begun to take their cattle away in search of grass; *karbi* is sold at from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 a maund. *Juari* 43 pounds 11 tolas and *bajri* 29 pounds 92 tolas per rupee. Cholera 45 cases, 11 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Kalghatgi, 1·03; Bankapur, ·57; Hangal, ·39; Karajgi, ·30; Mugud, ·23; Nargund, ·20; Dharwar, Hubli, and Kod, below ·14; Navalgund, Gadag, Ranibennur, and Ron, *nil*. | Heavy rain urgently required throughout the district. Cotton sowing in progress, where there has been some moisture; rice crops in Karajgi and Kod and *juari* in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Ron are suffering from drought; scarcity of fodder severe in Mundargi petha, Navalgund, and Ron talukas. Slight cholera in three talukas. Prices average rice 25 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Rain up to 6th in Karwar, 92·29; Kumpta, 3·63; Sirsi, 1·05; Haliyal, ·27. | Crops good. Dysentery in Honore; fever in two talukas, and cattle-disease in four. Common rice at Karwar 13 seers, district average 13½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | ·20 | Total rainfall 27·45. Weather warm and cloudy. Crops good. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind; more required urgently in several talukas of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, districts and in parts of Kaira. Crops withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and damaged by floods and insects in parts of Karachi, by blight and worms in parts of Hyderabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Surat; fodder scarce in parts of most districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Cholera in parts of sixteen, fever in parts of ten, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts. |
| **Bengal**—(Sept. 9th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | 11·60 | Prospects generally fair; outturn of *aus* 8 annas; transplanting of *amun* continues. Prices steady. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; *aus* harvest nearly completed; cutting of jute proceeding. Public health generally good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 2·65 | Owing to accumulation of rainwater prospects of *aus* have become somewhat gloomy, and those of *amun* on low lands very uncertain. Common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Public health good, though usual fever reported. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 3·29 | Prospects of *amun* rice on high lands good, but most of *aus* rice destroyed by floods; *amun* in Sadar has also suffered from floods. Common rice 10 to 11½ seers per rupee. Public health fair, but fever prevalent in places. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Burdwan ... | ·84 | Much damage done by inundation in Culna and Cutwa subdivisions. Crops on high lands promising. Price of rice 10¼ to 14 seers per rupee. Health good. |
| Rungpore ... | 7·78 | Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* almost over; *amun* benefited by the rain. Prices stationary. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 13·87 | Prospects of rice crops in north improved by rain, in south heavy rain and floods continue to do harm to *bhadoi*. Cholera still bad in Banka. |
| Purneah ... | 3·60 | *Bhadoi* and *aghani* crops good; transplanting almost over. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health good. |
| Patna ... | 3·64 | Transplanting of paddy still continues; *makki* and *kanni* promising. Cholera prevails in the district, but not in an epidemic form. |
| Durbhunga ... | 9·21 | *Bhadoi* being harvested; sufficient rain for paddy cultivation. A break in the weather necessary. Prices stationary. Public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 5·32 | Weather seasonable. Abundant and general rain. *Bhadoi* damaged in places; rice and other crops promise well. Cholera still prevalent in many places, and small-pox reported from a few villages. |
| Cuttack ... | ·87 | Weather hot and clear. Early rice being cut, outturn fair; late rice being weeded, but requires rain. Prices of rice very high. Common rice 11 seers per rupee in town and 18 seers in interior. Public health good. |
| Midnapur ... | ·09 | Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding, but much damage caused in almost every part of the district. Fever begins to be prevalent. |
| Khoolna ... | 2·38 | Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* paddy being harvested, outturn good; transplanting of *amun* continues. Prices of rice risen Public health fair. |
| Dinagepore ... | 9·98 | Heavy rain throughout district. Jute and *aus* harvest continuing; cultivation of late rice progressing; new rice coming to market. Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee. A few cases of cattle-disease and cholera reported, otherwise public health good. |
| Pubna (Serajgunj) ... | 5·63 | Rivers risen again slightly. Jute almost harvested; *amun* doing well. Public health good. |
| Gya ... | 8·30 | Prospects of crops good; *bhadoi* being harvested. Prices easy. Public health good. |
| Chumparun ... | 10·31 | Sunshine needed. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices fallen slightly. Cholera abated in Motihari, but still prevails in Bettiah and in the interior. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts during the week; a break or fine weather is now much needed for all crops in many districts; excessive rain and floods have caused considerable damage in parts of Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and some injury to *bhadoi* crops in places in Behar and Chota Nagpur, elsewhere prospects of crops are favourable. Price of rice rather higher in several districts. Public health continues generally fair, but fever is appearing in some districts. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—(Sept. 10th) | | |
| Benares (Sept. 8th) | 2·80 | Prospects fair. Prices falling. Health generally good. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 7th) | Good rain throughout the greater part of the week. | Crops promising. Prices slightly rising. Cholera has almost disappeared in south, but spreading elsewhere. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 8th) | 1·40 rain at Sadar during the week. | *Kharif* prospects good. Cholera still reported in all parts of the district; health of cattle fair. |
| Lucknow ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Weather fair. Harvesting of *sawan, kakun, mandwa, &c.*, commenced; other *kharif* crops are nearly ripe; sowing of *hewat* crops continues. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera decreasing in the city, condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Break in the rains at last with strong west wind. Prospects of crops generally fair. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Cholera continues; cattle-disease reported in two tahsils. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Much less rain throughout the district. A large area of land being ploughed for the *rabi*; prospects, on the whole, very good; but in Patti tahsil *juari* has been attacked by insects. A few cases of cholera in Kunda and Partabgarh tahsils. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | 0·50 average at the commencement of the week. | Break set in. *Juari* and cotton slightly injured by previous heavy rain, otherwise crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Occasional cases of cholera and mild fever still reported, otherwise health generally good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 7th ) | General rain during the week. | Fine weather for the three days, and sky now clear. *Kakun, sawan* and maize being cut; complaint general that crops have been more or less injured by the recent heavy rains, especially *juari* and cotton. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in two parganas, severe in one. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | Slight rainfall | Numerous breaks, which have considerably benefited the crops; prospects improving. Prices steady. The usual autumnal fever prevalent everywhere; condition of cattle excellent. |
| Ballia ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Heavy rain causing damage; break will benefit crops. Cholera abating, 42 deaths. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*concld.*** | | |
| Farakhabad (Sept. 8th) | 0·80 (average) | A fine break, with west winds. Crops reported to be damaged by excessive rain. Cholera still prevalent, especially in city and suburbs. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | A break has established itself and a strong west wind prevails; satisfactory accounts from all but Biswan tahsil, where floods have done much damage in the low lands; and cattle-sickness is reported. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops not damaged by rains, doing very well; early rice being cut. Prices steady. Slight fever prevalent; no cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 7th) | Slight showers occasionally. | Weather fine. Crops ripening; prospects fair. Prices stationary. Health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Rain in five parganas, 0·10 to 1·40. | Good break during the week, which was much needed. Prices steady. Cholera slight; fever spreading. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rains doing much damage to cotton and *juari*. Slight fever in two parganas and cattle-pox in one village. |
| Meerut ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Fine weather, with westerly winds, during the week. Prospects of *kharif* crops greatly improved; *rabi* sowings commenced; supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Health fair. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in some districts; a break has set in to the advantage of crops which have already suffered from excessive rain. Prospects are, on the whole, good. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Cholera continues to be reported from a few districts. |
| **Punjab—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Hissar (Sept. 8th) | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* flourishing; *rabi* ploughing commenced. Prices falling. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. Prices almost stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health fair. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ·30 | Health good. *Kharif* prospects fair. Prices falling. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·30 at Moga and 1·10 at Tila. | Health good. *Kharif* prospects much improved. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·80 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | 2·0 | Health good. Harvest prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | Rain wanted | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 1·20 | Health good. *Kharif* prospects fair. Prices almost stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain general | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·26 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | Slight fever | *Kharif* prospects good. Prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Moderate rainfall in most districts. Health and *kharif* prospects generally good. Prices falling in the Hissar and Jullundur districts; stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | ·02 | Weather cloudy and hot. Crops flourishing; weeding continues; *rabi* ploughings commenced. Fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in parts. Prices risen. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·62 | Weather favourable. Cotton plants healthy; *til* sowing in hand. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary. |
| Saugor (Sept. 8th) ... | ·83 | Weather clear and sunny. Weeding operations and *rabi* preparations progressing; prospects fair. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ·52 | Weather clear. Prospects good; weeding completed; *rabi* ploughings commenced. Slight cholera and cattle-disease. Prices steady. |
| Hoshangabad ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prospects fair; weeding continues. Fever in places; 80 cases of cholera, 48 deaths. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa ... | *Nil* | Days warm, with occasional clouds; rain much wanted. Prospects good. 18 cases of cholera, 14 deaths. Wheat 20, rice 13, and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ... | ·45 | Weather clear. Prospects excellent; *rabi* preparations progressing. 504 cases of cholera, 440 deaths. Wheat 31 and rice 23 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur (Sept. 5th) ... | 2·16 | Weather clear and showery alternately. Prospects good, especially cotton. Rain wanted in parts. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain wanted in Nimar and in the southern districts, where there has been a long break; elsewhere there has been no deficiency. Prospects continue good. |
| **British Burma—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Akyab (Sept. 5th) | 4·16 | Total rainfall 164·93. Slight cholera in one circle; slight cattle-disease in town and three circles. Plants healthy. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 3·75 | Total rainfall 100·38. Sporadic cholera of fatal type in three townships; cattle-disease still prevalent in one subdivision and three townships. Crops submerged in one township; other parts planting interrupted owing to bursting of bund. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 6·46 | Total rainfall 85·21. Public health good; cattle healthy. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—*contd.*** | | |
| Amherst (Moulmein) (Sept. 5th) | 11·03 | Total rainfall 174·56. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 2·92 | Total rainfall 174·47. Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 7·01 | Total rainfall 97·83. Public health good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Lowlying lands much affected by floods. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 4·78 | Total rainfall 77·28. Cholera slight in one subdivision; cattle-disease slight in two townships. General appearance of crops good. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 1·91 | Total rainfall 24·87. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 2·64 | Total rainfall 68·78. Slight cholera in town; cattle healthy. Ploughing and sowing progressing. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 2·11 | Total rainfall 25·19. Slight cholera in one subdivision; cattle healthy. Ploughing completed and sowing commenced. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in one district, slight in three districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in seven districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting nearly completed. Rains seasonable. |
| **Assam—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 4·12 of rain during the week ending the 8th instant. | Weather rainy. Fevers very prevalent; cattle-disease still reported from some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali* almost finished; prospects of all crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 13·27 | State and prospects of crops fair. Public health as last week. |
| Cachar ... | 6·86 | Weather rainy. Outturn of *dumaki* and *murali* crops about one-eighth in excess of last year; transplanting of *sali* crops continues. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. General health good. Tea doing well. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 1·24 | Weather rainy. Transplanting of *sali dhan* nearly finished; land being prepared for pulses. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Bangalore | Insignificant showers nowhere exceeding 1·0 in all in two talukas of Tumkur and at Mysore. | Elsewhere rain continues to hold off and crops generally reported to be withering; agricultural operations almost at a standstill; prospects of the dry crops critical and the future entirely dependent on a very early fall of rain. Drinking-water failing, and fodder for cattle decreasing; leaves being used as fodder in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, and Kolar. Crops the last-named district most [illegible] reported have reached their cattle into British territory. Distress poor; [illegible] prevailing [illegible]; cholera and fever in Mysore; elsewhere public health fair. Prices slowly rising. |
| Mysore | ·18 | Slight fall in period of fortnight. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| Mercara ... | | |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·23 | Crops in good condition. Rain much wanted. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ·19 | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops doing well, but require more rain. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | Break damaging standing crops. General health fair. Wheat 13¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 18¾, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Sept. 9th)** | | |
| Indore ... | ·18 | Mornings and evenings cool; day warm. Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | ·62 | Total rainfall 29·44. Fever in *tashkar* and Morar. Prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | ·82 | Weather clear and hot. Cholera prevalent in many villages of the Rewah State. Prospects of crops fair. |
| Neemuch ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Crops thriving. Health generally good. |
| Gooma ... | ·78 | [illegible] |
| Sehore ... | ·30 | Total rainfall 27·31. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops improving. Cholera decreasing in Sehore city and cantonment, none in Bhopal. |
| Nowgong ... | 3·23 | Total rainfall 38·56. Weather clear. Prices falling. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | Not received | Rain much wanted throughout the agency. Tanks and wells almost empty. |
| **Rajputana—(September 9th)** | | |
| Abu (Sept. 9th) | ·08 | Weather occasionally cloudy, windy, and seasonable. |
| Sirohi ( „ 6th) | *Nil* | Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good. Weather cloudy; rain wanted. |
| Marwar ( „ 4th) | *Nil* | Jodhpore city tanks all full; wells filling up. Health good. Crops good. Weather clear and windy. Prices falling. |
| Kherwara ( „ 7th) | ·03 | Tanks and wells full. Crops very promising. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather fine; favourable break. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*concld.* | | |
| Meywar (Sept. 5th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crops in few districts slightly damaged by excessive rain. Health good. Prices low. Weather fine. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ „ ) | ·16 | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects good. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather occasionally cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather fair. Prospects and health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 4th) | ·14 | Health and prospects good. |
| Kotah ( „ 5th) | Previous week, 3·38 | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects fair. Health good. Prices low. Heat moderate. |
| Ajmere ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects and health fair. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 5th) | ·11 | Tanks and wells full. Prospects good. Health good; slight fever. Prices falling. Weather seasonable. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | ·43 | Tanks and wells full. Prospects good; crops on low lands have suffered much from late inundations. Health good. Prices steady. Fine weather. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | ·51 | Tanks and wells full. Prospects average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable. |
| Ulwar ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Crop prospects good in three tahsils. Health good. Weather clear. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 5th) | *Nil*; Sujangarh, 4·40; in some districts also good rain. | Tanks and wells fair. Prospects good. Health good. Prices falling. |
| **Nepal—(Sept. 3rd)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | 1·79 | Prospects good. Cholera ceased. |

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 38. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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.

### RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1885.

No. 810 R.T., dated Simla, 8th September 1885.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 840R.T., dated 9th September 1884.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 559R.T., dated 20th June 1885.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 616T., dated 10th August 1885.

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1885.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 60 or 9·5 per cent. against an increase of 1,222 miles or 11·52 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,081,743 miles or 10·46 per cent. in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary:—

| Railway. | Accident. | | | | Train mileage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage of increase. | Percentage of decrease. | Percentage of increase. | Percentage of decrease. |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 33 | .... | 67·3 | ... | 21·4 | .... |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | ... | 16 | ... | 37·2 | 4·3 | ... |
| Darjeeling-Himalayan | ... | 14 | ... | 63·6 | ... | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 59 | .... | 173·5 | ... | 30·0 | ... |
| Rajputana-Malwa | ... | 25 | .... | 25·0 | 6·0 | ... |
| Burma | ... | 10 | ... | 50·0 | ... | 2·6 |

2. Besides the above there were 20 accidents on the Southern Mahratta Railway, 11 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, 5 on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, and 3 on the Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway. Of these lines a section of the Southern Mahratta (40½ miles) was only opened on 24th March 1884, and consequently no return was received for the first quarter of 1884, and the remaining three were not opened during this period.

3. Of the increase of 33 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 32 appear under "Fire in trains" alone, the number entered under this head being 37 against 5. There was also an increase of 6 accidents under "Trains running over cattle" and a decrease of 6 under accidents classified as "Other accidents."

4. The decrease on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, chiefly took place under "Other accidents," and that on the Darjeeling-Himalayan in the number of cases of derailments of trains, engines, &c.

5. On the Eastern Bengal Railway the increase occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line," "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" and "Failure of couplings." The number of accidents returned under these heads was 54, 15 and 11; against 28, nil, and 2, respectively.

6. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there was a decrease of 16 accidents under "Trains running over cattle," 6 under "Bursting of boilers, or tubes, &c., of engines" and 5 under each of the heads "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," "Failure of couplings," and "Fire in trains." The number of cases of "Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed" rose from 1 to 8.

7. On the Burma Railway there does not appear to be any noticeable fluctuations under any particular head.

8. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers and others, 3 killed and 22 injured against 1 injured; and among servants, 6 killed and 11 injured against 1 killed and 11 injured. The larger number of casualties during the quarter under review was due to 4 accidents, 2 on the East Indian Railway, 1 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 1 on the Punjab Northern State Railway. On the East Indian Railway alone 14 passengers were injured by two accidents, 6 by a collision which occurred on the 18th February 1885, during shunting operations at Agra Fort, owing to the driver being drunk, and 8 by a collision on the 25th March at Gya, between a wagon, which got uncoupled while being shunted, and some passenger vehicles.

9. In a collision on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between an up and a down goods train at Kareli on the 8th March, caused through the carelessness of the driver of the latter train and the station master, 1 railway servant was killed and 5 injured.

10. On the Punjab Northern State Railway 3 soldiers were killed and 4 officers and 3 soldiers injured on the 15th March, in consequence of the derailment of a down troop special near Gujar Khan. The cause of this accident is obscure, but was most probably due to malice. Suspicions fell upon two men who had been railway servants, and they were tried; but the evidence was not strong enough to secure a conviction: a full report of it has been under the consideration of the Government of India.

11. 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 or others. | | Number of servants. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | 4 | .... | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | 15 |
| Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles, standing foul of the line | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains | 15 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... |
| Collisions between light engines | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | 17 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 7 |
| Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains or engines, travelling in the wrong direction through points | 18 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Trains running over cattle on the line | 226 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Trains running over obstructions on the line | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Trains running through gates at level crossings | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The failure of axles | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The failure of couplings | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Broken rails | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The flooding of portions of permanent-way | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slips in cuttings or embankments | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire in trains | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other accidents | 43 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 686 | 3 | 22 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 33 |

12. The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines &c., leaving the rails" increased from 69 to 77, of which 13 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 11 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 10 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi. On the latter line there has, however, been a decrease of 7 in the total number of accidents under this head.

13. The cases of "Running over cattle" numbered 226 against 210 and were most numerous on the Eastern Bengal Railway, the number on that line being 54 or about 24 per cent. of the total. As compared with the corresponding period of 1884, there was an increase of 26 cases or 93 per cent. against an increase of 30 per cent. in the train mileage. Next to the Eastern Bengal stand the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian Railways, with 31 and 24 cases respectively. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, however, the number shows a decrease of 16 or 34 per cent. against an increase of 6 per cent. in the train mileage.

14. Of the 27 cases of "Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 13 were on the Indus Valley, 8 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and 5 on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway there was only 1 accident of this description in the 1st quarter of 1884. On the Rajputana Railway the number has decreased from 7 to 1.

15. The number of "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" were the largest on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways, being 13 and 15 respectively, out of a total of 55. In the corresponding previous quarter there was no accident under this head on the latter line.

16. It is noticeable that there was not a single case of "Failure of tyres" or "Failure of wheels" during the quarter under review.

17. The number of "Failures of couplings" was the same as previously, *viz.*, 34, of which 11 occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 8 on the Indus Valley, and 9 on the Rajputana-Malwa.

18. Of 8 cases of "Broken rails," 6 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and of 11 cases of "Fire at stations, or involving injury to Bridges or viaducts," 6 occurred on the Northern Bengal Railway.

19. Under "Fire in trains" the number of cases has increased from 53 to 78, of which 14 were on the Madras Railway and 37 on the Great Indian Peninsula. As already noticed there was an increase of 32 cases under this head on the latter Railway, the total giving 1 case of fire for every 72,409 train miles, against 1 for every 441,191 train miles in the corresponding quarter of 1884.

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

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| From falling between carriages and platforms | 1 | ... |
| Falling on to the platforms, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains | 5 | 4 |
| Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains | 2 | 19 |
| Other accidents | 3 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 29 |

21. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| During shunting operations | 6 | 12 |
| Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. | 1 | 8 |
| Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains | 1 | 1 |
| Getting in or off trains, engines, &c. | 3 | 11 |
| Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting | 3 | 12 |
| Whilst breaking, spragging or choking wheels | ... | 3 |
| Whilst working at cranes or capstans | ... | 4 |
| Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings | ... | 2 |
| Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line | 7 | 1 |
| Whilst passing between vehicles | 4 | 1 |
| Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. | 2 | 7 |
| Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings | 2 | 2 |
| Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms | 2 | 2 |
| Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. | 1 | 1 |
| By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c. | 1 | 12 |
| Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons | 2 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | 38 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 121 |

22. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 30 were killed and 7 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 12 committed suicide, and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 2 were killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes.



23. 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 1884 :—

| First Quarter, 1884. | | First Quarter, 1885. | | | First Quarter, 1884. | | First Quarter, 1885. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Open mileage. | Train mileage. | Open mileage. | Train mileage. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| | | | | *Passengers.* | | | | |
| | | | | From causes beyond their own control | ... | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| | | | | From misconduct or want of caution | 11 | 16 | 11 | 29 |
| | | | | *Servants.* | | | | |
| | | | | From causes beyond their own control | 3 | 11 | 6 | 18 |
| | | | | From misconduct or want of caution | 32 | 94 | 39 | 114 |
| | | | | *Others.* | | | | |
| | | | | Whilst passing at level-crossings | 2 | ... | 4 | ... |
| | | | | Trespassers including suicides | 30 | 4 | 42 | 9 |
| | | | | Other persons | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 10,604½ | 10,344,757 | 11,826¾ | 11,426,500 | TOTAL | 80 | 131 | 107 | 192 |

24. In addition to the above, 19 persons are reported to have been killed and 51 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 127 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

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RESOLUTION.—The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the increase in the number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula and Eastern Bengal Railways. The Government of India at the same time notices with pleasure the decrease in the number of accidents on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Rajputana-Malwa, and Burma Railways.

2. Special reports of the serious accidents at Gya, Kareli and Gujar Khan have been received and considered by the Government of India, but no such report of the accident at Agra Fort has been received. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to this omission.

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ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local 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 first quarter of 1885.

*Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the First Quarter of 1885 were received by the Government of India.*

| Number. | Railways. | Date of Receipt. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bengal and North-Western | 20th April 1885. | |
| 2 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 27th " " | |
| 3 | Eastern Bengal | 29th " " | |
| 4 | Punjab Northern | 4th May 1885. | |
| 5 | Deoghur | 6th " " | |
| 6 | Jodhpore | 6th " " | |
| 7 | Cawnpore-Achnera | 6th " " | |
| 8 | Mysore | 7th " " | |
| 9 | His Highness the Nizam's | 11th " " | |
| 10 | South Indian | 12th " " | |
| 11 | Madras | 12th " " | |
| 12 | Great Indian Peninsula | 14th " " | |
| 13 | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 14th " " | |
| 14 | Wardha Coal | 14th " " | |
| 15 | His Highness the Gaekwar's | 14th " " | |
| 16 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 14th " " | |
| 17 | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 15th " " | |
| 18 | Nalhati | 19th " " | |
| 19 | Northern Bengal | 19th " " | |
| 20 | Katnia-Dharlla | 19th " " | |
| 21 | Tirhoot | 19th " " | |
| 22 | Náráyangánj-Dacca-Mymensing | 19th " " | |
| 23 | Nágpur-Chhattisgarh | 19th " " | |
| 24 | Southern Mahratta | 20th " " | |
| 25 | Rajputana-Malwa | 26th " " | |
| 26 | Indus Valley | 26th " " | |
| 27 | Burma | 27th " " | |
| 28 | Rohilkhand-Kumaun | 1st June 1885. | |
| 29 | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 1st " " | |
| 30 | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 20th " " | |
| 31 | East Indian | *8th July 1885. | *Tables I to IV. |

# TABLE No. 1.

## GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1885, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

| Mean mileage open. | RAILWAYS. | | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. | | | | | | OTHER PERSONS. | | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Causes beyond their own Control. | | From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. | | Total. | | From Causes beyond their own Control. | | From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. | | Total. | | Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. | | Trespassers and Suicides. | | Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. | | Total. | | | |
| | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| (a) 1,653 / 1,675 | East Indian | 1884 | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 15 | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 25 | 25 |
| | | 1885 | ... | 14 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 39 | 9 | 48 | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | 35 | 70 |
| | GUARANTEED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 861 / 861 | Madras | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 10 |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| (b) 654 / 654 | South Indian | 1884 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (c) 1,457½ / 503½ | Great Indian Peninsula | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 28 | 6 | 28 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 32 |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 30 | 7 | 30 | 1 | ... | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 33 |
| (d) 461 / 461 | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 10 |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 10 |
| (e) 759 / 756. | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 16 |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | 10 |
| 547 / 594 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 10 | 5 |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 6,392½ / 6,504½ | Carried over | 1884 | ... | 1 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 76 | 22 | 84 | 2 | ... | 24 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 59 | 105 |
| | | 1885 | ... | 14 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 95 | 29 | 106 | 3 | ... | 33 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 6 | 74 | 144 |

(a) Includes the Branch lines worked by the Undertaking.
(b) Excludes the Pondicherry Railway.
(c) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Rajpi Branch worked by the Company.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, but excludes 18 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, and 16 miles of the Rajpura-Patiala Railway worked over by the Company.

—General Tables of Accidents to Persons reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

| Miles open, 1884. | Railways. | | Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed. | Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured. | Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed. | Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured. | Passengers. Total. Killed. | Passengers. Total. Injured. | Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed. | Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured. | Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed. | Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured. | Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. Total. Killed. | Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. Total. Injured. | Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed. | Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Injured. | Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed. | Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured. | Other Persons. Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. Killed. | Other Persons. Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. Injured. | Other Persons. Total. Killed. | Other Persons. Total. Injured. | Total all Classes. Killed. | Total all Classes. Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,392½ | Brought forward | 1884 | ... | 1 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 76 | 22 | 84 | 2 | ... | 24 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 59 | 105 |
| 6,504½ | | 1885 | ... | 14 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 95 | 29 | 106 | 3 | ... | 33 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 6 | 74 | 144 |
| | **ASSISTED COMPANIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | Southern Mahratta | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 214 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| — | Bengal and North-Western | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 267½ | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 6½ | Deoghur | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6½ | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| . | Assám (*f*) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| — | Rohilkhand-Kumaun | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| | **IMPERIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 315⅔ | Eastern Bengal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 359 | | 1885 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 7 |
| 446½ | Punjab Northern | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 446½ | | 1885 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | (*h*)1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 10 |
| 653 | Indus Valley | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 6 |
| 653 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 280½ | Rajputana-Malwa | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 |
| 1,411 | | 1885 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 |
| 45 | Wardha Coal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | **PROVINCIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27½ | Nalhati | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27½ | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 249 | Northern Bengal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 249 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32½ | Kaania-Dharka | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 37 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 166 | Tirhoot | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 220 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 115½ | Cawnpore-Achnera | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 251 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| — | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 149 | Nágpur and Chhattisgarh | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 149 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 207½ | Burma | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 |
| 254 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1. | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| — | Náráyanganj-Dacca-Mymensing | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| — | Kokilamukh (*g*) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| — | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | **NATIVE STATES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 193 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 193 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 59 | Gaekwar of Baroda's | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 121 | Nizam's | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 121 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 186 | Mysore | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 140 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Jodhpore | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10,604½ | Total | 1884 | ... | 1 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 32 | 94 | 35 | 105 | 2 | ... | 30 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 9 | 80 | 131 |
| 11,826½ | | 1885 | 3 | 21 | 11 | 29 | 14 | 50 | 6 | 18 | 39 | 114 | 45 | 132 | 4 | ... | 42 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 10 | 107 | 192 |

(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Includes the Poradaha Branch, and the Bengal Central, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways.
(*h*) A cattle-driver.
(*i*) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway which is worked over.
(*j*) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore line.

# TABLE No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1885, 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | | |
|---|---|---

# TABLE No. 3.

**ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, 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. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | 3 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 26 | ... | 14 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 254,713,292 | | | | | | 60,701,402 | | | | | | | 57,726,606* | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | 23,771 | | | | | | 5,891 | | | | | | | 7,787* | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 2,301,015 | | | | | | 547,082 | | | | | | | 430,586* | | | | | |

GUARANTEED.

| | 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. | |
| | | 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 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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, or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 7 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 82 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 117,361,176 | | | | | | 54,190,487 | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | 24,285 | | | | | | 6,074 | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 2,679,137 | | | | | | 490,224 | | | | | |

* Exclusive of the figures for the Pondicherry Line in French Territory.



TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*Continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED—*concluded.*

| | SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI. | | | | | | | OUDH AND ROHILKHAND. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 61 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 78,346,178 | | | | | | 40,439,965 | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | 16,426 | | | | | | 5,784 | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 983,793 | | | | | | 424,[illegible] | | | | | |

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. | |
| | | 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 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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, or 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 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 3,326,247 | | | | | | 8,652,980 | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | 1,611 | | | | | | 1,180 | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 60,299 | | | | | | 112,020 | | | | | |

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

| | DEOGHUR. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 302,818 | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | 64 | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 3,318 | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | ASSISTED COMPANIES.—*concluded.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IMPERIAL STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OUDH (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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 7 |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 7 | ... | 1(b) | ... | ... | 1 ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 22 | 3 | 8(c) | ... | ... | 3 8 |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | | | | | | | | | 175,764 | | | | | | 736,524 | | | | | | 44,519,750 | | | | | | 26,956,800 |
| " of Servants employed | | | | | | | | | | | | 596 | | | | | | 282 | | | | | | 5,483 | | | | | | 2,087 |
| Mileage of all descriptions | | | | | | | | | | | | 33,219 | | | | | | 17,000 | | | | | | 320,029 | | | | | | 307,033 |

(a) Return not received. (b) A cattle-driver. (c) One was a cattle driver, and not a passenger.



TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PROVINCIAL STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 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 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... 1 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | | | 26,131,528 | | | | | | 90,999,445 | | | | | | 811,546 | | | | | | 741,617 | | | | | | 12,810,283 |
| " of Servants employed | | | | | | 4,810 | | | | | | 15,000 | | | | | | 415 | | | | | | 140 | | | | | | 2,093 |
| Mileage of all descriptions | | | | | | 22,321 | | | | | | [illegible] | | | | | | 22,349 | | | | | | 9,810 | | | | | | 195,413 |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.*

| | KAUNIA-DHABELLA. | | | | | | | TIRHOOT. | | | | | | | CAWNPORE-ACHNERA. | | | | | | | BAREILLY-PILIBHIT. | | | | | | | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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. Ditto over cattle on the line | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger-miles | | | | 531,998 | | | | | | | 13,021,785 | | | | | | | 13,601,259 | | | | | | | 582,606 | | | | | | | 5,188,688 | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | | 202 | | | | | | | 2,917 | | | | | | | 2,774 | | | | | | | 75 | | | | | | | 2,678 | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions | | | | 6,660 | | | | | | | 120,522 | | | | | | | 131,107 | | | | | | | 9,149 | | | | | | | 126,214 | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.* | NATIVE STATES.

| | BURMA. | | | | | | | NARAYANGANG-DACCA-MYMENSING. | | | | | | | KOKILAMUKH, (a) | | | | | | | BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL. | | | | | | | GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | 22,897,660 | | | | | | | 662,360 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9,335,050 | | | | | | | 1,438,142 | | | |
| " of Servants employed | | | | 2,029 | | | | | | | 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 727 | | | | | | | 246 | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions | | | | 165,098 | | | | | | | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71,967 | | | | | | | 14,979 | | | |

(a) Returns not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1885, &c.—*concluded*.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

NATIVE STATES—*concluded*.

| | NIZAM'S. | | | | | | | MYSORE. | | | | | | | JODHPORE. | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 7 |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 | ... | 1(*a*) | 1 | ... | 1 | (*a*)1 |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 686 | 3 | (*a*) 22 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 33 |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 7,069,942 | | | | | | 2,707,744 | | | | | | | 1,118,352 | | | | | | | 957,799,094 | | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | 773 | | | | | | 841 | | | | | | | 178 | | | | | | | 136,071 | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 77,827 | | | | | | 37,449 | | | | | | | 13,428 | | | | | | | 11,426,500 | | | | |

(*a*) One was a cattle-driver, and not a passenger.

# TABLE

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

| RAILWAYS. | 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains. | 2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line. | 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains. | 4. Collisions between light engines. | 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails. | 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails. | 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points. | 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed. | 9. Trains running over cattle on the line. | 10. Trains running over obstructions on the line. | 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings. | 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. | 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines. | 14. The failure of tyres. | 15. The failure of wheels. | 16. The failure of axles. | 17. The failure of brake apparatus. | 18. The failure of couplings. | 19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts. | 20. Broken rails. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Indian | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | . | 3 | ... | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **GUARANTEED.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Indian | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Great Indian Peninsula | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sind Punjab, and Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **ASSISTED COMPANIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bengal and North-Western | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beoghur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assam (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darjeeling-Himalayan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Rohilkhand-Kumaun | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **IMPERIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 54 | 3 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Punjab Northern | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indus Valley | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 8 | ... | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Rajputana-Malwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | |
| Wardha Coal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **PROVINCIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malbati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Northern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Kaunia-Dharlla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirhoot | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágpur and Chhattisgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Náráyanganj-Dacca-Mymensing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kokilamukh (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **NATIVE STATES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhavnagar-Gondal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaekwar of Baroda's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nizam's | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 1885 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 77 | 18 | 8 | 226 | 28 | 12 | 27 | 55 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 34 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 1884 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 4 | 15 | 99 | 21 | 1 | 210 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 34 | ... | ... |

## No. 4.

First Quarter of 1885, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

| 21. Via flooding of portions of permanent-way. | 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments. | 23. Fire in trains. | 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts. | 25. Other accidents. | Total all Classes. | NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Killed. | NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Injured. | NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Killed. | NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Injured. | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed. | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured. | Mean miles of Railway open. | Number of Passengers carried. | Train mileage of all descriptions. | Passenger mileage. | PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried. | PER MILE OPEN. Train mileage of all descriptions. | PER MILE OPEN. Passenger mileage. | TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Killed. | TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Injured. | TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed. | TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 14 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 1,675 | 3,686,419 | 2,304,015 | 254,743,292 | 2,201 | 1,375 | 152,085 | ... | 3·797 | ... | 0·054 |
| ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 861 | 1,316,986 | 547,082 | 60,701,402 | 1,530 | 635 | 70,501 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 654 | 1,530,978 | 430,586 | 57,726,606 | 2,341 | 658 | 88,267 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | 37 | 2 | 7 | 82 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1,503½ | 1,908,338 | 2,679,137 | 117,361,176 | 1,269 | 1,782 | 78,046 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 461 | 1,972,872 | 490,224 | 54,190,487 | 4,279 | 1,063 | 117,550 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 61 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 756 | 1,419,614 | 838,793 | 78,346,178 | 1,878 | 1,107 | 103,632 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 594 | 756,534 | 421,060 | 40,439,065 | 1,274 | 709 | 68,079 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214 | 74,317 | 60,292 | 3,326,247 | 347 | 282 | 15,543 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267½ | 186,899 | 112,020 | 8,652,980 | 699 | 419 | 32,348 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6½ | 75,676 | 3,318 | 302,818 | 11,642 | 510 | 46,587 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 5,700 | 33,219 | 175,764 | 112 | 651 | 3,446 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 20,146 | 17,000 | 736,524 | 301 | 254 | 10,938 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 359 | 1,600,854 | 320,029 | 44,519,750 | 4,459 | 891 | 124,013 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | 85 | ... | ... | 3 | 85 | 446½ | 467,393 | 307,033 | 26,956,800 | 1,046 | 687 | 60,340 | 8·419 | 14·978 | 0·467 | 1·162 |
| ... | ... | 11 | ... | 3 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 653 | 419,327 | 498,231 | 26,131,528 | 642 | 763 | 40,018 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1,411 | 1,609,657 | 1,328,213 | 90,969,445 | 1,070 | 941 | 64,472 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 29,902 | 22,349 | 811,546 | 664 | 496 | 18,034 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27¼ | 34,284 | 9,810 | 741,617 | 1,258 | 360 | 27,215 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 249 | 223,881 | 195,413 | 12,810,283 | 899 | 785 | 51,447 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 24,220 | 6,660 | 531,998 | 655 | 180 | 14,378 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 351,887 | 120,522 | 13,021,785 | 1,557 | 533 | 57,618 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251 | 430,573 | 131,107 | 18,601,259 | 1,715 | 522 | 54,188 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 19,274 | 9,149 | 582,606 | 535 | 254 | 16,184 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149 | 180,399 | 126,214 | 5,188,688 | 1,211 | 847 | 34,823 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 254 | 835,920 | 183,098 | 22,897,660 | 3,291 | 721 | 90,148 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 66,236 | 18,276 | 662,360 | 6,623 | 1,827 | 66,236 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 193 | 209,019 | 71,967 | 9,335,950 | 1,083 | 373 | 48,368 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 69,943 | 14,979 | 1,488,142 | 1,186 | 254 | 24,375 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 128,731 | 77,827 | 7,069,942 | 1,064 | 643 | 58,429 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 | 103,581 | 37,449 | 2,707,744 | 740 | 267 | 19,341 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 34,945 | 13,428 | 1,118,352 | 713 | 274 | 22,824 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 4 | 78 | 11 | 43 | 686 | 3 | 225 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 33 | 11,826½ | 19,694,505 | 11,426,300 | 957,799,094 | 1,665 | 966 | 80,986 | 0·152 | 1·009 | 0·009 | 0·059 |
| 2 | 2 | 58 | 5 | 57 | 626 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 10,604½ | 17,173,233 | 10,344,757 | 838,225,985 | 1,619 | 976 | 79,044 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE AND 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1202, 1203, 1340 AND 1341 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 1st AUGUST AND 12th SEPTEMBER 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. | Bajra, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bajra, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. | Bajra, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kanni, Varagu, &c. Sawe, Cheena, Corako, Marhwa, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kanni, Varagu, &c. Sawe, Cheena, Corako, Marhwa, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kanni, Varagu, &c. Sawe, Cheena, Corako, Marhwa, Nugles, &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. | 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. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| | 2nd half of June 1885. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 0 0 | | |
| Bombay. | Shikarpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 0 0 | | |
| Bombay. | Sukkur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1st half of Aug. 1885. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 11 6 | 10 15 | 11 8 | 12 10 | 11 14 | 12 6 | 8 12 | 8 14 | 9 9 | 9 14 | 9 9 | 14 20 | 8 20 | 10 23 | 14 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore. | Kolar | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 13 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 13 0 | 6 29 | 6 29 | 6 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore. | Tumkur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 13 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 13 0 | 6 29 | 6 29 | 6 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore. | Mysore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 13 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 13 0 | 6 29 | 6 29 | 6 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore. | Shimoga | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 13 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 13 0 | 6 29 | 6 29 | 6 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore. | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 13 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 13 0 | 6 29 | 6 29 | 6 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 9 0 | 9 4 | 8 13 | 9 3 | 9 7 | 9 14 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 16 9 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 0 84 | 0 168 | 0 340 | 0 78 | 0 480 | 0 64 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 12 12 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX 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 23rd Aug. 1884. Total. | Receipts for week ending 23rd Aug. 1884. Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 22nd Aug. 1885. Total. | Receipts for week ending 22nd Aug. 1885. Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd Aug. 1884. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd Aug. 1884. Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd Aug. 1885. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd Aug. 1885. 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22nd Aug. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 65,527 | 120 | 608 | 80,634 | 133 | 21,51,921 | 190 | 23,33,883 | 187 | 1,81,962 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,69,696 | 240 | 706 | 1,94,431 | 275 | 42,46,798 | 278 | 55,06,672 | 379 | 12,59,874 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,21,373 | 141 | 861 | 1,34,094 | 156 | 28,88,214 | 162 | 28,63,767 | 162 | ... | 24,447 |
| 22nd ditto | South Indian | 654 | 81,831 | 125 | 654 | 85,552 | 131 | 18,40,559 | 136 | 18,14,323 | 135 | ... | 26,236 |
| 29th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 3,61,713 | 249 | 1,497 | 3,84,414 | 257 | 1,42,75,878 | 475 | 1,39,94,110 | 454 | ... | 2,81,768. |
| 22nd ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,38,341 | 300 | 461 | 1,18,260 | 256 | 50,10,116 | 525 | 52,34,974 | 550 | 2,24,858 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,679 | 9,38,481 | 201 | 4,787 | 9,97,385 | 208 | 3,04,13,486 | 312 | 3,17,47,729 | 323 | 13,34,243 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,21,754 | 412 | 1,515 | 6,29,302 | 415 | 1,67,95,525 | 537 | 1,86,42,358 | 599 | 18,47033 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,15,944 | 498 | 233 | 60,460 | 259 | 17,54,849 | 363 | 16,02,853 | 335 | ... | 1,51,996 |
| 22nd ditto | Nilhati | 27 | 1,102 | 40 | 27 | 1,176 | 43 | 32,720 | 58 | 26,955 | 48 | ... | 5,765 |
| 22nd ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 33,487 | 134 | 249 | 29,670 | 119 | 7,52,845 | 147 | 7,20,606 | 141 | ... | 32,239 |
| 22nd ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 2,433 | 66 | 37 | 1,594 | 43 | 49,684 | 65 | 52,063 | 69 | 2,379 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 15,959 | 83 | 226 | 19,049 | 84 | 4,96,669 | 124 | 5,11,228 | 110 | 14,559 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 6,004 | 105 | 57 | 6,524 | 114 | 1,76,695 | 149 | 1,80,850 | 154 | 4,155 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)3,48,026 | 74 | (c)3,01,237 | 62 | ... | 46,789 |
| 29th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 464 | 39 | 12 | 591 | 49 | 21,224 | 85 | 21,332 | 86 | 108 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 1,67,778 | 133 | 1,411 | 2,38,000 | 169 | 52,55,383 | 201 | 63,31,787 | 218 | 10,76,404 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 7,161 | 159 | 45 | 8,993 | 200 | 2,15,268 | 231 | 1,92,066 | 207 | ... | 23,202 |
| 22nd ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 9,325 | 63 | 149 | 14,385 | 97 | 5,78,725 | 183 | 5,89,435 | 192 | 10,710 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | British Burma | 254 | 25,006 | 98 | 327 | 28,323 | 87 | 8,01,036 | 174 | 7,70,739 | 135 | ... | 30,297 |
| 29th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 3,507 | 47 | 75 | 5,228 | 70 | 1,36,891 | 88 | 1,33,793 | 87 | ... | 3,098 |
| 29th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 53,797 | 120 | 447 | 48,158 | 108 | 12,29,246 | 133 | 15,60,982 | 170 | 3,31,736 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,34,228 | 203 | 660 | 1,62,300 | 246 | 29,71,490 | 218 | 46,17,461 | 340 | 16,45,971 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,159 | 63 | 66 | 4,534 | 69 | 79,541 | 67 | 1,20,110 | 88 | 40,569 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)25,450 | 36 | 25,450 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 487 | 6 | ... | ... | 34,757 | 77 | 34,757 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)11,979 | 25 | 11,979 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,764 | 5,80,354 | 154 | 4,107 | 6,29,472 | 153 | 1,49,00,292 | 183 | 1,78,05,683 | 201 | 29,05,391 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 9,952 | 21,40,589 | 215 | 10,409 | 22,56,159 | 217 | 6,21,09,303 | 296 | 6,81,95,970 | 313 | 60,86,667 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,07,36,773 | 146 | 3,50,59,910 | 161 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,13,72,530 | 150 | 3,31,36,060 | 152 | 17,63,530 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22nd Aug. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 6,725 | 53 | 126 | 7,012 | 56 | 2,12,424 | 82 | 2,32,979 | 90 | 20,555 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)92,859 | 71 | 92,859 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Assam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)71,606 | 57 | (c)87,168 | 57 | 15,562 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Southern Mahratta | (e)214 | 3,954 | 18 | 315 | 23,508 | 75 | 35,426 | 25 | 3,16,137 | 49 | 2,80,711 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 840 | 12 | 303 | 17,550 | 58 | (f)34,337 | 23 | 5,07,409 | 81 | 4,73,072 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 2,940 | 134 | ... | ... | 1,03,426 | 228 | 1,03,426 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 409 | 11,519 | 28 | 766 | 51,010 | 67 | 3,53,793 | 52 | 13,39,978 | 71 | 9,86,185 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22nd Aug. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 12,150 | 63 | 193 | 9,888 | 51 | 5,48,168 | 137 | 4,38,504 | 110 | ... | 1,09,664 |
| 29th ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 1,034 | 24 | 64 | 2,850 | 45 | 20,935 | 33 | 64,859 | 49 | 43,924 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 15,022 | 124 | 121 | 17,484 | 144 | 4,09,093 | 163 | 4,46,749 | 179 | 37,656 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Mysore | 130 | 8,305 | 64 | 140 | 7,737 | 55 | 1,33,883 | 69 | 1,57,002 | 55 | 23,119 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 723 | 45 | ... | ... | 16,464 | 50 | 16,464 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 488 | 36,511 | 75 | 534 | 38,682 | 72 | 11,12,079 | 122 | 11,23,578 | 102 | 11,490 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th August 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th August 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway.
(e) Of this length 40·5 miles were opened for passenger and goods traffic, and the remainder for goods traffic only. The calculations are based upon total mileage.
(f) Total receipts from 2nd April to 23rd August 1884.

SIMLA,
*The 12th September 1885.*

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1885, UP TO 31st JULY 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during July 1885. Depth in canal at regulating guage in feet. Full Supply. | Depth in canal at regulating guage 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 | 6·62 | 850 | 460 | 48,313 | 48,073 |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 7·00 | 5·38 | 1,100 | 300 | 50,922 | 57,284 |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·10 | 5·18 | 850 | 536 | 54,598 | 66,760 |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 4·69 | 900 | ... | 55,177 | 72,497 |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5·50 | 4·86 | 1,200 | 135 | 69,500 | 85,085 |
| Total Upper Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 4,900 | 1,431 | 278,510 | 329,699 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 3·7 | 1,000 | ... | 17,231 | 19,819 |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | 2·3 | 700 | ... | 22,774 | 27,191 |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | ... | 5·6 | 1,300 | 211 | 47,228 | 44,621 |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | ... | 2·4 | 1,050 | 104 | 58,129 | 57,560 |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 6·70 | 6·0 | 1,050 | 163 | 36,714 | 37,817 |
| Total Lower Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 5,100 | 478 | 182,071 | 187,008 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 2·41 | 1,300 | 514 | 68,194 | 77,972 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 6·03 | 1,300 | ... | 58,393 | 63,186 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,160 | 22,094 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,382 | 3,025 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,163 | 4,325 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 2 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 9 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 616,975 | 687,320 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane. | Indigo. | Rice. | Cotton. | Other food-grains. | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall. Total from the 1st April to 31st July 1885. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | In. | In. |
| Saháranpur | 21,107 | 1,410 | 12,282 | 280 | 114 | 202 | 1,527 | 36,922 | 19·9 | 14·59 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 45,230 | 2,428 | 17,571 | 907 | 130 | 449 | 1,780 | 68,504 | 21·4 | 13·57 |
| Meerut | 72,455 | 18,304 | 5,027 | 3,707 | 698 | 1,414 | 1,462 | 103,067 | 12·0 | 11·01 |
| Bulandshahr | 6,901 | 47,532 | 133 | 11,373 | 1,032 | 625 | 467 | 68,063 | 31·3 | 10·94 |
| Aligarh | 598 | 37,825 | 278 | 6,571 | 1,825 | 208 | 1,958 | 49,263 | 21·4 | 10·77 |
| Muttra | 654 | 12,212 | ... | 12,813 | 3 | 26 | 632 | 26,375 | 14·7 | 9·48 |
| Agra | 1,191 | 8,342 | 3 | 1,369 | 109 | 117 | 759 | 11,890 | 18·3 | 11·60 |
| Etah | 1,594 | 27,004 | 282 | 1,820 | 766 | 175 | 1,481 | 33,122 | 19·2 | 10·80 |
| Mainpuri | 4,100 | 28,009 | 131 | 1,041 | 868 | 110 | 870 | 35,129 | 18·2 | 12·99 |
| Fatehgarh | 3,763 | 17,085 | 39 | 17 | 37 | ... | 677 | 21,618 | 26·0 | 12·15 |
| Etáwah | 5,211 | 47,117 | 82 | 3 | 384 | 84 | 660 | 53,541 | 16·8 | 9·79 |
| Cawnpore | 4,017 | 51,203 | 1,524 | 4 | 441 | 2 | 1,351 | 58,542 | 24·2 | 10·13 |
| Delhi | ... | 104 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 12·9 | 11·28 |
| Gurgaon | 881 | 8,607 | ... | 11,239 | 38 | 120 | 126 | 21,021 | 12·1 | 10·17 |
| Dehra Dún | 801 | ... | 3,077 | ... | ... | ... | 285 | 4,163 | 37·4 | 32·87 |
| Bijnor | 2,309 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,382 | 25·2 | 15·60 |
| Tarái | 608 | ... | 1,732 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,340 | 40·6 | 18·22 |
| Pilibhít | 1,937 | ... | 982 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,919 | 27·4 | 20·48 |
| Bareilly | 8,952 | 31 | 8,898 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 17,901 | 21·5 | 19·04 |
| Jhánsi | 3 | 2 | ... | 37 | 5 | ... | 2 | 49 | 18·7 | 14·02 |
| Hamírpur | 12 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 53 | 21·7 | 13·43 |
| Total | 182,333 | 307,215 | 52,137 | 51,188 | 6,485 | 3,532 | 14,085 | 616,975 | ... | ... |
| Total for the same period last year | 454,873 | 365,448 | 60,404 | 57,603 | 19,666 | 9,297 | 20,029 | 687,320 | ... | ... |
| Increase | 27,460 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | 58,233 | 8,267 | 6,415 | 13,181 | 5,765 | 5,944 | 70,345 | ... | ... |

Remarks.

*Supply—* *Cubic feet per second.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | 3,804 |
| Drainage entering Ganges Canal | 548 |
| Entering head, Lower Ganges Canal | 997 |
| Total | 5,349 |

*Expended—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal | 1,431 | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 478 | |
| | | 1,909 |

*Escaped—*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal, | | Siyana escape | 356 | |
| Ditto | ditto | Pesri escape | 15 | |
| Ditto | ditto | Tail escape | 3 | |
| Meerut | ditto | Jani escape | 168 | |
| Bulandshahr | ditto | Kot escape | 289 | |
| Aligarh | ditto | Percolation, Cawnpore Branch | 42 | |
| Ditto | ditto | Etáwah Branch | 4 | |
| Narora Dn., L. G. Canal, | | Fatehgarh Branch, Manickpore escape | 48 | |
| Ditto | ditto | Main canal, Nadrai escape | 395 | |
| Mainpuri | ditto | Bewar branch, tail | 108 | |
| Cawnpore | ditto | Cawnpore branch, tail and escapes | 757 | |
| Etáwah | ditto | Etáwah ditto ditto | 556 | |
| Bhognipur | ditto | Balrai escape 708; Panhan escape 11 | 719 | |
| | | | | 3,440 |
| | | | | 5,349 |

*Remarks by Executive Engineer.*

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—Good rain fell on the 15th and 16th causing cessation of demand. Canal was closed for repairs on 17th. Rain fair throughout the month. Decrease in rice will be made up in September. Smaller area of indigo cultivated.

Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Light demand for sugarcane and rice up to 15th, after which no demand. Decrease in indigo as before explained, and in cotton, food-grains and fodder for which there has been no demand.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—Demand for rice only during the first ten days, and after that up to the 14th for sugarcane also; heavy rain fell on the 14th, 15th and 16th, after which there was no demand up to the end of the month.

Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal—No demand whatever during the month. Tremendously heavy rain on 15th and 16th, over twenty inches falling in twenty-five hours. Canal closed on 17th.

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal—General rain on the 9th and 10th stopped all demand. Large areas of irrigated crops were destroyed by the excessive rainfall of the 15th and 16th.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Falling off altogether under indigo.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—No irrigation was done during the month. The decrease as compared with last year is entirely under indigo. Average rainfall 10·7″. Maximum 15·7. Minimum 5·1.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—No new irrigation has been effected. All water passing down the division has been escaped.

Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The increase is in sugarcane. Indigo shows a falling off from area of last year.

Eastern Jumna Canal—Frequent rain. Very broken demand for rice only. Cane in large excess and rice as much below last year, the latter will increase greatly. The rest of the deficiency is in miscellaneous crops and indigo.

Agra Canal—There was no demand throughout the month. The decrease under indigo is due to the low prices realised by the manufactured article last year.

Rohilkhand Canals—A very wet month. Rain nearly every day and constant floods in the rivers. The total monthly rainfall varies from 18·7″ at Bareilly to 37·6″ at Pilibhít. The heaviest floods of the season came down on the 25th, up to which date there was a steady demand for rice in the 1st sub-division, but very little demand in the 2nd sub-division. A few days' fine weather is now much wanted for the grain crops and sugarcane.

Dún Canals—Decrease of 160 acres over corresponding month of last year. Demand good throughout the month for rice only.
Jhánsi Lakes—No irrigation effected from the Jhánsi lakes during the month.
Hamírpur Lakes—No irrigation during the month.

ALLAHABAD,
[illegible] August 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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 | ... | ... | 1,525 | ... | 1,525 | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | 4,250 | ... | 4,250 | ... |
| Rice | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | 8,193 | ... | 8,193 | ... |
| Dál— | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arhar | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | 1,125 | ... | 1,125 | ... |
| Total | 100 | ... | 15,093 | ... | 15,193 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | 612 | ... | 612 | ... |
| Salt | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 17,779 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 18,779 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | ... | ... | 2,600 | ... | 2,600 | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber— | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | 1,900 | ... | 1,900 | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 200 | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 17,979 | ... | 21,405 | ... | 39,384 | ... |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 20,441 | ... | 22,710 | ... | 43,151 | ... |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | 2,462 | ... | 1,305 | ... | 5,767 | ... |

Remarks.

| Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 1,447 | 1,585 |
| Ton mileage | 133,836 | 146,285 |
| Value of goods ₹ | 36,366 | 43,719 |
| Number of passengers | *Nil.* | 7 |

Note.—In Statement for the month of April 1885, against "Ton-mileage" for 131,510 *read* 125,179.

ALLAHABAD,
[illegible] August 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

**TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1885.**

**UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANAL.**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.**

| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 333 | | | | 333 | |
| Gram or Dhán | 338 | | | | 338 | |
| Barley or mixed grain | | | | | | |
| Urd | | | | | | |
| Mung | | | | | | |
| Arhar | 198 | | | | 198 | |
| Masuri | | | | | | |
| Tár | | | | | | |
| Bájra | 116 | | | | 116 | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 980 | | 2,315 | | 3,295 | |
| Cotton | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Oil-seeds | 675 | | | | 675 | |
| Ghi | 24 | | | | 24 | |
| Metals | 12,091 | | 6,608 | | 18,699 | |
| Building materials | 352 | | 991 | | 1,343 | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1,906 | | 11,554 | 439,020 | 13,460 | 439,020 |
| Firewood | | | 21,951 | 40,933 | 21,951 | 40,933 |
| Bamboos | | | 40,933 | | 40,933 | |
| Timber { Poles and unsquared timber. | | | 15,116 | 15,116 | 15,116 | 15,116 |
| Timber { Karis and squared timber. | | 33 | 1,596 | 60 | 2,256 | 93 |
| Logs | 660 | | 500 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Miscellaneous timber | | | | | | |
| Live-stock | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16,690 | 33 | 101,564 | 496,129 | 118,254 | 496,162 |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR. | 43,488 | 498 | 46,786 | 49,600 | 90,274 | 49,098 |
| INCREASE | | | 54,778 | 447,529 | 27,980 | 447,064 |
| DECREASE | 26,798 | 465 | | | | |

**UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.**

| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | 4,219 | | 4,219 | |
| Gram or Dhán | | | | | | |
| Barley or mixed grain | 45 | | | | 45 | |
| Urd | | | | | | |
| Mung | | | | | | |
| Arhar | 1,027 | | | | 1,027 | |
| Masuri | | | | | | |
| Tár | | | | | | |
| Bájra | | | | | | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,072 | | 4,219 | | 5,291 | |
| Cotton | 388 | | 1,155 | | 1,155 | |
| Oil-seeds | 20 | | 1,634 | | 388 | |
| Ghi | 1,311 | | 262 | | 1,654 | |
| Metals | | | 275 | | 1,573 | |
| Building materials | 1,641 | | 14,089 | | 275 | |
| Miscellaneous goods | | | | | 15,710 | |
| Firewood | | | | | | |
| Bamboos | | | | | | |
| Timber { Poles and unsquared timber. | | | | | | |
| Timber { Karis and squared timber. | | | | | | |
| Logs | 500 | 1,000 | | | 500 | 1,000 |
| Miscellaneous timber | | | | | | |
| Live-stock | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 4,932 | 1,000 | 21,614 | | 26,546 | 1,000 |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR. | 3,657 | 1,840 | 10,848 | | 14,505 | 1,840 |
| INCREASE | 1,275 | | 10,766 | | 12,041 | |
| DECREASE | | 840 | | | | 840 |

**UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANAL.**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.**

| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | |
| Gram or Dhán | | | | | | |
| Barley or mixed grain | | | | | | |
| Urd | | | | | | |
| Mung | | | | | | |
| Arhar | | | | | | |
| Masuri | | | | | | |
| Tár | | | | | | |
| Bájra | | | | | | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 43 | | 2,600 | | 2,842 | |
| Cotton | | | 129 | | 129 | |
| Oil-seeds | | | 1,150 | | 1,150 | |
| Ghi | | | | | | |
| Metals | 641 | | 1,975 | | 2,616 | |
| Building materials | 60 | | 150 | | 210 | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 235 | | 1,975 | | 2,210 | |
| Firewood | 212 | | 1,750 | | 1,962 | |
| Bamboos | | | 7,840 | | 7,840 | |
| Timber { Poles and unsquared timber. | 415 | 8,300 | 1,466 | 29,320 | 1,881 | 37,620 |
| Timber { Karis and squared timber. | | | | | | |
| Logs | 17 | 17 | 298 | 298 | 315 | 315 |
| Miscellaneous timber | | | | | | |
| Live-stock | 300 | 600 | | | 300 | 600 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,903 | 8,917 | 17,408 | 29,618 | 19,330 | 38,535 |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR. | 17 | 6,004 | 60,453 | 22,880 | 118,396 | 28,884 |
| INCREASE | | 2,913 | | 6,738 | | 9,651 |
| DECREASE | 1,874 | | 43,045 | | 99,066 | |

**UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.**

| | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 333 | | | | 333 | |
| Gram or Dhán | 380 | | | | 380 | |
| Barley or mixed grain | 45 | | | | 45 | |
| Urd | | | | | | |
| Mung | | | | | | |
| Arhar | 1,220 | | | | 1,220 | |
| Masuri | | | | | | |
| Tár | | | | | | |
| Bájra | 116 | | | | 116 | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,094 | | 9,331 | | 11,425 | |
| Cotton | 390 | | 1,284 | | 1,284 | |
| Oil-seeds | 1,336 | | 1,150 | | 1,540 | |
| Ghi | 1,395 | | 1,634 | | 2,970 | |
| Metals | 12,326 | | 262 | | 1,657 | |
| Building materials | 2,295 | | 8,855 | | 21,184 | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1,906 | | 16,810 | | 18,015 | |
| Firewood | 415 | 8,300 | 19,394 | | 21,300 | |
| Bamboos | | | 23,417 | 468,310 | 23,832 | 476,640 |
| Timber { Poles and unsquared timber. | | | 40,933 | 40,933 | 40,933 | 40,933 |
| Timber { Karis and squared timber. | 17 | 17 | 15,414 | 15,414 | 15,431 | 15,431 |
| Logs | 660 | 33 | 1,596 | 60 | 2,256 | 93 |
| Miscellaneous timber | 800 | 1,600 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 2,600 |
| Live-stock | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 23,544 | 9,950 | 140,586 | 525,747 | 164,130 | 535,617 |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR. | 660 | 33 | 118,087 | 71,480 | 223,175 | 79,822 |
| INCREASE | | 1,600 | 22,419 | 454,267 | | 455,875 |
| DECREASE | | | | | 59,045 | |

| | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). | | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1885. |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 532 | 975 | 6,029 |
| Ton mileage | 124,698 | 243,964 | 377,804 |
| Value of goods ... ... ...

At Roorkee, more than double the normal amount fell during the month. In Northern Bengal about the average, while in Assam and Cachar there was a slight deficiency. In Central India and Rajputana there was very little departure from the average.

The figures for the season up to date, show that the deficiency noticed at the close of July in the Northern and Eastern Punjab has disappeared; except as regards the Sialkot district, where the rains are still very short of the average, but that at the Indus Valley stations, there has been only about half the normal amount. At Purneah (Northern Bengal), there is also some deficiency. The most serious deficits are, however, reported from the Peninsula. In Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan, the rainfall has been less than half the normal average; and further to the southward, in Mysore, at Bangalore and Chittaldroog, the conditions are nearly as bad.

With regard to the other meteorological elements it appears that, with a few local exceptions, principally in the south of the Peninsula, there has been a considerable deficiency in pressure throughout the whole country. This deficiency was greatest in Sind, the Indus Valley, and Rajputana, but was almost equally great in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. It was apparently as great on the hills as on the plains. Owing to the slightness of the rainfall, temperature has been somewhat above the average over the Peninsula, but below it in Northern and Central India; while the humidity variations have naturally been the reverse of this, the excess being in the north and the deficiency in the south.

The following table shows the mean amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of August 1885, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

| Districts. | Average Rainfall in August. | Difference from the average in August 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab, West ... ... ... | 5·74 | + 0·37 |
| „ East ... ... ... | 8·49 | + 3·14 |
| North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ... | 12·74 | + 6·30 |
| North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic ... | 8·89 | + 4·58 |
| Behar ... ... ... | 9·90 | + 7·00 |
| Northern Bengal ... ... ... | 17·60 | — 0·33 |
| Assam, Cachar ... ... ... | 14·42 | — 3·66 |
| Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur ... ... | 14·22 | + 5·64 |
| Orissa, Northern Circars ... ... | 8·63 | — 3·45 |
| Central Provinces, South ... ... | 12·26 | — 1·97 |
| Berar, Khandesh ... ... ... | 5·99 | — 1·36 |
| Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda | 10·98 | + 1·85 |
| Sind, Cutch ... ... ... | 2·29 | + 1·57 |
| Gujarat ... ... ... | 8·34 | + 3·69 |
| Konkan ... ... ... | 14·92 | + 3·38 |
| Deccan, Hyderabad ... ... ... | 5·83 | — 0·66 |
| Malabar ... ... ... | 19·69 | — 1·32 |
| Mysore, Bellary ... ... ... | 4·23 | — 2·07 |
| Karnatic ... ... ... | 3·33 | — 1·83 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 22·42 | + 7·55 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... | 4·78 | — 2·15 |

SIMLA; *The 5th September, 1885.*

W. L. DALLAS, *Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

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



Circular No. 1178. 98—2

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),— dated Simla, the 12th September, 1885.*

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for 1883-84.

## RESOLUTION.

PERSONNEL. Several changes took place in the *personnel* of the Survey Department of India during the year under report, of which the principal were due to the retirement from the service of the Government of Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, R.E., C.B., and Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., late Deputy Surveyor General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch. The Government of India has already recorded its appreciation of the long and distinguished services rendered to the Department by the former officer, and His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to recognize the valuable scientific work done by the latter by conferring on him the companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire.

2. The results of the working of the three Branches of the Department are described in Part II. of the report.

TRIANGULATION. 3. The Secondary Triangulation Party visited and erected beacons on the old stations of the East Coast Series, from Puri to Balasore. The positions of the beacons and buoys of False Point Harbour and the Dhamra river were accurately fixed, as were those of all prominent objects on the coast which could be used as land marks for ships. This work will, it is hoped, facilitate navigation and the future work of the Marine Survey.

The connection by triangulation of the Peninsula of India with the Straits Settlements and Malacca has been held in abeyance during the year, and it has recently been decided in view of financial exigencies that it shall not be undertaken for the present.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS. 4. Eleven Topographical parties were employed. Of these three were in the field in Bombay, two in the North-Western Provinces, and one each in the Andaman Islands, Assam, Baluchistan, Central India, Mysore, and Rajputana.

5. The three Bombay parties worked in Cutch, Guzerat, and the South Deccan respectively.

In Cutch 2,154 miles were surveyed topographically on the scale of two inches to the mile, and 1,086 miles on the scale of half an inch to the mile, and 2,100 square miles were triangulated in advance. The Guzerat party executed some topographical surveys of Native States on the two-inch scale, and completed the survey of the Panch Mahals on the four-inch scale, including the demarcation of village and forest boundaries. The area already surveyed in Guzerat amounts to 18,191 square miles, or about two-fifths of the whole. In the South Deccan the area surveyed amounted to 1,832 square miles of a more mountainous and difficult country than any with which the party had previously met. It is estimated that the 15,200 square miles, which still remain unsurveyed in the area assigned to the South Deccan party, will occupy about 8 years.

6. The parties in the North-Western Provinces were employed in the Aligarh and Etah districts, and in the Mirzapur district, respectively. In the Aligarh and Etah districts 1,503 square miles were surveyed on the 2-inch scale. The riparian tracts on either side of the river Ganges covering an extent of 98·09 square miles were surveyed on the 4-inch scale. It has recently been decided to suspend the topographical survey of the remainder of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the existing revenue maps being

sufficiently accurate to answer the present requirements of the Civil Administration, and topographical surveys of other tracts being more urgently required. The work of the Mirzapur party consisted of a survey of a portion of the district on the 2-inch scale, and the execution of theodolite traversing round the village boundaries of the Dadhi pargana, and certain villages of the hilly tracts of Robertsganj. This work was of a very laborious description, owing to the nature of the country.

7. A suitable map of the South Andaman Island being much needed by the Settlement officers, a party was deputed in November 1883 to make a complete survey of that island. The only datum available on which to base the survey was the position of a point on Chatham Island in the harbour of Port Blair, the latitude and longitude of which had been determined astronomically in 1863. The result of the season's work is a map of Barren Island and the Island of Narcondam on the scale of 8 inches = 1 mile and sheet No. 14 on the 4-inch scale. It has been decided that the survey shall extend to the remainder of the Andaman Islands. The general survey will be executed on the ½-inch scale, though certain portions of the South Andamans will be surveyed on the 4-inch scale. Advantage is being taken of the survey to investigate the geology and flora of the Island.

8. The Assam and North-Eastern Frontier party was originally to have been employed in the survey of the Noa Dihing valley up to the Pátkai crest, but the Aka raid on the Darrang district having necessitated the despatch of a punitive expedition against the offending tribes, it was determined to take advantage of the opportunity offered for the Survey of the Aka Hills. Subsequently the Daphla country was also surveyed. The detailed survey executed covers 1,931 square miles of the Aka and Daphla hills on the scale of 1 inch to 4 miles; 622 square miles on the scale of 1 inch = 2 miles and 143 linear miles of route and river survey by native explorers within British territory.

9. The Baluchistan party was divided into three sections, of which one was employed with the Takht-i-Sulaiman Expedition; one accompanied Sir R. Sandeman's Mission into South-Western Baluchistan, and one was employed on the regular detailed survey. The area triangulated amounted to 6,100 square miles, and the area topographically surveyed to 4,840 square miles on the half-inch scale. This work was carried out in the Thal-Chotiáli territory and the Kachi desert.

10. The Malwa party executed 1,390 square miles of triangulation and 1,587 square miles of detail survey on the 1-inch scale besides completing the triangulation and traversing for the large scale survey of the Dúngarpur city and the Kherwára cantonment. The country is intricate and much cut up by small streams and hillocks. The party has now completed its work, and a portion of it will, during the ensuing field season, probably be sent into Ajmere, the remainder being transferred to Bengal.

11. In Mysore 1,417 square miles, including the work required as a basis for the Mysore city survey, were triangulated. The area topographically surveyed on the 1-inch scale amounted to 3,975 square miles in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Mysore, and Bangalore.

12. The Rajputana party was chiefly employed in surveying on the scale of 1 inch=1 mile portions of the Sirohi and Palanpur States and the sanitarium on the Abu Range. The Sunda and Dorra ranges were surveyed on the 2-inch scale; and the revised survey of the city and environs of Ajmere was nearly completed for the Municipality on the scale of 12 inches = 1 mile. The total area surveyed was 1,211 square miles on the 1-inch scale and 120 square miles on the 2-inch scale, besides the 12-inch survey of Ajmere city; 4,133 square miles were also triangulated.

MAUZAWAR, RIVERAIN AND FOREST SURVEYS.

13. Three parties were employed in mauzawar, riverain and forest surveys in British Burma, the Punjab and Bombay, respectively. The first-named party surveyed 211 square miles of reserved forest tracts on the scale of 4 inches = 1 mile; and 52 square miles of unreserved forest and ground likely to be brought under cultivation on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile. The area prepared in advance for next season was 321 square miles. The surveyed area lies on the western slope of the Pegu Yoma range in the Tharrawaddy district. The



country is very difficult for survey on account of the almost impenetrable undergrowth and the rugged, and in many parts inaccessible, character of the range. The several high ridges running parallel to the range are covered with forest, and intersected by streams while the Yoma or back-bone of the range stands up like a wall above the lower hills. In a part of the Thonzé reserve a rise of more than 2,000 feet occurs in a little more than a mile from the crest.

14. The party employed in the Punjab continued its previous year's work in Hissar of a topographical survey on the 2-inch scale, combined with a system of skeleton traverses to aid an approaching settlement survey. In the report the system followed is thus described:—

> The traversing follows village boundaries, in the interior of which sub-traverses are run at distances of about ½ a mile apart, furnishing fixed points at short intervals, all of which are permanently marked. From the data obtained of these points, skeleton plots can be prepared on any required scale. These will furnish an efficient frame-work for the cadastral survey of fields to be undertaken by the *patwaris* of the district under the superintendence of the Settlement Department.

The object of the Hissar experiment is to ascertain by actual trial in what way the Settlement and Survey Departments can best assist each other. While it is hoped that the survey skeletons will on the one hand form a frame-work for patwari field maps, so on the other it is expected that the details furnished by the field maps will be incorporated in the topographical maps. A fuller report on this subject is expected in the Surveyor General's Report for 1885-86, as at present there is no reason to believe that the work of the survey party is to be made in any way the basis of patwaris' maps, as was intended by the Government of India.

The areas surveyed comprised 1,782 square miles of the district on the 2-inch scale, the Hissar farm (64 square miles) on the 6-inch scale, and the city and station of Hissar, 14 square miles, on the 12-inch scale.

On the completion of the survey of Hissar, it had been intended to employ detachments of the party in Ferozepore, Umballa, Jullundur and Ludhiana. The experience gained in Hissar has, however, shown that in the plains districts of the Punjab, so elaborate a system is unnecessary, and in future the operations will consist of a modified skeleton traverse survey, tri-junction platforms being erected for stations, and fixed in each village, and of a scientific survey of all streams in tracts subject to fluvial action. The topography of revised 2-inch maps of the province will be taken from the settlement maps, the details being tested and additions made where necessary.

15. The third mauzawar survey party was employed in the Thana district of the Bombay Presidency. The work done by it embraced the survey of the Thana Collectorate on the 4-inch scale and the 2-inch survey of the Jawhar State. On the larger scale, 612 square miles were surveyed and 288 square miles on the smaller. The country surveyed lies between the Western Ghats and the sea, and is very difficult in parts.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

16. Cadastral or field survey parties were employed in the Ajmere-Merwara district, in three districts in British Burma, in three districts in the North-Western Provinces, in one district in the Central Provinces and in one district in Assam. The areas surveyed are given in the margin.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North-Western Provinces | ... | 1,747 square miles. |
| British Burma | ... | 1,749 " |
| Central Provinces | ... | 81 " |
| Assam | ... | 228 " |

The Ajmere-Merwara survey was begun in connection with the revision of the settlement of the district. The fluctuating character of the cultivation rendered an ordinary cadastral survey of the district unsuitable and after consideration it was determined to adopt a system of traverse and village boundary survey, under which fixed points are established by professional traversing, and skeleton maps are provided showing the boundaries of each village and the position of each permanent mark within it. On these data the *patwaris* map in the cultivation at the time of their survey and whenever changes may become necessary.

17. The three cadastral parties in British Burma were employed respectively in the Bassein and Henzada districts, the Pegu and Shwegyin districts, and the Prome and Akyab districts. All the cadastral work required in the

Pegu and Prome districts has been completed; and now only one and a half parties are employed in Burma, half a party having been withdrawn altogether for financial reasons and another party having been diverted to topographical work.

18. In the North-Western Provinces the parties employed worked in the Benares and Basti districts, the Dehra Dun district (a detachment), and the Gorakhpur district.

The so-called Benares system under which the survey and settlement establishments work together, each preparing its own copy of the *khasra* and *jamabandi*, was followed in the Benares-Basti survey. In Gorakhpur a slightly different system has been adopted. There the survey officer furnishes with the map a correct record of all undisputed facts of ownership and tenancy, a complete list of all disputes, and a classification of the soils and statistics for assessment purposes. The Revenue Officer then fills up the dispute list and checks the soil classification. The success of this system in respect both of expedition and economy, when compared with cadastral work hitherto turned out by the Survey Department, has been shown by the result of the operations of the work of the first season. The detachment in Dehra Dun was employed in surveying the cultivated lands on the Benares system.

19. The detachment in the Central Provinces was employed in the Raipur district in the cadastral survey of a certain number of villages as a test of the accuracy of the settlement maps. The survey establishments prepare a skeleton survey of the boundaries of villages, together with those of moderately sized blocks of fields, and the interior divisions are afterwards to be filled in by the *patwaris* who also write up the record-of-rights. A survey class has been organized for the instruction of junior civilians, native officials and *patwaris*.

The arrangements for the survey of the remaining districts of the Central Provinces of which the settlement will expire within the next few years is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

TRAINING OF CIVILIANS, &c.

20. The cadastral survey of the Kámrúp district was begun on the completion of the Hooghly River survey. The Benares system of survey has been adopted in Kámrúp at the instance of the Chief Commissioner.

21. A new system of training young Civilians in cadastral survey work by attaching them to regular field parties has been begun. In the North-Western Provinces, seven Civil Servants have been thus instructed in field surveying; and native soldier students from the Roorkee College have also been attached to the regular field parties of the Topographical Branch, and instructed in the method of delineating ground by plane-table survey.

[illegible] on [illegible]

22. In explanation of the foregoing paragraphs it may be stated that there are three systems of cadastral survey now at work, one in the Punjab where, except possibly in the case of the Hissar experiment, no use is made of the Surveyor General's Department, all field maps being constructed by patwaris under the control of the Settlement Officer. The actual cost of this work has not been ascertained, but it is believed to be cheap, and sufficiently accurate for revenue purposes, although it has the drawback of not fitting in with sufficient precision into the general survey maps of the country. The next system is that now under adoption in the Central Provinces, where, as already explained, the field plotting will be filled in by patwaris on a traverse skeleton provided by the Survey Department. The third is that in progress in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts of the North-Western Provinces, where the entire survey map of each village together with a considerable portion of the village record is turned out by the Survey Department. This system is the most accurate and complete in its results, but is probably the most expensive, and can only be justified in districts where the patwaris are insufficiently trained to do the field plotting. The Surveyor General is requested to bring forward in his next annual report as clear a statement as he can furnish of the cost and results of each of these systems. The subject of cost is more fully dealt with in paragraph 28 of this review.

[illegible] AND

23. Under the head of *Geographical* and *Miscellaneous*, the Darjeeling party surveyed the Sumesar Hills, the Daling Hills, and a portion of Sikkim,



besides triangulating and sketching Himalayan topography and demarcating and surveying the Nepal-Bengal Boundary. Explorations were also conducted in Tibet. This party did some interesting work and has helped towards an extended knowledge of Himalayan geography.

TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

24. The Tidal and Levelling party has continued its scientific work; tidal observations being taken at 19 stations. The reduction of the observations has progressed steadily, and the final results have been determined, so that the co-efficients will be presented in the manner recommended by Professor Darwin and explained in the Report for 1882-83. The Spirit-levelling operations completed a line of levels between two sea-coast stations, *viz.*, from Kurrachee to Agra and thence to Bombay with an error only of ·624 of a foot or less than 4 inches per 1,000 miles. This line was linked with that of last year and its length was over 425 miles over ground with rises and falls amounting in the aggregate to nearly 22,000 feet.

GEODETIC.

25. The two Astronomical parties were engaged in the extension of the electro-telegraphic longitude arcs eastwards of Calcutta, and measured six arcs during the season—Akyab-Calcutta, Akyab-Chittagong, Prome Chittagong, Prome-Akyab, Moulmein-Prome, and Moulmein-Akyab. The link between Kurrachee and Moulmein was thus completed.

HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICES.

26. The work of the Head-Quarters Offices, both at Calcutta and at Dehra, is dealt with in Part III. The several offices have again turned out a very large amount of work for other departments and Local Governments. The total number of maps issued during the year amounted to nearly 200,000, and their value exceeded a lakh and a half of rupees. Much good work was done in these offices in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition. The 3,000 ornamental award certificates were produced with the aid of the heliogravure and collotype processes. Some of the special maps which were drawn for the Exhibition have been prepared for publication and the rainfall, railway and telegraph maps have already been published. Maps showing trade routes, distribution of languages, and river basins have also been printed. Maps showing the density of population and the distribution of the different religions and missionary stations are in course of publication. The forest map is, it is understood, now ready. The Government of India attaches great importance to these maps; and a Crop-map of India, shortly to be prepared, will be completed in time for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

27. The Mathematical Instrument Department issued 33,365 instruments valued at Rs. 1,61,529 to departments. The number issued exceeded that of last year by 12,000, their value being greater by Rs. 34,000. The Government of India is also glad to notice that there has been a considerable use of articles of Indian manufacture for this department. An innovation has been introduced into the department by the entertainment of apprentices in the several technical offices. Their work should be carefully watched; and the result of the experiment should be noticed in future annual reports.

COST RATE PER MILE OF SURVEY WORK

28. The statements at pages LXXX and LXXXI of the Appendix, showing the cost rate per mile of work executed by the several parties are, as far as they go, very valuable. The opportunity is taken however to impress upon the Surveyor General the very great importance of reducing the expenditure on revenue surveys of all kinds to the very lowest limit as urged in the Resolution of September 4th, 1882. Notwithstanding the comparatively small cost, compared with the charges of former years, of the North-Western Provinces Surveys, the charge is still too high to admit of the system being extended to any Province in which it is possible to utilize patwaris under the supervision of local officers for field plotting. Great credit is due to Majors Barron, Sandeman and Steel for their unremitting efforts to make the cadastral parties serve the Provincial Governments in the most effective manner, but it is now a question whether similar efforts should not, on account of the financial exigencies of the case, be directed to the perfection of a system in which the very utmost use should be made of the village officers for field plotting, under the control of an efficient staff of native supervisors. The fact that the Government, whether Imperial or Provincial, is obliged in any case to provide payment for a village staff, makes it imperative to require the education of that staff in the duty of making and

maintaining village maps so that the cost of a second establishment may be avoided, and it will be found that unless the Survey Department can make the above system the goal of its efforts, it will be difficult for it on financial grounds to maintain that connection with the cadastral surveys still remaining to be accomplished which it is very desirable to preserve. The two points to be aimed at, in modification of the North-Western Provinces system, seem to be the more liberal employment of the village staff, and the reduction of the charges for supervision. The Government of India would be glad if in future reports the information as to "cost" could, with the assistance of the Provincial authorities, be made to comprise a comparison between the total cost of various systems adopted in any districts in which the Survey Department is employed, whether to do the whole work as in the North-Western Provinces, or a part of the work as in the Central Provinces and Hissar. At present the table in page LXXX is not sufficiently instructive. The cost per acre for instance of a complete cadastral survey (including traverse, field plotting, and survey record) in Ajmere cannot be compared with that of a complete cadastral survey in the North-Western Provinces.

29. In conclusion, the Government of India thanks Colonel DePrée for his interesting report.

ORDER—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin; and to the Surveyor General of India and to the Foreign and Military Departments for information.

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

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



## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16th SEPTEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen, both in Bellary and Anantapur, since the date of the last report. Migration continues from Alur, Bellary, and Hadgalli. In Salem and Coimbatore prospects are reported to have improved, but more rain is urgently needed in several districts in the Madras Presidency.

In Mysore there has been good rain in two or three districts, and more or less rain has fallen also throughout the State, though not in sufficient quantity to remove all cause for apprehension. It is hoped that a considerable portion of the standing crops will be saved if more good rain falls. Water and pasturage are still scarce, and the cattle are generally in poor condition. Future prospects depend much on further timely rain. In Coorg the season continues favourable.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur, and the young crops have been much benefited thereby. More rain is still wanted in parts of the Deccan, and urgently in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Gujarat, and the Konkan, where the crops are withering. Fodder continues scarce in parts of some districts. In the Berars the standing crops are generally doing well, but more rain is wanted. In Hyderabad the rainfall of the week has been beneficial to the crops. In the Central India and Rajputana States there was little or no rain during the week under report, and it is much wanted in some places. Crop prospects are, on the whole, generally good.

In the Central Provinces rain is wanted everywhere, but especially in Nimar and Sambalpur. Preparations for the *rabi* have commenced. In the Punjab *kharif* prospects are generally good, but more rain is wanted in Ferozepore, Lahore, and Shahpur. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been a break in the rains, but prospects continue good.

In Bengal there has not been much rain during the week, and the cessation has greatly benefited the crops in many districts. In Orissa more rain is wanted. General prospects of crops are fair, except in inundated tracts in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in Behar.

No reports have been received from Assam and British Burma.

The public health is generally fair in all Provinces.

In Bengal the price of rice has risen in several places, owing to excessive rain and floods. In the Punjab prices are fluctuating. Elsewhere they are generally steady, except in Sambalpur in the Central Provinces. In Mysore there has been no material change in prices. In one district, however—Kolar—they are falling slightly.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·04 (average): Telegram received to-day gives rain at Anantapur 3·35 and at Bellary 7·8 since yesterday. | Heavy rain anxiously awaited for sowing later crops. Standing dry crops generally withering. Caterpillars prevail in parts of Hospet. Wet crops under channels moderately good; early crops withered everywhere, excepting parts of Adoni and Raidrug. Harvest *cholum* under wells in Bellary, outturn below average. Paddy in Hospet average. Migration continues from Alur, Bellary, and Hadgalli. Cattle-disease in Harpenhalli; 11 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | ·22 (average) | Standing crops withering in parts for want of rain; elsewhere good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Ganjam ... | ·98 ( „ ) | More rain much wanted. Seedlings withering in five taluks. Cattle-disease in Berhampore taluk; 114 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·74 ( „ ) | Crops not thriving. More rain required. River 3·5 feet over Anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported, last week 10, this week 25. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·43 ( „ ) | Standing crops good in Madhurantakam and Trivellore, and withering elsewhere. Harvest paddy, *ragi*, and *cumbu*, outturn below average. Rinderpest in Conjeeveram and Ponneri. |
| Coimbatore ... | 1·40 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain, and damaged by insects in parts. Harvest dry grains in parts; outturn generally average. Fever and small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one village. |
| Tanjore ... | 1·75 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but *cumbu* has failed about Vallam. Harvest dry crop, outturn up to average. Small-pox in parts of Patukota; 15 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·83 ( „ ) | Crime increasing. Emigration commenced on a small scale. Fever prevalent; one death from cholera. |
| Malabar ... | ·66 ( „ ) | Rain required for second crop cultivation. Harvesting of first crop commenced. Cattle-disease in seven taluks, small-pox in five, and fever in one; six deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 1·56 ( „ ) | Harvesting almost over, yield good. Fever and small-pox in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects discouraging in Madura, particularly so in Bellary and Anantapur; improved in Salem and Coimbatore. More rain urgently needed in several districts. |
| **Bombay—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | Weather cool. River at Kotri on 14th, 17 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops in Ghorabari by *kukoi* turtle and *torau* insect, in Shahbandar by *kung* waterfowl, and in Sujawal by rats. Crops submerged in Sakro taluka. Fever in nine talukas; cholera cases in Karachi city 6, deaths 8; Johi rural circle 28 cases, 8 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; in Sakro *nil*, 42 and 50; in Shahbandar 22, 38 and 46; and in Manjhand 32, 36 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Hyderabad ... | No rain | *Kharif* cultivation continues good. River at Kotri on 12th, 17 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in five talukas. Price—wheat 28, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·19 | Total rainfall 2·19. Crops doing well. More rain is urgently wanted. Cholera in Dholka, 12 cases, 7 fatal; fever in Sanand; cattle-disease in Parantij. Wheat 38 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | ·7 | Total rainfall 21·49. Cholera in some parts of Baroda and Sinnar talukas. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | Maximum at Pardi, ·91; minimum at Chorasi, ·01; none in Surat and Olpad. | Young crops are healthy on account of partial break. Winter crops will be grown in certain places in which *juari* and cotton seed were rotten and could not be sown again. Cattle healthy; fever in Bardoli and Pardi talukas. *Juari* 37½ and *nagli* 43¾, pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nasik, 2·16; Sinnar, 4·12; Igatpuri, 4·71; Dindori, ·80; Niphad, 3·40; Chandor, ·67; Yeola, 1·98; Malegaon, 2·34; Nandgaon, 1·19; Baglan, ·55; Peint, ·15; none in Kalwan. | Rain throughout the district. Transplantation of rice, *nagli*, and *vari* completed; sowing of *kharif* crops completed. Crops healthy. Prospects improving. Want of fodder still felt in Chandor, Malegaon, and Nandgaon. More rain wanted in Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalwan. Cholera in Dindori, Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon; total attacks 29, deaths 26. Wheat 33, *bajri* 29½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain on 11th and from 13th to 15th. | Total rainfall for week 2·81. Total rainfall to date 56·42, being 7·39 below average; abnormal temperature 2° warmer on 12th, 2° cooler on 13th, and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; wind normal on 9th and 10th. Abnormal wind northerly from 11th to 15th; lightning on 12th; thunder and lightning on 13th. |
| Poona ... | **Rain throughout the district; maximum 2·98 at Sinnar; minimum ·15 at Khadkala.** | **Young crops improved by the late rains, but more still wanted. 46 cholera cases in two talukas, 28 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 28 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.** |
| Ahmednagar ... | **Ahmednagar, 2·12; Nagar, 1·35; Shrigonda, 1·27; Jamkhed, 1·68; Rahuri, 1·64; Sangamner, 1·13; Akola, ·98; Koprgaon, ·84; Newasa, ·45; Karjat, ·36; Sheogaon, ·6.** | **In Parner *kharif* crops generally greatly benefited. Rain wanted in Parner. *Rabi* sowing commenced in Shrigonda. Want of fodder felt in Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Parner. Slight cattle-disease in Sangamner. Cholera 60 attacks and 20 deaths; slight fever in Akola. *Bajri* from 35 to 42 and *juari* from 43 to 60 pounds per rupee.** |
| Sholapur ... | Barsi, ·48; Madha, ·18; Karmala, ·91; Pandharpur, ·7; Akalkot, ·10; none elsewhere. | Rain that has fallen has done some good to existing crops. Since the 13th instant, there has been a general fall of rain of from 2 to 3 inches and more is expected; this rain will save the existing *kharif* crops and enable cultivators generally to commence *rabi* sowing. *Juari* 43 pounds 26 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 11 tolas per rupee. Cholera 16 cases, 8 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | **Rainfall highest; in Mundargi, ·44.** | **Heavy rain urgently required even where crops withering from drought and sowing stopped. Great scarcity of fodder; cattle being sent to western villages to get grazing. Prices of grain stationary or rise very slightly; this probably is due to importation of grain by railway, about 5,000 maunds arriving daily. Public health good. Land ready for sowing.** |
| Kanara ... | **Karwar, ·10; Sirsi, 1·10; Haliyal, ·22.** | **Early rice crops on coast in ear. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Bhatkul, Sirsi, Mundgod, and Supa; fever in Yellapur. Common rice at Karwar 12½ seers, district average 13¼ seers per rupee.** |
| Rajkot ... | ·55 | Total rainfall 28. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur. Young crops much benefited by it. More rain still wanted in parts of the Deccan and urgently in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Gujarat, and the Konkan where crops are withering. Standing crops injured by rats, insects and floods in parts of Karachi, and by blight in parts of Hyderabad. Scarcity of fodder continues in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Cholera in parts of fifteen, fever in parts of eleven, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts. |
| **Bengal—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 5·20 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crop fair. Transplanting of *aman* continues. Prices gradually rising. Cattle-disease still lingers; general health good. |
| Dacca ... | 1·90 | Prospects of crops continue good. *Aus* paddy and jute being cut. outturn good. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | ·67 | Prospects of both *aus* and *aman* on high lands good. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though fever reported in many places. |
| Khoolna ... | ·74 | Weather cloudy and hot. *Aus* paddy harvest nearly done; *aman* paddy transplanting continues. Price of rice tending to rise. Public health fair. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Moorshedabad ... | 4·63 | Weather seasonable. High floods have almost entirely destroyed *aus* crops; *aman* doing well, except on low lands, where it also has been destroyed by floods. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Public health fair. |
| Burdwan ... | 3·16 | *Aus* being harvested; transplanting of paddy nearly finished. Crops everywhere promising, except near riverbanks and in low lands, where rain and floods have done much mischief. Common rice 11¼ to 14 seers per rupee. Fever in parts of the district. |
| Rungpore ... | 3·11 | *Aus* harvest completed; jute being cut and steeped; transplanting of *amun* going on. Prices rising. Malarious fever rising in Sudder station; otherwise public health good. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 2·66 | Prospects of crops in north good, but in south damage has been caused by floods. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Cholera bad in Banka. |
| Purneah ... | 4·48 | Prospects good, but crops near Ganges and Kusi much destroyed by floods. *Bhadoi* harvested. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent. River receding. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | *Bhadoi* crops in low and *dearah* lands greatly damaged by unusual overflow of the Ganges. Transplanting of paddy still continues. Cholera still reported from subdivisions. |
| Durbhunga ... | 6·81 | Reaping of *bhadoi* harvest rapidly coming to an end. Rivers again in flood, causing considerable damage to low-lying paddy lands. Prices stationary. Public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | *Nil* | Weather bright and clear. *Bhadoi* being harvested; outturn below average; rice and other crops promise well. Cholera very prevalent in several thanas; small-pox reported from a few villages. |
| Dinagepore ... | 1·12 | Stormy weather and sunshine. Harvest of early crops successful; late crops prospering. Prices of rice falling slightly. A little cattle-disease and cholera, otherwise general health good. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 1·82 | Rivers still rising. *Amun* crops very promising. Market of rice rising. Public health good. |
| Gya .. | *Nil* | Prospects of crops and public health good. Prices stationary. |
| Chumparun ... | ·86 | Excessive rain has done some damage to *makai* and other *bhadoi* crops. Prospects of *aghan* crops excellent. Prices fallen slightly. Cholera abated. |
| Cuttack ... | ·08 | Weather cloudy; more rain wanted. Outturn of early rice fair; late rice being weeded. Price of rice almost unchanged. Public health good. |
| Midnapur ... | 1·25 | Weather seasonable. Crops not drowned by recent flood doing well. Health fair. |
| | | ***General Remarks.*—Generally not much rain during the week, and the comparative cessation of it in many districts has greatly benefited all crops. In Orissa, however, more rain is wanted. General prospects of crops are fair, except in inundated tracts in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and Behar. Price of rice already high; has risen in several districts owing to excessive rain and floods. General health continues fair, but fever has appeared in some districts.** |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 17th)** | | |
| Benares (Sept. 15th) | *Nil.* | More rain required for rice; other crops good. Prices steady. Health good. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | More rain wanted for late rice. Markets well supplied; prices rising slightly. Sporadic cholera continues, otherwise health good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 14th) | ..... | A break in the rains. Reaping commenced; rice outturn excellent. Prices stationary. Cholera abated in south, elsewhere still prevalent. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | ..... | A break has been very beneficial. Prices pretty steady. Slight fever and cattle-disease. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops not damaged by rain doing well; *rabi* ploughings begun. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; cholera slight. |
| Bareilly ( „ 15th) | ..... | Crops so far doing well, but more rain needed. Market well supplied, and prices steady. Slight fever generally prevalent, and cholera reported from village in tahsil Baheri; no cattle-disease. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | **West winds. *Kharif* crops flourishing. Supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Health good.** |
| Kumaon ( „ 14th) | ..... | Rains almost ceased. Rice reaping commenced. Prices slightly risen. Fever increasing: cattle-disease continues. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather fair; west winds. State of crops good. Rain wanted for the highland rice crops; some of the *kharif* crops are being cut; *mash* sowing nearly finished. Supplies abundant. Prices steady. Cholera decreasing, but disease among cattle is reported in some places. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 15th) | *Nil* | *Juari* and *bajri* have in consequence improved; *makka*, *sawan*, and *kakun* nearly all cut. Prices rising. General health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Dry westerly winds have prevailed during the week, and more rain is hoped for. *Dhan* is being cut in some places, and an average outturn reported. Cholera is reported from the trans-Chamka parganas of tahsil Biswan. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | ·30 rain at Sadar during the week. | *Kharif* prospects continue good. Fever prevalent in tahsils Fyzabad and Akbarpur, and also cattle-disease; some cholera in part of the district. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*concld.* | | |
| Banda (Sept. 15th) | Very little rain during the week. | Heat excessive. *Kharif* crops flourishing. Prospects excellent. Market well supplied. Prices steady. Usual autumnal fever prevalent everywhere; cholera in one village of Kunasin; cattle-disease in four villages. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | ... | Beneficial break. Market full. Cholera decreasing. 18 deaths. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 14th) | *Nil* | Weather bright, with westerly wind. *Dhan* in some places being irrigated. Prices almost steady. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. |
| Cawnpore ( „ „ ) | No rain to speak of during past week. | Weeding in progress, and *rabi* ploughings have commenced. *Kakun*, *sawan*, and maize being cut. Some injury to crops on lowlands from heavy rains. Fever prevalent and a few fatal cases of cholera in two parganas; cattle-disease in six parganas, severe in one. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 15th) | *Nil* | Continued fine weather, with west winds. Crops fair. Cholera abated in Farakhabad, but prevalent in Fatehgarh. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There is a general break in the rains. Prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices generally steady. Cholera is abating in some places, but showing itself in others, though in a mild form; the general health is, however, good. |
| **Punjab—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Hissar (Sept. 15th) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* flourishing. Prices stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices slightly rising. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* prospects fair. Prices falling. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices fluctuating. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | ·60 | Health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera in tahsil Kahuta. *Kharif* prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain throughout the Shahpur and Bhera tahsils. | Rain needed in tahsil Khushab. Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Simla, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. Fever prevalent in the Hissar and Peshawar districts; a few cases of cholera in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawalpindi district; elsewhere the health is generally good. *Kharif* prospects generally good. Prices falling in the Jullundur and Peshawar districts, rising in the Delhi district, and stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and sultry; rain wanted for light soils. Fever prevalent; small pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | *Nil* | Weather hot and close. Cotton and *til* very favourable. Rain wanted for rice and other wet crops. *Rabi* ploughings in hand. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary. |
| Saugor (Sept. 15th) ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and hot; rain wanted. *Kharif* crops reported good. Land under preparation for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | ·77 | Rain wanted. Prospects tolerably good. Ploughing going on. Slight cholera and cattle-disease. Prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | *Nil* | Weather hot and close; rain much wanted. Cholera in two tahsils. Prices steady. |
| Khandwa ... | ·09 | Weather unusually hot, with occasional clouds. Crops withering for want of rain. 28 cases of cholera, 14 deaths. Prices steady. |
| Raipur ... | ·71 | Weather clear and sunny; rain wanted for *kharif*; prospects otherwise good. Cholera decreasing. Prices unchanged. |
| Sambalpur (Sept. 12th) | ·06 | Weather very warm; rain much wanted. Rice in critical condition, and has already been seriously injured on high lands. Cotton and sugarcane doing well. Cholera in parts. Prices rising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather continues clear and hot, and rain is wanted more or less in every district, especially in Nimar and Sambalpur. Prices, however, remain steady, except in Sambalpur. Cholera decreasing. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Bangalore } (Sept. 17th) Mysore } | Bangalore, 4·80; Mysore, 3·31; Tumkur, 1·33; Kolar, ·79. | Rain has also fallen more or less throughout the State, though not in sufficient quantity, to remove all apprehensions. If more good rain falls it is hoped that a considerable part of the standing dry crops which are already waving will be saved. Water and pasturage still scarce; in parts of Bangalore leaves occasionally being used for fodder; cattle generally in poor condition; no material change in prices, except in Kolar, where they have fallen a little. Cholera abating in Mysore district, elsewhere public health generally good. The late unexpected downpour has lessened the gloomy anticipations which prevailed a week ago. Prospects are, however, still uncertain, and much depends on further timely rain. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Mysore and Coorg**—*contd.* | | |
| Mercara (Sept. 16th) | ·66 | Transplanting of paddy fields completed. Prices of foodgrains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Crops doing well, but require rain. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy, but rain holding off. Standing crops good, except in parts where they wither for want of rain. |
| Hyderabad ... | ·83 (average rainfall during the week). | Rain proved beneficial to crops; break in previous week injured *juari* crops in Asifnagar. 40 deaths from cholera in Pathir taluk; no sickness in other talukas. Prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 12¼, white *juari* 18¾, yellow *juari* 21, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·28 | Total rainfall 22·83. Weather cloudy and warm. Prices steady. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Fever still in Lashkar and in Morar. Prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and hot. Cholera still reported from many parts of Rewah State. |
| Neemuch ... | *Nil* | Rain much wanted. Crops doing well. Prices slightly rising. Health good. |
| Goona ... | *Nil* | Health good. |
| Agar ... | ·08 | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore ... | ·05 | Total rainfall 57·86. Prospects of crops improving. Weather hot and clear. Cholera disappeared. |
| Nowgong ... | ·20 | Total rainfall 38·76. Weather clear Prices steady. Health good. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 29·20. Rain much needed. Cholera abated in Amjhera, but 2 fatal cases reported from Sirdarpur. |
| **Rajputana—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| Abu (Sept. 16th) | Slight drizzle yesterday. | Weather occasionally cloudy and warm. |
| Sirohi ( „ 13th) | *Nil* | Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good. Weather fair and warm; rain wanted. |
| Marwar ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Jodhpur city tanks all full; wells filling up fast. Health good. Crops good. Weather occasionally cloudy; nights cool; winds slow; more rain wanted. Prices tending to rise. |
| Kherwara ( „ 14th) | 1·08 | Tanks and wells full. Crops promising. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather fine; small fall of rain; more rain required. |
| Meywar ( „ 12th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine; rain wanted. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects good. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather dry. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Tonk, *nil* | Weather clear and hot. Prices slightly risen. Prospects good. Health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 11th) | *Nil* | Weather hot. Health good. Tanks and wells full. |
| Kotah ( „ 12th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects good. Cholera and fever in Nizamat. Prices stationary. Weather warm. |
| Ajmere ( „ 15th) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Prices rising. Health generally good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted for *kharif* crops. Prices steady. Health fair. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 12th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Prospects and health good; slight fever. Prices falling. Weather seasonable. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crops thriving. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. *Juari* crops suffering. Slight fever. Prices steady. Westerly winds. |
| Ulwar ( „ 15th) | *Nil* | Prospects good. Fever increasing. Prices steady. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 12th) | Rain in districts | Tanks and wells fair. Prospects fair. Health good, except fever at Churu. Prices stationary. Weather clear. |
| **Nepal—(Sept. 10th)** | *Nil* | |
| Khatmandu ... | 2·65 | Health and prospects good. |

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 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | | |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 17 11 | 17 11 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 13 13 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 30 0 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 13 | 10 2 | 10 3 | 11 5 | 12 6 | 18 6 | 21 2 | 21 10 | 28 11 | 22 13 | 21 13 | 21 3 | 23 3 | 24 3 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 98 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 16 3 | 14 6 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 11 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 13 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 26 14 | 28 3 | ... | ... | 29 2 | 29 2 | 31 13 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 32 8 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 145 13 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 28 6 | 28 6 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 30 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 14 | 25 0 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 25 11 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 0 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 8 | 22 6 | 24 2 | 32 11 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 11 5 | 11 14 | 14 0 | 22 11 | 23 11 | 28 13 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 29 0 | 23 5 | 26 3 | 31 0 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 35 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 33 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 22 10 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 31 0 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 30 13 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 94 13 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 15 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 28 2 | 28 13 | 24 11 | 22 8 | 20 10 | 23 11 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 21 0 | 26 3 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 140 14 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 13 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 8 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 2 | 12 6 | 12 10 | 14 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 13 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 20 8 | 24 5 | 24 11 | 28 2 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 26 2 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 83 13 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 5 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 27 6 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 11 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 5 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 14 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | 23 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 2 | 29 2 | 34 3 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 26 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 8 3 | 8 3 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 12 10 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 10 | 18 5 | 20 11 | 23 2 | 18 2 | 18 14 | 23 2 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 28 10 | 17 13 | 18 11 | 29 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 18 10 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 9 14 | 10 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 24 10 | 21 2 | 20 2 | 26 3 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 26 3 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 0 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 10 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 10 | 18 5 | 20 11 | 21 8 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 25 6 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 27 14 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 26 11 | 126 6 | 126 6 | 121 8 | 16 6 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 16 6 | 16 13 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 3 | 11 18 | 11 18 | 12 0 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 21 14 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 21 2 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 2 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 23 13 | 23 13 | 26 3 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 30 6 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 0 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 0 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 20 14 | 23 5 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 25 11 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 20 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 20 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 14 | 25 10 | 25 10 | 32 8 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 34 8 | 165 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 11 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 13 10 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 2 | 21 18 | 21 18 | 27 5 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 24 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 21 2 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 20 3 | 102 2 | 102 2 | 109 5 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 14 14 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 13 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 5 | 21 3 | 24 6 | 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 | 9 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 13 13 | 13 6 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Malabar | |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 10 3 | 10 1 | 12 6 | 17 14 | 18 1 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 11 7 | 10 11 | 10 12 | 20 9 | 19 8 | 16 3 | 15 14 | 14 4 | 13 1 | 17 0 | 15 4 | 10 0 | 17 5 | 17 15 | 16 8 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| | Ahmedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 27 14 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 26 11 | 126 6 | 126 6 | 121 8 | 16 6 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 16 6 | 16 13 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 15 0 | 14 12 | 13 5 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 10 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 17 0 | 16 12 | 18 0 | 14 10 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 13 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | Surat | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | Broach | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 14 | 14 6 | 13 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 3 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 14 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 12 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 15 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 17 10 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 11 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 8 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 3 | 19 0 | 19 10 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 19 10 | 23 1 | 90 0 | 79 0 | 91 4 | 14 0 | 14 2 | 13 15 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 11 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 3 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 6 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | 15 2 | 14 8 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 9 8 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 6 | 22 7 | 23 4 | 15 15 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 15 | 16 7 | 23 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 75 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | 14 8 | 14 6 | 23 1 | ... | ... | 14 10 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 8 17 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 6½ | 17 9 | 18 13 | 22 9 | 15 5 | 16 8 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 13 0 | 26 6 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 12 | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 5 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 10 | 15 10 | 20 2 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 14 0 | 15 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 60 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 13 9 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 7 | 16 7 | 14 2 | 11 14 | 12 10 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 12 8 | 13 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 9 | 10 9 | 12 11 | 9 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 16 12 | 14 4 | 12 14 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 28 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 17 5 | 18 0 | 16 3 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 21 5 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 8 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 4 | 26 16 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 4 | 26 16 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 21 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 9 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | 13 2 | 12 9 | 11 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 9 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 4 | 14 5 | 13 11 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 21 9 | 20 8 | 26 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Baroda | |
| | Disa | 17 14 | 16 14 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 10 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 10 | 19 14 | 20 0 | 21 10 | 20 15 | 20 4 | 22 4 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 4 | 34 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | Disa | |
| | Nimach | 23 8 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 35 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 38 8 | 35 0 | 22 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 14 | 33 11½ | 38 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 16 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 13½ | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | 22 9½ | 20 8 | 17 15½ | 34 13 | 28 8½ | 23 9½ | 6 11 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 7 11 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 31 7 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 42 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Nasirabad | |
| | Rajkot | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 22 0 | 22 12 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | *12 13 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 10 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 90 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13½ | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 8 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 8 | 20 4 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 210 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 14 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| Bengal. | Burdwan | 15 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 10 14 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 12 15 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 4a | 13 5 | 13 4 | Burdwan | Bengal. |
| | Bancoorah | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 260 0 | 160 0 | 240 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 4b | 12 12 | 12 0 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0c | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 3 | 13 0d | 13 0 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 0 | 15 12 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 90 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 and Cutwa 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13-10 seers.
b In Bishenpore the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 11-8 to 13-5 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14 seers, 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.
* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. | Retail. Present fortnight. | Retail. Past fortnight. | 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. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 10 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 26 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 6 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 12 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 11 7 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 [illegible] | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 22 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 11 3 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 13 4 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13*f* | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 15 4 | 16 12 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 6½ | 10 10½ | 11 6 | 10 5 | 11 6 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*h* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 0*i* | 13 0 | 10 12 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 14 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 8 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 6 | 10 10*j* | 10 10 | 11 9 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 13 4 | 16 0 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 12 9 | 13 3 | 13 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 15 8 | 17 12 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 4 0 | 13 0*k* | 12 8 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 16 0 to 16 14 | 16 8 to 17 4 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 22 8 | 26 4 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 18 12 | 19 3 to 21 0 | 22 3 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 6 | 12 0*l* | 12 0 | 12 11 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 19 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 4 | 9 10 | 13 0 | 11 10 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 14 0 | 13 0*m* | 12 0 | 9 0 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 12 | 16 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 60 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 18 0 | 18 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 7 14 | 8 4 | 15 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 12 6*n* | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 102 8 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 8 0*o* | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 4 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 0*q* | 13 0 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*r* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 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 | 13 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 4*t* | 12 8 | 12 4 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 12 0 | 12 0*u* | 13 0 | 8 0 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 0*v* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 13 14 | 13 13 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 13 | 12 10 | 16 6 | 17 12 | 17 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 4*w* | 12 4 | 12 0 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 22 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 17 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 210 0 | 220 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*a* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 20 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 to 25 0 | | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 1 0 | 12 8*y* | 12 4 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 17 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 18 0 | 23 1 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 20 15 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 176 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 8*z* | 12 8 | 12 6 | Durbhunga | |
| | Monufferpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*a1* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Monufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 19 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | 25 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 11 8*a2* | 12 9 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 10 0 | 12 0*a3* | 12 0 | 11 0 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 19 0 | 17 4 | 18 9 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 11 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 23 9 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 3 2 6 | 13 2*a4* | 13 2 | 12 1 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 16 6 | 17 0 | 17 15 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 3 | 10 0 | 10 11 | 10 6 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 18 15 | 22 1 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 12 10*a5* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 0 | 3 13 6 | 11 0*a6* | 11 0 | 10 12 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 6 | 12 0*a7* | 11 8 | 11 12 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 18 6 | 19 11 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Cuttack | |
| | Pooree | 15 12 | 14 7 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 15 12 | 18 6 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 105 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 7 0 | 14 4*a8* | 14 4 | 14 0 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*a9* | 10 8 | 10 12 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | 14 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 4 0 | 8 8*a10* | 8 8 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singbhoom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 180 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Singbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | 13 8 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 10 8*a11* | 10 8 | 10 10 | Manbhoom | |

BENGAL.—*continued.*

*f* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 18 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 16-8 seers and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 13-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
*g* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
*h* In Satkhira the retail price of salt 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 14 seers.
*j* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 11 seers, and Kandi 13 seers.
*k* The retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitthpore 10 seers per rupee.
*l* In Nowgong and Nattore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
*m* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 12-8 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
*n* In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
*o* The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.
*p* The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
*q* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge and Moonshigunge 11 seers.
*r* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
*s* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers and Perosepore 11 seers.

*t* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seer, Sherepur 13 seers, and Netrokona 12-8 seers.
*u* In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
*v* In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
*w* In the the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.
*x* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11-12 seers, Nowada 9-8 seers, Jehanabad 12 seers.
*y* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 10-8 seers.
*z* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers, and Madhubani 11 seers.
*z1* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 12 seers, and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
*z2* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z3* In Bettiah the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.
*z4* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers, and Jamui 11-8 seers.
*z5* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers. Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
*z6* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Ranegunge) 12-8 seers.
*z7* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers.
*z8* In Khoorda the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
*z9* In Bhudruck the retail price of salt was 8-8 seers per rupee.
*z10* The retail price of salt at Daltongunge was 10 seers per rupee.
*z11* In Govindpore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 10 10⅜ | 10 10⅜ | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 8⅗ | 16 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 10 12 | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gáro Hills | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 7 8½ | 7 8½ | 7 8½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 9 11 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 23 10½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 21 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 4 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 13 2¼ | 11 4½ | 11 4½ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 23 2 | 22 0 | 23 2 | 36 6 | 36 6 | 28 11 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 13 4 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 10 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 25 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 26 9 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 21 4 | 21 4 | 19 8 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 6 4 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 22 12 | 22 8 | 18 9 | 37 2 | 35 2 | 23 10 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 7 | 13 8 | 9 4 | 25 12 | 25 5 | ... | 20 4 | 20 13 | ... | 22 12 | 22 8 | 21 2 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 6 | 11 4 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 23 12 | 23 7 | 20 5 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 26 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 24 9½ | 24 9½ | 20 11 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 9½ | 13 3½ | 12 8 | 11 14 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 20 6 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 11 11 | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 21 14 | 21 14 | 20 0 | 28 2 | 28 12 | 26 14 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 11 14 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 23 2 | 23 12 | 21 14 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 4 | 35 8 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 12 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 12 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 9 4 | 11 6 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 26 4 | 26 4 | 22 0 | 37 8 | 40 0 | 32 8 | 8 2 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 14 4 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 18 12 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 8 12 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 8 8 | 11 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 21 0 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 20 8 | 20 8 | 19 4 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 26 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 19 12 | 20 1½ | 21 7 | 26 9 | 27 2 | 29 15 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 4 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 24 8 | ... | ... | 27 4 | 33 8 | 34 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 21 2 | 22 3 | 21 0 | 28 12 | 29 8 | 28 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 12 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 8 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 21 8 | 22 4 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 25 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 4 | 23 8 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | No return | | received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received | | | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 32 8 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 26 3½ | 25 5½ | 22 8 | 34 3 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 28 0 | 28 5½ | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 29 14½ | 28 5½ | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 8 | 25 0 | 27 2 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 38 0 | 31 8 | 28 8 | 26 8 | 26 12 | 28 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 20 8 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 31 0 | 31 8 | 30 8 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 8 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 19 12 | 19 12 | 20 4 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 33 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 25 12 | 24 0 | 27 12 | 27 12 | 26 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 20 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 25 8 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 25 12 | 24 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 10 8 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 22 0 | 21 10 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 1 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 23 6½ | 19 13 | 19 13 | 31 6 | 30 3 | 33 12 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 10 4 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 13 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 21 9½ | 19 13 | 28 13 | 30 9½ | 24 5 | 9 14 | 9 7 | 11 4 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 1 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | 10 13 | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 24 0 | 24 8 | 19 12 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 12 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 1 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 22 14 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 1 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 22 14 | 21 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 20 14 | 19 4 | 18 6 | 28 3 | 24 11 | 23 5 | 11 11 | 9 12 | 8 15 | 15 3 | 14 10 | 12 3 | 23 14 | 23 14 | 24 6 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 22 12½ | 25 8 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 7 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 13½ | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 19 15½ | 19 5 | 18 0 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 21 4 | 7 1½ | 7 1½ | 6 7 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 19 5 | 22 8½ | 22 8½ | 21 4 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 18 10 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 14 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 23 0 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 27 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | ... | 15 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No return | | received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 12 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 25 0 | 23 11 | 21 14 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 29 12 | 17 0 | 16 2 | 13 8 | 18 8 | 17 5 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 22 12 | 180 0 | 106 8 | 190 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 12 0 | 10 10 | 10 11 | 10 8 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 15 1 | 14 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 28 12 | 28 8 | 22 8 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 21 0 | 21 1½ | 22 1 | 29 7 | 29 4 | 28 2 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 28 6 | 24 5½ | 24 8 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 31 8 | 31 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 24 14 | 25 9 | 25 0 | 38 0 | 36 12 | 33 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 13 8 | 32 0 | 31 3 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 31 3 | 27 0 | 30 8 | 30 9 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 31 0 | 30 8 | 23 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 16 4 | 15 4 | 12 8 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 25 10½ | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 8 | 27 6 | 28 1 | 22 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 21 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 21 12 | 22 4 | 21 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 23 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Hissar | Punjab. |
| | Rohtak | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | 25 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 26 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 50 0 | 45 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 4 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 28 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 42 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 25 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 4 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | |

* Mandwa.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 36 0 | 39 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Ferozepore | Punjab—*continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Mooltan | |
| | Jhang | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 2 | Jhang | |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Montgomery | |
| | Lahore | 22 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 39 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | |
| | Amritsar | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 41 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Amritsar | |
| | Gurdáspur | 27 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 36 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 9 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | Gurdáspur | |
| | Gujránwála | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 28 6 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Gujránwála | |
| | Siálkot | 23 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 39 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 39 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Siálkot | |
| | Gujrát | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 37 0 | 39 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 39 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | 105 0 | 110 0 | 90 0 | 15 10 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | Gujrát | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 28 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 15 0 | 50 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 48 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ráwalpindi | |
| | Jhelum | 26 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| | Shahpúr | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | * | * | * | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shahpúr | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | Muzaffargarh | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 42 8 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 40 0 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 39 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 41 0 | 45 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 37 0 | 39 0 | 46 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| | Banu | 39 0 | 43 0 | 36 0 | 53 0 | 59 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | 102 0 | 128 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Banu | |
| | Kohát | 23 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 54 0 | 46 0 | 56 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 100 0 | 94 0 | 105 0 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 43 0 | Kohát | |
| | Pesháwár | 23 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 47 0 | 44 0 | 49 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 50 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Pesháwár | |
| | Hazára | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 47 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 26 15 | 29 11 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 8 | Hazára | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | 23 12 | 25 6 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | ... | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 3 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 4 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 12 | Saugor | Central Provinces. |
| | Damoh | 28 4 | 28 4 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 13 8 | 17 12 | 17 2 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 11 14 | 11 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Damoh | |
| | Jubbulpore | 20 0 | 19 8 | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | Jubbulpore | |
| | Mandla | 22 8 | 23 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 4 | Mandla | |
| | Seoni | 24 14 | 24 14 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 13 3 | 13 0 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 29 6 | 34 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 10 8 | Seoni | |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 2 | 19 2 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 11 11 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 33 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Narsinghpur | |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | ... | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 4 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | 26 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| | Nimár | 19 11 | 19 11 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 7 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 13 | 24 13 | 24 13 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | Nimár | |
| | Betúl | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 28 10 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 7 | 10 6 | 9 8 | 9 13 | 9 10 | 9 0 | Betúl | |
| | Chhindwára | 17 8 | 18 11 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 8 | 23 14 | 20 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 0 | Chhindwára | |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 0 | ... | 22 13 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 12 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 11 12 | 11 9 | 12 9 | 11 8 | Wardha | |
| | Nágpur | 20 10 | 20 10 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 25 5 | 25 0 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 11 3 | 11 6 | ... | 10 10 | 10 14 | 11 0 | Nágpur | |
| | Chánda | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | ... | 17 11 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 25 0 | 23 3 | 180 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Chánda | |
| | Bhandára | 22 8 | 22 8 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 8 | 19 12 | 16 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 8 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | Bhandára | |
| | Bálaghát | 28 14 | 27 9 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 24 4 | 22 15 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 20 6 | 21 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 4 | 9 10 | 11 0 | 8 12 | 8 10 | 10 0 | Bálaghát | |
| | Raipur | 31 2 | 31 2 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 14 13 | 15 0 | 24 5 | 25 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 2 | 25 2 | 38 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | Raipur | |
| | Bilaspur | 35 8 | 35 8 | 43 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 6 | 21 6 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 0 | Bilaspur | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sambalpur | |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | Akyab | |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | |
| | Kyonkpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 5 | 13 6 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyonkpyoo | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 15 4 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 19 2 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 9 | 20 9 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 11 4 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 17 10 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 7 9 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 7 7 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 5 3 | Pegu | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 7 2 | ... | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 27 7 | Tharrawaddy | |
| | Prome | 20 13 | 24 5 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 14 9 | 10 12 | 16 5 | 16 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 15 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 7 | 13 5 | 14 13 | 14 7 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | 13 12 | 308 8 | 309 12 | 225 11 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 26 12 | Bassein | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 10 4 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 8 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 184 8 | 184 8 | 147 10 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 39 6 | 44 5 | 44 5 | 35 0 | Thonegwa | |
| | Thayetmyo | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 9 6 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 10 | 245 0 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 29 9 | 18 4 | 18 14 | 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 | 13 0 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 14 9 | 12 0 | 15 6 | 16 10 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 1 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 22 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 14 1 | Toungoo | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 9 13 | 10 10 | 12 7 | 11 5 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| | Salween | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | |
| | Secunderabad | } No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Secunderabad | |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bolarum | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat | |
| | Amráoti | 20 3 | 20 14 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 12 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 26 0 | ... | 14 9 | 16 9 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 64 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Amráoti | |
| | Akola | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 7 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | |
| | Ellichpur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | |
| | Buldána | 25 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | |
| | Wún | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 27 4 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 175 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Wún | |
| | Básim | 26 11 | 27 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 4 | 24 11 | 22 8 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 13 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Básim | |

* No wholesale salt sold.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1885 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

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. |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 8 | 11 13 | 12 10 | 12 8 | 8 11 | 8 12 | 9 14 | 10 0 | 9 14 | 10 14 | 21 8 | 20 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 11 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 16 13 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 29 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 13 | 9 9 | 9 3 | 9 13 | 10 14 | 11 2 | 12 3 | 14 8 | 14 11 | 17 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 4 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| | Kishengurh | 19 12 | 20 8 | 17 4 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 23 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 28 8 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 16 0 |
| | Kerrowlee | 21 4 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 31 4 | 27 8 | 26 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 11 | 33 12 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 23 2 |
| | Ulwur | 23 2 | 22 4 | 19 7 | 33 7 | 30 14 | 25 14 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 5 | 35 14 | 32 6 | 21 1 | 26 8 | 22 8 | 20 15 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 21 3 | 20 7 | 19 3 | 31 10 | 29 0 | 26 7 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 9 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 28 4 | 26 5 | 22 3 | 29 8 | 26 5 | 24 11 |
| | Ajmere | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 23 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8. 0 | 8 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 24 2 | 24 2 | 21 4 | 37 3 | 34 12½ | 29 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 39 15½ | 37 8½ | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 6 | 22 0 |
| | Erinpura | 19 12 | 19 4 | 17 13 | 29 9 | 29 0 | 24 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Sirohee | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 6 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 |
| | Abu | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 12 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 12 |
| | Anadra | 17 8 | 18 0 | 15 10 | 25 0 | 25 4 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 12 |
| | Bálmere | 18 2 | 18 2 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 12 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 28 4 | 28 0 | ... | 20 4 | 20 0 | ... |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 21 7½ | 21 7½ | 20 11½ | 31 4 | 29 4½ | 28 8½ | 8 15½ | 9 6 | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára(Meywar Agency) | 31 4 | 31 4 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 25 10 | 25 0 | 20 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 14 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 17 12 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Bikaneer | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Boondee | 28 12 | 27 12 | 27 12 | 46 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 46 0 | 45 0 | 38 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 8 |
| | Kotah | 28 0 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tonk | 25 0 | 23 4 | 21 8 | 34 0 | 32 8 | 28 12 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 44 8 | 42 8 | 31 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| | Jhallawar | 25 14 | 27 0 | 25 3 | 32 1 | 32 1 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 3½ | 41 11 | 42 13½ | 37 0 | 20 4 | 19 7 | 15 12 |
| | Shahpoora | 27 4 | 24 4 | 20 6 | 42 10 | 34 8 | 30 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 23 12 | 27 0 | 27 4 | 19 0 |
| | Dholpur | 20 3 | 19 14 | 18 0 | 33 12 | 31 10 | 25 1½ | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 2 | 32 14 | 33 4 | 22 13 | 36 0 | 35 8 | 22 14 |
| Central India. | Indore | 20 4 | 21 0 | 19 12 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gwalior | 18 12 | 18 4 | 18 6 | 27 6 | 26 8 | 20 9 | 7 6 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 8 12 | 25 2 | 24 10 | 21 4 | 28 13 | 27 6 | 20 1 |
| | Goona | 26 8 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 45 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | * | * | * | * | * | 21 0 |

* Not sold.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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 8 | 26 3 | 30 14 | 18 4 | 18 10 | 23 5 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 96 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Kolar | 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 144 0 | 156 0 | 144 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 |
| | Túmkúr | 33 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Mysore | 24 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 81 0 | 81 0 | 78 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 9 12 |
| | Shimoga | 33 10 | 33 10 | 36 12 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 25 3 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| | Kadur | 30 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 29 8 | 29 6 | 31 2 | 18 7 | 19 0 | 22 12 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 6 | 9 14 | 10 1 | 9 10 |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | ... | ... | .. | 30 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 15 12 |
| | Kishengurh | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 32 0 | 30 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 8 |
| | Kerrowlee | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 27 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 13 14 |
| | Ulwur | ... | ... | ... | 33 11 | 30 8 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 10 | 13 4 | 15 8 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 28 13 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 12 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 |
| | Ajmere | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 33 0 | 21 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | ... | ... | ... | 33 4 | 32 8½ | 27 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1½ | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Erinpura | ... | ... | ... | 31 7 | 28 8 | 21 2 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 160 0 | *R a. p.* per md. 3 0 3 | *R a. p.* per md. 3 0 3 | *R a. p.* per md. 3 0 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Sirohee | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 2 12 0 | ... | 2 12 0 | 14 5 | 14 8 | 13 5 |
| | Abu | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Anadra | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 13 3 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 4 |
| | Bálmere | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 |
| | Jeysalmere | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 19 0 | † | † | † | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | ... | ... | ... | 26 15½ | 27 5½ | 22 4½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | S. Ch. 11 11½ *R a. p.* per md. | S. Ch. 11 11½ *R a. p.* per md. | S. Ch. 12 1½ *R a. p.* | 11 5½ | 11 5½ | 11 11½ |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | ... | ... | ... | 42 8 | 42 8 | 37 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | ... | ... | ... | 46 14 | 40 10 | 26 15 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1 9 | ... | ... | 18 10 | 18 8 | 16 8 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | ... | ... | ... | 29 6 | 26 4 | 17 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 9 8 S. Ch. | 2 10 9 S. Ch. | 2 10 9 S. Ch. | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| | Bikaneer | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 8 |
| | Boondee | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 36 8 | 36 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| | Kotah | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 |
| | Tonk | ... | ... | ... | 35 4 | 33 0 | 26 10 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 90 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 4 |
| | Jhallawar | ... | ... | ... | 39 6½ | 41 8 | 31 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 7½ | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 3½ |
| | Shahpoora | ... | ... | ... | 33 4 | 32 0 | 25 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 13 9 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 7 |
| | Dholpur | ... | ... | ... | 34 12 | 31 10 | 20 15 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 14 |
| Central India. | Indore | * | * | * | 25 8 | 25 8 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 |
| | Gwalior | * | * | * | 25 2 | 23 12 | 19 1 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 12 7 | 11 14 | 11 7 | 11 14 |
| | Goona | * | * | * | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | * | * | * | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 8 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 11 9 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 12 |

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI 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 30th Aug. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 29th Aug. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 30th Aug. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 29th Aug. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 78,045 | 143 | 608 | 80,662 | 133 | 22,29,965 | 188 | 24,18,602 | 184 | 1,88,637 | ... |
| 5th Sept. 1885 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,92,461 | 273 | 706 | 1,86,804 | 265 | 44,39,259 | 277 | 56,93,256 | 374 | 12,53,997 | ... |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Madras | 861 | 1,32,591 | 154 | 861 | 1,43,337 | 166 | 30,20,805 | 162 | 30,09,591 | 162 | ... | 11,214 |
| 29th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 87,595 | 134 | 654 | 94,281 | 144 | 19,28,154 | 136 | 19,10,483 | 134 | ... | 17,671 |
| 29th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,26,525 | 294 | 1,497 | 3,82,225 | 255 | 1,47,02,403 | 467 | 1,43,84,689 | 445 | ... | 3,17,714 |
| | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,42,246 | 309 | 461 | 1,55,852 | 338 | 51,52,362 | 514 | 54,02,325 | 543 | 2,49,963 | ... |
| | Total | 4,679 | 10,59,463 | 226 | 4,787 | 10,43,161 | 218 | 3,14,72,948 | 308 | 3,28,18,946 | 318 | 13,45,936 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,37,805 | 423 | 1,515 | 6,43,003 | 424 | 1,74,33,330 | 532 | 1,92,85,561 | 590 | 18,52,231 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,12,844 | 484 | 233 | 77,326 | 332 | 18,67,693 | 369 | 16,80,179 | 335 | ... | 1,87,514 |
| 29th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,232 | 45 | 27 | 1,289 | 47 | 33,953 | 57 | 28,234 | 48 | ... | 5,719 |
| 29th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 40,037 | 161 | 249 | 42,860 | 172 | 7,92,882 | 148 | 7,63,466 | 142 | ... | 29,416 |
| 29th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 2,396 | 65 | 37 | 1,598 | 43 | 52,080 | 65 | 53,661 | 67 | 1,581 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 21,837 | 113 | 226 | 17,894 | 79 | 5,18,507 | 124 | 5,28,394 | 109 | 9,887 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 9,226 | 161 | 57 | 5,554 | 97 | 1,85,921 | 150 | 1,86,404 | 151 | 483 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)3,71,067 | 75 | (c)3,15,514 | 62 | ... | 55,553 |
| 29th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 432 | 36 | 12 | 572 | 48 | 21,656 | 83 | 21,904 | 85 | 248 | ... |
| 5th Sept. 1885 | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,260 | 1,79,104 | 142 | 1,411 | 2,07,000 | 147 | 54,34,487 | 199 | 65,13,904 | 214 | 10,79,417 | ... |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Wardha Coal | 45 | 11,434 | 254 | 45 | 5,986 | 133 | 2,26,702 | 232 | 1,98,117 | 204 | ... | 28,585 |
| 29th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 9,434 | 63 | 149 | 11,902 | 80 | 5,88,159 | 182 | 5,93,092 | 185 | 4,933 | ... |
| 29th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 35,697 | 141 | 327 | 27,062 | 83 | 8,36,733 | 172 | 7,97,801 | 132 | ... | 38,932 |
| 5th Sept. 1885 | Sindia | 75 | 6,117 | 82 | 75 | 5,151 | 69 | 1,43,008 | 88 | 1,38,944 | 86 | ... | 4,064 |
| 5th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 50,693 | 113 | 447 | 51,282 | 114 | 12,79,939 | 132 | 16,17,268 | 168 | 3,37,329 | ... |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,44,537 | 219 | 660 | 1,65,200 | 250 | 31,14,554 | 217 | 47,81,294 | 336 | 16,66,740 | ... |
| 5th Sept. 1885 | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 5,266 | 80 | 66 | 4,704 | 71 | 84,807 | 67 | 1,24,220 | 88 | 39,413 | ... |
| 22nd Aug. 1885 | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)26,720 | 35 | 26,720 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 5,549 | 65 | ... | ... | 40,306 | 75 | 40,306 | ... |
| 15th ditto | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)11,979 | 25 | 11,979 | ... |
| | Total | 3,764 | 6,30,286 | 167 | 4,107 | 6,30,929 | 154 | 1,55,52,148 | 181 | 1,84,21,401 | 198 | 28,69,253 | ... |
| | Grand Total (Guaranteed and State) | 9,952 | 23,27,554 | 234 | 10,409 | 23,17,093 | 223 | 6,44,58,426 | 291 | 7,05,25,908 | 308 | 60,67,482 | ... |
| | Gross Estimated Expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,20,52,282 | 145 | 3,64,57,873 | 160 | ... | ... |
| | Net Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 24,06,144 | 146 | 3,40,68,085 | 148 | 16,61,891 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 3,001 | 24 | 126 | 6,900 | 55 | 2,20,425 | 81 | 2,39,879 | 88 | 19,454 | ... |
| 22nd ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)97,468 | 71 | 97,468 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Assam | 70 | 3,962 | 57 | 78 | 5,769 | 74 | 79,239 | 57 | 97,817 | 58 | 18,578 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Southern Mahratta | (f)214 | 3,606 | 17 | 315 | 24,467 | 78 | 39,630 | 25 | 3,40,604 | 50 | 3,00,974 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 970 | 14 | 303 | 17,280 | 57 | (g)35,307 | 23 | 5,24,689 | 80 | 4,89,382 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 2,971 | 135 | ... | ... | 1,06,397 | 224 | 1,06,397 | ... |
| | Total | 479 | 16,539 | 35 | 844 | 57,387 | 68 | 3,74,601 | 52 | 14,06,854 | 71 | 10,32,253 | .. |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 13,570 | 70 | 193 | 12,573 | 65 | 5,61,737 | 134 | 4,51,137 | 109 | ... | 1,10,600 |
| 5th Sept. 1885 | Jodhpur | 44 | 936 | 21 | 64 | 2,170 | 34 | 21,871 | 32 | 67,464 | 49 | 45,593 | ... |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Nizam's | 121 | 15,863 | 131 | 121 | 23,092 | 190 | 4,24,956 | 162 | 4,80,878 | 184 | 55,922 | ... |
| 29th ditto | Mysore | 130 | 7,623 | 59 | 140 | 7,920 | 57 | 1,41,506 | 69 | 1,64,922 | 55 | 23,416 | ... |
| 5th Sept. 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 550 | 34 | ... | ... | 17,014 | 49 | 17,014 | ... |
| | Total | 488 | 37,992 | 78 | 534 | 46,305 | 87 | 11,50,070 | 120 | 11,81,415 | 102 | 31,345 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd August 1884.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd August 1885.

(e) Including Rewari-Ferozepore.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th August 1885.

(f) Of this length 40·5 miles are opened for passenger and goods traffic, and the remainder for goods traffic only. The calculations are based upon total mileage.

(g) Total receipts from 2nd April to 30th August 1884.

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

The 19th September 1885.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB IN 1885-86 UP TO 30th JUNE 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during June 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). Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Rain-fall. Average. | During month. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 4·9 | 5·07 | 3,073·60 | 1,539 | ... | ... | Cotton | 30,573 | 2·28 | 1·7 | On the Bári Doáb Canal, there is an increase of 22,756 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase is in cotton and miscellaneous. |
| 2nd ,, Main Branch Lower | 4·6 | 3·7 | | 1,045 | | | Rice | 8,567 | 3·2 | 0·1 | |
| 2nd ,, Lahore Branch | 3·5 | 3·4 | | 703 | | | Sugarcane | 9,318 | 1·6 | 0·9 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 54 | | | Others | 50,133 | | | |
| Total Bari Doab Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | 3,341 | ... | ... | | 98,591 | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | 3,312 | ... | ... | | 75,835 | ... | ... | |
| Western Jumna Canal. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kárnal Division | 4·33 | 3·50 | ... | 92 | ... | ... | Cotton | 27,964 | 3·63 | 11·82 | The decrease on the Western Jumna Canal is principally due to heavy rain-fall; it was nearly double the average. |
| Hánsi New Branch | 7·00 | 5·76 | 2,546 | 783 | ... | ... | Rice | 1,253 | 3·83 | 7·51 | |
| Delhi ,, | ... | 0·98 | | ... | ... | ... | Sugarcane | 36,684 | 3·70 | 5·70 | |
| ,, Old ,, | 5·70 | 5·95 | ... | 819 | 567,327 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 6,789 cubic feet fuel. | ... | Others | 22,206 | 2·93 | 5·30 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 247 | | | | | 1·60 | 1·20 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2·60 | 3·00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,941 | ... | 567,327 | | 88,107 | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 2,596 | ... | 502,914 | | 129,057 | ... | ... | |
| Sirhind Canal. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main Line | 8·0 | 4·43 | 4,500 | 1,639 | ... | ... | Cotton | 2,773 | 2·1 | 2·8 | |
| Abohar Branch | 6·8 | 3·69 | 1,650 | 988 | ... | ... | Rice | 9 | 1·22 | 0·7 | |
| Bhatinda | 5·8 | 0·30 | 1,200 | 29 | ... | ... | Sugarcane | 305 | ... | ... | |
| Feeders | 8·0 | 3·29 | 1,650 | 350 | ... | ... | Others | 5,887 | ... | ... | |
| British Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 272 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | |
| Total Sirhind Canal | ... | ... | 4,500 | 1,639 | ... | ... | | 8,974 | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 1,250 | ... | ... | ... | | 1,986 | ... | ... | |
| Inundation Canals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Sohág Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | ... | ... | A portion of the Lower Sohág Canal has been opened for irrigation. On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 1,044 acres, which is principally due to the starting of the kharif sowings without the aid of canal water owing to the heavy and unusual rains in May and June. |
| Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3,570 | ... | ... | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 5,920 | ... | ... | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 15,180 | 1·45 | 0·10 | |
| Mozaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 172,732 | 0·46 | 0·9 | |
| | | | | | | | | 85,235 | 0·9 | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | 92 280 | ... | ... | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 374,917 | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 375,958 | ... | ... | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 195,672 | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 206,878 | ... | ... | |

SIDNEY PRESTON,
*Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 . . | 4,48 | 28,91 | 8,81 | 42,20 | 3,47 | 14,29 | 1,58 | 19,34 | 49 | 37 | 54 | 1,40 | 1,45 | 5,22 | 6,30 | 12,97 | 69 | 1,70 | 8,54 | 10,93 | 10,58 | 50,49 | 61,07 | 25,77 | 86,84 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 . . | 5,66 | 28,14 | 9,03 | 42,83 | 2,23 | 15,63 | 1,35 | 19,21 | 47 | 38 | 89 | 1,74 | 1,66 | 5,03 | 4,98 | 11,67 | 1,36 | 1,91 | 16,41 | 19,68 | 11,38 | 51,09 | 62,47 | 32,66 | 95,13 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 . . | 4,20 | 28,20 | 6,75 | 39,15 | 2,54 | 13,97 | 1,38 | 17,89 | 51 | 25 | 48 | 1,24 | 1,58 | 5,50 | 6,25 | 13,33 | 1,37 | 1,88 | 13,09 | 16,34 | 10,20 | 49,80 | 60,00 | 27,95 | 87,95 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 . . | 4,96 | 31,23 | 5,16 | 41,35 | 2,69 | 16,55 | 1,49 | 20,73 | 53 | 25 | 56 | 1,34 | 1,45 | 5,95 | 5,64 | 13,04 | 1,75 | 2,70 | 9,16 | 13,61 | 11,38 | 56,68 | 68,06 | 22,01 | 90,07 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 . . | 5,28 | 32,25 | 6,67 | 44,20 | 2,78 | 16,79 | 3,37 | 22,94 | 52 | 35 | 85 | 1,72 | 1,79 | 6,11 | 6,24 | 14,14 | 1,45 | 1,81 | 16,41 | 19,67 | 11,82 | 57,31 | 69,13 | 33,54 | 1,02,67 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 . . | 5,56 | 25,98 | 4,83 | 36,37 | 3,49 | 13,64 | 48 | 17,61 | 57 | 25 | 9 | 91 | 2,46 | 5,56 | 3,81 | 11,83 | 1,99 | 2,15 | 11,82 | 15,96 | 14,07 | 47,58 | 61,65 | 21,03 | 82,68 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 . . | 6,21 | 32,73 | 4,94 | 43,88 | 3,74 | 16,84 | 49 | 21,07 | 92 | 30 | 15 | 1,37 | 2,27 | 3,25 | 73 | 6,25 | 2,10 | 2,24 | 9,24 | 13,58 | 15,24 | 55,36 | 70,60 | 15,55 | 86,15 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 . . | 5,62 | 27,50 | 5,65 | 38,77 | 3,49 | 15,08 | 85 | 19,42 | 81 | 20 | 10 | 1,11 | 2,43 | 4,14 | 1,80 | 8,37 | 3,21 | 2,77 | 11,94 | 17,92 | 15,56 | 49,69 | 65,25 | 20,34 | 85,59 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 . . | 4,88 | 24,46 | 3,39 | 32,73 | 3,70 | 12,70 | 80 | 17,20 | 1,21 | 33 | 8 | 1,62 | 2,20 | 3,59 | 2,12 | 7,91 | 2,96 | 2,36 | 15,59 | 20,91 | 14,95 | 43,14 | 58,39 | 21,98 | 80,37 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 . . | 5,52 | 23,25 | 3,93 | 32,70 | 3,53 | 17,23 | 69 | 21,45 | 1,77 | 42 | 9 | 2,28 | 2,03 | 4,35 | 4,16 | 10,54 | 2,07 | 3,02 | 16,66 | 21,75 | 14,92 | 48,27 | 63,19 | 25,53 | 88,72 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 . . | 5,69 | 23,43 | 5,93 | 35,05 | 4,25 | 16,54 | 65 | 21,44 | 1,60 | 54 | 13 | 2,27 | 2,15 | 4,29 | 2,85 | 9,29 | 2,90 | 3,01 | 20,08 | 25,99 | 16,59 | 47,81 | 64,40 | 29,64 | 94,04 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 . . | 5,99 | 1 | 6,25 | 12,25 | 4,36 | —98* | 55 | 3,94 | 1,39 | 3 | 21 | 1,63 | 2,23 | 1 | 1,78 | 4,02 | 3,48 | 3 | 25,34 | 28,85 | 17,15 | —99* | 16,55 | 34,13 | 50,68 | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 . . | 5,97 | 4 | 7,32 | 13,33 | 4,47 | 17 | 45 | 5,09 | 1,50 | 1 | 19 | 1,70 | 2,19 | 3 | 2,40 | 4,62 | 3,35 | 9 | 18,32 | 21,76 | 17,48 | 34 | 17,82 | 28,68 | 46,50 | 1883-84. |
| 1884-85 . . | 5,07 | 13 | 4,27 | 9,47 | 4,23 | 17 | 71 | 5,11 | 1,64 | 3 | 18 | 1,85 | 2,00 | 1 | 2,79 | 4,80 | 3,35 | 4 | 12,75 | 16,14 | 16,29 | 38 | 16,67 | 20,70 | 37,37 | 1884-85. |
| 1885-86 . . | 5,45 | 7 | 5,22 | 10,74 | 4,70 | 19 | 34 | 5,23 | 1,74 | 2 | 30 | 2,06 | 2,02 | 2 | 1,31 | 3,35 | 2,72 | 3 | 21,07 | 23,82 | 16,63 | 33 | 16,96 | 28,24 | 45,20 | 1885-86. |

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
*Calcutta, 19th September 1885.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*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 the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 23rd September, 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

### LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 1st October, 1885.

SIMLA; *The 25th September, 1885.*

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

*Note.*—The Meeting fixed for the 26th August, 1885, was subsequently postponed to the 23rd September, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23rd SEPTEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported from all the districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bellary and Anantapur prospects have much improved. Elsewhere they are said to be fair, though more rain is required in most districts. In Mysore slight rain fell during the week in the Tumkur, Kolar, and Bangalore districts, but more is urgently required throughout the State, especially in the two districts first-named and in Chitaldroog. Agricultural operations have been resumed in some places, and the prospects of the season have slightly improved, except in parts of Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Shimoga, and Kadur. The cattle continue in poor condition, but pasturage is reported to be more plentiful.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the condition of crops has been much improved. In most districts of Guzerat and in parts of Tanna and Colaba more rain is urgently needed. The *kharif* harvest generally promises well, and preparations for the *rabi* crops have commenced in places. In the Berars and in Hyderabad the rainfall of the week has been beneficial to the crops, which are generally doing well. In parts of Akola more rain is badly wanted. In Rajputana more rain is wanted in several States, but crop prospects are, on the whole, favourable. Rain is also wanted throughout the Central India States.

From the Central Provinces good rain is reported in the districts in which it was most wanted, and prospects have much improved. More rain is, however, very generally required. In the Punjab slight rain fell during the week. *Kharif* prospects are generally good, and agricultural operations for the spring crops have commenced in places. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been slight, and more rain is wanted, both for rice crops and *rabi* sowings. General prospects are, however, good.

In Bengal rain has been general, though fortunately less heavy than in previous weeks, and the cessation has been very beneficial. The *bhadoi* harvest is in progress, and late rice crops on lands not inundated are doing excellently. Floods have caused more or less damage in many places, particularly in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In Assam much rain has fallen during the past fortnight. In Sylhet crops have been much injured by floods, which are, however, reported to be subsiding. In the other districts agricultural prospects continue generally good.

In British Burma the weather continues seasonable.

The public health is generally fair in most Provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces. In the Shimoga district of Mysore they are reported to be rapidly rising, and a slight rise has also occurred in Coorg. In Bengal the price of rice continues high. Elsewhere prices are fairly steady.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Sept. 23rd)** | | |
| Bellary ... | 2·75 (average) | Early dry crops already mostly withered; partially withered crops reviving in parts; wet crops moderately good. Moisture generally sufficient for sowing later crops on black soils. Harvest *cholum* under wells in Bellary, outturn below average. Paddy in Hospet in Harpanhalli. Migration from parts of Bellary and Alur. Cattle-disease |
| Kurnool ... | 1·94 ( „ ) | Crops revived by recent rains. Small-pox in two taluks and cattle-disease in one. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·0 ( „ ) | Transplantation impeded and seedlings withering in parts for want of rain. Cattle-disease in Berhampore; 80 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | 1·53 ( „ ) | Crops reviving. River 6·8 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported last week 24, this week 16. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | 3·19 ( „ ) | Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, *ragi*, and *cumbu* in parts, outturn below average. Cattle-disease slight. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·43 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain and are damaged by insects in parts; harvest dry grains in parts, outturn about average. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one village. |
| Tanjore ... | ·89 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, except in parts of Patukota, where they want rain; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn below average. 9 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·87 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent; 1 death from cholera. |
| Malabar ... | ·27 ( „ ) | Rain required for second crop cultivation. Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in six taluks; small-pox in five; and fever in two. |
| Travancore ... | ·04 ( „ ) | Harvesting almost over. Fever in parts. |
| **Bombay—(Sept. 23rd)** | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; much improved in Bellary and Anantapur under the recent heavy rains. |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 21st, 13 feet 11 inches against 15 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine talukas. *Kharif* crops coming into ear. Cholera cases in Karachi city 8, 6 deaths, and in Johi Rural circle 7 cases, 5 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34, and 32; in Johi 26, 42, and 42; in Ghoraberi 22, 38, and 36; and in Kotri 32, 40, and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Hyderabad ... | Rain at Hala on 16th Sept. ·30 | *Kharif* cultivation continues good. Rice crops injured by rats in Tando Bago taluka and in Tando Alahyar taluka. Crops have suffered from unfavourable winds, and consquently will not yield good harvest. River at Kotri on 21st, 13 feet 10 inches against 15 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Cholera reappeared in Hyderabad, 1 attack on 20th September; cattle-disease in one and fever in six talukas. Prices of gram steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·20 | Total rainfall 21·69. Crops withering for want of rain, which is urgently required. Cholera in Dholka 7 cases, 3 fatal; fever in Sanand and Viramgam; cattle-disease in Parantij. Wheat 68 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | No rain during week | Want of it is felt. Young crops suffering. Public health fair; slight cholera in Sidhpur. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 22 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | Maximum at Pardi, 2·60; minimum at Bardoli, ·14. | Rice and other young crops now require more rain. Weeding completed. Cattle-disease in Bardoli taluka. River in Pardi and Bardoli talukas. Average prices *juari* 38¼ and *nagli* 43¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Rain throughout the district, maximum in Nandgaon, 4·89; minimum in Baglan, 1·34. | Sowing of *kharif* crops completed. Land being prepared for *rabi* crops. Season healthy. Want of fodder is still felt to some extent in Nandgaon and in the south-eastern part of Baglan. Cholera in Nasik, Dindori, and Niphad, attacks 6, deaths 5. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day, except on 20th and 21st, heavy on 17th and 22nd; total of week 6·17. | Total rainfall to date 62·59, being 3·97 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 17th, 1° warmer on 20th and 21st, and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly, except on 17th, when wind was normal; thunder and lightning on 16th; lightning on 17th; and thunderstorm on 22nd. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout the district, maximum in Indapur, 10·82; minimum in Khadkala, ·89. | Young crops in good condition. 58 cholera cases in two talukas, 28 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Shrigonda, 9·24; Kopargaon, 6·31; Akola, 5·78; Newasa, 4·27; Sheogaon, 3·95; Nagar, 3·76; Rahuri, 3·70; Jamkhed, 3·59; Karjat, 2·96; Parner, 2·92; Sangamner, 2·58. | Rainfall has been beneficial to the *kharif* crops which are doing well throughout the district. Sowing of *rabi* will be begun as soon as there is a break. Cattle are now improving in condition; slight cattle-disease in Sangamner; fever in Akola, 32 attacks, 13 deaths. *Bajri* from 33 to 42, and *juari* highest in Sangamner 39 and lowest in Jamkhed 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, 5·84; Barsi, 7·24; Madha, 11·17; Karmala, 6·99; Pandharpur, 11·88; Sangola, 9·21; Malsiras, 12·12; Akalkot, 5·22. | Prospects much improved. *Kharif* crops are reviving, and *rabi* sowings will commence generally when the rain ceases. There is a scarcity of fodder in parts, but young grass is springing up. *Juari* 42 pounds 31 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 39 tolas per rupee. Cholera 9 cases, no deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain at all stations, varying from 4·02 in Gadag to ·14 in Hubli. | Heavy rain has fallen in eastern talukas, where it was most required, and where the crops which were withering are reviving, and cotton sowing has commenced. Rice crops require heavy showers which, it is expected from the cloudy weather, will fall soon. Slight cholera in two talukas. Prices—*juari* 41 and rice 23 pounds per rupee. Season prospects improving. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 1·58; Kumpta, 2·21; Haliyal, ·37. | Early crops in ear on coast. Dysentery in Honore; fever in three talukas and cattle-disease in two. Common rice at Karwar 12, district average 13¼ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | ·76 | Fever prevalent in Rajkot and Virpur; general health good. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Condition of crops and grazing much improved by it; more rain urgently needed in most districts of Guzerat and in parts of Tanna and Colaba. Preparations for *rabi* crops commenced in parts of Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Broach. Standing crops injured by rats and storms in parts of Hyderabad. Cholera in parts of fifteen; fever in parts of twelve; and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts. |
| **Bengal—(Sept. 23rd)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 1·33 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair. Transplanting of *amun* continues. Prices falling. Cholera still reported. |
| Dacca ... | 2·26 | Prospects of crops continue favourable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed and that of jute going on. Floods decreasing. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·05 | Prospects of *aus* on the whole good. *Amun* on highlands doing well, but loss expected on lowlands, especially on north-eastern parts of the district. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fever in places. Public health good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 4·30 | Weather seasonable. *Amun* on highlands doing well, but in lowlands it has suffered, as well as *aus*. What proportion of *aus* will be reaped not yet fully estimated. Sowing of *kalai* commenced in Jungipore *churs*. Common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Burdwan ... | ·78 | Prospects of crops good everywhere, except where lands have been inundated. Harvesting of *aus* progressing. Price of rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Rungpore ... | 1·38 | No complaints of want of rain. Transplanting not yet completed. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice still rising, though a full *aus* crop harvested. Fever still prevalent in Sadr station. |
| Bhagalpur .. | *Nil* | Prospects of winter rice excellent. Break in the rains very opportune for *bhadoi* harvest and *kurthi* sowing. Floods subsiding, and sowing of peas, &c., begun. Prices falling. Cholera increasing in north, but decreasing in south. |
| Purneah ... | 1·57 | *Bhadoi* harvest good, where not flooded; *aghani* where planted in time fair; *kolai* being sown. Rivers falling. Coarse rice 16 seers per rupee. Health poor. |
| Patna ... | ·11 | Transplanting of paddy nearly over; harvesting of *bhadoi* progressing. Cholera still reported from sub-division. |
| Durbhanga .. | *Nil* | Harvesting of *bhadoi* almost over. Prospects of paddy promising. Floods subsiding. Prices still stationary. Public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | *Nil* | Weather unsettled. Sunshine and cloudy weather alternating. *Bhadoi* being harvested, outturn below average; rice crops promise well. Cholera abating; fever prevalent. |
| Cuttack .. | 1·79 | Weather stormy and rainy; heavy gale since night of 21st; rain will greatly benefit late rice. Common rice 10½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Midnapur .. | 1·17 | Prospects of crops very poor in east of district, but good to the west. Fever increasing. |
| Khoolna ... | 9·76 | Weather rainy, with a few fine days. *Aus* paddy in one part of the district damaged by flood; transplanting of *amun* paddy completed. Public health fair. |
| Dinagepur ... | ·87 | Little rain, but constant threatening. Both harvest and cultivation progressing most favourably. A little sporadic cholera; general health good. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 2·63 | *Amun* crop promises well. Rivers falling, but slightly. Rice selling high. Fever prevalent. |
| Gya .. | ·58, and more falling | Average outturn of *bhadoi* 10 to 12 annas. *Kharif* promising. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Chumparan ... | ·15 | Excessive rain has done some damage to *bhadoi* crops. Prospects of *aghani* excellent. Prices fallen slightly. Cholera abated. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in almost all districts, but generally not so much as in previous weeks. The comparative cessation of rain has been very beneficial to all crops. *Bhadoi* harvest is proceeding, and late rice crop on lands not inundated is doing excellently. Floods have done more or less damage in many places, particularly in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. Price of rice generally continues high. Fever is beginning to be prevalent in some districts, but general health, on the whole, is fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 24th)** | | |
| Benares (Sept. 22nd) | ·50 rain at Sadr | Crops fair. Rain wanted. Fever prevalent, otherwise health good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 21st) | Showers in all the tahsils. | Rice harvest commenced, outturn good. Prices falling. Cholera still prevalent. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 22nd) | 1·30 rain in the week at Sadr. | *Kharif* prospects good. A few cases of cholera in some parts of the district; condition of cattle fair. |
| Lucknow ( „ 21st) | ..... | Weather cloudy since the last night. *Kharif* crops being gathered. Rain very much wanted for the rice and *mash* crops on the upland. Supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. Slight fever and cholera reported in the district; condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | No rain during the week until to-day, when between mid-day and 4 P.M. 1·40 rain fell at Sadr—not before wanted. | *Kuari dhan* and *makka* being cut; transplanted rice, and *jarhan* has been irrigated. Prices generally steady. Cholera in a few villages; cattle-disease continues. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 22nd) | ..... | Rain wanted for *jarhan* rice. Prices steady. Fever prevalent in Kunda; cattle suffering somewhat from foot and mouth disease. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather cloudy; every appearance of rain which is required for late rice and *rabi* sowing. Markets well supplied. Prices falling slightly. Fever and sporadic cholera continue; foot and mouth disease reported in places. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | A good shower required for standing crops, especially where unirrigated, and for *rabi* ploughings. *Maize* being cut. Prices steady. Fever generally prevalent; cholera in two parganas; cattle-disease in six parganas, severe in one. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | Fair shower on 20th | Rain much wanted. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; no epidemic. |
| Ballia ( „ 22nd) | Slight rain | Sky clear. Crops generally good. 132 deaths from cholera; slight fever. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Easterly wind and cloudy. Prospects fair. Cholera still prevalent; some cattle-disease in Chibraman. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | The wind has been easterly and the weather cloudy during the week, but no rain has fallen; it is much wanted for later *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings. Condition of cattle and people good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Bareilly (Sept. 22nd) | ..... | Want of rain generally felt. Prices rising slightly. Fever still prevalent; no cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Crops being reaped. Prices stationary. General health fair; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* ploughings going on. Prices rising slightly. Fever prevalent; cholera slight. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | ..... | No change since. Rain again wanted. |
| Meerut ( „ 22nd) | *Nil* | Rain now needed for *rabi* ploughings and sowings; *kharif* prospects good. Prices steady. Slight fever, otherwise health good; some cattle-disease in tahsil Murvana. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—A slight sprinkling of rain in some places; more is needed in other places both for rice crops and *rabi* sowings. General prospects are, however, good. Cholera generally abating; fever prevails in places, as also cattle-disease; the general health continues good. |
| **Punjab—(Sept. 23rd)** | | |
| Hissar (Sept. 22nd) | ·40 | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* flourishing; *rabi* ploughing commenced. Prices stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair; cholera in one village. Prices stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health fair. *Kharif* prospects good; *makki* and rice being harvested; gram sowing commenced. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ·40 | Health good. *Rabi* ploughing commenced. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·20 at Moga; ·10 at Muktsar. | Health good. *Kharif* prospects good, but more rain is wanted. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·30 | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* prospects of canal and well-irrigated lands good. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | Drizzle at Sadr | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 1·0 | Health good, with exception of fever in tahsil Kahuta. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Rain still wanted | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·24 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. Prospects good. Prices falling. |
| rers | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain. Health and *kharif* prospects generally good. *Rabi* operations commenced in the south-east. Prices stationary. |
| **Central Provinces—(Sept. 23rd)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 2·49 | Weather showery. More rain wanted. Rice has suffered; other crops still in good order. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Price of rice risen slightly. |
| Jubbulpore ... | Two good showers on 22nd. | Weather seasonable. Cotton and *til* favourable. Rice and other wet crops languishing for rain. Cholera very slight. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Sept. 22nd) ... | ·12 | Weather cloudy. More rain wanted. Prospects fair. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ·52 | Weather occasionally cloudy. Crops on highland withering. *Rabi* ploughing nearly completed. Fever and cattle-disease continue. Prices slightly risen. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1·35; heavy shower on 21st. | Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Slight cholera. Prices unchanged. |
| Khandwa ... | 2·11 | Weather showery and cloudy. Rain beneficial, but more wanted. Slight cholera. Wheat 19, rice 12, and *juari* 25 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ... | 1·21 | Weather cloudy at times. More rain wanted. Rice on highland drying up. Cholera in interior, 132 cases, 114 deaths. Prices steady. |
| Sambalpur (Sept. 19th) | 1·8 | Weather warm and cloudy. Rain very much wanted. Rice on highland irretrievably injured. Cholera abating. Prices rising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been a good fall of rain in the districts in which it was most wanted, and prospects have much improved, but more rain is required. Rice on highland in the Chhattisgarh division has been damaged by lack of moisture, and is reported to have been ruined in Sambalpur. |
| **British Burma—(Sept. 16th)** | | |
| **( „ 23rd)** | | |
| Akyab (Sept. 12th) | 2·95 | Total rainfall 167·88. Cholera slight in one township; cattle-disease slight in town and one circle; plants healthy. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 1·37 | Total rainfall 169·25. Cholera slight in two circles; cattle-disease slight in two circles. Crop prospects good. |
| Bassein ( „ 12th) | 2·54 | Total rainfall 102·92. Sporadic cholera severe in two townships; cattle-disease still prevalent in one subdivision and township. Transplanting nearly completed. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 3·53 | Total rainfall 106·45. Cholera slight in one subdivision; cattle-disease still prevalent in three townships. Transplanting nearly completed. |
| Rangoon ( „ 12th) | 4·54 | Total rainfall 89·75. Public health and health of cattle good. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 3·91 | Total rainfall 93·66. Public health good; cattle healthy. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **BritishBurma**—*contd.* | | |
| Amherst (Moulmein) (Sept. 12th) | 3·66 | Total rainfall 176·62. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing; general appearance of crops good. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 1·14 | Total rainfall 177·76. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing; ploughing completed. |
| Tavoy ( „ 12th) | 3·61 | Total rainfall 178·08. Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 3·36 | Total rainfall 181·44. Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good. |
| Pegu ( „ 12th) | 5·52 | Total rainfall 103·15. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing completed; transplanting progressing. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 4·71 | Total rainfall 107·86. Public health good. |
| Henzada ( „ 12th) | 1·10 | Total rainfall 78·38. Cholera slight in one township; cattle healthy; plants healthy. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 4·24 | Total rainfall 82·62. Cholera slight in two townships; cattle-disease slight in one township; plants healthy. |
| Prome ( „ 12th) | 0·91 | Total rainfall 25·78. Cholera slight in town and still prevalent in the district; cattle-disease slight in township. Planting nearly completed. General appearence of crops good. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 0·04 | Total rainfall 26·72. Cholera slight in town and district; cattle-disease slight in one township. Transplanting progressing; ploughing backward in some parts for want of more rain. |
| Toungoo ( „ 12th) | 2·13 | Total rainfall 70·01. Slight cholera in town; cattle healthy. Sowing progressing. |
| „ ( „ 15th) | 4·07 | Total rainfall 74·98. Cholera slight in town and one township; cattle healthy. Sowing progressing. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ 12th) | 1·68 | Total rainfall 27·88. Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing. |
| „ ( „ 19th) | 0·58 | Total rainfall 27·47. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. |
| | | *General Remarks* (for week ending the 12th September 1885).—Cholera severe in one district, slight in five districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in four districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting nearly completed. Rains seasonable. |
| | | *General Remarks* (for week ending the 19th September 1885).—Cholera slight in six districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in eleven districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Transplanting nearly completed. Rains seasonable. |
| **Assam**—(Sept. 16th) | | |
| „ ( „ 23rd) | | |
| Gauhati (Sept. 16th) | 1·76 inches of rain fell during the week ending the 15th instant. | Weather fair. Fever very prevalent; *kalajar* still in Luki circle; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali dhan* nearly finished. Prospects of all crops good. |
| „ ( „ 23rd) | 1·68 inches of rain during the week ending the 22nd instant. | Weather rainy. Fever very prevalent; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali* finished. Prospects of all crops good. |
| Sylhet ( „ 16th) | 27·41 at Sadr on the 9th; 26·01 rain fell at Karimganj. | Whole country flooded more or less; water falling. *Aus* paddy much damaged, also *sali*; injury to *amun* apprehended. Much mortality in south Sylhet and Habiganj from fever. |
| „ ( „ 23rd) | 5·33 | The floods have done injury to crops. Rivers falling. Public health good. |
| Cachar ( „ 16th) | 8·50 | Weather rainy. Transplanting of *sali* and reaping of *aus* crops progressing; prospects of tea good. Common rice 14 seers $8\frac{3}{5}$ chittacks per rupee. Health good. |
| „ ( „ 23rd) | 2·40 | Weather warm. Transplanting of *sali* and reaping of *aus* crops nearly finished. Common rice 14 seers $8\frac{3}{5}$ chittacks per rupee. Health good. Tea doing well. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ 16th) | 2·79 | Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* finished; *mati kalai* being sown. Prospects of tea and other crops good. Fever prevalent. |
| „ ( „ 23rd) | 5·64 | Weather seasonable. *Mati kalai* being sown. Prospects of tea and other crops good. Fever prevalent. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(Sept. 23rd) | | |
| Bangalore ... | Slight rain during the week reported from Tumkur, Kolar, and Bangalore districts; no rain in Mysore district. | Standing crops are said to have improved; but more rain at an early date is urgently required throughout the State. Outturn of *jnari* and *daragu* in Tumkur poor. Agricultural operations reported from some places. Prospects of season slightly improved, except in northern Tumkur, where reported indifferent, and in Chitaldroog report bad. In Maidan talúks of Shimoga and Kadar prospects said to be unfavourable, except in the case of the Nagur taluk. The fall of rain in these two districts on the 12th and 13th instant nowhere exceeded two-thirds of an inch, and was, for the most part, insignificant. Drinking-water procurable, but scanty; pasturage on the whole increasing. Cattle continue in poor condition. Prices not materially altered, except in Shimoga, where they are said to be rising rapidly. Public health good; no cholera deaths reported for the week. |
| Mysore ... | | |
| Mercara ... | 1·50 | Crops in good condition. Picking of *cardamom* crop commenced. 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**—(Sept. 23rd) | | |
| Amraoti ... | 1·23 | The rainfall of the week has been beneficial to the crops. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 2·62 | More rain wanted in parts of the districts and urgently in Akote and Jalgaon talúks. Crops generally doing well. |
| Hyderabad ... | 5·29 (average) | Rain has been beneficial to standing crops. Cholera has disappeared from Pathar talúka. Prices—wheat 13½, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 18; yellow *juari* 21¼, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**—(Sept. 23rd) | | |
| Indore ... | ·95 | Total rainfall 23·78. Weather cloudy, but cooler; more rain required. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 29·14. More rain wanted. Fever still at Morar and among *lushkur*. Prospects good. |
| Sutna ... | *Nil* | Cholera continues in parts of Rewah State. Prospects fair, but rain urgently required. |
| Neemuch ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 21·10. More rain urgently needed. Health good. |
| Goona ... | ·08 | Rain much needed. Health good. |
| Agar ... | ·22 | More rain urgently required. Health fair. |
| Sehore ... | ·50 | Total rainfall 58·36. Weather very hot; rain wanted. Prospects of crops fair. Cholera has disappeared. |
| Nowgong ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 38·76. Weather clear. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| **Rajputana**—(Sept. 23rd) | | |
| Abu (Sept. 23rd) | ·62 | Weather clear and cooler. |
| Sirohi ( „ 20th) | 1·82 | Tanks, wells, health, and crops good. Weather fair and warm; clouds towards evenings, with short heavy showers. |
| Marwar ( „ 18th) | *Nil* | Jodhpur city tanks all full; wells filling up. Health good. Generally crops needing rains. Weather partially cloudy; rain fell more or less in north-eastern districts. Crops likely to suffer where rains are delayed. Prices tending to rise. |
| Kherwara ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crops need rain. Health good. Prices still cheap. Weather fine and warm. |
| Meywar ( „ 19th) | 1·53 | Tanks full; wells filling. Crops good in most districts, in some crops have suffered from want of rain. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine; more rain still wanted, but no alarm yet for general safety of *kharif* crops. |
| Partabgurh ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks slightly decreasing; wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather dry. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, 1·72; Tonk, ·42 | Weather clear and hot. Rain needed in parts. Health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 18th) | *Nil* | Health and prospects continue good. |
| Kotah ( „ 19th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects good. More rain needed in parts. Cholera abating; fever continues. Prices rising. Weather clear. |
| Ajmere ( „ 22nd) | ·21 | More rain wanted. Health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ·37 | Weather clear. More rain needed. Prices steady. Prospects and health fair. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 19th) | ·86 | Tanks and wells drying. Prospects good. More rain wanted. Health good. Prices steady. Heat moderate. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine; westerly wind. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks drying; wells full. Prospects good. More rain wanted. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather hot. |
| Ulwar ( „ 22nd) | Slight rain | More rain wanted. Fever continues. Prices of gram and barley fallen; of other grain steady. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 19th) | Rain drops | Tanks and wells fair. Prospects fair, but rain wanted. Fever in some districts. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy. |
| **Nepál**—(Sept. 17th) | | |
| Khatmandu ... | ·70 | Weather getting cold. Prospects good. |

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 40. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 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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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1398 AND 1399 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 26th SEPTEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Districts. | Rice. Best sort. | Rice. Common. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarri, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* | Gram. | Firewood. | Salt. Wholesale. | Salt. Retail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present night. / 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. |
| Secunderabad | 6 13 / 9 10 / 9 7 | 11 11 / 11 11 / 11 11 | 7 19 / 11 21 / 0 20 | 1 20 / 1 20 / ... 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Bolarum | 7 14 / 9 10 / 7 8 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 19 / 4 21 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 2 18 / 4 18 / ... ... | 0 115 / 14 116 / 0 80 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Chudderghat | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 4 15 / 4 18 / 0 ... | 14 116 / 14 116 / 0 80 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Nalgonda | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Warangal | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Karimnagar | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Aurungabad | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Nanded | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Parbhani | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Bhir | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Osmanabad | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Raichur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Gulburga | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Yadgir | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Shorapur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Kodangal | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Tandur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Nizamabad | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Jagtial | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Elgandal | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Mudhol | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Ramdurg | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Nargund | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Kittur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Dharwar | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Belgaum | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Kolhapur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Sholapur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Ahmednagar | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Poona | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Satara | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Sholapur | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Ahmednagar | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Poona | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |
| Satara | 8 9 / 11 9 / 8 7 | 11 11 / 9 11 / 9 12 | 4 11 / 4 19 / 0 9 | 1 20 / 1 20 / 0 23 | ... ... / ... ... / ... ... | 3 13 / 7 15 / 0 13 | 0 125 / 0 115 / 14 116 | 10 11 / ... ... / ... ... | 10 / 10 / 9 |

H. A. Districts. / Provinces.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all districts of the Madras Presidency from which reports are received. Prospects are generally fair, and have greatly improved in Bellary and Anantapur.

More or less rain has fallen throughout the Mysore State, and prospects are less discouraging. More rain is wanted generally, especially in the Mysore and Kolar districts. In Coorg prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in parts for the rice crop.

Good rain is reported from all districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. In Guzerat and in parts of Khandesh more rain is urgently required. *Rabi* sowings have commenced in most districts in the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Fodder is scarce in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar.

In the Berars the crops are progressing favourably, but more rain is wanted in Akola. In the Nizam's Territories the rainfall of the week under report has been beneficial to the crops, and prospects are favourable. More rain is much wanted in most States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The recent rain has much improved prospects in the Central Provinces, but more is still required, especially in Nimar. Preparations for the *rabi* crop have commenced. In the Punjab no rain fell during the past week, but prospects are on the whole good. *Rabi* operations have commenced in parts. Rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but more is needed in places. *Kharif* crops have benefited by the rain, and harvest operations have begun in a few places. Prospects are on the whole good. In Bengal rain has again been general. Prospects of crops are good, except in the flooded tracts in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions,—in Behar, and also on the sea-coast of Orissa. *Bhadoi* crops, where not injured by floods, are being harvested with fair results. In Assam agricultural prospects continue favourable.

Crop prospects are good in British Burma.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are high in Bengal, and are generally steady elsewhere—except in Mysore, where they are rising slightly.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | 2·24 (average) | Crops partially withered. Dry crops reviving in parts; wet crops moderately good. Moisture generally sufficient for later crops, except in parts of Harpanhalli. Harvest *cholum* under wells and in tank beds, and gingelly, outturn below average. Migration reported chiefly from Bellary and Hospett. |
| Kurnool ... | Average last week, including report since received, 2·10; average this week, 1·66. | Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two taluks and cattle-disease in one. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·31 (average) | More rain wanted. Seedlings withering in parts. Cattle-disease in Berhampore; 112 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | Average last week, including report since received, 1·81; average this week, 1·73. | Standing crops thriving. Harvest *cumbu* and maize, outturn below average. River 6·5 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in three taluks; deaths from cholera unreported last week 13, this week 6. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·49 (average) | Standing crops withering in parts of Chingleput, elsewhere good; harvest paddy, *ragi*, and *cumbu*, outturn below average. Fever in Ponneri; anthrax in Madurantakam; 1 death from cholera. |
| Coimbatore ... | ·67 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want rain, and are damaged by insects in parts; harvest dry grains in parts, outturn about average. Fever and small-pox slight in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Tanjore ... | ·12 ( „ ) | Rain much wanted. Crops not flourishing in parts of several taluks; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn below average. 19 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | ·22 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | ·38 ( „ ) | More rain wanted. Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in six taluks and fever in two; 6 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | ·54 ( „ ) | Fever and small-pox in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair. Much improved in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 27th, 12 feet 8 inches against 14 feet on same date last year. Fever in eleven talukas. Damage to *kharif* crops in Dadu and Manjand, owing to drought. Cholera cases in Karachi city 3, deaths 3. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 24 and 34; in Tatta 26, 40 and 40; in Mirpur Botoro 24, 48 and 42; and in Johi 32, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | Rice crops injured by rats in Tando Bago and Gani talukas, and *til* crops by unfavourable winds in Dar Malahat taluka, in Shahdadpur taluka. Cotton crops injured by worms in some places of the Gani, Ralin, and Tando Bago talukas. Reaping of crops commenced. River at Kotri on 28th, 12 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 28, *juari* 42, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | *Nil* | Crops withering, owing to excessive heat from want of rain, which is urgently required throughout the district. Cholera in Dholka, 15 cases, 6 fatal; fever in Gogo; Viramgam, and Sanand; cattle-disease in Parantij. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | *Nil* | Crops suffering in Gaekwar's territory. Cholera and slight cattle-disease at Sidhpur. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 22 pounds per British rupee. |
| Surat ... | Slight rain in four talukas. | More rain much needed. Young crops suffer, particularly rice. Cattle healthy; cholera in Bardoli taluka, 4 cases, 2 deaths; fever in Bardoli and Pardi. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nasik, ·74; maximum at Sinnar, 2·97; minimum at Peint, ·09. | *Kharif* crops promise to do well; land being prepared for *rabi*; *juari* sowing in progress in Malegaon and Baglan. More rain wanted in Malegaon for *kharif* crops. Slight inconvenience is felt as regards fodder for cattle in Baglan and Chandor. Cholera in Chandor and Yeola, total attacks 22, deaths 10. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 24¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain on 23rd, 27th and 29th; total of week 1·74. | Total rainfall to date 61·38, being 3·57 below average. Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 23rd to 4° warm on 29th; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind easterly; thunder and lightning on 23rd and 29th; lightning on 28th; thunderstorm on 29th. |
| Poona ... | Rain throughout the district; maximum at Haveli, 4·88; minimum at Sinnar, 1·91. | Standing crops good; sowing of *rabi* begun in five talukas. 61 cholera cases in three talukas, 32 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee. Cattle free from disease. |
| Ahmednagar ... | **Shrigonda, 3·69; Karjat, 3·34; Parner, 2·96; Sheogaon, 2·64; Rahuri, 2·30; Nagar, 2·16; Jamkhed, 2·10; Newasa, 1·55; Akola, 1·26;** Sangamner, ·87; Kopargaon, ·12. | **Kharif crops are good all over the district. Sowing of *rabi* begun in Nagar, Karjat, Sheogaon, Newasa, and Kopargaon, and will be commenced soon in the rest. Cholera 14 attacks, 4 deaths; slight cattle-disease in Sangamner; fever in Akola. *Bajri*—maximum 42 pounds in Newasa and minimum 33 in Akola; *juari*—maximum 60 in Jamkhed and minimum 42 in Akola.** |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, 5·60; Barsi, 3·47; Madha, 2·51; Karmala, 2·57; Pandharpur, 7·18; Sangola, 2·73; Malsiras, 2·57; Akalkot, 2·96. | *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowing commenced in parts. A break in the weather will facilitate sowing operations. Scarcity of fodder will soon cease. *Juari* 44 pounds 22 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 16 tolas per rupee. Cholera 15 cases, 9 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain at all stations, varying from 4·79 in Navalgund to ·22 in Hubli. | More rain urgently required in rice sowing talukas, which it is expected will fall soon. *Juari* crops are good; cotton sowing in progress. Scarcity of fodder in the eastern talukas. Season prospects hopeful. Slight cattle-disease in two talukas and slight cholera in Navalgund and Bankapur. Prices—*juari* 46 and rice 24 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 2·92; Kumpta, 2·11; Sirsi, 1·09. | Rain wanted in Haliyal. Rice crops nearly ready for harvest on coast. Dysentery in Honore; fever in three talukas; cattle-disease in four. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers; district average 13¼ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | *Nil* | General health good. Weather warm. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain in all the districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. More rain urgently required throughout Guzerat, where crops are withering and in parts of Khandesh; sowing of *rabi* crops commenced in most districts of the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Fodder scarce in the eastern talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops damaged by rats, worms, and storms in parts of Hyderabad, and by drought in parts of Karachi. Cholera in parts of sixteen, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts. |
| **Bengal—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | ·28 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair. Transplanting of *amun* finished. Prices rising. Public health generally fair. |
| Dacca ... | 1·0 | Prospects of crops good. River falling. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·63 | Prospects of crops appear good, except in parts of thana Atchipore and Bistoopore, in Sadr, Bankipore, and Deorpore, in Diamond Harbour and in north-eastern parts of Baraset and Bassirhat subdivisions, where *amun* on lowlands has suffered from rain water and floods. Harvesting of *aus* going on. Estimated outturn 10 to 12 annas. Price of common rice 10 to 13½ seers per rupee. Public health on the whole good. Floods subsiding. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 3·94 | Weather stormy and unsettled. Brighter weather wanted for all crops. *Amun* on highlands of the Barh doing well; *kalai* sowings commenced on *dearah* and other lands that were flooded. Public health good. Price of common rice 10 to 12½ seers per rupee. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Burdwan ... | 1·85 | Prospects of crops good, except in inundated parts. Harvesting of *aus* proceeding. Price of rice 11½ to 15½ seers per rupee. |
| Rungpore ... | 4·68 | Prospects of *amun* good. Transplanting nearly finished. Jute outturn below average. Sugarcane damaged by excessive moisture. Fever and bowel complaints still prevalent in the station; otherwise public health good. Prices normal. |
| Bhagalpur ... | 1·64 | Prospects of winter rice good. Floods have subsided, and *kurthi* and *kalai* being largely sown. Cholera in many parts of district. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. |
| Purneah ... | 10·04 | *Bhadoi* yield good. Prospects of *aghani* fair where grown. *Kalai* and *kurthi* being sown. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Much fever. Rivers falling, but floods from rainfall. |
| Patna ... | 5·48 | Paddy growing well. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. *Rahar* and cotton promising. *Moolpa* still reported from Behar; otherwise public health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | 5·71 | Prospects of paddy favourable, except in flooded tracts. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly completed. Prices falling. A few cases of cholera reported from the subdivisions. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 3·15 | Weather seasonable. Heavy rain all over the district. Crops promise well. Cholera abating; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | 5·0 | Weather clear, sometimes cloudy. Late rice growing well. Cyclone of 22nd caused great damage. Men, cattle, and wild animals on coast drowned by storm waves in great numbers. Wells and tanks filled with salt; houses and crops washed away. Enquiry being made as to the actual loss. Provision sent for supply to the distressed. Public health good. Common rice 12 seers per rupee in town. |
| Midnapur ... | 4·22 | Prospects of crops outside the flooded area good. Fever prevelent. |
| Khoolna ... | 6·29 | Rain on two days; rest of the week fine. Prospects of *amun* and yield of *aus* good, except in northern thanas in Satkhira subdivision, where some damage to *amun* has been done by floods. Rivers now subsiding. Some fever; public health fair. |
| Dinagepur ... | 7·12 | Heavy rain throughout district. Weather now fine. Early rice and jute harvested. Transplanting of late rice progressing. Cholera somewhat severe in one thana, otherwise health good; cattle-disease reported from north. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Pubna (Serajgauj) ... | 4·71 | *Amun* doing well. Prices stationary. Market of rice still rising. Fever prevailed. |
| Gya .. | 1·23 | Prospect of crops and public health good. Prices slightly easier. |
| Chumparun .. | 5·14 | *Bhadoi* being harvested. Prospects of *aghani* good. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported from interior, but gradually decreasing. |
| | | ***General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts during the week. Prospects of crops are good, except on the flooded tracts in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and in Behar, and also on the sea coast of Orissa, where cyclone of the 22nd instant caused great damage. *Bhadoi* crops, where not injured by floods, are being harvested with fair results. Price of rice continues high all over the province. Fever is prevalent in some districts, but public health, on the whole, is fair.** |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 1st)** | | |
| Benares (Sept. 29th) | 3·3 (average) | Rain has benefited *kharif* crops. Fever still prevalent. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 28th) | *Nil* | Violent storm on the 23rd ultimo. Weather fine since 24th. Rice harvest commenced, outturn good. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevalent. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 29th) | 0·9 at Sadr during the week. | *Kharif* crops are now being gathered, and land is being prepared for *rabi*. Prospects good. Health of people fair; no cattle-disease reported. |
| Lucknow ( „ 28th) | Slight shower, 0·7 (average). | More rain wanted. *Kharif* nearly harvested; *mash* crop in highland suffering for want of rain. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera reported in tahsils Mohanlalganj and Lucknow; slight cattle-disease. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | 11·3 at Sadr during the week. | Weather bright and clear. State of crops good. Prices steady. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 29th) | 1·3 (average) | Condition of the crops very good. A few cases of cholera in Partabgarh and Kunda; some fever and cattle-disease in the latter tahsil. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | Good rain, averaging 1·2. | *Kharif* standing crops have been much benefited, and *rabi* ploughing and sowing facilitated. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Sporadic cholera and fever still continue; health otherwise good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 28th) | Slight rainfall during the week in five parganas, including head-quarters. | A good general rainfall is much needed for the standing crops and the *rabi* ploughings. Prices steady. Fever prevalent and cholera in five tahsils; cattle-disease in six. |
| Banda ( „ 29th) | Fair and general rain for three days during the week. | Rain has proved very beneficial. Prospects good. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; no cattle-disease. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain, 4·5 at the beginning of the week. | Weather now fair. Crops doing well; indian corn being harvested. General health good; 117 cholera deaths. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather clear; rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Cholera still prevails. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Sitapur (Sept. 29th) | Very little rain has fallen in the Sadr tahsil; sufficient rain has fallen in tahsils Biswan and Sidhauli. | The wind has been easterly during the week; rain is much wanted also for the tahsil Misrikh. Prospects are favourable. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops much benefited by rain during the week, but more still needed. Prices steady. Slight fever and cholera in a few villages in Bareilly tahsil. |
| Kumaon ( „ 28th) | Slight hail in some places. | Weather showery. Crops being reaped. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain is now much wanted. *Rabi* ploughings in progress. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; cholera slight. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | 0·3 | More rain needed for standing crops and *rabi* sowings. Prices generally steady. Slight fever and cattle-disease continue. |
| Meerut ( „ 29th) | *Nil* | No rain during the week; rain now urgently needed for *rabi* operations. Gram being sown and irrigated; *makka* and paddy are being cut; other *kharif* crops flourishing. Prices almost stationary. Slight fever still prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen generally throughout the provinces, but more is needed in some places. *Kharif* crops have benefited from the rain, and harvesting operations have begun in a few districts. Prices are steady, and prospects on the whole good. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported; otherwise public health is fair. |
| **Punjab—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Hissar (Sept. 29th) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* flourishing; *rabi* ploughing progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. *Makki* and rice being harvested; grain sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* ploughings commenced. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkote ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Crops below average on unirrigated tracts. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | Rain wanted | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good, with exception of fever in Kahuta tahsil. *Kharif* prospects average. More rain wanted. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | Hailstorm in the Sein Valley. | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. Prospects good. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain. Fever in the Hissar, Delhi, and Peshawar districts, and in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawalpindi district; elsewhere the health is generally good. *Rabi* operations in progress in the south-east. Prices on the whole steady. |
| **Central Provinces—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | ·50 | Weather clear. Prospects much improved by rain. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in parts. Prices fallen. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·14 | Light opportune rain, but much heavier fall in the talsils. Crops benefited, but more rain wanted, especially for late sowings and poor soils; cotton very good; *til* fair; *rabi* ploughings commenced. Cholera slight; fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Sept. 29th) ... | ·27 | Weather clear. More rain wanted. Crops reported good; *rabi* preparations continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. |
| Seoni ... | 1·60 | Weather cloudy. Heavy shower on the 26th; more rain still needed. Ploughing completed. Slight cholera and cattle-disease. Prices steady. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ·09 | Weather clear. Prospects and health good. 56 cases of cholera, 47 deaths. Prices unchanged. |
| Khandwa ... | *Nil* | Weather sultry. More rain wanted. Slight cholera. Prices rising. |
| Raipur ... | 1·32 | More rain wanted for crops on highland. Cholera disappearing. Prices unchanged. |
| Sambalpur (Sept. 26th) | 3·61 | Weather cloudy and warm. Rain has done much good. Prospects improved. Cholera abating. Prices slightly fallen. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects much improved by recent rain, but more is still required, especially in Nimar, where fall is much below average. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Akyab (Sept. 26th) | 0·64 | Total rainfall 169·89. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in two townships. Crop prospects good. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 2·84 | Total rainfall 109·29. Public health good; cattle-disease severe in three townships. Plants damaged by rats in five circles. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 1·92 | Total rainfall 95·58. Public health good; cattle healthy. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Amherst (Moulmein) (Sept. 26th) | 2·70 | Total rainfall 180·46. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 3·02 | Total rainfall 184·46. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 3·12 | Total rainfall 110·98. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Transplanting nearly completed. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 1·02 | Total rainfall 83·64. Cholera slight in one subdivision; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·57 | Total rainfall 27·29. Cholera slight in town and district; cattle-disease slight in one township. Transplanting nearly completed. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 2·60 | Total rainfall 77·58. Cholera slight in town and one township; cattle healthy. Sowing progressing. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in four districts; elsewhere public health good. Cattle-disease severe in one district; slight in three districts; elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good. |
| **Assam—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 2·50 rain during the week ending the 29th instant. | Weather fair. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease still reported from some mouzahs. Ploughing operations commenced for sowing *matti kalai* and mustard. Prospects of all crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 2·55 | State and prospects of crops fair. Public health good. |
| Cachar ... | ·07 | Weather dry. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* crops not altogether finished. Common rice 14 seers 8⅜ chittacks per rupee. Health good. Tea doing well. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 3·80 | Weather showery. Sowing of *matti kalai* and highland crops continues. Prospects good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·70; Tumkur, 2·87; heavy showers in Kolar district; elsewhere more or less rain has fallen throughout the State. | More rain needed everywhere. Standing crops withering in Mysore district and backward in parts of Kolar district, but in Tumkur district they are reported to be reviving in localities where rain fell. Outturn of irrigated *ragi* in Tumkur district poor. Cattle in poor condition. Water-supply sufficient for the moment. Prospects of the season reported good in Malnad taluks of Kadur and Shimoga districts, and less gloomy in Mardan taluks. Improving in Bangalore and Tukur districts. Fodder scanty. Public health generally good, except in parts of Tumkur, Kadur, and Shimoga districts, where fever prevails. Prices slightly rising, except in Shimoga and Kolar. The recent rise in Shimoga reported last week due to exportation and to Bellary. Speaking generally the rain has done good and the outlook is a little less discouraging than it was last week. |
| Mysore ... | ·30 | Rain deficient in parts of Nanjarajpatna taluka, and also in the south of Coorg, where planting of rice is delayed. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| Mercara ... | 2·59 | |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·15 | Crops progressing favourably. *Rabi* ploughings commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 2·35 | In the Akola and Julgaon taluks prospects have improved, but more rain is required. Crops on other taluks in good condition. |
| Hyderabad ... | Average infall during the week, 1·27. | Rain has been beneficial to standing crops. General health fair. Prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 17, yellow *juari* 21, and *tur* 14½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Indore ... | *Nil* | Rain most urgently needed; heat intense. Prices rising. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 29·44. Fever in Morar and Lashkar. Prices of food-grains rising. Rain wanted for the *rabi* crops. |
| Sutna ... | ·05 | Heavier showers in other parts of the agency. Cholera decreasing. Weather hot and dry. |
| Goona ... | ·25 | More rain much wanted. Health good. |
| Agar ... | *Nil* | Rain much required. Health fair. |
| Sehore ... | ·72 | Total rainfall 59·08. Weather clear, with cool nights. Prospects of crops improving. |
| Nowgong ... | ·43 | Total rainfall 39·19. Weather clear. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| **Rajputana—(Sept. 30th)** | | |
| Abu (Sept. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. |
| Sirohi ( „ 27th) | ·17 | Tanks full; wells good. Health and crops good. Weather fine and warm. Rainfall below average. |
| Marwar ( „ 25th) | Jodhpore, 0·2 | Tanks full; wells filling. Health good. Crops only good in districts where recent rains have fallen. Weather cloudy. General crops suffering, where there is no rain. Prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Kherwara (Sept. 28th) | ·27 | Tanks and wells full. Rain much needed. Crops withering from its want. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather fine and hot. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Tanks decreasing; wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather fine. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells unchanged. Crops suffering from want of rain. Health good. Prices slightly rising. Weather clear and hot; rain wanted. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Heat great during day; mornings cool. Crops suffering from want of rain. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 25th) | *Nil* | Health good. Preparations for ploughing *rabi* commenced. Rain much wanted. Prices falling. |
| Deoli ... | ·14 | Tanks and wells full. Crops good, except in parts where they are withering from want of rain. Cholera disappeared; fever continues. Prices rising. Weather fine. |
| Ajmere ( „ 29th) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Prices rising. Outturn below average expected. Health good. |
| Kerowlee ( „ 26th) | ·06 | Tanks and wells drying. Crops suffering from want of rain. Health good. Prices rising. Rain urgently required. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells drying. Rain urgently wanted. Health good; slight fever. Prices slightly rising. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Prospects good. Rain wanted. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine. |
| Ulwar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. *Bajri* being harvested. Fever continues. |
| Bickaneer ( „ „ ) | Rain in districts | Crop prospects fair. More rain wanted. Two cases of cholera in the city amongst pilgrims; fever at Sujangarh. Prices stationary. Weather clear. |
| **Nepal—(Sept. 17th)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | 3·67 | Prospects good. |

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 41. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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.

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 178, dated Calcutta, the 10th October 1885.

From—The Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

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

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1884-85.

**Arrangement of Subjects.**

PARAS.
2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
12. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
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15. The Investment.
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TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—
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PARAS.
38. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
40. TREASURY STATISTICS.
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No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1884-85.
„ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled.
„ III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
„ IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
„ V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1884.
Other Statements.
No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
„ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
„ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
„ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1872.
„ X.—Outstanding Notes of Issue Register compared with Circulation Balance.

### OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. J. Westland was Head Commissioner, but Mr. E. T. Atkinson officiated for him from 20th March to 18th September 1884. In Madras, Mr. H. F. Clogstoun was Commissioner, but Mr. W. Donald acted for him from the 6th October to 5th November 1884. In Bombay, Mr. E. Gay was Commissioner, and in Rangoon Mr. W. Wells.

## ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

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

| Accounts of | Auditing Officer. | Date of report. | Period under audit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Deputy Auditor General. | 1st July 1885 | 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885. |
| Lahore | Ditto ditto | 30th January 1885 | 1st January to 31st December 1884. |
| Calicut | J. Twigg, Esq., M.C.S. | 1st October 1884 | 1st April to 30th September 1884. |

## CIRCULATION.

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

| | Gross Circulation. | Retired by other Offices. | Net Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st April 1884 | 13,08,17,520 | 32,52,110 | 12,75,65,410 |
| 31st March 1885 | 14,94,58,675 | 36,89,635 | 14,57,69,040 |

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation."

5. The details of the net circulation of March 31st, 1885, are as follows :—

| | Number of Notes for Rupees | | | | | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | 10,000 | Pieces. | Value. |
| Calcutta | 316,193 | 1,413,069 | 75,792 | 85,145 | 193,304 | 13,525 | 19,255 | 689 | 2,016,968 | 5,29,26,445 |
| Allahabad | 34,180 | 97,120 | 16,017 | 14,399 | 18,381 | 1,193 | 2,584 | ... | 183,874 | 48,48,390 |
| Lahore | 14,344 | 59,069 | 22,137 | 18,431 | 28,314 | 3,282 | 3,997 | 806 | 149,380 | 39,63,638 |
| Bombay | 164,440 | 348,384 | 121,699 | 88,694 | 74,100 | 6,047 | 13,997 | 974 | 966,313 | 4,54,93,980 |
| Kurrachee | 4,364 | 23,236 | 9,598 | 4,248 | 5,689 | 535 | 1,184 | 151 | 49,813 | 41,89,680 |
| Madras | 37,979 | 72,814 | 34,060 | 25,063 | 70,388 | 5,805 | 1,854 | 24 | 248,482 | 1,45,42,785 |
| Calicut | 6,827 | 5,127 | 3,438 | 2,383 | 3,884 | 99 | 46 | ... | 27,004 | 7,78,525 |
| Rangoon | 3,220 | 4,130 | 1,920 | 1,190 | 1,815 | 333 | 345 | 48 | 13,001 | 13,38,300 |
| TOTAL FOR MARCH 31ST, 1885 | 557,474 | 2,143,262 | 265,420 | 176,183 | 309,870 | 28,489 | 43,760 | 2,643 | 3,525,500 | 14,57,69,040 |
| TOTAL FOR MARCH 31ST, 1884 | 532,508 | 2,010,682 | 249,263 | 167,931 | 289,767 | 25,825 | 34,096 | 1,644 | 3,311,799 | 12,93,63,410 |
| TOTAL FOR MARCH 31ST, 1883 | 475,457 | 1,955,081 | 264,819 | 173,132 | 301,585 | 28,513 | 36,138 | 2,661 | 3,239,406 | 14,30,64,075 |

The figures under Bombay include the outstanding circulation of the abolished Sub-Circles of Nagpur and Akola.

6. There is, it will be observed, an increase in the net circulation under all denominations. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the total increase in value is 182 lakhs, but there was a falling-off of 175 lakhs in 1883-84 as compared with the year 1882-83. The lower denominations show a steady increase and the fluctuations only occur in the Notes of Rs. 1,000



and Rs. 10,000 which are mainly held by the Banks. The increase, in the 20-rupee Notes of the Calcutta Circle, the circulation of which during the last two years had considerably diminished on account of the forgery detected in August 1882, and brought to notice in the report for 1882-83, would show that public confidence in these Notes is beginning now to be restored.

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

| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta Circle | 39 | 30 | 32 | Kurrachee Circle | 58 | 61 | 84 |
| Allahabad „ | 94 | 60 | 67 | Madras „ | 71 | 63 | 58 |
| Lahore „ | 71 | 73 | 69 | Calicut „ | 34 | 32 | 33 |
| Bombay „ | 41 | 41 | 47 | Rangoon „ | ... | 167 | 12 |

The large fall in the average in Rangoon is due principally to the small number of 10,000-rupee Notes which happened to be in circulation on 31st March, but the Commissioner states that there was no difference in the issues of these Notes, taking the whole year, as compared with the previous year.

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

| Last day of | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Bombay. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Rangoon. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| March 1884 | 589'38 | 51'61 | 75'62 | 338'47 | 20'64 | 136'99 | 9'08 | 20'84 | 1,242'63 |
| April „ | 584'31 | 53'02 | 76'16 | 364'88 | 20'90 | 139'41 | 9'09 | 19'83 | 1,273'80 |
| May „ | 604'86 | 62'32 | 74'84 | 371'30 | 21'26 | 137'60 | 10'89 | 20'54 | 1,303'61 |
| June „ | 547'84 | 79'96 | 72'10 | 302'30 | 17'26 | 116'51 | 12'09 | 24'34 | 1,172'40 |
| July „ | 679'14 | 75'80 | 74'97 | 430'38 | 19'36 | 120'09 | 17'84 | 28'98 | 1,446'56 |
| August „ | 722'84 | 75'33 | 78'36 | 469'88 | 20'08 | 120'63 | 18'67 | 19'52 | 1,525'31 |
| September „ | 706'02 | 80'32 | 78'29 | 448'10 | 20'08 | 120'63 | 18'67 | 19'52 | 1,491'63 |
| October „ | 727'55 | 78'38 | 81'69 | 485'68 | 20'72 | 120'26 | 15'97 | 15'95 | 1,546'20 |
| November „ | 723'68 | 72'45 | 83'56 | 499'76 | 21'73 | 134'34 | 12'99 | 21'82 | 1,570'27 |
| December „ | 665'61 | 83'00 | 80'33 | 492'38 | 20'66 | 129'00 | 9'35 | 22'17 | 1,508'43 |
| January 1885 | 621'30 | 107'30 | 82'28 | 484'29 | 31'11 | 146'10 | 8'81 | 15'30 | 1,496'99 |
| February „ | 593'74 | 81'79 | 80'89 | 479'62 | 34'97 | 103'30 | 8'16 | 11'20 | 1,453'37 |
| March „ | 652'26 | 62'15 | 82'64 | 454'24 | 41'90 | 148'43 | 7'79 | 13'28 | 1,457'69 |
| Average of last 12 figures | 657'43 | 75'99 | 87'32 | 444'12 | 30'00 | 133'49 | 12'59 | 20'56 | 1,462'40 |
| „ of 1883-84 | 612'93 | 69'21 | 76'70 | 390'17 | 29'99 | 139'22 | 10'44 | 10'03 | 1,338'69 |
| „ of 1882-83 | 715'04 | 84'16 | 78'45 | 459'02 | 34'38 | 134'13 | 23'69 | ... | 1,518'07 |

9. On these the following remarks are offered :—

*First*, for Calcutta I show for the last three years the figures of the net circulation (in lakhs of rupees), excluding the Reserve Treasury of Government—

| Last day of | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Last day of | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 554 | 576 | 506 | October | 627 | 539 | 603 |
| May | 540 | 574 | 496 | November | 535 | 575 | 624 |
| June | 546 | 548 | 490 | December | 549 | 553 | 607 |
| July | 523 | 569 | 497 | January | 656 | 552 | 573 |
| August | 538 | 547 | 548 | February | 603 | 536 | 594 |
| September | 557 | 520 | 545 | March | 586 | 552 | 633 |

Thus the state of circulation in Calcutta, during the year under report was somewhat different to past years. It commenced, as before, with a low range, but showed a tendency to rise from August. It fell in January, rose again in February, and attained an unusually high figure in March.

10. The same figures for Bombay and Madras are:—

| Month. | Bombay. | | | Madras. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | |
| April | 344 | 330 | 324 | 126 | 130 | 120 |
| May | 406 | 334 | 342 | 116 | 121 | 116 |
| June | 394 | 311 | 349 | 117 | 111 | 118 |
| July | 389 | 338 | 408 | 105 | 106 | 111 |
| August | 388 | 331 | 408 | 108 | 106 | 112 |
| September | 457 | 351 | 404 | 110 | 106 | 118 |
| October | 450 | 373 | 497 | 112 | 110 | 122 |
| November | 399 | 381 | 482 | 111 | 108 | 130 |
| December | 323 | 344 | 468 | 107 | 116 | 127 |
| January | 400 | 316 | 412 | 127 | 117 | 125 |
| February | 386 | 319 | 398 | 123 | 122 | 125 |
| March | 345 | 332 | 445 | 123 | 118 | 136 |

In Bombay the circulation of the year under report as compared with the previous year is decidedly high and the Commissioner of Paper Currency offers the following observations in regard to it:—

"The circulation has been larger throughout this year than last year. It rose steadily from 324 in April to 482 in November, and then began to fall off a little from December to February, when banks and merchants required silver for their cold-weather operations. Still the circulation at the end of the latter month stood at 398, which is much in excess of even the maximum circulation of last year. In March following the circulation again showed a tendency to increase, as it rose at once from 398 to 445 in one month. This was due, I consider, in a great measure to a stagnation in the export trade, and to the steady influx of bullion. But these causes would affect the circulation of the higher denominations only, while the increase during 1884-85 is to be found in Notes of all denominations. It is difficult to account for this otherwise than by the assumption that the convenience arising from the use of Notes in the transactions of everyday life is becoming more generally appreciated, and that there was some actual rise in inland trade (apart from the cash transactions in country produce for export), which called for the use of Notes of smaller denominations."

In Madras also, the circulation, it will be observed, was comparatively high, the maximum being in March.



11. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the "gross circulation" in the Presidency Circles, of Notes not exceeding Rs. 100 each:—

| Last day of | 1883-84. | | | 1884-85. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Madras. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Madras. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| April | 312·05 | 175·48 | 89·91 | 296·00 | 172·84 | 85·54 |
| May | 303·20 | 175·50 | 84·48 | 289·32 | 174·69 | 82·55 |
| June | 291·99 | 172·49 | 78·72 | 287·02 | 170·89 | 80·98 |
| July | 291·36 | 175·86 | 75·15 | 285·86 | 175·74 | 79·67 |
| August | 293·09 | 176·80 | 74·62 | 288·22 | 176·67 | 80·74 |
| September | 294·90 | 179·34 | 77·14 | 314·18 | 182·40 | 81·28 |
| October | 308·07 | 182·72 | 77·85 | 299·78 | 186·36 | 81·93 |
| November | 302·78 | 181·18 | 76·84 | 298·56 | 182·16 | 84·33 |
| December | 308·10 | 177·41 | 83·13 | 307·09 | 184·24 | 91·94 |
| January | 313·67 | 168·27 | 86·50 | 318·62 | 176·27 | 92·74 |
| February | 312·51 | 169·00 | 91·39 | 321·68 | 179·68 | 98·21 |
| March | 307·74 | 171·33 | 89·75 | 325·46 | 188·04 | 100·54 |

## ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

12. The following statement analyses the outstandings on 31st December 1884 by years of issue.

As explained in former reports, the amount thus shown is necessarily much greater than the circulation of the date in question, as it includes, among other things, balances of Notes held in Currency Offices themselves for re-issue to the public.

| Calendar year of issue. | Outstandings of Notes | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount issued in official years. | Value outstanding on 31st December 1883. | Value outstanding on 31st December 1884. |
| | R | R | R |
| 1862 | 6,72,55,500 | 3,35,090 | 3,28,140 |
| 1863 | 4,72,01,000 | 1,06,970 | 97,670 |
| 1864 | 4,53,00,110 | 1,11,790 | 1,09,850 |
| 1865 | 10,10,04,920 | 97,110 | 95,890 |
| 1866 | 26,80,12,150 | 1,13,560 | 1,05,050 |
| 1867 | 33,06,49,710 | 90,330 | 79,880 |
| 1868 | 44,00,73,020 | 1,46,050 | 1,35,070 |
| 1869 | 49,34,48,480 | 1,54,330 | 1,32,760 |
| 1870 | 56,63,02,620 | 2,61,710 | 2,08,440 |
| 1871 | 62,45,81,000 | 2,52,440 | 2,46,130 |
| 1872 | 57,36,00,435 | 3,03,885 | 2,37,000 |
| 1873 | 61,69,24,375 | 3,53,275 | 2,97,000 |
| 1874 | 68,23,78,760 | 5,19,770 | 4,43,710 |
| 1875 | 62,69,79,825 | 7,80,775 | 6,67,510 |
| 1876 | 78,77,51,185 | 6,38,345 | 5,10,470 |
| 1877 | 99,52,50,980 | 10,24,035 | 7,80,675 |
| 1878 | 80,89,68,930 | 14,33,445 | 12,40,495 |
| 1879 | 81,51,03,855 | 23,64,880 | 17,48,255 |
| 1880 | 85,23,94,490 | 33,00,290 | 25,90,715 |
| 1881 | 71,68,23,915 | 45,02,690 | 31,22,200 |
| 1882 | 73,71,65,715 | 2,53,03,415 | 66,51,730 |
| 1883 | 67,02,09,925 | 12,26,63,845 | 1,79,80,875 |
| 1884 | 73,99,22,010 | ... | 16,49,43,655 |
| | ... | 17,07,11,230 | 16,27,41,170 |

During the year Mr. Westland instituted a system of record by which it will be possible hereafter to verify the outstanding balance of the circulation account with the details obtained from the issue registers, the system is based on that adopted at the Bank of England, and it will remove a great defect of our previous system of record.

## THE RESERVE.

13. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1885, was as follows:—

| | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| SILVER COIN— | | |
| At Calcutta | 1,87,82,294 14 11 | |
| „ Allahabad | 72,32,860 0 0 | |
| „ Lahore | 59,76,140 0 0 | |
| „ Bombay | 2,20,30,351 4 2 | |
| „ Kurrachee | 30,53,435 0 0 | |
| „ Madras | 1,00,58,020 0 0 | |
| „ Calicut | 2,33,020 0 0 | |
| „ Rangoon | 13,75,955 0 0 | |
| | | 6,87,42,076 3 1 |
| SMALL SILVER COIN— | | |
| At Bombay | 2,48,000 0 0 | |
| „ Kurrachee | 7,900 0 0 | |
| „ Madras | 5,60,000 0 0 | |
| | | 8,15,900 0 0 |
| SILVER BULLION— | | |
| At Calcutta | 98,79,900 [illegible] | |
| „ Bombay | 63,33,663 11 10 | |
| | | 1,62,13,563 12 11 |
| Invested in Government Securities | | 5,99,97,500 0 0 |
| TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION | | 14,57,69,040 0 0 |

14. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held as follows:—

| | 1st-half. | 2nd-half. |
|---|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | Sept. 23, 1884 | March 31, 1885 |
| Allahabad | „ 25, „ | „ 30, „ |
| Lahore | „ 25, „ | „ 30, „ |
| BOMBAY | „ 30, „ | „ 31, „ |
| Kurrachee | „ 30, „ | „ 31, „ |
| MADRAS | „ 30, „ | „ 31, „ |
| Calicut | „ 30, „ | „ 31, „ |
| RANGOON | „ 30, „ | „ 31, „ |

The balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified, in accordance with the orders issued on the subject.

### Investment.

15. No alteration has been made since the last report in the amount of the invested reserve, which is held in book debt certificates as below—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| No. 59 of 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 | 5,00,00,000 |
| „ 72 „ „ „ | 1,00,00,000 |
| „ 115 „ „ „ | 20,21,700 |
| „ 166 of 4½ per cent. loan (Transfer), 1879 | 5,00,000 |
| | 6,25,21,700 |



Taking the two loans together, the average rate is 95·96 per cent.

16. Its book value, *i.e.*, the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced from six crores, the maximum legal limit at which it was taken last year, to ₹5,99,97,500, thus:—

| | Nominal value. | | Book value. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4% | 4½% | 4% | 4½% |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ a. p. |
| 1st April 1884.—Balance | 6,20,21,700 | 5,00,000 | 5,94,90,029-0-4 | 5,09,970 15 8 |
| *Deduct*— A year's interest @ ½% on 4½% securities to reduce cost of its purchase, *vide* letter. No. 1885 of 17th December 1883. | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 0 0 |
| 31st March 1885.—Balance | 6,20,21,700 | 5,00,000 | 5,94,90,029-0-4 | 5,07,470 15 8 |
| Net Book Value | | | 5,99,97,500 0 0 | |

### Profits of Circulation.

The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

| | ₹ | ₹ |
|---|---|---|
| On 4% paper of the loan of 1842-43 for | 6,26,21,700 | = 24,80,868 |
| „ 4½% „ 1879 „ | 5,00,000 | = 22,500 |
| | | 25,03,368 |
| *Deduct*— | | |
| The ½% interest taken as above | | 2,500 |
| Balance | | 25,00,868 |

## TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

### Issue and Receipt of Notes.

17. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI.—

| | ₹ | ₹ |
|---|---|---|
| Gross circulation, 1st April 1884 | | 13,08,17,520 |
| ISSUES— | | |
| *a.* Over the counter | 69,23,28,910 | |
| *b.* At Agencies | 82,72,575 | |
| *c.* In remittance transactions | 3,93,20,525 | |
| | | 73,99,22,010 |
| TOTAL | | 87,07,39,530 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | | |
| *d.* Over the counter | 53,71,68,895 | |
| *e.* At Agencies | 23,10,065 | |
| *f.* From Currency Circles | 7,39,88,275 | |
| *g.* In remittance transactions | 10,78,13,620 | |
| | | 72,12,80,855 |
| Balance being gross circulation, March 31st, 1885 (*vide* paragraph 4) | ..... | 14,94,58,675 |

EXPLANATIONS.

*a* and *d*.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

*b* and *e*.—These are exchange transactions with treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal direct with the public, but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

*f*.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1884, to March 15th, 1885, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

*c* and *g*.—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

| COMPARISON. | Issues. R | Receipts. R |
|---|---|---|
| 1884-85 | 73,99,22,010 | 72,12,80,855 |
| 1883-84 | 67,02,69,925 | 68,93,02,090 |
| 1882-83 | 73,71,65,755 | 78,10,22,[illegible] |
| 1881-82 | 71,68,22,913 | 71,06,97,175 |

18. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and Agencies during the year, were as follows:—

| | Number of Notes for Rupees | | | | | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | 10,000 | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | R |
| Issues | 955,856 | 3,792,016 | 533,886 | 391,589 | 828,249 | 130,857 | 256,212 | 26,250 | 6,914,915 | 73,99,22,010 |
| Receipts | 931,479 | 3,657,823 | 516,104 | 384,279 | 799,437 | 128,517 | 248,937 | 25,737 | 6,692,313 | 72,12,80,855 |
| More issues | 24,377 | 134,193 | 17,782 | 7,310 | 28,812 | 2,340 | 7,275 | 513 | 222,602 | 1,86,41,155 |
| Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

As already stated in paragraph 6 the aggregate issues of all denominations from the various Circles and Agencies have been more than the receipts. (For details, see Statement II.) There has been no variation in any particular value calling for special remark.

19. The average number of Notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus:—

| | Notes cashed. | | | Notes issued. | | | Notes cancelled. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
| At Calcutta | 12,595 | 13,480 | 12,812 | 13,275 | 14,116 | 13,547 | 8,661 | 9,667 | 10,091 |
| „ Bombay | 5,009 | 5,668 | 5,395 | 5,475 | 5,311 | 6,028 | 3,170 | 3,271 | 3,967 |
| „ Madras | 2,036 | 2,157 | 2,326 | 2,036 | 2,170 | 2,427 | 1,049 | 1,848 | 1,996 |
| „ Rangoon | ... | 84 | 105 | ... | 157 | 133 | ... | 6 | 24 |



To meet the increase in the work of the Calcutta Office noticed in the last report, an increase of establishment was sanctioned in Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2668, dated 6th August 1884.

**Encashment of Foreign Notes.**

20. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate:—

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Balance held on April 1st | ... | 32,52,110 |
| Received over the counter | 7,39,25,800 | |
| From other circles | 87,27,310 | |
| At Agencies | 19,035 | |
| | | 8,26,72,145 |
| TOTAL | | 8,59,24,255 |
| Remitted to circles concerned | ... | 8,22,34,620 |
| Balance on March 31st | ... | 36,89,635 |
| TOTAL | | 8,59,24,255 |

21. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total as just mentioned of Rs. 7,39,25,800.

*Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1884-85.*

| CASHED BY | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Bombay. | Akola. | Nagpur. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Coconada. | Rangoon. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Calcutta | ... | (c) 1,19,27,075 | (c) 1,08,88,465 | 1,29,28,730 | 575 | 1,535 | 1,86,930 | 12,11,200 | 27,050 | 625 | 92,74,915 | 4,64,47,100 |
| Allahabad | 13,69,645 | ... | 2,43,165 | 2,21,845 | 25 | 20 | 7,190 | 54,445 | 1,155 | 1,005 | 995 | 18,99,490 |
| Lahore | 13,66,200 | 4,04,695 | ... | 4,60,125 | 30 | 465 | 1,58,740 | 2,08,105 | 2,425 | 100 | 2,485 | 26,03,310 |
| Bombay | 40,42,835 | 18,89,440 | 33,00,240 | ... | ... | ... | (c) 12,46,840 | 24,49,280 | 2,46,800 | 1,575 | 2,09,985 | 1,33,80,985 |
| Kurrachee | 3,030 | 1,090 | 8,800 | 12,575 | ... | ... | ... | 930 | (c) 2,800 | ... | ... | 31,215 |
| Madras | 6,94,305 | 2,81,185 | 9,98,250 | 9,00,850 | 180 | 80 | 14,485 | ... | 27,41,900 | ... | 15,315 | 75,71,185 |
| Calicut | 39,435 | 7,095 | 3,405 | 8,82,800 | 30 | 10 | 2,345 | 9,43,440 | 2,955 | ... | 2,885 | 18,51,445 |
| Rangoon | 1,04,625 | 2,340 | 1,005 | 7,070 | ... | 300 | 480 | 33,405 | ... | ... | ... | 1,41,070 |
| TOTAL | 76,20,075 | 1,48,54,820 | 1,44,70,335 | 4,65,20,715 | 840 | 2,100 | 20,10,950 | 88,80,585 | 30,21,875 | 3,305 | 95,06,500 | 7,39,25,800 |

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable.

22. The comparison for three years is as follows:—

| NOTES CASHED AT— | 1882-83. R | 1883-84 R | 1884-85. R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 5,83,52,770 | 4,34,11,200 | 4,64,47,100 |
| Allahabad | 1,86,70,685 | 59,97,630 | 18,99,490 |
| Lahore | 52,56,945 | 27,89,085 | 26,03,310 |
| Bombay | 95,97,840 | 1,20,70,825 | 1,33,80,985 |
| Kurrachee | 2,50,935 | 1,32,[illegible]35 | 31,215 |
| Madras | 95,[illegible],890 | 65,23,660 | 75,71,185 |
| Calicut | 34,82,735 | 20,40,075 | 18,51,445 |
| Rangoon | ... | 300 | 1,41,070 |
| | 10,49,15,800 | 7,29,[illegible],410 | 7,39,[illegible],800 |

23. Thus the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office, was in—

| | 1882-83. R | 1883-84. R | 1884-85. R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 4,11,08,575 | 2,21,82,940 | 2,28,15,540 |
| Bombay | 22,49,755 | 15,24,555 | 12,40,810 |
| Madras | 67,93,050 | 25,90,675 | 27,41,990 |
| | 5,01,51,380 | 2,62,98,170 | 2,67,98,340 |

### Issue and Receipt of Coin.

24. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

| | Coin. R | a. | p. | Small Coin. R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, April 1st, 1884 | 6,03,54,856 | 15 | 9. | 10,19,500 | 0 | 0 |
| RECEIPTS— | | | | | | |
| Over the counter | 15,42,00,603 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| From small coin account | 10,52,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| At Agencies | 1,41,97,210 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| In remittance transactions | 5,36,34,803 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| From treasury on account of Mint certificates | 859 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Interest to reduce cost of securities | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| From coin account | ..... | | | 8,48,600 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 22,30,88,176 | 0 | 7 | 8,48,600 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS | 28,34,43,033 | 0 | 4 | 18,68,100 | 0 | 0 |
| ISSUES— | | | | | | |
| Over the counter | 13,50,19,488 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| At Agencies | 1,41,04,093 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| In remittance transactions | 6,44,36,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For bullion and for melting fees | 2,92,575 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| To small coin account | 8,48,600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To coin account | ..... | | | 10,52,200 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ISSUES | 21,47,00,956 | 13 | 3 | 10,52,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance, March 31st, 1885 (see paragraph 13) | 6,87,42,076 | 3 | 1 | 8,15,900 | 0 | 0 |

| | Receipts. R | Issues. R |
|---|---|---|
| Comparison, 1884-85 | 22,30,88,176 | 21,47,00,956 |
| 1883-84 | 18,72,07,323 | 20,81,51,949 |
| 1882-83 | 21,06,14,305 | 19,87,21,373 |

### State of the Coinage.

25. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage :—

| | Balance, April 1st. R | Receipts from the public. R | Remitted to Mints. R | Balance. R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India Treasuries | 46 | 1,07 | 1,00 | 53 |
| Central Provinces | 28 | 39 | 56 | 11 |
| Burma | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assam | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| Bengal | 20 | 20 | 9 | 13 |
| North-Western Provinces | 9,82 | 18,85 | 20,22 | 8,45 |
| Punjab | 7,95 | 14,42 | 21,55 | 82 |
| Madras | 48 | 1,21 | 1,21 | 48 |
| Bombay | 21 | 2,03 | 2,11 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 19,53 | 38,20 | 46,74 | 10,99 |



26. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1884 :—

*Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the calendar year 1884.*

| NAME OF PROVINCE. | Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut. | Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight. R | ½ R | ¼ R | ⅛ R | Believed to be counterfeit R | ½ R | ¼ R | ⅛ R | Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear. R | ½ R | ¼ R | ⅛ R | Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause. R | ½ R | ¼ R | ⅛ R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government of India | 6 | 4,025 | 102 | ... | ... | 990 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 5,201 | 749 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces | 13 | 6,382 | 24 | 1 | ... | 67 | 5 | ... | ... | 41 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Burma | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 1,210 | 17 | 8 | ... | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assam | 4 | 25 | 1 | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bengal | 41 | 1,390 | 199 | ... | ... | 1,139 | 205 | 317 | 649 | 1,862 | 155 | 36 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. P. and Oudh | 44 | 39,585 | 243 | ... | ... | 1,112 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2,278 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | 22 | 6,516 | 77 | ... | ... | 301 | 3 | ... | ... | 5,176 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | 46,180 | 13,866 | ... | ... | 546 | 35 | 45 | 17 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 11 | 58,501 | 4,340 | 1,432 | 1,682 | 607 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 1,33,002 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | 1,60,708 | 18,852 | 1,433 | 1,682 | 6,017 | 314 | 391 | 673 | 1,47,700 | 946 | 40 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

27. I give below statements similar to those given last year of the whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1884, and the proportions of each of those issues found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of 2,000 rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the district.

There is considerable difficulty in drawing any general conclusions from the movement of coin which these statements indicate. New coin being largely used for melting into ornaments the coinage of a prosperous year, or perhaps of the year preceding, is likely to disappear comparatively quickly. The large remittances of coin to the Punjab from Bombay in 1879 to provide for war expenditure account for the high proportion of coin of that year circulating in the Province. Very large specie remittances are made to Burma at the commencement of the rice season, but whether it is in new or old coin depends on whether it is found convenient to obtain the actual coin from Calcutta or Bombay, where it would probably be freshly minted, or from Madras where it would be accumulated from general circulation.

28. Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1884 :—

| | Coined in Calcutta. R | Coined in Madras. R | Coined in Bombay. R | Total coined. R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William IV | 10,90,88,070 | 1,[illegible],000 | 5,37,[illegible],503 | 16,[illegible],78,573 |
| Victoria 1840—1st issue | [illegible] | [illegible],181 | 10,[illegible],073 | 31,[illegible],254 |
| ,, 1840—2nd issue | [illegible] | [illegible],021 | 31,29,[illegible],036 | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] |
| ,, 1862 | 80,94,27,228 | 2,96,[illegible],923 | 20,80,03,038 | 70,[illegible],12,189 |
| ,, 1874 | 1,50,13,894 | ... | 2,85,[illegible],566 | 4,35,[illegible],460 |
| ,, 1875 | 1,16,31,951 | ... | 1,93,59,597 | 3,09,91,548 |
| ,, 1876 | 1,20,01,264 | ... | 2,89,49,037 | 4,09,50,301 |
| ,, 1877 | 3,92,51,692 | ... | 9,55,54,320 | 13,48,06,012 |
| ,, 1878 | 3,26,57,837 | ... | 6,39,27,196 | 9,65,85,033 |
| ,, 1879 | 1,50,28,325 | ... | 7,27,99,994 | 8,87,28,319 |
| ,, 1880 | 1,83,99,894 | ... | 5,37,85,624 | 7,21,85,518 |
| ,, 1881 | 24,35,719 | ... | 31,61,858 | 55,97,577 |
| ,, 1882 | 1,50,90,289 | ... | 5,63,97,278 | 7,14,87,567 |
| ,, 1883 | 51,23,372 | ... | 1,80,22,789 | 2,31,46,161 |
| ,, 1884 | 1,16,41,757 | ... | 3,68,46,570 | 4,85,88,327 |
| TOTAL | 1,13,61,79,556 | 10,76,07,305 | 1,36,18,24,424 | 2,60,56,11,285 |

*Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in year, of a bag containing ₹2,000*

| | William IV. | Victoria 1840, 1st Issue. | Victoria 1840, 2nd Issue. | Victoria 1862. | Victoria 1874. | Victoria 1875. | Victoria 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 | 117 | 227 | 635 | 962 | 38 | 21 | ... |
| 1876 | 103 | 251 | 620 | 944 | 36 | 41 | 5 |
| 1877 | 103 | 219 | 594 | 892 | 40 | 65 | 59 |
| 1878 | 106 | 180 | 509 | 760 | 35 | 54 | 59 |
| 1879 | 78 | 172 | 489 | 733 | 32 | 51 | 61 |
| 1880 | 64 | 151 | 449 | 720 | 31 | 52 | 57 |
| 1881 | 65 | 149 | 430 | 685 | 29 | 44 | 53 |
| 1882 | 62 | 143 | 414 | 678 | 28 | 44 | 52 |
| 1883 | 61 | 156 | 388 | 662 | 26 | 40 | 48 |
| 1884 | 55 | 141 | 375 | 610 | 23 | 36 | 47 |
| 1885 | 53 | 136 | 372 | 588 | 23 | 34 | 44 |

*Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000*

| | William IV. | Victoria 1840, 1st Issue. | Victoria 1840, 2nd Issue. | Victoria 1862. | Victoria 1874. | Victoria 1875. | Victoria 1876. | Victoria 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IN** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 105 | 196 | 604 | 1,004 | 74 | 17 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 70 | 161 | 489 | 831 | 23 | 51 | 58 | 125 |
| 1884 | 49 | 159 | 293 | 555 | 15 | 37 | 50 | 156 |
| 1885 | 60 | 198 | 342 | 513 | 19 | 25 | 34 | 122 |
| **CENTRAL** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 59 | 145 | 540 | 1,172 | 70 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 23 | 97 | 412 | 862 | 31 | 69 | 100 | 225 |
| 1884 | 21 | 74 | 351 | 707 | 27 | 48 | 71 | 147 |
| 1885 | 16 | 62 | 363 | 709 | 26 | 45 | 72 | 142 |
| **BRITISH** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 47 | 122 | 501 | 1,231 | 72 | 27 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 29 | 88 | 317 | 655 | 62 | 103 | 39 | 353 |
| 1884 | 27 | 94 | 294 | 446 | 27 | 47 | 30 | 174 |
| 1885 | 29 | 99 | 235 | 453 | 33 | 46 | 32 | 177 |
| **ASS** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 164 | 254 | 646 | 924 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 108 | 223 | 431 | 743 | 31 | 32 | 28 | 270 |
| 1884 | 77 | 143 | 396 | 608 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 243 |
| 1885 | 80 | 164 | 374 | 570 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 218 |
| **BEN** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 133 | 223 | 655 | 954 | 23 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 87 | 146 | 435 | 637 | 41 | 54 | 56 | 392 |
| 1884 | 72 | 150 | 379 | 597 | 27 | 38 | 40 | 215 |
| 1885 | 68 | 152 | 378 | 559 | 28 | 37 | 41 | 204 |
| **NORTH-WESTERN** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 184 | 332 | 761 | 716 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 101 | 222 | 558 | 628 | 23 | 37 | 48 | 172 |
| 1884 | 98 | 220 | 486 | 614 | 18 | 30 | 43 | 158 |
| 1885 | 94 | 204 | 455 | 606 | 20 | 28 | 41 | 155 |
| **PUN** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 201 | 410 | 872 | 516 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 86 | 219 | 554 | 435 | 12 | 12 | 31 | 189 |
| 1884 | 82 | 203 | 474 | 459 | 14 | 18 | 44 | 169 |
| 1885 | 74 | 178 | 422 | 468 | 14 | 18 | 34 | 166 |
| **MAD** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 52 | 161 | 627 | 1,140 | 4 | 16 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 53 | 144 | 537 | 927 | 18 | 46 | 71 | 87 |
| 1884 | 42 | 162 | 491 | 845 | 21 | 38 | 61 | 101 |
| 1885 | 37 | 118 | 471 | 810 | 20 | 40 | 53 | 104 |
| **BOM** | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 37 | 100 | 382 | 1,246 | 114 | 121 | ... | ... |
| 1880 | 21 | 60 | 306 | 763 | 33 | 62 | 81 | 152 |
| 1884 | 25 | 65 | 270 | 660 | 24 | 42 | 58 | 115 |
| 1885 | 17 | 50 | 259 | 600 | 23 | 39 | 54 | 107 |



*British India in the years 1875 to 1884, as ascertained by the examination, each in every Government Treasury.*

| Victoria 1877. | Victoria 1878. | Victoria 1879. | Victoria 1880. | Victoria 1881. | Victoria 1882. | Victoria 1883. | Victoria 1884. | Victoria 1885. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 227 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 229 | 140 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 208 | 137 | 91 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 199 | 131 | 103 | 111 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 189 | 129 | 112 | 115 | 15 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 182 | 122 | 102 | 106 | 18 | 83 | 5 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 164 | 113 | 114 | 107 | 17 | 44 | 26 | 27 | ... | 2,000 |
| 155 | 107 | 102 | 95 | 12 | 133 | 39 | 78 | 29 | 2,000 |

*Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1884 and 1885, as ascertained by the examination, in every Government Treasury.*

| Victoria 1878. | Victoria 1879. | Victoria 1880. | Victoria 1881. | Victoria 1882. | Victoria 1883. | Victoria 1884. | Victoria 1885. | Ulwar. | Surat and Arcot. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DIA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 88 | 90 | 14 | ... | 199 | 13 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 2,000 |
| 125 | 166 | 154 | 23 | 147 | 47 | 170 | 24 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 88 | 92 | 106 | 13 | | | | | | | |
| **PROVINCES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 128 | 34 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 99 | 73 | 133 | 15 | 141 | 31 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 99 | 70 | 114 | 8 | 127 | 30 | 64 | 53 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| **BURMA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 211 | 32 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 108 | 83 | 138 | 59 | 405 | 43 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 124 | 74 | 126 | 40 | 370 | 40 | 110 | 12 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| **AM.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 112 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 125 | 65 | 52 | 25 | 159 | 14 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 112 | 62 | 48 | 14 | 134 | 92 | 40 | 10 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| **GAL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 192 | 34 | 69 | 14 | 121 | 43 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 133 | 72 | 69 | 12 | 119 | 53 | 59 | 36 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 121 | 70 | 63 | | | | | | | | |
| **PROVINCES AND OUDH.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2,000 |
| 128 | 78 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 111 | 107 | 48 | 2 | 34 | 21 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 114 | 102 | 57 | 4 | 55 | 21 | 26 | 18 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| **JAB.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 146 | 294 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2,000 |
| 146 | 277 | 94 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 142 | 284 | 100 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 14 | 8 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| **RAS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 66 | 36 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 71 | 42 | 69 | 4 | 39 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 75 | 51 | 80 | 7 | 64 | 19 | 50 | 1 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| **BAY.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 166 | 194 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 96 | 140 | 204 | 11 | 184 | 59 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 88 | 116 | 161 | 11 | 160 | 45 | 170 | 94 | ... | ... | 2,000 |

## EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

29. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following:—

| | Receipts. | Issues. | Net Issues. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ a. | ₹ a. | ₹ a. |
| Half Rupees | 3,48,962 8 | 7,97,277 8 | 4,48,315 0 |
| Quarter Rupees | 1,94,796 12 | 11,13,590 8 | 9,18,793 12 |
| One-eighth Rupees | 2,72,057 12 | 8,98,797 12 | 6,26,740 0 |
| Copper | 1,630 0 | 47,015 12 | 45,385 12 |
| TOTAL | 8,17,447 0 | 28,56,681 8 | 20,39,234 8 |
| TOTAL, 1883-84 | 6,19,681 12 | 30,66,179 14 | 24,46,498 2 |

## BULLION.

30. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin:—

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. |
| Balance of bullion on April 1st, 1884 | 21,72,965 11 6 | 40,18,087 4 9 |
| Receipt of bullion at 979 per mille— | | |
| April 1884 | 5,89,224 0 0 | 92,13,366 9 2 |
| May ,, | 27,75,053 10 9 | 63,16,508 5 6 |
| June ,, | 6,67,559 4 0 | 16,59,556 15 11 |
| July ,, | 5,73,359 6 0 | 23,41,560 6 9 |
| August ,, | 17,22,418 11 0 | 15,43,113 9 10 |
| September ,, | 15,60,162 15 0 | 15,81,194 10 2 |
| October ,, | 21,14,301 10 0 | 32,57,052 14 7 |
| November ,, | 28,41,365 1 0 | 18,82,249 11 2 |
| December ,, | 6,74,693 2 0 | 18,61,937 13 2 |
| January 1885 | 16,14,836 0 0 | 48,82,751 1 6 |
| February ,, | 17,33,589 14 0 | 39,38,695 15 0 |
| March ,, | 8,52,789 11 0 | 68,22,848 12 1 |
| TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS | 1,77,19,353 4 0 | 4,53,00,826 12 4 |
| Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserve | 19,263 12 6 | 43,751 5 11 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 1,77,38,617 0 6 | 4,53,44,578 2 3 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE | 1,99,11,582 12 0 | 4,93,62,665 7 0 |
| Mint certificates realized from Treasury | 1,00,31,682 10 11 | 4,30,29,001 11 2 |
| Balance of bullion on 31st March 1885 (see para. 13.) | 98,79,900 1 1 | 63,33,663 11 10 |



31. The receipts for the last five years have been—

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1880-81 | 56,21,217 | 2,55,86,599 | 3,12,07,816 |
| 1881-82 | 59,87,643 | 1,53,84,809 | 2,13,72,452 |
| 1882-83 | 79,40,334 | 4,25,24,213 | 5,04,64,547 |
| 1883-84 | 89,36,643 | 2,40,52,521 | 3,29,89,164 |
| 1884-85 | 1,77,38,617 | 4,53,44,578 | 6,30,83,195 |

Thus it appears that the receipts were higher than for some years past, though not so high as in 1879-80, when the total was Rs. 9,31,22,111. The Secretary of State's drawings were small during the months of April to September.

The proportion of receipts between Calcutta and Bombay was much as usual. Specie from Europe naturally comes to Bombay as the nearest port, but it may be observed that of the large amount received in Calcutta about ⅔ came from Europe and ⅓ from or through China.

32. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is shown in further detail in the following figures:—

Thousands of Rupees

| | Receipts at the Mint of bullion on account of the Currency Department. | | | Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve. | | | Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates payable by Treasury to Currency. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| April 1884 | 5,94 | 94,72 | 1,00,66 | 27,64 | 71,55 | 99,19 | 17,21 | 15,32 | 32,43 |
| May ,, | 30,01 | 63,91 | 93,92 | 55,40 | 66,39 | 1,21,79 | 17,14 | 6,88 | 24,02 |
| June ,, | 5,16 | 16,95 | 22,11 | 62,10 | 36,49 | 98,59 | 17,26 | —62 | 15,64 |
| July ,, | 5,88 | 24,45 | 30,33 | 67,84 | 25,22 | 93,06 | 18,40 | 3,26 | 21,66 |
| August ,, | 18,91 | 15,30 | 34,21 | 85,07 | 12,95 | 98,02 | 18,52 | 5,09 | 23,61 |
| September ,, | 14,61 | 18,38 | 32,99 | 1,00,69 | 14,38 | 1,15,07 | 18,53 | 6,37 | 24,90 |
| October ,, | 21,73 | 30,97 | 52,70 | 1,21,85 | 46,97 | 1,68,82 | 18,46 | 4,87 | 23,33 |
| November ,, | 28,92 | 20,90 | 49,82 | 1,50,29 | 46,81 | 1,97,10 | 5,92 | —28 | 5,64 |
| December ,, | 6,87 | 17,34 | 24,21 | 1,41,47 | 31,07 | 1,72,54 | 11,71 | 6,50 | 18,21 |
| January 1885 | 36,71 | 52,09 | 88,80 | 1,06,46 | 41,96 | 1,48,42 | 21,56 | 3,14 | 18,70 |
| February ,, | 17,71 | 41,45 | 59,16 | 98,65 | 40,95 | 1,39,60 | 24,77 | —47 | 24,30 |
| March ,, | 9,26 | 66,25 | 75,51 | 98,80 | 63,34 | 1,62,14 | 18,73 | —5,97 | 12,76 |

## AGENCIES.

33. The following are the transactions at the Agencies:—

| | No. of Agencies. | Issues of Notes. | Receipts of Notes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agencies of the Calcutta Circle | 10 | 3,78,000 | 3,43,000 |
| ,, Allahabad ,, | 1 | 45,000 | 500 |
| ,, Lahore ,, | 6 | 64,89,000 | 4,60,000 |
| ,, Bombay ,, | 2 | 8,14,000 | 7,59,500 |
| ,, Madras ,, | 2 | 5,46,575 | 7,47,065 |
| | 21 | 82,72,575 | 23,10,065 |

34. The following are the Agencies enumerated in the above figures:—

| Calcutta Circle. | Allahabad Circle. | Lahore Circle. | Bombay Circle. | Madras Circle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Backergunge. | 1. Meerut. | 1. Rawal Pindee. | 1. Nagpore. | 1. Coconada. |
| 2. Cachar. | | 2. Delhi. | 2. Akola. | 2. Vizagapatam. |
| 3. Darjeeling. | | 3. Amballa. | | |
| 4. Hazareebaugh. | | 4. Peshawar. | | |
| 5. Lohardaga. | | 5. Simla. | | |
| 6. Moorshedabad. | | 6. Multan. | | |
| 7. Rajshahye. | | | | |
| 8. Sarun. | | | | |
| 9. Shillong. | | | | |
| 10. Sylhet. | | | | |

Five out of the eleven Agencies in the Punjab were closed during the year.

## CLOSING OF NAGPUR AND AKOLA ENCASHING AGENCIES.

The encashing agencies, which were established after the abolition of the Sub-Circles at Nagpur and Akola were closed at the end of the year and the balances held in them transferred to Calcutta and Bombay. The outstanding Notes, of which the circulation had fallen to about a lakh for each place, will be paid by the local treasuries in future.

## CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

35. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity:—

| | Nature of loss. | Number of Notes for Rupees | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | 10,000 | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | R |
| Half-Notes. | Lost by post | 26 | 96 | 42 | 59 | 85 | 8 | 13 | ... | 329 | 30,380 |
| | Lost accidentally | 44 | 84 | 28 | 23 | 92 | 4 | 6 | ... | 281 | 19,970 |
| | Mutilated | 5 | 31 | 9 | 14 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 3,415 |
| | | 75 | 211 | 79 | 96 | 199 | 12 | 19 | ... | 691 | 53,765 |
| Whole Notes. | Lost by post | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lost accidentally | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mutilated | 3 | 8 | 1 | ... | 9 | 4 | 3 | ... | 28 | 6,015 |
| | | 3 | 8 | 1 | ... | 9 | 4 | 3 | ... | 28 | 6,015 |
| Mismatched Notes | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 250 |
| | Total, 1884-85 | 80 | 221 | 81 | 98 | 209 | 16 | 22 | ... | 727 | 60,030 |
| | ,, 1883-84 | 73 | 233 | 122 | 86 | 233 | 21 | 18 | ... | 786 | 61,235 |
| | ,, 1882-83 | 122 | 268 | 153 | 77 | 193 | 16 | 12 | ... | 841 | 49,500 |

## FORGERY AND FRAUD.

36. No new class of forgeries has appeared during the year; a few of the same description as mentioned in previous reports have been presented, and two or three notes drawn by hand with more or less successful imitation of a genuine note, but there is nothing to call for special remark.



37. The details are as follows:—

Eleven more notes of Rs. 20, similar to the forgery reported in 1883, were detected; also 6 five-rupee notes very roughly executed: this forgery was noticed in last year's report, paragraph 45. Three ten-rupee notes drawn by hand and one of the old pattern altered to represent a Rs. 1,000 note: none of these were dangerous imitations. A man was detected in Bombay attempting to sell two forged Rs. 1,000 notes of the kind discovered in 1878.

## REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

38. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Allahabad to Calcutta | 50,22,000 |
| Kurrachee to Bombay | 14,000 |
| Bombay to Kurrachee | 60,30,300 |
| Bombay to Calcutta | 20,00,000 |
| Bombay to Madras | 50,00,000 |
| Bombay to Allahabad | 60,00,000 |

39. The remittance from Allahabad comprised thirty lakhs of current coin, and the remainder in shroff-marked coin sent for recoinage to the Calcutta Mint. The remittances from Bombay were as usual to disperse a part of the large sums tendered in Bullion for coinage.

## TREASURY STATISTICS.

40. The transactions in notes at the several treasuries in India during 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 have been as follows:—

| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R |
| Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues | 7,07,94,540 | 7,43,06,260 | 8,70,85,960 |
| ,, from the public in exchange for silver | 3,33,44,155 | 3,49,36,510 | 2,96,53,600 |
| ,, from the public for other notes | 17,92,155 | 18,17,815 | 18,76,485 |
| Total Receipts | 10,59,30,850 | 11,10,60,585 | 11,86,16,045 |
| Issues to the public in payment of Government dues | 3,25,26,280 | 3,41,97,260 | 3,41,81,990 |
| ,, to the public in exchange for silver | 3,22,30,285 | 3,46,51,510 | 3,45,13,420 |
| ,, to the public for other notes | 17,92,155 | 18,17,815 | 18,76,435 |
| Total Issues | 6,65,48,720 | 7,06,66,585 | 7,05,71,845 |

41. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees) :—

| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| Government of India | 256 | 286 | 319 |
| Central Provinces | 36 | 39 | 44 |
| British Burma | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| Assam | 62 | 57 | 58 |
| Bengal | 536 | 530 | 526 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 160 | 191 | 173 |
| Punjab | 209 | 243 | 262 |
| Madras | 267 | 272 | 247 |
| Bombay | 174 | 178 | 237 |
| Hyderabad | 18 | 11 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 1,725 | 1,817 | 1,892 |

42. Statement IV classifies the Treasuries of the Government of India as follows :—

| | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand | 163 | 170 | 140 |
| Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always | 24 | 30 | 50 |
| Where notes were not usually cashable | 20 | 23 | 35 |
| TOTAL | 207 | 223 | 225 |

43. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances, which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes. The state of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affects the comparisons in this statement.

Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes is—

| | 1884. | 1883. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta Circle | 31 | 34 | | 6,015 |
| Bombay „ | 30 | 48 | | |
| Madras „ | 11 | 11 | 28 | 6,015 |
| | | | 8 | |

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

| | 1884. Balance in | | 1883. Balance in | | Percentage of Notes. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notes. | Cash. | Notes. | Cash. | 1884. | 1883. |
| Calcutta Circle | 38,26 | 1,52,34 | 43,83 | 1,52,04 | 20 | 22 |
| Bombay „ | 14,75 | 94,72 | 12,52 | 94,77 | 13 | 12 |
| Madras „ | 9,54 | 86,41 | 7,02 | 82,54 | 9 | 8 |



# STATEMENTS.

No.

*Statement of the Value of Government Currency Notes in*

| Date. | Calcutta. | | Allahabad. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. | Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| March 1884 | 5,93,58,550 | . . . . | 51,60,660 | . . . . |
| April „ | † 5,44,34,950 | —49,23,600 | † 53,01,685 | + 1,41,025 |
| May „ | 6,04,86,175 | +60,51,225 | 62,32,235 | + 9,30,550 |
| June „ | 6,47,84,005 | +42,97,830 | 79,95,450 | +17,63,215 |
| July „ | 6,79,14,210 | +31,30,205 | 75,86,490 | — 4,08,960 |
| August „ | 7,22,83,770 | +43,69,560 | 75,33,580 | — 52,910 |
| September „ | 7,06,01,450 | —16,82,320 | 80,31,560 | + 4,97,980 |
| October „ | * 7,27,55,200 | +21,53,750 | 78,38,315 | — 1,93,245 |
| November „ | 7,23,67,675 | — 3,87,525 | 72,45,000 | — 5,93,315 |
| December „ | 6,65,60,700 | —58,06,975 | 82,99,950 | +10,54,950 |
| January 1885 | 6,21,29,970 | —44,30,730 | * 1,07,29,695 | +24,29,745 |
| February „ | 5,93,74,105 | —27,55,865 | 81,79,235 | —25,50,460 |
| March „ | 6,52,26,445 | +58,52,340 | 62,15,390 | —19,63,845 |
| Total | 78,89,18,655 | . . . . | 9,11,88,585 | . . . . |
| | | | | Average for each |
| 1862-63 | 2,42,30,000 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| 1863-64 | 2,49,50,000 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| 1864-65 | 2,80,55,141 | . . . . | 11,39,468 | . . . . |
| 1865-66 | 2,90,43,282 | . . . . | 25,61,730 | . . . . |
| 1866-67 | 2,83,91,438 | . . . . | 25,93,184 | . . . . |
| 1867-68 | 2,93,11,382 | . . . . | 32,48,513 | . . . . |
| 1868-69 | 3,96,45,643 | . . . . | 33,74,186 | . . . . |
| 1869-70 | 4,14,57,428 | . . . . | 30,97,881 | . . . . |
| 1870-71 | 3,50,93,392 | . . . . | 41,34,122 | . . . . |
| 1871-72 | 4,30,33,469 | . . . . | 36,60,324 | . . . . |
| 1872-73 | 4,78,04,952 | . . . . | 52,18,260 | . . . . |
| 1873-74 | 4,70,29,742 | . . . . | 73,86,899 | . . . . |
| 1874-75 | 4,84,38,619 | . . . . | 62,57,664 | . . . . |
| 1875-76 | 4,93,96,846 | . . . . | 69,97,957 | . . . . |
| 1876-77 | 4,99,71,204 | . . . . | 72,07,479 | . . . . |
| 1877-78 | 6,13,25,010 | . . . . | 54,65,639 | . . . . |
| 1878-79 | 6,43,65,580 | . . . . | 63,73,327 | . . . . |
| 1879-80 | 6,26,55,985 | . . . . | 47,91,777 | . . . . |
| 1880-81 | 6,54,05,717 | . . . . | 53,48,142 | . . . . |
| 1881-82 | 6,43,82,370 | . . . . | 72,19,658 | . . . . |
| 1882-83 | 7,15,64,195 | . . . . | 84,15,813 | . . . . |
| 1883-84 | 6,12,93,062 | . . . . | 69,21,029 | . . . . |
| 1884-85 | 6,57,43,221 | . . . . | 75,99,049 | . . . . |
| Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1884-85, as compared with 1883-84 | + 44,50,159 | . . . . | + 6,78,020 | . . . . |
| Percentage on average circulation, 1883-84 | + 7,260 | . . . . | + 9,796 | . . . . |

| Date. | Madras. | | Calicut. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. | Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| March 1884 | 1,36,91,665 | . . . . | 9,07,825 | . . . . |
| April „ | 1,38,31,630 | + 1,39,965 | 9,67,570 | + 59,745 |
| May „ | 1,37,79,950 | — 51,680 | 10,81,910 | +1,14,340 |
| June „ | 1,26,50,535 | —11,29,415 | 12,00,355 | +1,18,445 |
| July „ | 1,20,09,155 | — 6,43,480 | 17,83,530 | +5,83,175 |
| August „ | † 1,16,06,810 | — 4,02,345 | * 19,02,965 | +1,19,435 |
| September „ | 1,20,62,600 | + 4,55,790 | 18,67,175 | — 35,790 |
| October „ | 1,26,26,120 | + 5,63,520 | 15,97,030 | —2,70,145 |
| November „ | 1,34,33,895 | + 8,07,775 | 12,99,605 | —2,97,425 |
| December „ | 1,28,99,835 | — 5,34,060 | 9,35,340 | —3,64,265 |
| January 1885 | 1,46,10,550 | +17,10,715 | 8,80,760 | — 54,580 |
| February „ | * 1,63,30,220 | +17,19,670 | 8,16,335 | — 64,425 |
| March „ | 1,43,42,785 | —19,87,435 | † 7,78,525 | — 37,810 |
| Total | 16,01,84,085 | . . . . | 1,51,11,100 | . . . . |
| | | | | Average for each |
| 1862-63 | 41,35,714 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| 1863-64 | 66,50,000 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| 1864-65 | 61,81,761 | . . . . | 61,755 | . . . . |
| 1865-66 | 63,07,003 | . . . . | 4,21,160 | . . . . |
| 1866-67 | 67,97,750 | . . . . | 5,54,549 | . . . . |
| 1867-68 | 62,19,398 | . . . . | 5,56,109 | . . . . |
| 1868-69 | 71,21,806 | . . . . | 8,16,466 | . . . . |
| 1869-70 | 73,46,017 | . . . . | 7,70,240 | . . . . |
| 1870-71 | 87,56,321 | . . . . | 8,63,419 | . . . . |
| 1871-72 | 1,10,63,042 | . . . . | 11,96,533 | . . . . |
| 1872-73 | 1,07,03,116 | . . . . | 18,10,467 | . . . . |
| 1873-74 | 1,22,14,342 | . . . . | 22,08,618 | . . . . |
| 1874-75 | 99,92,176 | . . . . | 21,48,859 | . . . . |
| 1875-76 | 1,28,83,331 | . . . . | 25,38,768 | . . . . |
| 1876-77 | 1,36,59,999 | . . . . | 20,86,198 | . . . . |
| 1877-78 | 1,67,54,482 | . . . . | 21,89,267 | . . . . |
| 1878-79 | 1,52,45,985 | . . . . | 17,66,917 | . . . . |
| 1879-80 | 1,29,92,638 | . . . . | 18,00,536 | . . . . |
| 1880-81 | 1,35,26,580 | . . . . | 14,78,377 | . . . . |
| 1881-82 | 1,34,77,339 | . . . . | 15,35,584 | . . . . |
| 1882-83 | 1,34,72,861 | . . . . | 13,69,536 | . . . . |
| 1883-84 | 1,39,21,985 | . . . . | 10,43,825 | . . . . |
| 1884-85 | 1,33,48,674 | . . . . | 12,59,258 | . . . . |
| Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1884-85, as compared with 1883-84 | — 5,73,311 | . . . . | + 2,15,433 | . . . . |
| Percentage on average circulation, 1883-84 | — 4,128 | . . . . | + 20,638 | . . . . |



I.

*circulation throughout India during 1884-85 and previous years.*

| Lahore. | | Bombay. | | Kurrachee. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. | Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. | Value of Notes in circulation. | Monthly increase+ or decrease—. |
| ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 75,52,350 | . . . . | 3,58,47,240 | . . . . | 29,62,020 | . . . . |
| 78,15,805 | +2,63,455 | † 3,61,57,995 | + 3,10,755 | 31,96,015 | +2,33,995 |
| 74,83,815 | —3,31,990 | 3,71,39,020 | + 9,82,025 | 31,55,835 | — 40,180 |
| † 72,10,420 | —2,73,395 | 3,92,20,385 | +20,81,365 | 27,47,850 | —4,07,985 |
| 74,26,605 | +2,16,185 | 4,30,53,065 | +38,32,680 | 29,35,575 | +1,87,725 |
| 78,36,135 | +4,09,530 | 4,29,85,875 | — 67,190 | 29,57,245 | + 21,670 |
| 78,29,210 | — 6,925 | 4,48,10,320 | +18,24,445 | 29,03,015 | — 54,230 |
| 81,68,885 | +3,39,675 | 4,85,67,740 | +37,57,420 | 29,71,820 | + 68,805 |
| * 83,55,815 | +1,86,930 | * 4,99,69,745 | +14,02,005 | 27,73,440 | —1,98,380 |
| 80,33,480 | —3,22,335 | 4,92,30,805 | — 7,38,940 | † 26,65,635 | —1,07,805 |
| 82,77,930 | +2,44,450 | 4,84,29,510 | — 8,01,295 | 31,11,130 | +4,45,495 |
| 80,88,945 | —1,88,985 | 4,79,61,910 | — 4,67,600 | 34,67,400 | +3,56,270 |
| 82,63,735 | +1,74,790 | 4,54,23,980 | —25,37,930 | *41,89,880 | +7,22,480 |
| 9,47,90,780 | . . . . | 53,29,50,350 | . . . . | 3,70,74,840 | . . . . |
| year from 1862-63. | | | | | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 1,58,28,571 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| . . . . | . . . . | 2,07,25,000 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| 7,81,033 | . . . . | 3,26,00,958 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| 29,51,182 | . . . . | 3,50,64,905 | . . . . | 9,08,721 | . . . . |
| 25,00,558 | . . . . | 4,80,41,935 | . . . . | 10,13,765 | . . . . |
| 24,05,652 | . . . . | 4,95,18,959 | . . . . | 15,90,835 | . . . . |
| 25,81,546 | . . . . | 4,59,48,670 | . . . . | 19,67,010 | . . . . |
| 22,52,897 | . . . . | 4,92,93,254 | . . . . | 24,73,060 | . . . . |
| 26,74,301 | . . . . | 4,43,51,094 | . . . . | 22,59,591 | . . . . |
| 52,34,625 | . . . . | 4,77,36,435 | . . . . | 22,33,014 | . . . . |
| 47,59,828 | . . . . | 5,63,13,434 | . . . . | 20,30,310 | . . . . |
| 47,77,161 | . . . . | 3,56,37,322 | . . . . | 21,97,823 | . . . . |
| 53,43,460 | . . . . | 3,27,94,374 | . . . . | 17,28,919 | . . . . |
| 66,21,276 | . . . . | 3,33,00,831 | . . . . | 17,87,612 | . . . . |
| 62,40,332 | . . . . | 3,54,10,793 | . . . . | 18,40,533 | . . . . |
| 54,70,648 | . . . . | 3,90,98,730 | . . . . | 21,98,696 | . . . . |
| 48,60,418 | . . . . | 3,67,78,984 | . . . . | 25,13,693 | . . . . |
| 65,49,450 | . . . . | 3,65,20,379 | . . . . | 26,72,268 | . . . . |
| 92,54,536 | . . . . | 3,81,54,498 | . . . . | 34,61,504 | . . . . |
| 81,32,364 | . . . . | 3,69,68,543 | . . . . | 33,30,384 | . . . . |
| 78,45,178 | . . . . | 4,59,01,757 | . . . . | 32,37,773 | . . . . |
| 76,69,764 | . . . . | 3,90,17,564 | . . . . | 29,98,733 | . . . . |
| 78,99,231 | . . . . | 4,44,12,529 | . . . . | 30,89,570 | . . . . |
| + 2,29,467 | . . . . | + 53,94,965 | . . . . | + 90,837 | . . . . |
| + 2,991 | . . . . | + 13,827 | . . . . | † 3,029 | . . . . |

| Rangoon. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 20,85,100 | . . . . | 12,75,65,410 | . . . . |
| 17,18,855 | — 3,66,245 | † 12,34,24,505 | —41,40,905 |
| * 30,53,825 | +13,34,970 | 13,24,12,765 | +89,88,260 |
| 24,54,265 | — 5,99,560 | 13,82,63,265 | +58,50,500 |
| 28,98,440 | + 4,44,175 | 14,56,07,070 | +73,43,805 |
| 26,19,735 | — 2,78,705 | 14,97,26,115 | +41,19,045 |
| 19,52,085 | — 6,67,650 | 15,00,57,415 | + 3,31,300 |
| 15,94,700 | — 3,57,385 | 15,61,19,810 | +60,62,395 |
| 21,82,245 | + 5,87,545 | * 15,76,27,420 | +15,07,610 |
| 22,17,135 | + 34,890 | 15,08,42,880 | —67,84,540 |
| 15,29,690 | — 6,87,445 | 14,96,99,235 | —11,43,645 |
| † 11,19,635 | — 4,10,055 | 14,53,37,785 | —43,61,450 |
| 13,28,300 | + 2,08,665 | 14,57,69,040 | + 4,31,255 |
| 2,46,68,910 | . . . . | 1,74,48,87,305 | . . . . |
| year from 1862-63. | | | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 4,41,94,385 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 5,23,25,000 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 6,88,20,116 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 7,72,57,983 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 8,98,93,179 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 9,38,50,848 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | * 10,14,55,327 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 10,66,90,777 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 9,81,32,240 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 11,41,57,442 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 12,86,40,367 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 11,14,51,907 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 10,67,04,071 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 11,35,26,621 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 11,64,16,538 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 13,25,02,472 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 13,19,05,084 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 12,79,83,033 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 13,66,29,354 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 13,50,46,242 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 15,18,07,113 | |
| . . . . | . . . . | 13,38,69,257 | |
| 10,03,295 | . . . . | 14,54,07,275 | |
| 20,55,743 | . . . . | + 1,15,38,018 | |
| + 10,52,448 | . . . . | + 8,617 | |
| + 1,09,690 | . . . . | | |

† Lowest.

**No. II.**

*Statement of Notes Issued, Received, and Cancelled during 1884-85.*

| Circle. | Nature of work. | 5 Rupees. | | 10 Rupees. | | 20 Rupees. | | 50 Rupees. | | 100 Rupees. | | 500 Rupees. | | 1,000 Rupees. | | 10,000 Rupees. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| Calcutta | Notes issued | 520,481 | 26,02,405 | 2,461,514 | 2,46,15,140 | 183,754 | 36,75,080 | 155,473 | 77,73,650 | 379,938 | 3,79,93,800 | 71,561 | 3,57,80,500 | 136,795 | 13,67,95,000 | 8,758 | 8,75,80,000 | 3,918,274 | 33,68,15,575 |
| Allahabad | " | 13,728 | 68,640 | 42,311 | 4,23,110 | 28,492 | 5,69,840 | 22,150 | 11,07,500 | 29,522 | 29,52,200 | 2,177 | 10,88,500 | 18,202 | 1,82,02,000 | 230 | 23,00,000 | 156,812 | 2,67,11,790 |
| Lahore | " | 9,948 | 49,740 | 71,518 | 7,15,180 | 36,659 | 7,33,180 | 26,226 | 13,11,300 | 32,627 | 32,62,700 | 11,405 | 57,02,500 | 11,577 | 1,15,77,000 | 344 | 34,40,000 | 200,304 | 2,67,91,600 |
| Bombay | " | 294,217 | 14,71,085 | 955,574 | 95,55,740 | 150,438 | 30,08,760 | 101,494 | 50,74,700 | 189,517 | 1,89,51,700 | 13,813 | 69,06,500 | 61,162 | 6,11,62,000 | 12,524 | 12,52,40,000 | 1,778,739 | 23,13,70,485 |
| Kurrachee | " | 4,939 | 24,695 | 24,278 | 2,42,780 | 10,471 | 2,09,420 | 5,571 | 2,78,550 | 8,976 | 8,97,600 | 1,221 | 6,10,500 | 5,642 | 56,42,000 | 310 | 31,00,000 | 61,408 | 1,10,05,545 |
| Madras | " | 92,679 | 4,63,395 | 213,863 | 21,38,630 | 111,367 | 22,27,340 | 70,267 | 35,13,350 | 170,435 | 1,70,43,500 | 29,212 | 1,46,06,000 | 21,182 | 2,11,82,000 | 2,071 | 2,07,10,000 | 711,076 | 8,18,84,215 |
| Calicut | " | 10,084 | 50,420 | 10,888 | 1,08,880 | 7,641 | 1,52,820 | 6,883 | 3,44,150 | 12,241 | 12,24,100 | 598 | 2,99,000 | 363 | 3,63,000 | 196 | 19,60,000 | 48,894 | 45,02,370 |
| Rangoon | " | 9,780 | 48,900 | 12,070 | 1,20,700 | 5,064 | 1,01,280 | 3,525 | 1,76,250 | 4,993 | 4,99,300 | 870 | 4,35,000 | 1,289 | 12,89,000 | 1,817 | 1,81,70,000 | 39,408 | 2,08,40,430 |
| Total | | 955,856 | 47,79,280 | 3,792,016 | 3,79,20,160 | 533,886 | 1,06,77,720 | 391,589 | 1,95,79,450 | 828,249 | 8,28,24,900 | 130,857 | 6,54,28,500 | 256,212 | 25,62,12,000 | 26,250 | 26,25,00,000 | 6,914,915 | 73,99,22,010 |
| Percentage on Total Issues | | 13·82 | ·65 | 54·84 | 5·12 | 7·72 | 1·44 | 5·66 | 2·65 | 11·98 | 11·19 | 1·89 | 8·84 | 3·71 | 34·63 | ·38 | 35·48 | 100 | 100 |
| Calcutta | Notes received | 507,660 | 25,38,300 | 2,416,015 | 2,41,60,150 | 178,593 | 35,71,860 | 154,877 | 77,43,850 | 368,734 | 3,68,73,400 | 69,606 | 3,48,03,000 | 134,723 | 13,47,23,000 | 8,647 | 8,64,70,000 | 3,838,855 | 33,08,83,560 |
| Allahabad | " | 14,904 | 74,520 | 37,751 | 3,77,510 | 26,565 | 5,31,300 | 21,306 | 10,65,300 | 28,826 | 28,82,600 | 2,801 | 14,00,500 | 17,100 | 1,71,00,000 | 230 | 23,00,000 | 149,483 | 2,57,31,730 |
| Lahore | " | 11,497 | 57,485 | 61,255 | 6,12,550 | 34,460 | 6,89,200 | 24,740 | 12,37,000 | 31,098 | 31,09,800 | 11,375 | 56,87,500 | 11,955 | 1,19,55,000 | 348 | 34,80,000 | 186,728 | 2,68,28,535 |
| Bombay | " | 282,206 | 14,11,030 | 893,096 | 89,30,960 | 144,154 | 28,83,080 | 96,763 | 48,38,150 | 183,280 | 1,83,28,000 | 13,123 | 65,61,500 | 56,991 | 5,69,91,000 | 12,063 | 12,06,30,000 | 1,681,676 | 22,05,73,720 |
| Kurrachee | " | 5,884 | 29,420 | 24,067 | 2,40,670 | 10,009 | 2,00,180 | 5,074 | 2,53,700 | 8,548 | 8,54,800 | 1,167 | 5,83,500 | 6,022 | 60,22,000 | 159 | 15,90,000 | 60,930 | 97,74,270 |
| Madras | " | 87,760 | 4,38,800 | 200,872 | 20,08,720 | 109,293 | 21,85,860 | 70,200 | 35,10,000 | 161,639 | 1,61,63,900 | 29,052 | 1,45,26,000 | 20,670 | 2,06,70,000 | 2,170 | 2,17,00,000 | 681,656 | 8,12,03,280 |
| Calicut | " | 11,990 | 59,950 | 12,351 | 1,23,510 | 7,884 | 1,57,680 | 7,876 | 3,93,800 | 12,976 | 12,97,600 | 642 | 3,21,000 | 378 | 3,78,000 | 196 | 19,60,000 | 54,293 | 46,91,540 |
| Rangoon | " | 9,578 | 47,890 | 12,416 | 1,24,160 | 5,146 | 1,02,920 | 3,443 | 1,72,150 | 4,336 | 4,33,600 | 751 | 3,75,500 | 1,098 | 10,98,000 | 1,924 | 1,92,40,000 | 38,692 | 2,15,94,220 |
| Total | | 931,479 | 46,57,395 | 3,657,823 | 3,65,78,230 | 516,104 | 1,03,22,080 | 384,279 | 1,92,13,950 | 799,437 | 7,99,43,700 | 128,517 | 6,42,58,500 | 248,937 | 24,89,37,000 | 25,737 | 25,73,70,000 | 6,692,313 | 72,12,80,855 |
| Percentage on Total Receipts | | 13·92 | ·65 | 54·66 | 5·07 | 7·71 | 1·43 | 5·74 | 2·66 | 11·95 | 11·08 | 1·92 | 8·91 | 3·72 | 34·52 | ·38 | 35·68 | 100 | 100 |
| Calcutta | Notes cancelled | 413,001 | 20,65,005 | 1,802,573 | 1,80,25,730 | 126,530 | 25,30,600 | 115,506 | 57,75,300 | 283,861 | 2,83,86,100 | 58,951 | 2,94,75,500 | 112,684 | 11,26,84,000 | 3,236 | 3,23,60,000 | 2,916,342 | 23,13,02,235 |
| Allahabad | " | 9,885 | 49,425 | 24,166 | 2,41,660 | 17,554 | 3,51,080 | 15,643 | 7,82,150 | 20,954 | 20,95,400 | 2,091 | 10,45,500 | 9,851 | 98,51,000 | 80 | 8,00,000 | 100,224 | 1,52,16,215 |
| Lahore | " | 11,404 | 57,020 | 57,212 | 5,72,120 | 32,693 | 6,53,860 | 24,435 | 12,21,750 | 30,266 | 30,26,600 | 10,160 | 50,80,000 | 10,110 | 1,01,10,000 | 208 | 20,80,000 | 176,488 | 2,28,01,350 |
| Bombay | " | 219,388 | 10,96,940 | 678,926 | 67,89,260 | 103,958 | 21,19,160 | 70,239 | 35,11,950 | 120,531 | 1,20,53,100 | 10,807 | 54,03,500 | 33,918 | 3,39,18,000 | 2,571 | 2,57,10,000 | 1,242,338 | 9,06,01,910 |
| Kurrachee | " | 4,715 | 23,575 | 20,975 | 2,09,750 | 8,749 | 1,74,980 | 4,890 | 2,44,300 | 8,178 | 8,17,800 | 1,162 | 5,81,000 | 2,621 | 26,21,000 | 71 | 7,10,000 | 51,361 | 53,82,605 |
| Madras | " | 78,672 | 3,93,360 | 176,194 | 17,61,940 | 94,213 | 18,84,260 | 60,529 | 30,26,450 | 139,922 | 1,39,92,200 | 22,316 | 1,11,58,000 | 11,955 | 1,19,55,000 | 934 | 93,40,000 | 584,735 | 5,35,11,210 |
| Calicut | " | 11,384 | 56,920 | 11,802 | 1,18,020 | 7,439 | 1,48,780 | 7,396 | 3,69,800 | 12,079 | 12,07,900 | 543 | 2,71,500 | 253 | 2,53,000 | 110 | 11,00,000 | 51,006 | 35,25,920 |
| Rangoon | " | 3,714 | 18,570 | 4,688 | 46,880 | 2,130 | 42,600 | 1,307 | 65,350 | 1,552 | 1,55,200 | 225 | 1,12,500 | 305 | 3,05,000 | 909 | 90,90,000 | 14,830 | 98,36,100 |
| Total | | 752,163 | 37,60,815 | 2,776,536 | 2,77,65,360 | 395,266 | 79,05,320 | 299,945 | 1,49,97,250 | 617,34 | 6,17,34,300 | 106,255 | 5,31,27,500 | 181,697 | 18,16,97,000 | 8,119 | 8,11,90,000 | 5,137,324 | 43,21,77,545 |
| Percentage on Total Cancellations | | 14·64 | ·87 | 54·04 | 6·43 | 7·71 | 1·83 | 5·84 | 3·47 | 12·01 | 14·28 | 2·07 | 12·29 | 3·53 | 42·04 | ·16 | 18·79 | 100 | 100 |
| Percentage on Total Cancellation on Receipts | | 80·75 | | 76·91 | | 76·59 | | 78·05 | | 78·48 | | 82·67 | | 72·99 | | 31·55 | | 76·76 | 59·92 |

*Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1884-85.*

| Year. | Notes Issued. | | Notes Received. | | Notes Cancelled. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| 1861-62 | 367,200 | 4,20,00,000 | 2,000 | 10,00,000 | | |
| 1862-63 | 295,015 | 2,52,55,500 | 82,820 | 1,49,55,500 | 52,520 | 1,10,05,500 |
| 1863-64 | 336,201 | 4,72,01,000 | 248,582 | 4,17,01,000 | 240,478 | 3,74,51,000 |
| 1864-65 | 598,260 | 4,53,00,110 | 253,708 | 3,37,69,900 | 214,290 | 3,15,66,660 |
| 1865-66 | 960,150 | 10,10,04,920 | 854,111 | 9,98,39,180 | 386,174 | 3,90,71,620 |
| 1866-67 | 1,968,688 | 26,80,12,150 | 1,917,381 | 25,36,97,220 | 831,631 | 7,50,95,040 |
| 1867-68 | 2,790,745 | 33,06,49,710 | 2,424,319 | 30,72,64,270 | 998,679 | 10,85,26,500 |
| 1868-69 | 3,117,050 | 44,00,73,020 | 2,936,353 | 44,69,90,180 | 1,553,433 | 14,25,85,600 |
| 1869-70 | 3,396,828 | 49,34,48,480 | 3,353,591 | 48,70,24,340 | 1,906,794 | 22,30,04,250 |
| 1870-71 | 3,855,477 | 56,63,62,620 | 3,728,082 | 56,66,28,810 | 2,005,842 | 24,79,56,750 |
| 1871-72 | 4,045,118 | 62,25,21,200 | 3,813,861 | 60,48,10,940 | 1,894,516 | 25,64,60,160 |
| 1872-73 | 4,480,446 | 57,39,09,525 | 4,194,129 | 59,96,88,825 | 2,150,039 | 25,00,27,590 |
| 1873-74 | 4,913,365 | 61,69,24,575 | 4,620,018 | 62,64,55,900 | 2,565,890 | 26,20,42,890 |
| 1874-75 | 5,145,682 | 68,25,78,760 | 4,762,530 | 63,66,57,570 | 3,094,083 | 28,68,65,125 |
| 1875-76 | 5,325,790 | 62,69,70,815 | 5,269,541 | 62,17,81,655 | 3,500,318 | 29,62,56,840 |
| 1876-77 | 5,777,514 | 78,77,51,185 | 5,702,046 | 77,87,26,475 | 3,661,384 | 37,89,18,425 |
| 1877-78 | 6,251,704 | 99,52,50,980 | 6,120,202 | 96,25,97,735 | 4,399,755 | 45,50,76,735 |
| 1878-79 | 5,853,587 | 86,09,06,930 | 6,036,955 | 90,75,19,920 | 4,115,911 | 42,84,16,310 |
| 1879-80 | 6,252,415 | 81,31,93,855 | 6,067,688 | 80,79,23,265 | 3,889,150 | 35,31,49,630 |
| 1880-81 | 6,731,153 | 88,23,94,490 | 6,625,315 | 84,04,84,390 | 4,172,534 | 38,61,13,350 |
| 1881-82 | 6,066,875 | 71,68,22,915 | 5,954,017 | 71,06,97,175 | 3,855,555 | 37,95,01,280 |
| 1882-83 | 6,417,898 | 73,71,65,755 | 6,164,317 | 73,16,24,485 | 4,344,957 | 43,60,02,315 |
| 1883-84 | 6,828,374 | 67,02,69,920 | 6,769,657 | 68,93,02,090 | 4,710,289 | 42,04,58,825 |
| 1884-85 | 6,914,915 | 73,99,22,015 | 6,692,313 | 72,12,80,855 | 5,137,324 | 43,21,77,545 |

**No.**

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the*

| | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| **RECEIPTS.** | | | |
| 1884-85. Interest realized on Government Securities | 11,41,344 0 0 | 1,11,161 0 0 | 1,51,182 0 0 |
| SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 130 9 3 | 76 9 3 | . . . |
| Premium realized on Bills | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Value of unclaimed Currency Notes | 50 0 0 | . . . | 1,880 0 0 |
| | 11,41,524 9 3 | 1,11,237 9 3 | 1,53,062 0 0 |
| **DISBURSEMENTS.** | | | |
| Salaries | 19,141 4 8 | . . . | 3,840 0 0 |
| Establishment | 64,629 4 3 | 10,349 3 6 | 9,201 11 7 |
| Temporary Establishment | 7,888 7 6 | 1,615 11 10 | . . . |
| Charges for Remittance | 476 7 3 | 8,450 10 3 | . . . |
| Stationery | 1,727 7 6 | 11 10 0 | 222 6 0 |
| Printing Charges | 1,729 10 2 | 468 10 10 | 171 6 0 |
| Service Telegrams | 183 15 0 | 45 12 0 | 49 9 0 |
| Purchase of Service Stamps | 453 10 0 | 210 15 0 | 260 12 0 |
| House Lighting, Police and Water-rate | 4,500 0 0 | . . . | 97 0 9 |
| Cost of Note Forms | 13,686 10 8 | . . . | . . . |
| One-third freight on Europe stores | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 9,067 3 4 | 48 0 0 | . . . |
| Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Building | 457 0 0 | . . . | 431 4 9 |
| Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks | 75 9 0 | 140 13 1 | . . . |
| Contingencies | 3,804 15 10 | 1,299 4 11 | 734 11 10 |
| Travelling Allowances | 68 10 0 | . . . | . . . |
| Dead Stock Cost of Office Furniture | 253 7 6 | 216 15 6 | 109 14 6 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1884-85 | 1,28,143 10 8 | 22,857 10 11 | 15,118 12 5 |
| PROFIT | 10,13,380 14 7 | 88,379 14 4 | 1,37,943 3 7 |

ABS

| | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| **RECEIPTS.** | | | |
| 1861-62 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| 1862-63 | 1,52,316 10 2 | . . . | . . . |
| 1863-64 | 3,27,731 5 4 | . . . | . . . |
| 1864-65 | 9,69,318 4 4 | . . . | . . . |
| 1865-66 | 6,05,285 1 8 | 46,281 6 0 | 31,484 2 0 |
| 1866-67 | 6,91,286 13 6 | 49,784 0 0 | 31,517 0 0 |
| 1867-68 | 5,32,863 9 9 | 45,617 9 4 | 28,944 4 9 |
| 1868-69 | 5,81,265 0 9 | 49,442 8 3 | 37,827 13 5 |
| 1869-70 | 6,50,288 12 3 | 48,310 9 8 | 35,133 4 11 |
| 1870-71 | 5,36,277 7 6 | 62,787 2 7 | 40,616 1 1 |
| 1871-72 | 5,38,378 2 9 | 45,512 7 6 | 65,087 5 3 |
| 1872-73 | 8,91,423 8 3 | 96,879 10 9 | 88,368 10 6 |
| 1873-74 | 10,04,194 6 0 | 1,56,749 4 0 | 1,01,370 14 0 |
| 1874-75 | 11,87,241 11 6 | 89,036 0 0 | 1,10,593 7 3 |
| 1875-76 | 10,92,800 4 6 | 1,13,676 0 0 | 1,28,291 10 9 |
| 1876-77 | 10,74,581 8 0 | 1,09,322 0 0 | 1,34,781 10 9 |
| 1877-78 | 11,80,679 7 8 | 1,12,726 0 0 | 1,11,997 10 9 |
| 1878-79 | 12,35,775 6 10 | 85,487 2 0 | 94,621 11 0 |
| 1879-80 | 13,93,856 3 11 | 99,873 6 0 | 1,31,198 12 3 |
| 1880-81 | 12,55,051 0 0 | 89,304 0 0 | 1,69,020 0 0 |
| 1881-82 | 12,65,842 12 2 | 85,948 4 0 | 1,55,632 3 6 |
| 1882-83 | 12,99,622 0 0 | 1,11,111 10 0 | 1,24,487 8 6 |
| 1883-84 | 12,21,167 2 7 | 1,11,492 4 0 | 1,56,363 0 0 |
| 1884-85 | 11,41,524 9 3 | 1,11,237 9 3 | 1,53,062 0 0 |
| TOTAL | 2,08,28,771 4 8 | 17,20,578 13 4 | 19,30,399 1 11 |
| **DISBURSEMENTS.** | | | |
| 1861-62 | 2,639 2 7 | . . . | . . . |
| 1862-63 | 3,06,205 8 3 | . . . | . . . |
| 1863-64 | 1,40,049 4 11 | . . . | . . . |
| 1864-65 | 34,145 8 6 | 20,329 12 2 | 17,539 13 0 |
| 1865-66 | 4,00,080 5 2 | 17,824 12 9 | 21,500 13 3 |
| 1866-67 | 5,27,735 4 11 | 13,488 3 2 | 16,999 6 3 |
| 1867-68 | 90,086 0 0 | 17,230 12 10 | 20,862 13 7 |
| 1868-69 | 5,71,781 12 9 | 14,792 14 4 | 15,285 6 4 |
| 1869-70 | 99,909 12 7 | 14,991 8 11 | 16,687 14 6 |
| 1870-71 | 1,30,679 3 7 | 15,505 1 4 | 13,726 6 9 |
| 1871-72 | 1,02,321 6 2 | 14,457 12 6 | 19,870 1 1 |
| 1872-73 | 1,27,751 14 3 | 20,576 5 10 | 11,243 6 6 |
| 1873-74 | 1,65,462 14 5 | 51,683 12 7 | 14,189 4 7 |
| 1874-75 | 1,36,395 6 10 | 21,920 7 4 | 22,072 3 8 |
| 1875-76 | 1,26,771 7 8 | 44,446 5 4 | 13,937 10 8 |
| 1876-77 | 1,47,884 0 11 | 19,322 1 0 | 10,443 14 9 |
| 1877-78 | 1,82,693 11 4 | 13,345 14 3 | 18,445 5 1 |
| 1878-79 | 2,38,041 12 0 | 16,616 9 5 | 14,376 5 0 |
| 1879-80 | 1,41,472 1 5 | 14,744 12 3 | 15,044 15 6 |
| 1880-81 | 1,21,867 0 0 | 14,910 0 0 | 14,851 0 0 |
| 1881-82 | 1,48,717 0 3 | 21,755 1 10 | 17,482 14 9 |
| 1882-83 | 2,61,461 7 4 | 19,251 9 5 | 14,632 14 8 |
| 1883-84 | 2,23,388 9 8 | 18,552 10 7 | 14,967 0 10 |
| 1884-85 | 1,28,143 10 8 | 22,857 10 11 | 15,118 12 5 |
| TOTAL | 45,55,684 6 2 | 4 28,605 2 9 | 3,39,278 7 2 |
| PROFIT | 1,62,73,086 14 6 | 12,91,973 10 7 | 15,91,120 10 9 |

The following are the circles in which the final disbursements

| | *R a. p.* |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA—Approximate | 3,25,210 0 0 |
| " Final | 3,20,380 0 0 |
| More | [illegible] |
| MADRAS—Approximate | |
| Final | |



**III.**

*Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1884-85.*

| Bombay. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Rangoon. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| 7,58,129 0 0 | 55,891 0 0 | 2,43,361 0 0 | 16,324 0 0 | 23,476 0 0 | 25,00,868 0 0 |
| 148 2 9 | 36 9 6 | 335 15 0 | . . . . | . . . . | 727 13 9 |
| 7383 15 0 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 7,383 15 0 |
| . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 1,930 0 0 |
| 7,65,661 1 9 | 55,927 9 6 | 2,43,696 15 0 | 16,324 0 0 | 23,476 0 0 | 25,10,909 12 9 |
| 14,500 0 0 | 1,200 0 0 | . . . . | 1,200 0 0 | . . . . | 39,881 4 8 |
| 48,637 15 10 | 4,379 0 0 | 17,583 0 6 | 3,247 4 8 | 13,825 2 4 | 1,71,349 10 8 |
| 1,982 15 11 | 167 11 11 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 11,654 15 2 |
| 22,152 4 2 | 926 10 5 | 551 13 3 | . . . . | . . . . | 32,557 13 4 |
| 1,127 9 10 | . . . . | 420 10 9 | . . . . | . . . . | 3,226 2 1 |
| 1,656 4 3 | 131 10 6 | 527 2 1 | 167 6 0 | . . . . | 4,843 9 10 |
| 236 1 0 | 64 15 0 | 61 3 0 | 49 0 0 | 111 13 0 | 789 12 0 |
| 538 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 202 0 6 | 80 0 0 | 45 0 0 | 1,860 5 6 |
| 44 0 0 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 4,641 0 9 |
| . . . . | . . . . | 6,473 7 4 | 576 12 0 | . . . . | 20,736 14 0 |
| 4 8 2 | . . . . | 2 5 8 | . . . . | . . . . | 6 13 10 |
| 993 0 2 | . . . . | 1,715 1 1 | . . . . | . . . . | 11,823 4 7 |
| 723 1 3 | . . . . | 265 0 0 | . . . . | . . . . | 1,876 6 0 |
| . . . . | . . . . | 25 13 0 | . . . . | . . . . | 242 3 1 |
| 1,953 7 10 | 136 11 9 | 782 4 4 | 69 14 10 | 252 9 0 | 8,893 0 4 |
| 289 11 0 | 30 0 0 | 473 2 0 | . . . . | . . . . | 861 7 0 |
| 51 2 0 | . . . . | 347 12 3 | . . . . | . . . . | 739 1 9 |
| 94,890 6 5 | 7,106 11 7 | 29,430 11 9 | 5,390 5 6 | 14,234 8 4 | 3,15,983 12 7 |
| 6,70,770 11 4 | 48,820 13 11 | 2,14,266 3 3 | 10,933 10 6 | 9,241 7 8 | 21,94,926 0 2 |

TRACTS.

| Bombay. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Rangoon. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* |
| . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . |
| . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 1,52,316 10 2 |
| . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 3,27,731 5 4 |
| 5,11,746 13 6 | . . . | 1,73,913 14 10 | . . . . | . . . . | 16,54,979 0 8 |
| 8,19,518 4 3 | 4,637 7 9 | 1,67,917 2 10 | 3,268 2 0 | . . . . | 16,78,391 10 6 |
| 7,43,596 2 1 | 23,870 0 0 | 1,18,395 11 4 | 4,400 0 0 | . . . . | 16,62,849 10 11 |
| 5,92,489 15 5 | 20,677 12 5 | 1,21,084 15 9 | 4,137 1 3 | . . . . | 13,45,815 4 8 |
| 6,73,293 8 10 | 28,822 15 1 | 1,04,357 0 5 | 11,963 12 11 | . . . . | 14,86,972 11 8 |
| 7,69,001 5 11 | 38,566 11 1 | 1,14,559 2 3 | 12,011 10 11 | . . . . | 16,67,871 9 0 |
| 6,73,769 3 4 | 34,317 10 3 | 1,32,986 14 7 | 13,113 3 5 | . . . . | 14,93,867 10 9 |
| 5,93,668 4 7 | 27,765 4 9 | 1,40,676 4 1 | 14,877 11 0 | . . . . | 14,25,965 7 11 |
| 10,45,520 1 7 | 37,693 12 6 | 1,98,729 6 9 | 33,612 4 0 | . . . . | 23,92,227 6 4 |
| 7,56,230 12 9 | 46,985 0 3 | 2,59,187 1 3 | 46,866 10 3 | . . . . | 23,71,584 0 6 |
| 6,77,999 6 4 | 35,660 12 0 | 2,19,693 3 6 | 49,770 0 0 | . . . . | 23,69,994 8 1 |
| 6,87,803 6 6 | 36,340 0 0 | 2,53,336 8 8 | 55,570 0 0 | . . . . | 23,67,517 14 5 |
| 7,01,084 13 8 | 40,050 1 6 | 2,69,536 3 6 | 39,443 0 0 | . . . . | 23,58,799 4 8 |
| 6,59,869 12 10 | 35,533 13 0 | 3,10,976 0 0 | 37,865 0 0 | . . . . | 24,49,647 12 3 |
| 6,52,369 0 4 | 47,607 0 0 | 2,51,697 8 0 | 27,938 0 0 | . . . . | 23,95,495 12 2 |
| 7,72,780 3 3 | 54,105 0 0 | 3,09,420 0 8 | 35,592 0 0 | . . . . | 27,96,825 10 1 |
| 6,96,539 0 0 | 62,088 0 0 | 2,20,031 0 0 | 22,785 0 0 | . . . . | 25,14,818 0 0 |
| 6,64,791 11 11 | 60,126 0 0 | 2,46,642 15 5 | 24,016 0 0 | . . . . | 25,02,999 15 0 |
| 6,82,831 3 0 | 54,736 0 0 | 2,14,922 14 10 | 14,854 0 0 | . . . . | 25,02,565 4 4 |
| 6,93,775 7 1 | 50,446 12 0 | 2,39,524 7 10 | 18,828 0 0 | 17,260 0 0 | 25,08,857 1 6 |
| 7,65,661 1 9 | 55,927 9 6 | 2,43,696 15 0 | 16,324 0 0 | 23,476 0 0 | 25,10,909 12 9 |
| 1,48,34,039 10 11 | 7,95,957 10 1 | 43,11,285 7 0 | 4,87,235 7 9 | 40,736 0 0 | 4,49,49,003 7 8 |
| 2,494 10 0 | . . . . | 751 9 3 | . . . . | . . . . | 5,885 5 10 |
| 1,73,996 6 6 | . . . . | 50,610 10 1 | . . . . | . . . . | 5,30,812 8 10 |
| 1,66,720 11 11 | . . . . | 58,638 9 6 | . . . . | . . . . | 3,65,408 10 4 |
| 2,61,955 7 8 | . . . . | 59,511 2 3 | 3,112 11 4 | . . . . | 3,96,594 6 11 |
| 3,06,084 4 8 | 9,596 11 8 | 78,872 13 10 | 11,132 8 5 | . . . . | 8,45,092 5 9 |
| 3,58,829 8 3 | 8,632 0 0 | 61,950 15 6 | 4,667 12 8 | . . . . | 9,92,303 2 9 |
| 1,29,160 8 5 | 10,509 12 11 | 36,798 8 6 | 4,657 14 4 | . . . . | 3,09,306 6 7 |
| 1,12,952 8 4 | 10,517 15 3 | 30,912 2 6 | 4,695 15 6 | . . . . | 7,60,938 11 0 |
| 1,12,816 11 10 | 7,711 15 0 | 33,335 4 5 | 4,407 0 1 | . . . . | 2,89,860 3 4 |
| 1,21,404 7 7 | 5,922 4 1 | 44,446 15 1 | 4,546 11 2 | . . . . | 3,36,231 1 7 |
| 1,02,736 7 5 | 6,038 0 2 | 34,553 0 1 | 5,417 14 0 | . . . . | 2,85,394 9 5 |
| 99,551 13 8 | 7,225 11 5 | 39,798 3 9 | 7,367 15 0 | . . . . | 3,13,515 6 5 |
| 1,64,282 3 4 | 9,157 11 10 | 45,101 5 3 | 6,098 14 0 | . . . . | 4,55,976 2 0 |
| 1,50,860 9 2 | 6,097 0 2 | 43,469 9 0 | 9,037 5 6 | . . . . | 3,89,843 9 8 |
| 1,02,627 5 0 | 6,670 11 3 | 35,306 1 0 | 5,568 2 3 | . . . . | 3,35,327 11 2 |
| 86,264 8 2 | 7,635 7 6 | 35,215 10 6 | 6,891 3 11 | . . . . | 3,13,656 14 9 |
| 2,23,222 6 1 | 7,100 7 0 | 33,239 12 8 | 6,944 7 0 | . . . . | 4,84,992 15 5 |
| 1,92,575 6 9 | 8,534 5 8 | 41,871 7 1 | 6,894 5 5 | . . . . | 5,18,910 3 4 |
| 1,00,247 4 8 | 7,456 6 8 | 39,214 6 8 | 5,621 13 11 | . . . . | 3,23,801 13 1 |
| 82,161 0 0 | 5,716 0 0 | 33,697 0 0 | 4,934 0 0 | . . . . | 2,78,136 0 0 |
| 78,796 0 4 | 7,703 4 4 | 42,480 1 4 | 7,828 4 1 | . . . . | 3,24,762 10 11 |
| 83,441 8 11 | 7,553 3 2 | 32,512 5 11 | 6,451 9 [illegible] | . . . . | 4,25,304 11 4 |
| 98,933 12 7 | 6,335 4 9 | 49,448 0 10 | 5,643 2 [illegible] | 10,638 4 4 | 4,27,906 13 9 |
| 94,890 6 5 | 7,106 11 7 | 29,430 11 9 | 5,390 5 [illegible] | 14,234 8 4 | 3,15,983 12 7 |
| 34,07,006 1 8 | 1,53,221 0 5 | 9,91,157 6 9 | 1,27,310 0 2 | 24,872 12 8 | 1,00,25,946 4 9 |
| 1,14,27,033 9 3 | 6,42,737 9 8 | 33,20,128 0 3 | 3,59,925 7 7 | 15,863 3 4 | 3,49,23,057 2 11 |

differed from approximate figures reported in 1883-84:—

| | *R a. p.* |
|---|---|
| Calicut—Approximate | 5,643 2 2 |
| Final | 5,739 2 10 |
| More | 96 0 8 |
| [illegible]—Approximate | 14,967 0 10 |
| [illegible] | 25,189 6 10 |
| More | 222 6 0 |

## No. IV.

*Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.*

| A | B | C | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | | | |
| | **India.** | | | | |
| Ajmere. | Bhopal. | Khatmandu | | | |
| Beluchistan. | Nowgong-Bundelkhand | | | | |
| Coorg. | | | | | |
| Gwalior. | | | | | |
| Indore. | | | | | |
| Sambhur. | | | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | **Central Provinces.** | | | | |
| Balaghat. | Chhindwar. | | | | |
| Betul. | Jubbulpur. | | | | |
| Bhandara. | Raipur. | | | | |
| Bilaspur. | Sambalpur. | | | | |
| Chanda. | Saugor. | | | | |
| Damoh. | Seoni. | | | | |
| Hoshangabad. | Wardha. | | | | |
| Mandla. | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur. | | | | | |
| Nimar. | | | | | |
| | **British Burmah.** | | 10 | 7 | ... |
| Kyouk-Phyoo. / Bassein. / Maoobeng. / Sandoway. / Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. / Prome. / Mergui. / Tavoy. | Thayetmyo. / Pegu. / Shwegyeen. / Tounghoo. | | | |
| | | Carried over | 25 | 13 | 1 |



| A | B | C | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | | | |
| | **Assam.** | Brought forward | 25 | 13 | 1 |
| | | Cachar | | | |
| | | Darrang. | | | |
| | | Garo Hills. | | | |
| | | Goalpara. | | | |
| | | Kamrup. | | | |
| | | Khasi Hills. | | | |
| | | Lakhimpur. | | | |
| | | Manipur. | | | |
| | | Naga Hills. | | | |
| | | Nowgong. | | | |
| | | Sibsagar. | | | |
| | | Sylhet. | | | |
| | | | ... | ... | 12 |
| | **Bengal:** | | | | |
| Burdwan. / Bankura. / Beerbhoom. / Midnapore. / Hooghly. / Howrah. / 24-Pergunnahs. | Nuddea. / Jessore. / Khoolna. / Dinajpore. / Rashaye. / Rungpore. / Bogra. / Pubna. | Moorshedabad. / Mozufferpore. / Maldah. / Chittagong. | | | |
| | | Darjiling. | | | |
| | | Carried over | 15 | 4 | |
| | | Carried over | 25 | 13 | 13 |

| A | B | C | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | | | |
| | **Bengal**—*concld.* | Brought forward | 25 | 13 | 13 |
| Jalpaiguri. | | Brought forward | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| Dacca. | | | | | |
| Faridpore. | | | | | |
| Backergunge. | | | | | |
| Mymensingh. | | | | | |
| Tipperah. | | | | | |
| Noakholly. | | | | | |
| Patna | | | | | |
| Gya. | | | | | |
| Shahabad. | | | | | |
| Durbhunga. | | | | | |
| Sarun. | | | | | |
| Chumparun. | | | | | |
| Monghyr. | | | | | |
| Bhaugulpore. | | | | | |
| Purneah. | | | | | |
| Doomka. | | | | | |
| Cuttack. | | | | | |
| Pooree. | | | | | |
| Balasore. | | | | | |
| Hazaribagh. | | | | | |
| Lohardugga. | | | | | |
| Singbhoom. | | | | | |
| Manbhoom. | | | 39 | 4 | 1 |
| | **N.-W.P. & Oudh.** | | | | |
| Ballia. | Allahabad. | Agra. | | | |
| Basti. | Aligarh. | Azimgarh. | | | |
| Cawnpore. | Bareilly. | Benares. | | | |
| | | Carried over | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Carried over | 64 | 17 | 14 |



| A | B | C | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | | | |
| | | Brought forward | 64 | 17 | 14 |
| | **N.-W. P. & Oudh**—*contd.* | Brought forward | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Farukhabad. | Bijnor. | Bulandshahr. | | | |
| Gonda. | Badaun. | Dehra Dun. | | | |
| Lalitpur. | Banda. | Etah. | | | |
| Muzaffarnagar. | Bara Banki. | Hardoi. | | | |
| Partabgarh. | Bahraich. | Kumaun. | | | |
| Rae Bareli. | Etawah. | Pelibhit. | | | |
| Rurki. | Fatehpur. | Sitapur. | | | |
| Sultanpur. | Faizabad. | | | | |
| | Ghazipur. | | | | |
| | Gorakhpur. | | | | |
| | Hamirpur. | | | | |
| | Jhansi. | | | | |
| | Jaloun. | | | | |
| | Jaunpur. | | | | |
| | Kheri. | | | | |
| | Lucknow. | | | | |
| | Meerut. | | | | |
| | Mathura. | | | | |
| | Mainpuri. | | | | |
| | Mirzapur. | | | | |
| | Moradabad. | | | | |
| | Saharanpur. | | | | |
| | Shahjahanpur. | | | | |
| | Unao. | | | | |
| | **Punjab.** | | 11 | 27 | |
| Amritsar. | | | | | |
| Bannu. | | | | | |
| Dera Ghazi Khan. | | | | | |
| Dera Ismail Khan. | | | | | |
| | | Carried over | 4 | ... | ... |
| | | Carried over | 75 | 44 | 26 |

| A | B | C | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | | | |
| | | Brought forward . | 75 | 44 | 24 |
| | **Punjab**—*concld.* | Brought forward . | 4 | ... | ... |
| Ferozepur. | | | | | |
| Gujranwala. | | | | | |
| Gujrat. | | | | | |
| Gurdaspur. | | | | | |
| Gurgaon. | | | | | |
| Hissar. | | | | | |
| Hoshiarpur. | | | | | |
| Hazara. | | | | | |
| Jhang. | | | | | |
| Jhelum. | | | | | |
| Jullundur. | | | | | |
| Kangra. | | | | | |
| Kohat. | | | | | |
| Kurnal. | | | | | |
| Ludianah. | | | | | |
| Multan. | | | | | |
| Montgomery. | | | | | |
| Muzuffergurh. | | | | | |
| Peshawar. | | | | | |
| Rawal Pindi. | | | | | |
| Rohtak. | | | | | |
| Sialkot. | | | | | |
| Shahpur. | | | | | |
| Simla. | | | | | |
| Umballa. | | | | | |
| | **Madras.** | | 29 | ... | ... |
| Vizagapatam. | Ganjam. | Kistna. | | | |
| Nellore. | Godavari. | Bangalore. | | | |
| | | Carried over . | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Carried over . | 104 | 44 | 24 |



| A | B | C | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | | | |
| | | Brought forward . | 104 | 44 | 24 |
| | **Madras**—*concld.* | Brought forward . | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kurnool. | Bellary. | Nilgiris. | | | |
| Anuntapur. | Coimbatore. | | | | |
| Cuddapah. | Malabar. | | | | |
| Chingleput. | South Canara. | | | | |
| North Arcot. | | | | | |
| South Arcot. | | | | | |
| Salem. | | | | | |
| Trichinopoly. | | | | | |
| Tanjore. | | | | | |
| Madura. | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly. | | | | | |
| Travancore. | | | | | |
| | | | 14 | 6 | 3 |
| | **Bombay.** | | | | |
| Ahmednagar. | | Kaladgi. | | | |
| Belgaum. | | Kutch. | | | |
| Colaba. | | | | | |
| Dharwar. | | | | | |
| Hyderabad. | | | | | |
| Kaira. | | | | | |
| Kanara. | | | | | |
| Khandesh. | | | | | |
| Nasik. | | | | | |
| Ratnagiri. | | | | | |
| Satara. | | | | | |
| Shikarpur. | | | | | |
| Sholapur. | | | | | |
| Surat. | | | | | |
| Thana. | | | | | |
| | | Carried over . | 15 | ... | 2 |
| | | Carried over . | 118 | 50 | 27 |

| A | B | C | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them. | Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation. | Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given. | A | B | C |
| | | Brought forward . | 118 | 50 | 27 |
| | **Bombay**—*concld.* | Brought forward . | 15 | ... | 2 |
| Kattywar. | | | | | |
| Aden. | | | | | |
| Baroda. | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad. | | | | | |
| Broach. | | | | | |
| Kurrachi. | | | | | |
| Poona. | | | | | |
| | | | 22 | ... | |
| | **Hyderabad.** | | | | |
| | | Akola. | | | |
| | | Amraoti. | | | |
| | | Bassim. | | | |
| | | Buldana. | | | |
| | | Ellichpur. | | | |
| | | Wun. | | | |
| | | | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | TOTAL . | 140 | 50 | 35 |
| | | TOTAL OF A, B, C . | 225 | | |



**No. V.**

*Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1884.*

| Denomination of Notes. | Rs. | Rs. 10. | Rs. 20. | Rs. 50. | Rs. 100. | Rs. 500. | Rs. 1,000. | Rs. 10,000. | Foreign Circle Notes. | Total. Notes. | Total. Cash. | Total. | Percentage of Notes. Dec. 1884. | Percentage of Notes. Dec. 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Treasuries and Branch Banks.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta Circle . . . | 65,535 | 3,13,700 | 1,40,440 | 3,86,700 | 8,96,900 | 4,58,500 | 9,61,000 | 57,40,000 | 7,65,300 | 97,28,075 | 2,11,29,643 | 3,08,57,718 | 31 | 34 |
| Allahabad . . . . | 19,095 | 34,390 | 54,520 | 1,20,550 | 1,96,100 | 82,000 | 99,000 | ... | 5,11,005 | 11,16,660 | 1,36,85,842 | 1,48,02,502 | 7 | 12 |
| Lahore . . . . | 10,030 | 1,19,790 | 71,660 | 1,24,850 | 2,26,200 | 3,91,000 | 4,84,000 | 1,10,000 | 4,83,405 | 20,20,935 | 72,61,817 | 92,82,752 | 21 | 20 |
| Bombay . . . . | 27,005 | 1,69,590 | 99,920 | 1,86,900 | 3,92,900 | 1,97,000 | 3,18,000 | 26,60,000 | 85,740 | 41,37,055 | 94,72,296 | 1,36,09,351 | 30 | 48 |
| Kurrachee . . . . | 3,995 | 30,760 | 27,240 | 51,850 | 1,19,100 | 63,500 | 4,20,000 | ... | 14,845 | 7,31,290 | 9,62,442 | 16,93,732 | 43 | 19 |
| Madras . . . . | 22,175 | 54,810 | 63,480 | 1,00,800 | 3,57,200 | 1,04,000 | 2,91,000 | ... | 1,66,360 | 11,59,825 | 86,42,491 | 98,02,316 | 11 | 11 |
| Calicut . . . . | 2,880 | 6,560 | 9,380 | 21,350 | 1,75,500 | 18,000 | 30,000 | ... | 1,67,715 | 4,31,385 | 15,17,418 | 19,48,803 | 22 | 9 |
| Central India . . . | 3,565 | 28,060 | 14,280 | 46,750 | 1,24,500 | 66,500 | 51,000 | ... | 70,610 | 4,05,265 | 38,31,531 | 42,36,796 | 9 | 8 |
| British Burma . . . | 5,125 | 9,240 | 12,580 | 17,450 | 36,000 | 97,500 | 1,17,000 | ... | 54,850 | 3,49,745 | 37,59,838 | 41,09,583 | 8 | 15 |
| | 1,59,405 | 7,66,900 | 4,93,500 | 10,57,200 | 25,24,400 | 14,78,000 | 27,71,000 | 85,10,000 | 23,19,830 | 2,00,80,235 | 7,02,63,318 | 9,03,43,553 | 22 | 26 |
| *Presidency Banks Head Offices.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Bengal . . . | 29,065 | 2,65,070 | 57,360 | 96,400 | 3,25,800 | 3,40,500 | 12,78,000 | 44,50,000 | 46,07,305 | 1,14,49,500 | 13,92,436 | 1,28,41,936 | 89 | 41 |
| Do. of Bombay . . . | 31,045 | 1,78,620 | 80,080 | 1,27,650 | 3,26,000 | 2,18,000 | 11,77,000 | 1,16,60,000 | 8,065 | 1,38,06,460 | 85,648 | 1,38,92,108 | 99 | 94 |
| Do. of Madras . . . | 18,760 | 40,240 | 53,460 | 74,150 | 1,94,200 | 86,000 | 4,74,000 | ... | 62,510 | 10,03,320 | 1,479,989 | 24,83,309 | 40 | 40 |
| | 78,870 | 4,83,930 | 1,90,900 | 2,98,200 | 8,46,000 | 6,44,500 | 29,29,000 | 1,61,10,000 | 46,77,880 | 2,62,59,280 | 29,58,073 | 2,92,17,353 | 89 | 55 |

## No. VI.

*Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.*

| | Circles. | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Bombay. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Rangoon. | |
| Circulation on 1st April 1884 | 5,99,16,195 | 57,49,285 | 90,15,870 | 3,60,98,355 | 30,18,080 | 1,39,07,050 | 10,22,190 | 20,90,495 | 13,08,17,520 |
| ISSUES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Over the counter | 33,14,37,575 | 2,27,66,790 | 1,37,02,800 | 22,30,12,760 | 1,04,78,545 | 7,30,87,640 | 45,02,370 | 1,33,40,430 | 69,23,28,910 |
| At Agencies | 3,78,000 | 45,000 | 64,89,000 | 8,14,000 | ... | 5,46,575 | ... | ... | 82,72,575 |
| In remittance transactions | 50,00,000 | 39,00,000 | 65,99,800 | 75,43,725 | 5,27,000 | 82,50,000 | ... | 75,00,000 | 3,93,20,525 |
| Total Issues | 33,68,15,575 | 2,67,11,790 | 2,67,91,600 | 23,13,70,485 | 1,10,05,545 | 8,18,84,215 | 45,02,370 | 2,08,40,430 | 73,99,22,010 |
| Total of Balance and Issues | 39,67,31,770 | 3,24,61,075 | 3,58,07,470 | 26,74,68,840 | 1,40,23,625 | 9,57,91,265 | 55,24,560 | 2,29,30,925 | 87,07,39,530 |
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Over the counter | 27,93,70,720 | 1,06,01,340 | 99,61,390 | 14,50,25,745 | 76,66,730 | 7,08,42,145 | 16,10,095 | 1,20,90,730 | 53,71,68,895 |
| At Agencies | 3,43,000 | 500 | 4,60,000 | 7,59,500 | ... | 7,47,065 | | ... | 23,10,065 |
| From other Currency Circles | 75,55,455 | 1,43,29,890 | 1,52,27,755 | 1,73,18,630 | 21,07,540 | 48,64,070 | 30,81,445 | 95,03,490 | 7,39,88,275 |
| In remittance transactions | 4,36,14,385 | 8,00,000 | 11,79,390 | 5,74,69,845 | ... | 47,50,000 | ... | ... | 10,78,13,620 |
| Total Receipts | 33,08,83,560 | 2,57,31,730 | 2,68,28,535 | 22,05,73,720 | 97,74,270 | 8,12,03,280 | 46,91,540 | 2,15,94,220 | 72,12,80,855 |
| Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1885 | 6,58,48,210 | 67,29,345 | 89,78,935 | 4,68,95,120 | 42,49,355 | 1,45,87,985 | 8,33,020 | 13,36,705 | 14,94,58,675 |

## No. VII.

*Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.*

| | Circles. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Bombay. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Rangoon. | Total. |
| | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. |
| Balance on 1st April 1884 | 1,15,91,239 4 6 | 20,44,400 0 0 | 87,03,630 0 0 | 2,19,06,637 11 3 | 38,55,235 0 0 | 96,64,200 0 0 | 4,22,190 0 0 | 21,67,325 0 0 | 6,03,54,856 15 9 |
| Receipts—Over the counter | 3,01,03,970 0 0 | 1,67,38,795 0 0 | 91,81,250 0 0 | 6,80,61,968 0 0 | 52,80,785 0 0 | 1,04,77,460 0 0 | 24,38,160 0 0 | 1,19,18,215 0 0 | 15,42,00,603 0 0 |
| ,, From Small Coin Account | ... | ... | ... | 8,60,000 0 0 | 22,200 0 0 | 1,70,000 0 0 | ... | ... | 10,52,200 0 0 |
| ,, At Agencies | 2,59,000 0 0 | 44,500 0 0 | 1,16,65,000 0 0 | 18,14,000 0 0 | ... | 4,14,710 0 0 | ... | ... | 1,41,97,210 0 0 |
| ,, In Remittance Transactions | 2,20,72,000 0 0 | 6,500,000 0 0 | 1,25,48,803 10 6 | 14,000 0 0 | 60,00,000 0 0 | 50,00,000 0 0 | ... | 15,00.000 0 0 | 5.36,34,803 10 6 |
| ,, For Mint Certificates | 417 10 11 | ... | ... | 441 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 859 6 1 |
| ,, Interest to reduce cost of Securities. | 2,500 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 0 0 |
| Total Receipts | 5,24,37,887 10 11 | 2,32,83,295 0 0 | 3,33,95,053 10 6 | 7,07,50,409 11 2 | 1,13,02,985 0 0 | 1,60,62,170 0 0 | 24,38 160 0 0 | 1,34,18,215 0 0 | 22,3088,176 0 7 |
| Total of Balance and Receipts | 6,40,29,126 15 5 | 2,53,27,695 0 0 | 4,20,98,683 10 6 | 9,26,57,047 6 5 | 1,51,58,220 0 0 | 2,57,26,370 0 0 | 28,60,350 0 0 | 1,55,85,540 0 0 | 28,34,43,033 0 4 |
| Issues—Over the counter | 4,22,03,100 0 0 | 64,72,835 0 0 | 80,43,150 0 0 | 4,87,66,353 0 0 | 25,03,985 0 0 | 1,48,23,150 0 0 | 13,97,330 0 0 | 1,08,09,585 0 0 | 13,50,19,488 0 0 |
| ,, At Agencies | 2,24,000 0 0 | ... | 1,25,05,393 10 6 | 7,59,500 0 0 | ... | 6,15,200 0 0 | ... | ... | 1,41,04,,093 10 6 |
| ,, In Remittance Transactions | 28,00,000 0 0 | 1,16,22,000 0 0 | 1,55,74,000 0 0 | 2,00,10,000 0 0 | 96,00,200 0 0 | 2,00,000 0 0 | 12,30,000 0 0 | 34,00,000 0 0 | 6,44,36,200 0 0 |
| ,, For Bullion delivered and for Melting fees | 19,732 0 6 | ... | ... | 2,72,843 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,92,575 2 9 |
| ,, To Small Coin Accounts | ... | ... | ... | 8,18,000 0 0 | 600 0 0 | 30,000 0 0 | ... | ... | 8,48,600 0 0 |
| Total Issues | 4,52,46,832 0 6 | 1,80,94,835 0 0 | 3,61,22,543 10 6 | 7,06,26,696 2 3 | 1,21,04,785 0 0 | 1,56,68,350 0 0 | 26,27,330 0 0 | 1,42,09,585 0 0 | 21,47,00,956 13 3 |
| Balance of Coin, March 31st, 1885 | 1,87,82,294 14 11 | 72,32,860 0 0 | 59,76,140 0 0 | 2,20,30,351 4 2 | 30,53,435 0 0 | 1,00,58,020 0 0 | 2,33,020 0 0 | 13,75,955 0 0 | 6,87,42,076 3 1 |

# No. VIII.

*Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.* (*In Lakhs of Rupees.*)

| | 1862-63. | 1863-64. | 1864-65. | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 4,10 | 5,13 | 5,68 | 7,48 | 7,02 | 7,84 | 8,92 | 9,80 | 9,65 | 10,13 | 13,34 | 11,01 | 9,27 | 10,75 | 10,73 | 11,13 | 13,30 | 11,27 | 12,89 | 12,86 | 14,20 | 13,35 | 12,34 |
| May | 4,13 | 5,01 | 6,04 | 7,46 | 7,87 | 8,19 | 10,04 | 10,38 | 8,68 | 10,49 | 13,49 | 11,21 | 9,96 | 11,06 | 10,70 | 11,55 | 13,09 | 11,17 | 13,10 | 13,01 | 14,67 | 13,09 | 13,24 |
| June | 4,21 | 5,09 | 5,99 | 8,34 | 8,60 | 8,53 | 10,04 | 10,80 | 8,70 | 10,83 | 13,51 | 11,83 | 10,16 | 11,29 | 11,59 | 12,67 | 13,87 | 11,82 | 13,64 | 13,72 | 14,91 | 13,01 | 13,83 |
| July | 4,26 | 5,11 | 6,31 | 8,58 | 8,67 | 8,72 | 10,06 | 10,53 | 9,12 | 10,72 | 13,47 | 11,95 | 10,73 | 11,18 | 11,54 | 12,85 | 14,07 | 12,24 | 13,91 | 14,04 | 15,29 | 13,54 | 14,56 |
| August | 4,28 | 5,16 | 6,37 | 8,69 | 8,48 | 9,39 | 10,13 | 10,21 | 9,45 | 11,29 | 13,22 | 12,05 | 10,87 | 11,19 | 11,91 | 12,15 | 14,27 | 12,74 | 13,75 | 14,22 | 15,29 | 13,79 | 14,97 |
| September | 4,29 | 5,26 | 6,48 | 8,87 | 9,28 | 9,53 | 10,41 | 10,18 | 10,07 | 11,32 | 13,35 | 12,09 | 10,60 | 11,77 | 11,75 | 12,39 | 14,06 | 13,33 | 13,47 | 13,55 | 15,28 | 14,40 | 15,01 |
| October | 4,58 | 5,63 | 7,09 | 7,84 | 10,16 | 9,96 | 10,61 | 10,76 | 10,19 | 11,31 | 13,00 | 12,06 | 10,88 | 12,04 | 11,45 | 13,19 | 13,70 | 13,58 | 13,55 | 13,39 | 15,82 | 14,49 | 15,61 |
| November | 4,49 | 5,16 | 7,13 | 7,83 | 10,10 | 10,21 | 10,41 | 11,33 | 10,27 | 11,09 | 13,30 | 11,73 | 11,02 | 11,69 | 11,93 | 14,74 | 13,46 | 13,75 | 14,50 | 13,07 | 16,25 | 14,47 | 15,76 |
| December | 4,52 | 5,11 | 7,48 | 7,40 | 9,96 | 10,32 | 10,30 | 11,31 | 10,35 | 10,87 | 12,88 | 10,91 | 11,08 | 11,22 | 11,97 | 15,05 | 12,69 | 13,80 | 14,38 | 13,15 | 16,16 | 13,39 | 15,08 |
| January | 4,56 | 5,15 | 7,39 | 6,91 | 8,68 | 10,11 | 10,20 | 11,42 | 10,76 | 13,08 | 12,16 | 9,98 | 11,10 | 11,77 | 12,44 | 15,64 | 12,15 | 14,23 | 14,12 | 13,39 | 15,37 | 12,11 | 14,97 |
| February | 4,71 | 5,08 | 7,40 | 6,87 | 8,87 | 9,56 | 10,68 | 10,82 | 10,07 | 12,69 | 11,52 | 9,69 | 11,13 | 11,28 | 12,07 | 14,07 | 12,20 | 13,28 | 13,25 | 13,74 | 14,42 | 12,26 | 14,53 |
| March | 4,93 | 5,35 | 7,43 | 6,90 | 8,09 | 9,07 | 9,96 | 10,47 | 10,44 | 13,17 | 11,14 | 9,25 | 11,24 | 11,00 | 11,62 | 13,57 | 11,42 | 3 6 | 13,40 | 13,91 | 14,51 | 12,76 | 14,58 |
| Average | 4,42 | 5,19 | 6,73 | 7,76 | 8,82 | 9,28 | 10,15 | 10,67 | 9,81 | 11,42 | 12,86 | 11,15 | 10,67 | 11,35 | 11,64 | 13,25 | 13,19 | 12,80 | 13,66 | 13,50 | 15,18 | 13,38 | 14,62 |
| Net Imports of Silver | 12,55 | 12,80 | 10,08 | 18,67 | 6,96 | 5,59 | 8,60 | 7,32 | 94 | 6,52 | 71 | 2,49 | 4,64 | 1,55 | 7,20 | 14,68 | 3,97 | 7,87 | 3,89 | 5,38 | 7,51 | 6,25 | 7,44 |
| Net Amount borrowed in India | ... | —34 | —2 | —99 | 60 | 79 | —35 | 2,18 | 1,22 | —1,16 | —1,51 | —4 | 3,43 | 2,92 | —85 | 3,03 | 3,88 | 4,03 | 3,09 | 2,79 | 2,04 | 2,50 | |
| Currency Investment on 31st March | 67 | 2,49 | 3,57 | 3,98 | 3,25 | 3,25 | 3,91 | 3,60 | 3,23 | 5,91 | 5,69 | 5,69 | 5,69 | 69 | 6,00 | 5,69 | 6,00 | 6,00 | 6,00 | 6,00 | 6,00 | 6,00 | 6,00 |
| Profits of Paper Currency Department | —4 | ... | 13 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 114 | 12 | 11 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 |

# No. IX.

*Currency Notes in Circulation in India.* (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

| Last day of | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Bombay. | Akola. | Nagpur. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Coconada. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1873.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 450'53 | 70'71 | 43,92 | 468'89 | 5'53 | 35'13 | 17'59 | 100'59 | 18'60 | 4'07 | 1215'61 |
| February | 433'16 | 60'43 | 45'64 | 432'48 | 5'99 | 25'27 | 23'15 | 104'14 | 17'69 | 4'04 | 1152'03 |
| March | 445'41 | 87'38 | 37'03 | 368'22 | 4'49 | 19'96 | 23'78 | 103'37 | 18'58 | 5'24 | 1113'50 |
| April | 446'47 | 58'63 | 34'06 | 354'93 | 2'86 | 21'54 | 31'17 | 105'94 | 20'17 | 5'91 | 1100'66 |
| May | 454'59 | 60'51 | 51'23 | 349'10 | 2'78 | 19'57 | 29'70 | 103'16 | 23'21 | 6'67 | 1120'56 |
| June | 458'56 | 89'83 | 56'43 | 326'56 | 2'11 | 31'41 | 29'64 | 136'53 | 19'92 | 7'31 | 1182'93 |
| July | 457'93 | 83'16 | 58'46 | 316'29 | 3'77 | 37'44 | 21'52 | 151'27 | 20'60 | 7'08 | 1195'08 |
| August | 469'20 | 75'93 | 57'71 | 326'56 | 2'17 | 41'62 | 19'19 | 146'92 | 20'78 | 7'79 | 1204'92 |
| September | 486'53 | 74'99 | 54'23 | 341'70 | 3'53 | 38'67 | 19'51 | 139'87 | 21'68 | 8'02 | 1208'67 |
| October | 490'06 | 92'85 | 48'35 | 328'00 | 3'09 | 44'25 | 23'95 | 113'54 | 22'10 | 6'39 | 1205'63 |
| November | 495'31 | 87'32 | 45'63 | 305'01 | 3'35 | 45'38 | 26'91 | 100'39 | 27'13 | 7'78 | 1173'25 |
| December | 472'28 | 96'64 | 43'41 | 261'91 | 2'58 | 29'95 | 18'98 | 105'13 | 25'11 | 8'03 | 1091'07 |
| **1874.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 461'46 | 80'01 | 42'46 | 237'33 | 5'16 | 24'96 | 16'51 | 100'11 | 22'90 | 6'94 | 997'88 |
| February | 469'07 | 83'75 | 41'43 | 228'64 | 11'51 | 32'88 | 13'93 | 98'64 | 21'89 | 6'76 | 968'55 |
| March | 482'06 | 82'75 | 39'81 | 217'61 | 5'86 | 11'17 | 12'67 | 85'71 | 19'48 | 7'81 | 924'97 |
| April | 467'11 | 34'00 | 42'20 | 244'95 | 5'42 | 8'43 | 14'29 | 75'94 | 19'73 | 15'30 | 987'43 |
| May | 465'25 | 38'05 | 43'20 | 305'08 | 5'56 | 9'04 | 13'58 | 77'46 | 21'91 | 16'64 | 996'43 |
| June | 474'52 | 38'05 | 46'86 | 303'15 | 8'01 | 11'95 | 19'72 | 79'77 | 19'00 | 14'42 | 1015'49 |
| July | 538'74 | 46'58 | 54'74 | 315'95 | 6'90 | 17'14 | 17'46 | 87'39 | 19'16 | 12'74 | 1087'45 |
| August | 487'40 | 68'53 | 54'23 | 319'65 | 8'45 | 16'56 | 17'60 | 86'36 | 20'09 | 11'76 | 1059'98 |
| September | 451'82 | 71'29 | 56'34 | 319'37 | 16'48 | 18'72 | 20'68 | 80'71 | 22'50 | 12'07 | 1088'26 |
| October | 452'05 | 65'43 | 54'20 | 329'13 | 17'10 | 15'07 | 17'23 | 91'68 | 23'56 | 7'87 | 1101'90 |
| November | 460'83 | 80'23 | 59'17 | 329'13 | 15'77 | 11'05 | 19'27 | 93'40 | 22'47 | 9'64 | 1108'12 |
| December | 474'84 | 82'22 | 57'32 | 321'89 | | | | | | | |
| **1875.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 515'76 | 80'88 | 59'90 | 293'87 | 7'44 | 9'37 | 16'72 | 92'71 | 21'93 | 11'06 | 1109'69 |
| February | 505'51 | 67'84 | 59'29 | 334'31 | 5'80 | 19'84 | 16'70 | 95'94 | 22'73 | 14'65 | 1112'67 |
| March | 518'75 | 66'63 | 61'16 | 307'33 | 7'30 | 11'47 | 16'73 | 94'96 | 25'43 | 19'85 | 1123'64 |
| April | 484'64 | 49'01 | 57'79 | 330'27 | 13'18 | 10'65 | 20'12 | 100'39 | 25'52 | 23'82 | 1075'49 |
| May | 481'44 | 56'06 | 61'80 | 308'91 | 6'72 | 15'52 | 18'23 | 104'78 | 25'76 | 26'53 | 1105'71 |
| June | 488'88 | 64'26 | 58'01 | 309'15 | 12'31 | 16'70 | 17'78 | 107'57 | 25'16 | 28'62 | 1128'59 |
| July | 476'19 | 70'69 | 64'85 | 294'26 | 14'44 | 17'72 | 18'19 | 109'11 | 24'23 | 28'26 | 1117'91 |
| August | 488'57 | 70'70 | 71'11 | 279'20 | 14'03 | 24'73 | 17'10 | 100'07 | 25'44 | 28'21 | 1119'26 |
| September | 511'88 | 71'73 | 87'04 | 302'15 | 13'74 | 25'27 | 15'67 | 98'91 | 25'84 | 24'49 | 1176'72 |
| October | 510'63 | 81'36 | 79'85 | 330'68 | 15'09 | 27'34 | 17'86 | 95'37 | 23'96 | 21'45 | 1203'63 |
| November | 513'05 | 82'70 | 75'35 | 301'77 | 15'47 | 27'46 | 18'79 | 89'88 | 25'22 | 19'35 | 1160'08 |
| December | 494'77 | 76'16 | 60'20 | 297'53 | 15'39 | 18'94 | 19'03 | 92'38 | 27'42 | 19'70 | 1121'58 |
| **1876.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 511'47 | 76'75 | 60'04 | 329'15 | 12'58 | 19'24 | 17'76 | 101'61 | 24'07 | 24'35 | 1177'01 |
| February | 495'87 | 70'92 | 55'30 | 291'47 | 11'80 | 14'11 | 17'63 | 115'33 | 26'00 | 29'67 | 1138'15 |
| March | 470'17 | 69'16 | 63'12 | 281'20 | 7'39 | 10'51 | 16'29 | 120'64 | 25'96 | 35'40 | 1099'99 |
| April | 451'89 | 67'88 | 61'38 | 271'98 | 9'11 | 9'67 | 17'87 | 119'50 | 26'36 | 37'50 | 1073'19 |
| May | 438'33 | 72'20 | 63'65 | 283'49 | 9'31 | 10'76 | 18'94 | 113'12 | 24'71 | 35'83 | 1070'38 |
| June | 495'78 | 76'56 | 65'59 | 301'36 | 11'17 | 15'44 | 19'19 | 113'88 | 23'76 | 33'80 | 1158'58 |
| July | 478'89 | 76'81 | 64'85 | 315'20 | 15'22 | 15'18 | 17'16 | 113'47 | 23'96 | 33'03 | 1153'81 |
| August | 480'24 | 90'20 | 68'27 | 300'07 | 16'34 | 15'94 | 16'32 | 103'77 | 18'82 | 20'96 | 1109'08 |
| September | 504'96 | 83'19 | 69'87 | 320'46 | 18'68 | 18'31 | 17'40 | 102'22 | 24'62 | 15'44 | 1175'80 |
| October | 494'29 | 73'81 | 62'14 | 316'42 | 18'43 | 17'65 | 17'09 | 113'36 | 21'07 | 8'78 | 1145'07 |
| November | 494'07 | 72'86 | 62'68 | 354'73 | 12'21 | 15'04 | 18'96 | 133'62 | 20'42 | 8'45 | 1193'09 |
| December | 506'17 | 76'02 | 56'07 | 375'15 | 5'47 | 13'41 | 20'23 | 119'46 | 17'32 | 7'86 | 1197'19 |
| **1877.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 566'48 | 70'48 | 55'24 | 374'25 | 5'24 | 9'00 | 20'54 | 114'65 | 16'12 | 11'88 | 1243'76 |
| February | 540'01 | 58'18 | 63'99 | 356'84 | 5'26 | 13'94 | 20'32 | 116'56 | 17'02 | 14'91 | 1207'83 |
| March | 545'36 | 44'66 | 55'05 | 323'06 | 5'55 | 9'80 | 17'90 | 119'80 | 16'11 | 15'25 | 1161'43 |
| April | 478'19 | 49'57 | 53'54 | 323'54 | 5'17 | 8'00 | 14'39 | 134'44 | 18'79 | 23'28 | 1115'54 |
| May | 525'68 | 45'87 | 63'74 | 283'81 | 4'92 | 8'53 | 17'64 | 118'03 | 23'21 | 23'23 | 1134'26 |
| June | 576'24 | 47'88 | 57'41 | 261'03 | 16'08 | 10'88 | 19'33 | 138'05 | 21'12 | 18'79 | 1126'45 |
| July | 537'81 | 49'49 | 60'67 | 325'86 | 7'89 | 13'44 | 22'13 | 160'56 | 24'68 | 7'96 | 1285'80 |
| August | 531'67 | 60'06 | 60'03 | 394'50 | 12'12 | 12'47 | 24'92 | 154'87 | 20'90 | 8'69 | 1214'97 |
| September | 627'76 | 45'74 | 58'93 | 256'74 | 10'47 | 26'05 | 16'87 | 24'76 | 8'68 | 1239'17 |
| October | 584'24 | 63'42 | 58'48 | 344'45 | 14'11 | 10'27 | 24'72 | 184'54 | 25'16 | 9'36 | 1318'78 |
| November | 702'65 | 57'51 | 53'09 | 425'02 | 8'13 | 8'60 | 24'84 | 164'62 | 21'52 | 9'16 | 1474'31 |
| December | 705'61 | 57'55 | 46'18 | 482'45 | 4'11 | 6'28 | 22'04 | 149'91 | 18'09 | 12'35 | 1504'83 |
| **1878.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 730'40 | 62'42 | 46'16 | 498'15 | 4'10 | 6'93 | 22'88 | 152'96 | 21'24 | 18'28 | 1563'54 |
| February | 674'52 | 58'42 | 45'35 | 393'53 | 15'28 | 7'48 | 22'64 | 146'03 | 18'85 | 25'16 | 1407'23 |
| March | 684'18 | 58'10 | 47'86 | 344'71 | 5'57 | 6'70 | 22'19 | 144'27 | 15'34 | 28'51 | 1357'61 |
| April | 661'95 | 60'64 | 53'34 | 319'65 | 12'74 | 7'16 | 25'26 | 142'22 | 14'19 | 32'77 | 1317'14 |
| May | 641'18 | 74'61 | 46'31 | 326'39 | 12'25 | 11'03 | 23'26 | 141'89 | 12'84 | 29'31 | 1300'11 |
| June | 700'55 | 82'62 | 45'83 | 305'11 | 15'17 | 17'84 | 22'27 | 161'27 | 16'60 | 19'36 | 1385'62 |
| July | 724'76 | 77'81 | 43'50 | 304'94 | 16'65 | 25'57 | 22'97 | 146'45 | 20'70 | 23'64 | 1407'05 |
| August | 712'25 | 84'32 | 47'74 | 333'00 | 19'58 | 24'33 | 21'89 | 131'46 | 20'55 | 32'23 | 1487'46 |
| September | 629'05 | 73'60 | 63'01 | 386'22 | 22'65 | 23'32 | 22'23 | 131'91 | 21'63 | 32'40 | 1466'25 |
| October | 630'69 | 58'21 | 49'79 | 391'58 | 23'31 | 20'30 | 27'47 | 117'99 | 20'24 | 30'61 | 1370'23 |
| November | 618'11 | 38'83 | 47'19 | 411'34 | 23'30 | 19'89 | 20'62 | 106'21 | 19'21 | 31'16 | 1345'31 |
| December | 612'38 | 49'49 | 45'09 | 332'50 | 22'58 | 17'91 | 30'64 | 111'34 | 18'18 | 28'26 | 1268'45 |

## No. IX—*concld.*

*Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.)*

| Last day of | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Bombay. | Akola. | Nagpur. | Kurrachee. | Madras. | Calicut. | Coconada. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1879.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 584·38 | 66·74 | 45·82 | 324·49 | 5·97 | 11·70 | 25·37 | 113·35 | 16·58 | 20·51 | ... | 1214·97 |
| February | 643·83 | 51·16 | 48·53 | 282·91 | 5·92 | 11·07 | 26·59 | 111·98 | 16·31 | 21·92 | ... | 1220·25 |
| March | 564·48 | 46·73 | 47·04 | 295·00 | 18·44 | 10·59 | 23·03 | 111·66 | 14·93 | 9·51 | ... | 1142·36 |
| April | 537·92 | 47·99 | 48·59 | 318·62 | 7·71 | 10·92 | 20·06 | 109·30 | 17·63 | 8·31 | ... | 1127·14 |
| May | 515·22 | 40·05 | 53·73 | 326·76 | 8·77 | 13·27 | 22·92 | 108·89 | 17·47 | 9·99 | ... | 1117·12 |
| June | 555·94 | 52·00 | 69·30 | 309·18 | 19·98 | 19·58 | 23·86 | 105·95 | 17·32 | 8·95 | ... | 1182·11 |
| July | 614·42 | 50·52 | 63·51 | 282·47 | 23·63 | 27·78 | 25·55 | 108·76 | 17·78 | 9·72 | ... | 1224·19 |
| August | 660·47 | 48·92 | 68·04 | 264·58 | 26·74 | 28·11 | 26·59 | 121·88 | 19·68 | 9·01 | ... | 1274·05 |
| September | 709·09 | 51·81 | 67·20 | 272·23 | 27·44 | 26·95 | 25·88 | 125·07 | 18·71 | 8·55 | ... | 1332·98 |
| October | 701·04 | 36·76 | 65·63 | 301·33 | 27·85 | 26·31 | 27·90 | 137·70 | 25·99 | 8·37 | ... | 1358·11 |
| November | 677·27 | 51·02 | 71·77 | 331·74 | 27·99 | 24·08 | 32·10 | 121·03 | 21·53 | 16·18 | ... | 1374·75 |
| December | 667·84 | 49·16 | 70·79 | 368·55 | 27·60 | 20·60 | 28·55 | 118·68 | 18·69 | 9·25 | ... | 1379·76 |
| **1880.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 710·12 | 50·71 | 64·83 | 391·22 | 14·99 | 16·05 | 26·24 | 123·32 | 14·11 | 11·29 | ... | 1422·93 |
| February | 602·25 | 45·87 | 68·25 | 403·66 | 12·91 | 14·14 | 29·81 | 123·43 | 13·91 | 13·91 | ... | 1328·19 |
| March | 567·08 | 50·14 | 74·24 | 333·97 | 11·93 | 12·63 | 31·15 | 123·99 | 13·19 | 17·41 | ... | 1235·77 |
| April | 598·41 | 46·61 | 86·22 | 323·67 | 11·98 | 13·21 | 34·66 | 145·32 | 13·91 | 14·49 | ... | 1288·52 |
| May | 594·13 | 45·59 | 84·26 | 338·32 | 14·69 | 23·53 | 29.12 | 149·72 | 14·72 | 15·55 | ... | 1309·70 |
| June | 629·69 | 43·45 | 82·70 | 333·88 | 25·50 | 29·18 | 33·25 | 157·40 | 13·67 | 15·26 | ... | 1364·03 |
| July | 642·81 | 43·01 | 78·98 | 346·46 | 28·26 | 30·96 | 33·79 | 156·02 | 14·45 | 16·40 | ... | 1391·18 |
| August | 588·13 | 47·81 | 145·98 | 347·94 | 30·07 | 30·06 | 32·19 | 124·76 | 14·62 | 13·33 | ... | 1374·94 |
| September | 626·31 | 50·78 | 86·64 | 353·86 | 29·72 | 29·44 | 35·05 | 103·03 | 16·43 | 13·60 | ... | 1346·92 |
| October | 665·63 | 41·89 | 97·03 | 333·13 | 29·80 | 28·92 | 37·91 | 95·98 | 17·95 | 7·13 | ... | 1355·43 |
| November | 747·71 | 52·26 | 94·69 | 332·28 | 29·81 | 32·15 | 38·26 | 98·53 | 17·12 | 6·95 | ... | 1449·80 |
| December | 745·92 | 59·04 | 88·18 | 324·99 | 28·52 | 29·00 | 39·38 | 101·13 | 14·32 | 7·20 | ... | 1437·68 |
| **1881.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 698·62 | 73·09 | 85·04 | 356·17 | 18·65 | 15·70 | 33·55 | 113·80 | 10·69 | 6·82 | ... | 1412·13 |
| February | 654·75 | 71·46 | 94·25 | 299·09 | 16·98 | 15·64 | 33·81 | 116·60 | 11·69 | 10·70 | ... | 1324·97 |
| March | 656·54 | 66·76 | 86·52 | 313·50 | 17·07 | 14·26 | 34·35 | 119·55 | 17·78 | 13·84 | ... | 1340·17 |
| April | 597·25 | 49·02 | 96·02 | 309·53 | 17·27 | 13·62 | 33·63 | 136·16 | 16·06 | 17·02 | ... | 1285·58 |
| May | 600·41 | 40·61 | 97·82 | 337·84 | 22·48 | 16·15 | 31·74 | 122·14 | 15·54 | 16·26 | ... | 1300·99 |
| June | 639·19 | 51·34 | 91·85 | 365·36 | 22·46 | 19·72 | 34·13 | 113·29 | 17·27 | 17·42 | ... | 1372·03 |
| July | 652·70 | 47·24 | 88·84 | 372·35 | 22·31 | 23·46 | 39·32 | 125·06 | 14·59 | 18·40 | ... | 1404·27 |
| August | 673·68 | 67·38 | 77·80 | 397·17 | 9·73 | 15·63 | 31·66 | 128·87 | 12·67 | 7·96 | ... | 1422·55 |
| September | 628·25 | 84·45 | 78·62 | 371·16 | 5·35 | 11·31 | 34·42 | 125·20 | 13·48 | 4·54 | ... | 1354·77 |
| October | 639·25 | 68·82 | 74·08 | 377·93 | 4·54 | 8·44 | 32·40 | 118·97 | 11·35 | 3·33 | ... | 1339·11 |
| November | 630·20 | 83·43 | 74·16 | 334·52 | 3·24 | 7·30 | 32·69 | 121·92 | 17·09 | 2·91 | ... | 1307·46 |
| December | 635·57 | 82·04 | 75·23 | 322·32 | 2·57 | 4·60 | 40·07 | 129·42 | 20·12 | 2·79 | ... | 1314·75 |
| **1882.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 654·53 | 98·69 | 74·11 | 337·68 | 2·07 | 3·17 | 30·44 | 119·08 | 16·90 | 2·45 | ... | 1339·13 |
| February | 686·80 | 106·76 | 73·41 | 320·31 | 1·77 | 2·71 | 28·41 | 135·62 | 16·02 | 2·36 | ... | 1374·16 |
| March | 688·04 | 86·58 | 73·95 | 345·89 | 1·64 | 2·62 | 30·73 | 140·04 | 13·17 | 2·07 | ... | 1390·70 |
| April | 687·23 | 57·53 | 80·16 | 389·37 | ... | ... | 34·88 | 154·73 | 16·09 | ... | ... | 1419·99 |
| May | 672·87 | 61·98 | 77·01 | 452·00 | ... | ... | 34·15 | 156·43 | 12·81 | ... | ... | 1467·25 |
| June | 680·98 | 81·94 | 71·82 | 457·64 | ... | ... | 29·93 | 150·36 | 18·44 | ... | ... | 1491·11 |
| July | 691·22 | 93·22 | 74·59 | 475·13 | ... | ... | 29·15 | 143·61 | 21.96 | ... | ... | 1528·88 |
| August | 721·29 | 82·59 | 90·82 | 464·64 | ... | ... | 30·33 | 126·09 | 13·09 | ... | ... | 1528·85 |
| September | 693·16 | 79·83 | 96·16 | 490·15 | ... | ... | 31·42 | 117·35 | 19·85 | ... | ... | 1527·92 |
| October | 690·97 | 89·14 | 107·04 | 531·56 | ... | ... | 32·83 | 116·16 | 14·09 | ... | ... | 1581·79 |
| November | 759·74 | 81·35 | 69·97 | 560·14 | ... | ... | 28·34 | 110·86 | 15·04 | ... | ... | 1625·44 |
| December | 789·40 | 96·74 | 70·98 | 491·83 | ... | ... | 37·72 | 120·65 | 8·82 | ... | ... | 1616·14 |
| **1883.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 748·75 | 103·89 | 65·41 | 442·89 | ... | ... | 35·76 | 132·41 | 7·69 | ... | ... | 1536·80 |
| February | 701·01 | 99·95 | 64·35 | 399·34 | ... | ... | 32·77 | 136·83 | 7·78 | ... | ... | 1442·03 |
| March | 751·09 | 81·72 | 73·12 | 353·53 | ... | ... | 31·24 | 151·26 | 8·63 | ... | ... | 1450·64 |
| April | 635·97 | 65·81 | 74·27 | 361·85 | ... | ... | 30·83 | 154·04 | 12·10 | ... | ... | 1334·87 |
| May | 608·27 | 61·95 | 77·21 | 354·04 | ... | ... | 28·23 | 169·09 | 10·54 | ... | ... | 1309·33 |
| June | 619·73 | 81·71 | 73·53 | 318·93 | ... | ... | 34·20 | 160·96 | 11·98 | ... | ... | 1301·04 |
| July | 636·59 | 90·79 | 72·37 | 350·14 | ... | ... | 36·86 | 154·40 | 12·52 | ... | ... | 1353·67 |
| August | 625·41 | 81·44 | 72·63 | 397·78 | ... | ... | 34·71 | 147·48 | 11·38 | ... | Rangoon. 7·99 | 1378·82 |
| September | 628·30 | 78·16 | 75·47 | 459·24 | ... | ... | 32·97 | 137·90 | 10·97 | ... | 16·79 | 1439·80 |
| October | 629·08 | 67·78 | 78·73 | 492·43 | ... | ... | 28·97 | 123·37 | 10·60 | ... | 17·61 | 1448·57 |
| November | 638·47 | 61·71 | 84·35 | 497·87 | ... | ... | 27·38 | 110·46 | 9·63 | ... | 17·62 | 1447·49 |
| December | 600·47 | 60·44 | 82·78 | 418·79 | ... | ... | 28·65 | 118·93 | 8·77 | ... | 19·72 | 1338·55 |
| **1884.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 573·92 | 66·96 | 76·78 | 331·54 | ... | ... | 24·06 | 119·16 | 8·72 | ... | 9·77 | 1210·91 |
| February | 565·38 | 62·15 | 76·72 | 341·02 | ... | ... | 23·36 | 137·94 | 8·97 | ... | 10·04 | 1225·58 |
| March | 593·58 | 51·61 | 75·52 | 358·47 | ... | ... | 29·62 | 136·92 | 9·08 | ... | 20·85 | 1275·65 |
| April | 544·35 | 53·01 | 78·16 | 361·38 | ... | ... | 31·96 | 138·32 | 9·67 | ... | 17·19 | 1234·24 |
| May | 604·86 | 62·32 | 74·84 | 371·39 | ... | ... | 31·56 | 137·80 | 10·82 | ... | 30·54 | 1324·13 |
| June | 647·84 | 79·95 | 72·10 | 392·20 | ... | ... | 27·48 | 126·50 | 12·00 | ... | 24·54 | 1382·63 |
| July | 679·14 | 75·86 | 74·27 | 430·53 | ... | ... | 29·35 | 120·09 | 17·83 | ... | 28·98 | 1456·07 |
| August | 722·84 | 75·33 | 78·36 | 429·86 | ... | ... | 29·57 | 116·07 | 19·03 | ... | 26·20 | 1497·26 |
| September | 706·01 | 86·31 | 78·28 | 448·10 | ... | ... | 29·03 | 120·63 | 18·67 | ... | 19·52 | 1500·57 |
| October | 727·55 | 78·38 | 81·69 | 485·67 | ... | ... | 29·72 | 126·26 | 15·97 | ... | 15·95 | 1561·20 |
| November | 723·68 | 72·45 | 83·56 | 499·70 | ... | ... | 27·73 | 134·34 | 12·99 | ... | 21·82 | 1576·27 |
| December | 665·60 | 83·00 | 80·33 | 492·31 | ... | ... | 26·66 | 129·00 | 9·35 | ... | 22·17 | 1508·42 |
| **1885.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 621·30 | 107·29 | 82·78 | 484·29 | ... | ... | 31·11 | 146·10 | 8·81 | ... | 15·30 | 1496·99 |
| February | 593·74 | 81·79 | 80·89 | 479·62 | ... | ... | 34·67 | 163·30 | 8·16 | ... | 11·20 | 1453·38 |
| March | 652·26 | 62·15 | 82·64 | 454·24 | ... | ... | 41·90 | 143·43 | 7·78 | ... | 13·28 | 1457·69 |



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIII 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 13th Sept. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 12th Sept. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 13th Sept. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 12th Sept. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th Sept. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 63,066 | 115 | 608 | 78,807 | 130 | 28,59,554 | 182 | 25,69,814 | 179 | 2,09,760 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,50,786 | 214 | 706 | 2,14,817 | 304 | 47,73,105 | 274 | 61,16,193 | 368 | 13,43,088 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,29,088 | 150 | 861 | 1,43,566 | 167 | 32,69,386 | 160 | 33,10,497 | 163 | 41,111 | ... |
| 12th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 90,973 | 139 | 654 | 87,380 | 134 | 21,13,532 | 137 | 20,87,583 | 135 | ... | 25,949 |
| 12th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,41,470 | 304 | 1,497 | 4,61,217 | 308 | 1,55,82,989 | 453 | 1,52,74,405 | 433 | ... | 3,08,584 |
| 5th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)52,88,974 | 505 | (c)55,68,397 | 535 | 2,79,423 | ... |
| | Total | 4,218 | 8,75,383 | 208 | 4,326 | 9,85,787 | 228 | 3,33,87,540 | 290 | 3,49,26,389 | 309 | 15,38,849 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th Sept. 1885 | East Indian | 1.509 | 6,31,632 | 418 | 1,515 | 7,42,805 | 490 | 1,87,30,645 | 524 | 2,08,19,522 | 583 | 20,88,877 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,55,242 | 666 | 233 | 44,653 | 192 | 21,35,381 | 386 | 18,06,277 | 329 | ... | 3,29,104 |
| 12th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,469 | 54 | 27 | 1,531 | 56 | 37,030 | 57 | 31,333 | 49 | ... | 5,697 |
| 12th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 44,684 | 179 | 249 | 22,900 | 92 | 8,75,796 | 150 | 8,26,091 | 141 | ... | 49,705 |
| 12th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 2,453 | 66 | 37 | 2,190 | 59 | 57,405 | 65 | 56,682 | 65 | ... | 723 |
| 12th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 16,898 | 88 | 226 | 16,161 | 72 | 5,61,413 | 123 | 5,60,218 | 105 | ... | 1,195 |
| 19th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 16,831 | 295 | 57 | 5,067 | 89 | 2,26,652 | 167 | 2,00,139 | 148 | ... | 26,513 |
| 5th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,07,317 | 75 | (c)3,41,246 | 61 | ... | 66,071 |
| 19th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 552 | 46 | 12 | 552 | 46 | 22,742 | 80 | 22,671 | 80 | ... | 71 |
| 19th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 1,47,684 | 117 | 1,411 | 2,31,000 | 164 | 57,17,305 | 191 | 69,61,875 | 209 | 12,44,570 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 9,702 | 216 | 45 | 8,228 | 183 | 2,48,352 | 232 | 2,13,788 | 202 | ... | 34,564 |
| 12th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 9,846 | 66 | 149 | 16,821 | 73 | 6,04,152 | 171 | 6,17,744 | 176 | 13,592 | ... |
| 12th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 27,562 | 109 | 327 | 27,375 | 84 | 8,91,010 | 165 | 8,52,287 | 127 | ... | 38,723 |
| 19th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 4,697 | 63 | 75 | 5,650 | 75 | 1,52,728 | 86 | 1,51,883 | 86 | ... | 845 |
| 19th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 51,836 | 116 | 447 | 53,997 | 121 | 13,83,193 | 130 | 17,32,500 | 165 | 3,49,307 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,02,255 | 155 | 660 | 1,77,700 | 269 | 33,72,330 | 216 | 51,84,016 | 333 | 18,11,686 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 2,981 | 45 | 66 | 4,691 | 74 | 91,337 | 85 | 1,33,786 | 85 | 41,449 | ... |
| 5th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)28,696 | 35 | 28,696 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 886 | 10 | ... | ... | 41,470 | 59 | 41,470 | ... |
| 29th Aug. 1885 | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (e)13,760 | 25 | 13,760 | ... |
| | Total | 3,764 | 5,94,692 | 158 | 4,107 | 6,13,602 | 149 | 1,67,84,143 | 179 | 1,97,75,462 | 194 | 29,91,319 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State) | 9,491 | 21,01,707 | 221 | 9,948 | 23,42,194 | 235 | 6,89,02,328 | 285 | 7,55,21,373 | 302 | 66,19,045 | ... |
| | Gross Estimated Expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,45,40,867 | 143 | 3,94,55,132 | 158 | ... | ... |
| | Net Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,43,61,461 | 142 | 3,60,66,241 | 144 | 17,04,780 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th Sept. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 7,814 | 62 | 126 | 7,068 | 56 | 2,35,839 | 80 | 2,54,400 | 85 | 18,561 | ... |
| 5th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)1,04,184 | 69 | 1,04,184 | ... |
| 5th ditto | Assam | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)82,603 | 57 | (c)1,02,880 | 58 | 20,277 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Southern Mahratta | (f)214 | 4,114 | 19 | 315 | 20,706 | 66 | 47,774 | 23 | 3,86,557 | 63 | 3,38,783 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 950 | 14 | 303 | 18,030 | 60 | (g)87,257 | 22 | 5,60,199 | 78 | 5,22,942 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,490 | 159 | ... | ... | 1,15,446 | 223 | 1,15,446 | ... |
| | Total | 409 | 12,878 | 31 | 766 | 49,294 | 64 | 4,03,473 | 49 | 15,23,666 | 76 | 11,20,193 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th Sept. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 10,676 | 55 | 193 | 10,639 | 55 | 5,84,742 | 128 | 4,71,002 | 104 | ... | 1,13,740 |
| 19th ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 810 | 18 | 64 | 3,340 | 52 | 23,339 | 31 | 74,174 | 49 | 50,835 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 20,667 | 171 | 121 | 24,541 | 203 | 4,65,224 | 162 | 5,37,424 | 185 | 62,200 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Mysore | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)1,49,054 | 68 | (c)1,72,262 | 55 | 23,208 | ... |
| 5th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 572 | 36 | ... | ... | 18,130 | 48 | 18,130 | ... |
| 12th ditto | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 358 | 32,153 | 90 | 394 | 39,092 | 99 | 12,22,359 | 116 | 12,62,992 | 100 | 40,633 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th September 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th September 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th August 1885.
(f) Of this length 40·5 miles are opened for passenger and goods traffic and the remainder for goods traffic only. The calculations are based upon total mileage.
(g) Total receipts from 2nd April to 13th September 1884.

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

Simla,
*The 8th October 1885.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 14 11 | 17 11 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | 28 11 | 28 11 | 27 11 |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 11 5 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | .. | 28 3 | ... |
| | Godavery | 14 6 | 16 3 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 14 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 12 3 | 10 5 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 10 | 16 2 | 14 0 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 14 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 18 11 | 22 10 | 23 0 | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 12 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 13 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 22 2 | 23 3 | 24 10 | 23 3 |
| | Anantapur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 3 | 11 3 | 11 14 | 11 5 | 13 0 | 23 3 | 22 11 | 25 11 | 20 3 | 20 11 | 22 10 |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 13 | 12 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 10 | 24 11 | 22 11 | 20 11 | 23 8 | 16 14 |
| | Kurnool | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 6 | 26 0 | 28 2 | 20 8 | 21 14 | 22 8 | 17 8 |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 14 2 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 13 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 20 8 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 3 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | South Arcot | 8 3 | 8 3 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 0 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 18 2 | 22 5 |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 5 | ... | 18 13 | 18 13 | 25 6 |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 16 | 16 13 | ... | 16 8 | 17 13 | 24 2 |
| | Madura | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 23 8 | 20 10 | 17 10 | 23 8 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 11 2 | 10 11 | 11 3 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | 13 6 | ... | ... | 19 2 |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 6 | 24 6 | 22 5 | 23 5 | 26 10 |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 13 10 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 2 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 26 6 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 23 13 |
| | South Canara | 6 14 | 9 3 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 13 | 13 6 | 13 13 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 11 0 | 10 3 | 11 12 | 19 2 | 17 14 | 19 9 | 7 2 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 11 10 | 19 10 | 20 9 | 16 0 | 16 10 | 15 14 | 15 12 |
| | Ahmedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| | Kaira | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 10 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 19 4 |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 14 14 | 13 10 |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 14 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 13 |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 14 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 17 12 | 18 10 | 17 10 |
| | Násik | 15 13 | 15 13 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 |
| | Ahmednagar | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 11 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 6 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 1 | 16 10 | 17 0 | 15 9 |
| | Poona | 13 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 8 14 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 14 15 | 13 13 | 13 13 |
| | Sholápur | 14 11 | 15 2 | 14 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 9 12 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 10 | 20 11 | 22 7 | 15 15 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 17 14 |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 0 |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 1 | 14 10 | 15 5 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 4 |
| | Belgaum | 14 8 | 14 0 | 18 10 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 15 5 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 19 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 5 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 9 4 | 8 9 | 13 7 | 10 9 | 9 14 | 15 10 | 14 5 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 12 0 | 12 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Pánch Mahális (Godhra) | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 22 0 | 21 5 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 7 8 |
| | Asirgarh | 18 10 | 19 0 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 3 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 |
| | Baroda | 12 9 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 10 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 16 5 |
| | Diisa | 18 3 | 17 14 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 10 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 2 | 19 12 | 19 14 | 21 0 | 20 12 | 20 15 | 28 8 |
| | Nimach | 23 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 33 8 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 |
| | Nasirabad | 22 7½ | 22 9½ | 19 8½ | 35 0 | 34 13 | 25 7½ | 7 0 | 6 11 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 7 11 | 7 0 | 33 0 | 31 7 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| | Rajkot | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 18 14 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 21 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 5 | 11 4 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 26 10 | 25 8 | 20 12 |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 2 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 2 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 25 0 |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 14 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 14 4 | 10 14 | 12 0 | 15 12 | 12 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0 | 15 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 15 4 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, 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. | | |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 20 8 | 20 8 | 17 10 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 30 0 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| | Vizagapatam | 23 3 | 21 3 | 24 3 | 24 10 | 24 10 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 28 3 | 29 2 | 31 13 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 31 8 | 194 6 | 170 2 | 194 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 26 8 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 21 2 | 22 13 | 30 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 23 2 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 27 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 19 13 | 22 6 | 25 13 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 15 11 | 16 3 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 23 5 | 23 5 | 25 3 | 23 0 | 24 10 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 22 5 | 25 3 | 22 5 | 16 13 | 20 3 | 25 13 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 94 13 | 15 8 | 16 2 | 15 5 | 14 14 | 15 8 | 14 14 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 22 8 | 19 8 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 140 14 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 24 5 | 24 5 | 28 2 | 19 2 | 20 11 | 26 2 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 83 13 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 5 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | 22 10 | 23 5 | 27 6 | 17 3 | 19 8 | 25 11 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 15 14 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 29 2 | 29 2 | 34 3 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 26 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 22 10 | 20 5 | 29 6 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 30 3 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 18 14 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 20 6 | 21 2 | 28 11 | 20 2 | 20 2 | 26 3 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 2 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 21 0 | 21 10 | 30 2 | 20 0 | 20 13 | 26 14 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 21 11 | 20 14 | 27 14 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 26 11 | 126 6 | 126 6 | 111 13 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 16 13 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | ... | ... | ... | 19 13 | 21 6 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 23 0 | 23 13 | 26 3 | 24 3 | 24 11 | 32 5 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 17 5 | 17 5 | 20 3 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 21 10 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 24 13 | 25 10 | 30 13 | 23 10 | 24 10 | 33 8 | 165 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 18 11 | 18 11 | 21 2 | 16 8 | 16 3 | 18 11 | 102 2 | 102 2 | 109 5 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 14 14 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 13 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 18 8 | 19 0 | 20 6 | 21 0 | 24 6 | 26 14 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 14 5 | 17 0 | 11 15 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 18 5 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | *14 6 | 16 6 | 12 9 | 12 9 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| | Ahmedabad | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 20 0 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 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) | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 3 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 23 2 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 14 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 11 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 15 8 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 8 | 22 2 | 99 4 | 90 0 | 87 0 | 13 10 | 14 0 | 14 6 | 13 6 | 13 12 | 14 4 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 6 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | ... | ... | ... | 15 15 | 15 15 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 75 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 12 14 | 12 0 | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | |
| | Satara | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 15 10 | 18 3 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 20 0 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 60 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 22 0 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 16 7 | 16 7 | 14 2 | 12 10 | 11 14 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 15 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 15 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 21 3 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Mahális (Godhra) | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahális (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | 18 5 | 16 9 | 18 10 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Baroda | |
| | Diisa | ... | ... | ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 9 | Diisa | |
| | Nimach | ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 21 9 | 14 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 24 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Nasirabad | |
| | Rajkot | ... | ... | ... | 88 6½ | 88 14 | 24 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 16 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 21 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 50 9 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 20 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | * 17 8 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 10 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| | Shikarpur | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 6 | 17 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 12 | 14 5 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 4 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 4 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 14 8 | 13 5a | 13 4 | 13 0 | Burdwan | |
| | Bancoorah | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 6 | 12 12b | 12 4 | 13 0 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 12 | 18 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0c | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 3 | 12 8d | 13 0 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | ... | ... | ... | 17 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 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Ranegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 13-12 seers, Contai 12-8 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.
* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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 Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, 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 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 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 17 10 | 19 14 | 18 14 | 26 12 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 8 6 | 8 14 | 9 12 | 10 12 | ... | 15 1 | 11 7 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 22 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 11 6 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 14 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5*f* | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 12 5 | 15 4 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 11 | 9 6½ | 11 3½ | 10 5 | 10 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*h* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 13 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 0*i* | 10 12 | 10 12 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 15 0 | 14 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 0*j* | 10 10 | 12 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 14 7 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 12 0 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 13 12 | 14 6 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 13 4 | 17 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*k* | 13 0 | 12 8 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 16 0 to 17 4 | 16 0 to 16 14 | 16 8 to 19 3 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 to 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 19 4 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12*l* | 12 0 | 12 12 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 15 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 8 | 9 6 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 5 0 | 13 0*m* | 13 0 | 11 14 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 75 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | 3 5 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 2 | 8 4 | 14 10 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 0 | 17 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 12 6*n* | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 102 8 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0*o* | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 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 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 11 10 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0*q* | 12 0 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*r* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 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 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 4*t* | 12 4 | 12 4 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 12 0 | 12 0*u* | 12 0 | 8 0 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*v* | 11 0 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 12 3 | 13 14 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 12 | 15 15½ | 16 6 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 4*w* | 12 4 | 12 8 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 0 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 6 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 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 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 8 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*z* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | ... | 22 0 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 1 0 | 12 8*y* | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 17 0 | 17 8 | 17 9 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 15 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 15 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 5 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 176 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 3 | 11 8*a* | 11 8 | 12 1 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | 20 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*a*1 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 11 8*a*2 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | 22 0 | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*a*3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 18 14 | 19 0 | 18 14 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | 12 1 | 11 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 1 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 13 2*a*4 | 13 2 | 12 9 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 18 4 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 10 1 | 10 0 | 10 1 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 9 | 18 15 | 22 1 | 151 8 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 10*a*5 | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 13 6 | 11 0*a*6 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 6 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 3 3 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 6 | 12 0*a*7 | 12 0 | 11 12 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | 17 1 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Cuttack | |
| | Pooree | 15 12 | 15 12 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 12 | 14 7 | 15 12 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 18 6 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 105 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 10 6 | 14 4*a*8 | 14 4 | 14 7 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*a*9 | 10 8 | 10 12 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 4 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singbhoom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 180 0 | 4 10 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Singbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 4 0 | 10 8*a*10 | 10 8 | 10 10 | Manbhoom | |

*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 and Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
*h* In 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 and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 14 seers.
*j* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 11 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
*k* The retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nithpore 10 seers per rupee.
*l* In 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:—Gaibanda and Kurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
*n* In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
*o* The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.
*p* In Falacotta the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
*q* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge and Moonshigunge 11 seers, and Naraingunge 13-15 seers.
*r* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 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 seers 10⅔ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12 5 seers.
*u* In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
*v* In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
*w* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.
*x* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 11-8 seers, Aurungabad 11-12 seers, and Nowada 9-8 seers.
*y* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhabhuah 10-8 seers, and Sasseram 12 seers.
*z* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
*a*1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 12 seers, and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
*a*2 In Sewan the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.
*a*3 In Bettiah the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.
*a*4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
*a*5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 10 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
*a*6 In Kishengunge the retail price of salt was 10-8 seers per rupee.
*a*7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmehal 12 seers, Godda 10 seers, Pakour and Deoghur 12-8 seers.
*a*8 In Khoorda the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
*a*9 In Bhadruck the retail price of salt was 9-8 seers per rupee.
*a*10 In Govindpore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| ASSAM. | Sylhet | 11 6 | 14 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 12 8 | 11 4 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 11 4 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 14½ | 10 0 | 10 10 | 13 5½ | 14 8½ | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | 4 0 | 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. PROVINCES. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 |
| | Saháranpur | 23 10½ | 22 9 | 23 10½ | 34 6½ | 32 4 | 27 14½ | 7 8½ | 7 8½ | 7 8½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 10 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 6 | 27 14 | 27 14 | 23 10½ |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 8 | 23 2 | 23 10 | 36 6 | 36 6 | 32 11 | 6 9 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 12 | 28 12 | 27 11 | 26 6 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 22 0 |
| | Meerut | 21 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 26 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 9 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 6 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 23 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | 23 4 | 24 0 | 22 4 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 28 10 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 5 | 10 0 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 |
| | Aligarh | 21 4 | 21 4 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kumaun | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 20 0* | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | 22 0* | 22 0* |
| | Bijnor | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 36 9 | 37 2 | 23 27 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 25 14 | 25 12 | 25 0 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 20 0 |
| | Moradabad | 23 12 | 23 12 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 33 8 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 |
| | Budaun | 21 14 | 24 9½ | 20 11 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 14 0 | 13 3½ | 14 0 | 28 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| | Bareilly | 21 4 | 21 14 | 20 0 | 28 2 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 9½ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 30 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 22 12 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 37 8 | 28 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 26 4 | 26 4 | 22 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Muttra | 20 8 | 21 0 | 19 12 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 0 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 10 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 8 | 19 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 4 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Farukhabad | 19 12½ | 19 12 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 6 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mainpuri | 20 2 | 21 2 | 21 0 | 27 12 | 28 0 | 26 12 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Etáwah | 21 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Etah | 22 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 11 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Jalaun | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 26 14 | 26 8 | 22 14 | 35 14 | 34 3 | 25 36 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Lalitpur | 24 4 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 |
| | Cawnpore | 21 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 32 12 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 |
| | Fatehpur | 19 0 | 19 12 | 20 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 7 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bánda | 21 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Allahabad | 20 12 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hamírpur | 21 6 | 22 0 | 22 2 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Jaunpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 11 | 26 8 | 28 15 | 28 15 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 |
| | Gorakhpur | 22 8 | 21 9½ | 19 13 | 29 11 | 28 13 | 24 5 | 9 14½ | 9 14 | 13 8 | 17 1½ | 16 3 | 12 4 | 33 3‡ | ...‡ | ...‡ | ...† | 19 13† | 14 5† |
| | Basti | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 21 6 | 21 0 | 18 1 | 29 8 | 28 12 | 29 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 0 | 29 8 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 20 10 |
| | Mirzapur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 6 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| | Benares | 20 14 | 20 14 | 19 8 | 29 13 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 9 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 11½ | 15 3 | 12 4 | 28 3 | 28 14 | 24 6 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 22 12 |
| | Gházipur | 19 5 | 19 15½ | 18 0 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 24 8 | 6 7 | 7 14 | 6 7 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 4 | 23 3 | ... | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 19 5 |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 12 14 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Philibhít | 22 8 | 23 0 | 19 12 | 37 8 | 37 8 | ... | 13 8 | 12 8 | 10 4 | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Almora | No re | turn | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| OUDH. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... |
| | Partábgarh | 24 12 | 25 0 | 21 9 | 37 11 | 38 0 | 30 11 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 19 5 | 18 8 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | 20 8 | 20 0 | 20 6 | 26 6 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 8 | 15 1 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kheri | 27 0 | 28 12 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 |
| | Lucknow | 20 12 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 29 9 | 29 7 | 30 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 13 4 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 3 | 27 3 | 29 12 |
| | Bára Banki | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 |
| | Bahraich | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... |
| | Rai Bareli | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 12 | 32 0 | 31 8 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sitapur | 25 15 | 24 14 | 25 0 | 39 8 | 38 0 | 30 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 14 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 30 8 | 32 0 | 27 0 |
| | Gonda | 24 14 | 25 0 | 22 4 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 24 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 16 12 | 16 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 28 0 | 24 8 |
| | Unáo | 21 8 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 |
| | Hardui | 21 14 | 21 12 | 22 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| PUNJAB. | Hissar | 25 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 |
| | Rohtak | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| | Gurgaon | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| | Karnál | 25 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| | Umballa | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| | Simla | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hoshiárpur | 29 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Jullundur | 26 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 |
| | Ludhiana | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 |

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, (Murhwa, Nagalee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, (Murhwa, Nagalee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, (Murhwa, Nagalee), *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. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| ASSAM. | Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 |
| | Cachar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 4½ | 11 10 | 11 0 |
| | Goálpará | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| | Kámrúp | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 |
| | Lakhimpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | 4 12 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | ... | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | ... | 16 0 0 | 3 0 | ... | 2 8 |
| N.-W. PROVINCES. | Dehra Dún | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 0 | 23 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | S. Ch. 11 0 | S. Ch. 10 8 | S. Ch. 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| | Saháranpur | ... | ... | ... | 30 1½ | 27 15 | 29 0½ | 129 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 13 7 | 11 9 | 13 3 | 12 14½ | 11 4½ | 12 14½ |
| | Muzaffarnagar | ... | ... | ... | 28 11 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 10 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 12 2 |
| | Meerut | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 |
| | Bulandshahr | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aligarh | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 |
| | Kumaun | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| | Garhwál | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 6 4 |
| | Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 22 12 | 23 10 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| | Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 0 |
| | Budaun | ... | ... | ... | 24 9½ | 26 6 | 20 6 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 11 6 |
| | Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 21 14 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 12 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 6 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 11 4 | 11 0 |
| | Muttra | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 8 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| | Agra | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 |
| | Farukhabad | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 23 8 | 23 3 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 114 8 | 11 10½ | 11 7 | 12 12 | 11 2½ | 10 14 | 11 12 |
| | Mainpuri | ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 23 14 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 11 | 12 0 | 12 8 |
| | Etáwah | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Etah | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 2 |
| | Jalaun | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | 31 10 | 29 14½ | 24 3 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 |
| | Lalitpur | ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 33 8 | 37 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| | Cawnpore | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 130 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 |
| | Fatehpur | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 |
| | Bánda | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 37 0 | 33 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Allahabad | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 12 | 26 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | 30 9 | 31 6 | 33 9 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| | Jaunpur | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 12 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 0 |
| | Gorakhpur | ... | ... | ... | 22 1 | 22 1 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | 10 13 |
| | Basti | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 12 |
| | Azamgarh | ... | ... | ... | 22 2 | 22 14 | 21 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 |
| | Mirzapur | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| | Benares | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 25 8 | 22 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 13½ |
| | Gházipur | ... | ... | ... | 22 8½ | 22 8½ | 21 14 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| | Balia | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 8 |
| | Philibhít | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| | Almora | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived |
| OUDH. | Sultánpur | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 |
| | Partábgarh | ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 31 0 | 23 8 | 173 5 | 180 0 | 190 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 10 | 11 2 |
| | Fyzabad | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| | Kheri | ... | ... | ... | 29 4 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 4 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| | Lucknow | ... | ... | ... | 24 3 | 24 5½ | 24 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Bára Banki | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| | Bahraich | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| | Rai Bareli | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 12 |
| | Sitapur | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 8 | 27 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 10 2 | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| | Gonda | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 27 8 | 23 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 |
| | Unáo | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 6 | 23 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| | Hardui | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| PUNJAB. | Hissar | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 |
| | Rohtak | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 |
| | Gurgaon | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| | Delhi | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| | Karnál | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| | Umballa | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 4 |
| | Simla | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 180 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 4 |
| | Kángra | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| | Hoshiárpur | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| | Jullundur | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 12 |
| | Ludhiana | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 12 |

* Mandwa. † Bajri, white. ‡ Bajri Tanjunahia.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 6 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | Punjab—*continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 12 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 8 | Mooltan | |
| | Jhang | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 4 | Jhang | |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Montgomery | |
| | Lahore | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | Lahore | |
| | Amritsar | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Amritsar | |
| | Gurdáspur | 28 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 39 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | Gurdáspur | |
| | Gujránwála | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Gujránwála | |
| | Siálkot | 22 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 38 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Siálkot | |
| | Gujrát | 25 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 47 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 43 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 15 12 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 6 | Gujrát | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 50 0 | 43 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 52 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ráwalpindi | |
| | Jhelum | 25 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| | Shahpúr | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | * | * | * | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Shahpúr | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | Muzaffargarh | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 45 8 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 42 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 27 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 45 0 | 41 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 39 0 | 37 0 | 45 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| | Banu | 39 0 | 39 0 | 38 0 | 53 0 | 53 0 | 58 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 128 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Banu | |
| | Kohát | 22 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | 54 0 | 51 0 | 56 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 42 14 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 41 8 | Kohát | |
| | Pesháwár | 24 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 47 0 | 47 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 50 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Pesháwár | |
| | Hazára | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 50 0 | 47 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | | | | | | | | | | Hazára | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | 24 0 | 23 12 | 27 8 | ... | ... | .. | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 7 | 26 15 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 8 | Saugor | Central Provinces. |
| | Damoh | 28 4 | 28 4 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 10 9 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 9 13 | 9 8 | Damoh | |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Jubbulpore | |
| | Mandla | 23 0 | 22 8 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | |
| | Seoni | 21 5 | 24 14 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 13 3 | 13 0 | 17 4 | 18 11 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 26 6 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 4 | Seoni | |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 2 | 19 2 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 10 15 | 9 0 | 12 5 | 11 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 28 3 | 34 0 | 145 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 3 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 10 14 | 11 3 | 10 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 4 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 28 8 | 36 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| | Nimár | 18 4 | 19 11 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 13 10 | 14 14 | 22 9 | 24 13 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 20 2 | 25 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | Nimár | |
| | Betúl | 20 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | Betúl | |
| | Chhindwára | 19 0 | 17 8 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 5 | 25 0 | 33 14 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 25 5 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 10 7 | 9 0 | 10 2 | 9 13 | 8 0 | Chhindwára | |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 8 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 0 | Wardha | |
| | Nágpur | 20 15 | 20 10 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 27 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 12 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 12 | Nágpur | |
| | Chánda | 21 3 | 22 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | 17 8 | 20 8 | 23 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 11 13 | 11 3 | ... | 11 5 | 10 10 | 11 0 | Chánda | |
| | Bhandára | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 19 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | 23 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 8 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Bhandára | |
| | Bálaghát | 28 14 | 28 14 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 24 4 | 24 4 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 8 | Bálaghát | |
| | Raipur | 32 5 | 31 2 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 23 1 | 24 5 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 20 6 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 0 | Raipur | |
| | Biláspur | 44 6 | 35 8 | 39 15 | ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 21 6 | 21 14 | 40 8 | 27 0 | 31 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 25 2 | 36 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Biláspur | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 19 4 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 22 12 | 29 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 10 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 0 | Sambalpur | |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | British Burma. |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 264 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | Akyab | |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Northern Arakan | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 12 7 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 15 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 9 | 20 9 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 11 0 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 15 9 | 17 5 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 | 8 9 | 7 1 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 8 2 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 6 4 | Pegu | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | ... | 7 2 | 11 15 | ... | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | ... | 8 14 | 535 11 | ... | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | ... | 22 5 | Tharrawaddy | |
| | Prome | 16 3 | 20 13 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 11 10 | 10 12 | 15 4 | 14 7 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 17 12 | 12 7 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 12 12 | 13 15 | 15 7 | 14 13 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 15 1 | 11 7 | 349 1 | 308 3 | 264 7 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 35 7 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 28 6 | Bassein | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 8 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 185 8 | 184 8 | 147 10 | 44 5 | 50 0 | 39 6 | 37 5 | 44 5 | 35 0 | Thonegwa | |
| | Thayetmyo | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 9 6 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 10 | 245 0 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 29 9 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| | *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 | 13 0 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 1 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 13 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| | Salween | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received | | | Salween | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bolarum | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat | |
| Berar. | Amráoti | 20 4 | 20 3 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Amráoti | Berar. |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 7 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 12 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | |
| | Ellichpur | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 15 2 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | |
| | Buldana | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | |
| | Wún | 22 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Wún | |
| | Básim | 27 5 | 26 11 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 8 3 | 6 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 0 | 34 5 | 34 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 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 SEPTEMBER 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, 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. | Provinces. | Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 11 | 11 13 | 12 9 | 8 8 | 8 11 | 9 8 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 10 13 | 19 15 | 21 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 7 | 26 8 | 27 14 | 16 13 | 18 4 | 22 4 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bangalore | |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Kolar | |
| | Túmkúr | 14 0 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Túmkúr | |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 78 0 | 81 0 | 78 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Mysore | |
| | Shimoga | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 11 9 | 10 8 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 16 13 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 33 10 | ... | ... | ... | 29 6 | 33 10 | 37 4 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 26 4 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 9 7 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Shimoga | |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kadur | |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 9 1 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 9 9 | 9 13 | 11 4 | 10 14 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 8 | 17 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 7 | 29 8 | 30 11 | 18 12 | 18 7 | 23 5 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 9 | 10 0 | 9 14 | 9 13 | Coorg | Coorg. |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 20 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 12 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| | Kishengurh | 22 0 | 19 12 | 17 4 | 33 8 | 28 8 | 25 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 28 8 | 17 8 | 26 4 | 24 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 40 0 | 34 0 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | 22 8 | 21 4 | * | 31 0 | 31 4 | * | 13 12 | 12 8 | * | 15 0 | 13 12 | * | 33 12 | 33 12 | * | 30 10 | 27 8 | * | ... | ... | 40 0 | 32 8 | * | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 8 | * | 12 12 | 12 4 | * | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | 23 7 | 23 2 | 20 0 | 33 11 | 33 7 | 27 5 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 11 0 | 10 3 | 10 5 | 36 8 | 35 14 | 22 8 | 29 14 | 26 8 | 23 3 | ... | ... | 34 7 | 33 11 | 24 7 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 13 10 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | * | 21 3 | 19 3 | * | 31 10 | 27 4 | * | 7 2 | 7 3 | * | 8 0 | 8 9 | * | 28 4 | 22 3 | * | 29 8 | 23 15 | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 22 2 | ... | ... | ... | * | 12 4 | 12 4 | * | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 24 5 | 24 2 | 24 0 | 37 3 | 39 15½ | 34 0½ | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 41 8 | 39 15½ | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 34 3 | 33 4 | 28 6 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 1 | 12 8 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | Erinpura | 19 12 | 19 12 | 17 13 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 24 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 31 7 | 31 7 | 21 2 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 160 0 | *R a. p.* 3 0 3 | *R a. p.* per md. 3 0. 3 | 3 0 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| | Sirohee | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 4 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 5 | 13 5 | Sirohee | |
| | Abu | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 22 8 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Abu | |
| | Anadra | 18 3 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 13 3 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 4 | Anadra | |
| | Bálmere | 18 0 | 18 2 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 2 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 7 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Bálmere | |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 12 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 23 8 | 23 4 | ... | 27 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | Jeysalmere | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | † | ‡ | ‡ | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 21 14 | 21 7½ | 21 1½ | 29 11 | 31 4 | 29 11 | 9 6 | 8 15½ | 8 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 5½ | 26 15½ | 21 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | S. Ch. 11 11½ *R a. p.* | S. Ch. 11 11½ *R a. p.* per md. | S. Ch. 12 1½ *R a. p.* | 10 15 | 11 5½ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 32 8 | 31 4 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 0 | 42 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 9 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 25 0 | 25 10 | 21 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 7 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 8 | 46 14 | 30 10 | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 0 | ... | ... | 17 11 | 18 10 | 16 8 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 26 4 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 23 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 28 12 | 29 6 | 18 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 120 0 | 2 9 6 | 2 10 9 | 2 10 9 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | Bikaneer | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 5 11½ | 6 0 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | S. Ch. ... | S. Ch. ... | S. Ch. ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 17 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | 27 12 | 28 12 | 30 12 | 48 0 | 46 0 | 50 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 48 0 | 46 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | 28 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | 37 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | 23 5 | 25 0 | 22 12 | 34 8 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 42 0 | 44 8 | 33 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 5 | 35 4 | 28 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 90 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | 25 12 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 30 1 | 32 1 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 3½ | 38 2 | 41 11 | 40 14 | 20 11 | 20 4 | 16 6½ | ... | ... | 36 12½ | 30 6½ | 22 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 9 6 | 10 2½ | 10 14 | 9 2 | 9 15½ | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | 24 6 | 27 4 | 21 4 | 39 0 | 42 10 | 23 8 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 34 0 | 33 4 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 10 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | 20 4 | 20 3 | 18 7 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 25 5 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 12 10 | 11 4 | 10 2 | 33 12 | 32 14 | 22 9 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | 33 12 | 34 12 | 20 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 12 10 | 12 6 | 12 14 | Dholpur | |
| Central India. | Indore | 20 4 | 20 4 | 19 3 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 21 14 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Indore | Central India. |
| | Gwalior | 18 15 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 27 6 | 27 6 | 21 0 | 7 5 | 7 6 | 7 5 | 9 2 | 9 10 | 8 11 | 25 9 | 25 2 | 22 3 | 28 13 | 28 13 | 20 1 | 26 8 | 25 2 | 18 8 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 9 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | Gwalior | | |
| | Goona | 26 0 | 26 8 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 45 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Goona | | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 4 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 33 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 12 | § | § | § | ... | ... | 19 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 11 10 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 2 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | | |

* Not received from the States.

† Ten pies per bundle. ‡ Eight pies per bundle. § Not sold.

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

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 2nd October, 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 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"In March last, when I had the honour to move for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879, I mentioned that a certain small local railway was required in the district of Tanjore, in the Madras Presidency, and that the proposal was that it should be constructed by a company, the interest upon the capital to be raised by the company being guaranteed by the Local Funds Board of Tanjore. At the same time I added that we considered that there was a legal difficulty in the way of the Board giving this guarantee, which existed in the general Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879, and that we thought that it would be better to amend that general Act in the first place, without any specific provision for Tanjore in particular. The Bill is an extremely simple one, as the Council will perceive, and I trust that the Council will accede to the Motion which stands in my name that it be passed to-day. It will be seen, however, from the Bill that, before it can take effect anywhere, a further special enactment is required. Such an enactment will, in the case of Local Governments possessing them, be one to be passed by their own legislatures—and by the legislature of the Madras Presidency in the first instance—if they should think it necessary. In the case of other Governments who do not possess legislatures, such as the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, any enactment of this kind that might be required would have to be passed in our own Council, and it would probably take the form of amendment of some of the existing local Acts, such as the Municipalities or Local Boards Acts, applying to particular Provinces. The present case arises, as I have already said, out of the needs of the district of Tanjore, and those needs, as regards Tanjore, will no doubt be provided for by local legislation; but along with the Tanjore case it was brought to our notice that there were several other localities which would be very much benefited by a similar arrangement. The Tanjore case was put forward as a sort of test case, but other branch lines will probably be deemed by the Madras Government to be of importance also, and in that case it will be for them to consider whether they will make their Act general for all Local Boards in the Madras Presidency. Supposing that sanction had been accorded by the Secretary of State to this course, namely, that they should pass a general Act applying to their Presidency, it would then be for other Local Governments to consider whether it was desirable for them to follow suit. I may here add, in conclusion, that from my own point of view I look upon this little Bill as one of very great potential value. Throughout India a very large number of small

branches are wanted to our great trunk lines, and the need of this is being constantly pressed upon us by local authorities—commercial, administrative and others—with great urgency. At the same time it is quite obvious that we cannot out of Imperial Funds construct such branches, or give guarantees to Companies to construct them. If such branches are to be constructed at all, the funds for guarantees must be found in some way totally distinct from those of the Imperial Government, in fact, from sources which lie to hand in the local and municipal revenues of India. At the same time it will be an exceedingly good test of the real necessity of any such branches that such Local Boards or Bodies should have to bear the burden of their construction; and I think we shall thereby obtain an additional safeguard that money will not be thoughtlessly thrown away. On the other hand, I may add that in the proceedings of these Boards I earnestly hope the interests of the raiyats will not be lost sight of, and that care will be taken, while providing branches in cases where they are really necessary, not to allow them to absorb funds which should more properly be distributed in some manner better calculated to give the greatest amount of general benefit to all the contributors to the land-revenue, cesses and other sources from which those funds are raised."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said :—

"I have fortunately very little to say on this Motion. The Bill to which the Motion relates is based upon a scheme which had been very carefully considered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and his officers. The Bill itself was settled in personal consultation with the Chief Commissioner when he visited Simla a few months ago, and he has now informed us that, after referring again to his officers, he is of opinion that its provisions meet the requirements of the case. He has advised us to pass the Bill without alteration, and the Report of the Select Committee is framed in accordance with that advice."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## KHOJÁ SUCCESSION BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás. He said :—

"Mr. Amír Alí has already been kind enough to give us, on behalf of one of the Muhammadan Associations, some valuable suggestions with respect to this Bill, and I am glad to avail myself of his visit to Simla by asking him to assist in the further deliberations of the Select Committee on a measure which undoubtedly raises some very difficult and important questions."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT WARDS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Superintendence of Government Wards in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 8th October, 1885.

SIMLA;
*The 8th October, 1885.*

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

*Note.*—The Meeting fixed for the 1st October, 1885, was subsequently postponed to the 2nd idem.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 134 Met.
1—

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 9th October, 1885.*

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for September 1885.

The chief features in the meteorology of the past month have been the practical cessation of the rains over the greater part of North-Western India, and the passage of a small but severe cyclone from the Bay across the Orissa coast and thence into Behar. Both branches of the monsoon have been more or less unsteady, and the rainfall has been chiefly determined by subsidiary depressions, occasioning thunder-storms with heavy local rain, and (in Bengal) by the larger disturbance noticed above.

Beyond a few showers, no rain of importance fell in the Punjab or the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces, either on the hills or plains, after the 7th; and in the Berars, Central India, and Rajputana, except a few showers, generally of small amount, during the third week, there was scarcely any rain throughout. Similar conditions prevailed in Khandesh. Malegaon and Dhulia had only slight and occasional showers and the rainfall was very deficient. In the Indus Valley not a drop of rain fell throughout the month.

From the 1st to the 5th there was fairly general, and in places heavy, rain over Bengal and for some distance up the Gangetic plain, and slight rain in the Peninsula. On the 6th and 7th rain was restricted to Bengal and a few places in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. On the 8th heavy showers occurred in the South Carnatic, but on the 9th and the three following days little rain of importance fell in any part of the country. On the 13th showers recurred over the Peninsula, and from that date until the 18th they were fairly general throughout Southern India, Bengal, and Assam. On the 19th and 20th there was no rain of importance throughout the whole of India, and on the latter day a serious cyclonic depression began to form off the Orissa and Ganjam coasts. This cyclone passed over the land probably at about 7 or 8 A.M. on the 22nd. It occasioned heavy rain in its immediate neighbourhood and slight rain over the whole of India, except the North-West; but the heaviest precipitation connected with this disturbance occurred during the 23rd and 24th, when the storm had reached Behar and was breaking up. After the dispersion of this storm, a few showers occurred in different parts of the country; but these became less general, and the only rainfall reported, during the last few days, was from a few places in the peninsula.

The table of the month's rainfall shows that it was deficient throughout the whole of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Peninsula (with the exception of the Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Bellary), the Eastern Peninsula, and Ceylon, while it was in excess over the whole of Bengal, from Behar to Orissa, and in Assam and Cachar. As compared with previous months, there is a great improvement in Mysore, Bellary, and the Deccan, but in some other parts of the country the rainfall has been very deficient.

The total rainfall of the season is very deficient in the Indus Valley—particularly at Peshawar,—slightly in the north of the Punjab and at Sirsa; also from Khandwa westward in Central India and Khandesh, and southward in the Bombay Deccan and North Mysore. Elsewhere the rainfall of the four months has been up to, or has exceeded, the average.

*The cyclone.*—The information respecting this cyclone, which was the most severe storm of the present year, is at present very scanty and, owing to the unfortunate disaster at False Point, all particulars from that most important station are wanting. From newspaper reports it appears that in about longitude 87° 30′ E. and latitude 20° 0′ N. the barometer read early on the morning of the 22nd as low as 28·20 inches; but the report received from Cuttack, which,

after False Point, was the station most directly in the path of the storm, reports no lower reading than 29·23 inches. The first indication of the formation of the cyclone was given by Diamond Island, which on the 20th reported a south-east wind and a very rough sea; but it was not till the morning of the 21st, when the wind backed to north-east on the Orissa and Ganjam coasts and the barometer began to fall at False Point, Saugor Island, and Gopalpore, that there was any direct evidence of the formation of a cyclone. After 10 A.M. on the 21st, however, the storm must have advanced and developed with great rapidity, as by 10 A.M. on the following morning the centre was at Cuttack, where the barometer had fallen half an inch. The following telegram was despatched from Cuttack at 7 P.M., 22nd: "Cyclone began 1 A.M., reaching greatest velocity at 9; a break at 14-30. Wind still blowing with greatest violence." After leaving Cuttack the storm rapidly decreased in intensity, and travelled quickly north-westward. The centre lay between Gya and Benares on the 23rd, and was almost indistinguishable on the 24th. As the intensity of the storm decreased, the rainfall appeared to increase. Before reaching Behar, the surrounding precipitation, though heavy, had not been exceptional, but on the 23rd and 24th the following amounts were reported from Northern Bengal :—

| | Inches. | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Darjeeling ... ... | 13 | Gorakpur ... ... | 8½ |
| Purneah ... ... | 9 | Dinagepore ... ... | 6 |
| Patna ... ... | 4½ | | |

With the exception of a few places in the Peninsula, pressure was everywhere above the average of the month. This excess was greatest (between 0·05 inch and 0·08 inch) within a band which ran east and east-north-east from Guzerat across Central India, the south of the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces to the Orissa Coast. On either side of this band the amount of the anomaly decreased, diminishing to + ·017 at Peshawar and to —·051 inch at Mangalore. The differences of temperature from the average in Northern India were somewhat irregular; but on the whole, September was a cool month, particularly in Bengal. In the Central parts of the country, in the Peninsula, and also in Burma, on the contrary, temperature was in excess. Humidity was below the average almost everywhere, the principal exceptions being North and East Bengal and a few places in Madras.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of September according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

| Districts. | Average rainfall in September. | Difference from the average in eptember 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab, West ... ... ... ... | 2·54 | —0·88 |
| Punjab, East ... ... ... ... | 4·28 | —3·02 |
| North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic ... ... | 7·46 | —2·39 |
| North-Western Provinces, cis-Gangetic ... ... | 6·10 | —4·75 |
| Behar ... ... ... ... | 7·35 | +7·90 |
| Northern Bengal ... ... ... ... | 14·46 | +8·44 |
| Assam, Cachar ... ... ... ... | 11·18 | +4·84 |
| Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur ... ... ... | 10·33 | +0·76 |
| Orissa, Northern Circars ... ... ... ... | 7·94 | +0·10 |
| Central Provinces, South ... ... ... ... | 9·66 | —7·01 |
| Berar, Khandesh ... ... ... ... | 5·41 | —2·27 |
| Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda ... ... | 6·33 | —5·35 |
| Sind, Cutch ... ... ... ... | 1·16 | —1·16 |
| Guzerat ... ... ... ... | 5·12 | —4·26 |
| Konkan ... ... ... ... | 10·37 | —0·75 |
| Deccan, Hyderabad ... ... ... ... | 5·51 | +2·30 |
| Malabar ... ... ... ... | 10·93 | —4·85 |
| Mysore, Bellary ... ... ... ... | 4·56 | +3·19 |
| Karnatic ... ... ... ... | 3·63 | —0·60 |
| British Burma ... ... ... ... | 16·97 | —6·84 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... ... | 4·77 | —2·49 |

SIMLA; } W. L. DALLAS,
*The 5th October 1885.* } *Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

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



## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th OCTOBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain is again reported from the Madras Presidency;—in Bellary especially the fall was heavy; and both in that district and in Anantapur prospects have much improved. Elsewhere prospects are fair. From Mysore general rain is reported; the standing crops are improving, and agricultural operations are in general progress. Water and fodder are available. Murrain is reported in parts of Mysore, but the cattle are generally improving in condition. In Coorg the season continues favourable.

Good rain is reported throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Guzerat. In the north of Guzerat more rain is still needed for the crops, which are withering. *Rabi* sowings are going on in several districts.

In the Berars the crops are in good condition, except in parts of Akola, where more rain is required. In the Nizam's Territories the recent rain has been beneficial to the crops. In the Central India and Rajputana States little or no rain fell during the week under report. In Agar and Sehore in the former, and in Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Harowti, Jhallawar, and Ulwar in the latter, more rain is much wanted.

In the Central Provinces prospects are fair in all districts, except in Nimar and Raipur, where the crops are suffering from want of rain. Preparations for the *rabi* are in progress in some districts. In the Punjab the rainfall of the week was confined to the Ferozepore and Rawalpindi Districts, and more rain is wanted in places. *Rabi* operations are in progress in the south-east. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in a few districts, but more is required. General prospects are however good.

General rain is reported from Bengal. Prospects of the crops are generally good, except on the inundated tracts in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and in Behar. On the Orissa coast crops have been much damaged by the late cyclone. The *bhadoi* crops are yielding fairly where not damaged by floods. In Assam agricultural prospects continue favourable.

In British Burma seasonable weather prevails, and crop prospects are good.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab;—in Mysore no material change is reported; while in Bengal the price of rice is falling in some districts. Elsewhere prices are generally steady.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | 5·13 (average) | Partially withered dry crops wonderfully revived; later sowings thriving; wet crops moderately good; harvest *cholum* in tank-beds in Hospet, outturn below average. Wanderers returning. Communications intercepted by heavy rain. |
| Kurnool ... | ·61 ( „ ) | Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one. |
| Ganjam ... | Average last week, 1·46; this week ·41. | Rain much wanted. Cattle-disease in Berhampore; 24 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·88 (average) | Standing crops thriving; harvest *cumbu* and *maize*, outturn below average. River 8·3 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox slight; cattle-disease in three taluks; deaths from cholera unreported last week 11, this week 1. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·42 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but withering in parts; harvest paddy, *ragi*, and *cumbu* in parts, outturn below average. Fever abating, anthrax in three taluks and small-pox in one. |
| Tanjore ... | 1·23 ( „ ) | Dry crops much improved by recent rains; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in parts; 13 deaths from cholera. |
| Coimbatore ... | 2·32 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but in Colegal much paddy has been lost; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi* in parts, outturn about average. Fever and small-pox slight; cattle-disease in parts of one taluk. |
| Madura ... | 1·01 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 4·45 ( „ ) | Transplanting second crop paddy; harvest first crop paddy. Small-pox in six taluks; cattle-disease in five and fever in two. |
| Travancore ... | 13·43 ( „ ) | Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; much improved in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 4th, 11 feet 1 inch against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Harvesting commenced in Ghorabari taluk; damage to crops in Tatta, Dadu, Sehwan, and Johi talukas, owing to drought, and in Ghorabari taluka to salt water freshes. Rats doing damage in Jati taluka. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; in Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36; in Jati 26, 42 and 42; and in Sehwan 32, 42 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Til* crops injured by unfavourable winds in Mirpurkhas, taluka; reaping of harvest commenced in some talukas. River at Kotri on 5th, 10 fee 10 inches against 13 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in six talukas. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·56 | Total rainfall 22·35. Crops withering from want of rain. Weather cloudy; more rain expected. Cholera in Dholka, 15 cases, 12 fatal; fever in Sanand, Viramgam, Dholka, and Gogo; cattle-disease in Parantij. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 29 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | 1·02 | Raining in Baroda territory, where it is much needed. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 27, and rice 22 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | Rain in all talukas; maximum at Chikhli, 2·18; minimum at Mandvi, ·01. | Crops generally improved; rice crops are not yet quite healthy in places. More rain wanted in Mandvi for all crops. Cattle-disease in Olpad and Bardoli talukas; fever and cough in Bardoli and Pardi talukas. Average prices—*juari* 37 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | 3·13 rain throughout the district, maximum at Igatpuri, 3·69; minimum at Peint, ·66. | *Kharif* crops are good all over the district, except in Nandgaon and Baglan, where more rain is wanted; land being prepared for *rabi*; sowing of *rabi* commenced in some parts of Niphad, Yeola, and Baglan talukas, and will soon be commenced in others. Fodder for cattle is now available all over the district. Cholera in Yeola taluka, total attacks 19, deaths 11. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain every day, total of week, 2·80, being 1·89 below average. | Total rainfall to date 67·13. Abnormal temperature fell from 3° warm on 30th to 2° cool on 4th, was still 2° cool on 5th and rose to 1° cool on 6th; vapour in air slight in excess of normal; wind normal on 30th; abnormal wind from east from 1st to 2nd and from south-east (and strong) from 4th to 6th; thunderstorm on 1st, 2nd, and 4th; lightning on 5th; thunder and lightning on all other days. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Heavy rain in all talukas, except Newasa, Sheogaon, Sangamner, and Akola, where it was slight. | *Kharif* crops are good. Sowing of *rabi* is in progress, except in Jamkhed, Rahuri, and Kopargaon, where it is suspended owing to excessive moisture. Cholera 25 attacks, 10 deaths; ague in Akola; cattle are now improving in condition. *Bajri*—minimum 36 and maximum 42 pounds and *juari*—minimum 42 and maximum 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, 3·39; Barsi, ·95; Madha, 5·83; Karmala, 2·34; Pandharpur, 3·72; Sangola, 7·07; Malsiras, 2·64; Akalkot, 3·53. | *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowings commenced in lighter soils. A break in rain required. *Juari* 45 pounds 20 tolas and *bajri* 32 pounds 3 tolas per rupee. Cholera 24 cases, 11 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Rainfall general, varying from 6·52 in Navalgund to 2·03 in Kalghatgi. | More rain required in Bankapur and Kalghatgi. Rice crops which were withering are reviving; *juari* and other crops good; cotton sowing in progress everywhere, except in Navalgund and Gadag, where a break is required. Land ready for sowing late crops; garden crops good. Scarcity of fodder in eastern talukas will soon disappear as grass is springing up. Season prospects good. Slight cholera in Bankapur. *Juari* 45 and rice 24 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 2·89; Kumpta, 2·83; Sirsi, 2·15; Haliyal, 1·66. | Rice crops thriving; harvest commenced on coast. Fever and small-pox in three talukas and cattle-disease in four. Common rice at Karwar 12½ seers; district average 13¼ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | *Nil* | Crops unhealthy in many parts, owing to want of rain. Total rainfall 28·88. Fever in some talukas prevalent. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee. General health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Guzerat. More still wanted in north of Guzerat, where the crops are withering. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in several districts; standing crops injured by drought and rat in parts of Karachi, by storms in parts of Hyderabad, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Cholera and fever in parts of twelve and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts. |
| **Bengal—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 2·40 | Weather seasonable. Standing crops in certain localities damaged by grubs. Prices steady. Cholera lingers; public health generally good. |
| Dacca ... | 1·81 | Prospects of crops good; harvesting of jute and *aus* nearly completed; early *amun* blossoming. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·17 | Prospects of *amun*, except on low inundated lands, are good; harvesting of *aus* going on, estimated outturn 10 to 12 annas. Prices of common rice 10 seers 10 chittacks to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·18 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* in the earth excellent; *kalai* being extensively sown and doing well; prospects generally much brighter. Common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health good. |
| Rungpore ... | ·92 | *Amun* prospects good. Price of rice has risen. Public health normal. |
| Bhagalpur ... | *Nil* | Prospects of winter rice good; *kalai* and *kurthi* being sown; rice 13½ seers per rupee. Cholera decreasing. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal—*contd.* | | |
| Purneah ... | ·70 | Crops all doing well; sowing of cold weather crops progressing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Much fever; some cholera. Ganges still high. |
| Patna ... | ·50 | Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops nearly finished; paddy progressing well; sowing of *kurthi* and castor going on; *rahar* and cotton look well. Cholera and fever reported from Behar. |
| Durbhunga ... | 3·09 | Prospects of paddy very favourable; *bhadoi* crops, though injured in places, have yielded a fair outturn. Prices falling. A few cases of cholera reported from the interior. |
| Hazaribagh ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* being still harvested in certain places, outturn 8 to 12 annas; rice and other crops promise well. Cholera abating; general health good. |
| Cuttack ... | ·52 | Weather clear and hot. Reaping of early rice continues. This crop is much damaged by cyclone. White rice doing well. Houses damaged by cyclone being repaired. Price of rice has risen. Common rice 11 seers per rupee in town and 15 seers in average in interior. Public health generally good. |
| Midnapur ... | ·77 | Outside the flooded area prospects, on the whole, good; floods slowly subsiding. Fever prevalent. |
| Khoolna ... | 1·68 | Weather hot. Some damage to *amun* paddy in flooded parts, north of Satkhira; elsewhere prospects very good. Flood water receding. Public health good. |
| Dinagepur ... | ·44 | Occasional showers; mostly sunshine and cloud. Prospects of *amun* good; harvesting of *jute* and *aus* finished. Price of rice averages 16 seers per rupee. Health of people generally good, but scattered cases of cholera reported. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | ·22 | *Amun* doing well. River rising slowly. Market of rice stationary. Fever prevalent. |
| Gya .. | *Nil* | Weather hot. Prospects of *kharif* excellent. Fields being prepared for *rabi*. Public health generally good. Prices easier. |
| Chumparun ... | ·82 | *Bhadoi* crops being harvested; *aghani* crops promise well. Prices stationary. A few cases of fever and cholera reported. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in almost all districts. Prospect of crops generally good, except on the inundated tracts in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in Behar, and also on the Orissa coast, where stricken by cyclone. *Bhadoi* crops yielding fairly, where not damaged by floods. Price of rice getting easier in some districts. Public health generally good, though prevalence of fever and cholera is reported from some districts. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 8th)** | | |
| Benares (Oct. 6th) | *Nil* | Paddy being cut; average outturn twelve annas; other crops doing well. Fever still continues. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 5th) | ..... | Fine weather, with occasionally slight showers. Harvest commenced; rice outturn average; other crops good. Prices falling. Cholera unabated. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 6th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. *Kharif* nearly harvested; sowing of gram commenced. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera reported in three tahsils. |
| Lucknow ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | Weather clear. Rice and *hewat* crops suffering very much for want of rain. Fields are being reaped for *rabi*. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good, but slight cattle-disease is still reported in tahsil Lucknow. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather occasionally cloudy. Fields being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Prices steady. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 6th) | ..... | Gram and peas sowing commenced; *jarhan* being irrigated. Cholera on the increase; cattle-disease in each tahsil. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather clear and bright; mornings and evenings cooler. Crops generally good. Markets well supplied. Prices falling slightly. Fever and cholera continue to be reported; health otherwise good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | A general fall would benefit standing crops and *rabi* sowings. Prices steady. Fever prevalent, and cholera in six tahsils and city; cattle-disease in eight parganas, and many deaths reported. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Clouds about. Ploughing for *rabi* in full progress. Prospects fair. Prices steady. Fever decreasing; no cattle-disease. |
| Ballia ( „ 6th) | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Kharif* crops generally being harvested. General health good; cholera much the same. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Cholera ceasing. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Skies cloudy and easterly wind, but rain is much wanted in places. Prices remain steady. Cholera hangs about the Transcholwka parganas. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Slight rain in two tahsils. | More still needed. *Rabi* sowings begun. Prices rising slightly. Cholera of a mild form in city; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease reported from one village. |
| Kumaon ( „ 5th) | ..... | Rice and early millets being reaped. Prospects good. Prices falling. General health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | ..... | Rain greatly needed for *rabi*; *kharif* on highlands also suffering. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; cholera slight. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather cloudy, but no rain. Crops suffering for want of rain. Public health fair; cattle-disease continues. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Meerut (Oct. 6th) | ..... | Weather clear, with west winds. Rain urgently required. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Fever still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—A slight sprinkling of rain in places; more needed. General prospects, however, good. Cholera and fever somewhat abating, and so is cattle-disease; the general health is good. |
| **Punjab—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Hissar (Oct. 6th) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* maturing fast; *rabi* operations progressing. Rain needed. Prices falling. |
| Delhi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. Prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | Rain wanted | Health good. *Rabi* ploughing progressing. Prices fluctuating. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | ·20 at Zira, ·10 at City | Health good. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkote ( „ „ ) | Rain needed | Health good. Prices high. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | 3·5 | Health good, with exception of fever in Kahuta tahsil. *Kharif* prospects average. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices falling. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Ferozepore and Rawalpindi districts. Fever prevalent in the Hissar, Delhi, and Peshawar districts and in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawalpindi district. *Rabi* operations in progress in the south-east. Prices fluctuating. |
| **Central Provinces—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | ..... | Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects good; linseed sowings commenced. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ..... | Weather cloudy. More rain wanted. Late *kodo, kutki* rice sowings seriously affected in places; grounds requires moistening to facilitate *rabi* sowings, which are retarded. Cholera slight; fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Oct. 6th) ... | ..... | Weather cloudy, with intervals of sunshine. More rain wanted. Crops reported good; *rabi* preparations continue. Health good. Prices steady. Prospects fair. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather cloudy and close. Rain much wanted. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Cattle-disease declining; fever prevalent. Prices slightly risen. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ·11 | Weather cloudy. Prospects good; *rabi* sowings commenced. 81 cases of cholera, 50 deaths; cattle-disease in Harda. Wheat 19 and rice 12 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ... | 1·32 | Weather cloudy and close. Rain beneficial. Health good. Wheat 16, rice 11, and *juari* 24 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ... | *Nil* | Weather hot. Crops withering in places, there will be considerable loss if rain does not fall soon. Cholera very slight. Wheat 32 and rice 25 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur (Oct. 3rd) | ·31 | Weather warm and bright. Prospects of rice on lowland fairly good; sugarcane and cotton very good. Slight cholera. Common rice 22¾ seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—There has been a timely fall of rain in Nimar, but more is required, especially in Raipur, where crops are reported to be withering. Prospects continue fair in other districts. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Akyab (Oct. 3rd) | 3·15 | Total rainfall 173·04. 1 case of cholera in town, and slight in six circles; cattle-disease slight in three circles. Crop prospects good. |
| Bassein ( „ 7th) | 0·68 | Total rainfall 109·94. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in five townships. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 4·69 | Total rainfall 100·27. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 4·63 | Total rainfall 185·09. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospect good. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 2·41 | Total rainfall 186·87. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospect good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 1·52 | Total rainfall 112·50. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 0·70 | Total rainfall 84·34. Cholera slight in one town; cattle-disease slight in one township. Crop prospects good. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 1·55 | Total rainfall 28·84. Cholera slight in one town; cattle-disease slight in one township. Transplanting and ploughing nearly finished; general appearance of crops good. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 4·42 | Total rainfall 82·00. Cholera slight in town; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. Grown up crops promising. |
| Thayetmayo ( „ „ ) | 0·74 | Total rainfall 28·83. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in five districts; fever slight in one district; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in eleven districts; elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good. |
| **Assam—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | 12·0 rain during the week ending the 6th instant. | Weather seasonable; days hot, but nights and mornings are cool. Public health improving; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Prospects of crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 1·45 | State and prospects of crops favourable. Public health good. |
| Cachar ... | ·57 | Days warm, nights cool. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sail* crop finished. Common rice 14 seers 8¾ chittacks per rupee. Health good. Tea doing well. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 1·24 | Weather seasonable. Prospects good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | 3·18; Kolar, ·63; Tumkur; 2·13. | Rain has fallen throughout the State. Standing crops improving; agricultural operations general. Horse gram being generally sown; irrigated *ragi* and *juari* harvested in Tumkur district No material change in prices. Prospects of the season considerably improved by the recent rains. Public health good. Water-supply and fodder available. Murrain reported in parts of Mysore, but generally cattle improving in condition. |
| Mysore ... | ·59 | |
| Mercara ... | 3·17 | Crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | 1·12 | Crops progressing favourably; grain sowing commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ·15 | Weather sultry. Crops in good condition, except in Akote and Jalgaon taluks, where more rain is wanted. |
| Hyderabad ... | Average rainfall during the week, 2·52. | Rain beneficial to standing crops, except in Shahabad taluk, where *kharif* crops are slightly damaged. General health fair. Prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 7¼, yellow *juari* 23, and *tur* 14 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·29 | Total rainfall 25·07. Prospects improved. Prices of food-grain falling. Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 29·44. Fever still in Morar and in Lashkar. Weather cloudy. |
| Sutna ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Cholera reported from several districts of Rewah State. |
| Goona ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Health good. |
| Agar ... | *Nil* | Rain much required. Weather cloudy. Health fair. |
| Sehore ... | *Nil* | Weather very hot. Prospects of crops unfavourable. Rain much needed. |
| Nowgong ... | *Nil* | Total rainfall 39·19. Weather clear. Prices steady. Health good. |
| **Rajputana—(Oct. 7th)** | | |
| Abu (Oct. 7th) | ·09 | Weather cloudy again, with indications of rain. |
| Sirohi ( „ 4th) | *Nil* | Tanks fairly full; wells good. Health good. Crops being cut. Weather very warm and dry for time of year. Rainfall to date below average. |
| Marwar ( „ 2nd) | ..... | Tanks all full. Weather unhealthy, but now improving. Some fatal cases of cholera during the week. Crops in danger of being damaged for want of rain. Weather warm and close, wind sometimes hot. Prices rising. |
| Kherwara ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Indian corn poor; rice withering. Rain much wanted. Health good. Prices rapidly rising. Weather sultry and cloudy. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops and health good. Prices rapidly rising. Weather dry. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells unchanged. Crops averaging in some districts, withering for want of rain. Health good. Prices rising. Weather dull and cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Rain much needed for *rabi*. Prices rising in Tonk. Heat great for the last two days; weather cloudy. Indian corn and *juari* suffering. Rain greatly needed for both present and *rabi* crops. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 2nd) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. More rain needed. Weather cloudy. |
| Ajmere ( „ 6th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Heat during day. Health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | Drops | Rain wanted. Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair. |
| Ulwar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops suffering from want of rain. Fever continued. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | Prospects fair. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy. |
| **Nepal—(Sept. 24th)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | ·08 | Cold weather set in. Prospects good. |

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1885.

*No. I.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Trinidad. | | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | |
| Under 2 years ... ... | 36 | 35 | 71 | 50·14 women to every 100 men. | 10 | 21 | 31 | 40·37 women to every 100 men. | 46 | 56 | 102 |
| From 2 to 10 years ... ... | 71 | 60 | 131 | | 26 | 27 | 53 | | 97 | 87 | 184 |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... ... | 148 | 84 | 232 | | 47 | 28 | 75 | | 195 | 112 | 307 |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... ... | 487 | 233 | 720 | | 228 | 89 | 317 | | 715 | 322 | 1,037 |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... ... | 56 | 29 | 85 | | 46 | 13 | 59 | | 102 | 42 | 144 |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | ... | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Above 50 „ ... ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 799 | 442 | 1,241 | | 358 | 178 | 536 | | 1,157 | 620 | 1,777 |

*No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | Demerara. | | | Trinidad. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal ... ... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| Central ditto ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Behar ... ... | 389 | 245 | 634 | 183 | 111 | 294 | 572 | 356 | 928 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 264 | 141 | 405 | 102 | 41 | 143 | 366 | 182 | 548 |
| Oudh ... ... | 116 | 38 | 154 | 53 | 15 | 68 | 169 | 53 | 222 |
| Central India ... ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Punjab ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Nepal ... ... | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | ... | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ... ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 799 | 442 | 1,241 | 358 | 178 | 536 | 1,157 | 620 | 1,777 |

*No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | Demerara. | | | Trinidad. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins and high castes ... ... ... | 85 | 52 | 137 | 42 | 16 | 58 | 127 | 68 | 195 |
| Agriculturists ... ... ... ... | 174 | 41 | 215 | 66 | 28 | 94 | 240 | 69 | 309 |
| Artisans ... ... ... ... | 153 | 66 | 219 | 71 | 21 | 92 | 224 | 87 | 311 |
| Low castes ... ... ... ... | 321 | 224 | 545 | 132 | 93 | 225 | 453 | 317 | 770 |
| Musalmans ... ... ... ... | 65 | 56 | 121 | 47 | 20 | 67 | 112 | 76 | 188 |
| Christians ... ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 799 | 442 | 1,241 | 358 | 178 | 536 | 1,157 | 620 | 1,777 |

*Memo.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindoos ... | 1,044 | 541 | 1,585 |
| 2. Musalmans ... | 112 | 76 | 188 |
| 3. Christians ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,157 | 620 | 1,777 |

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIV 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 20th Sept. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 19th Sept. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 20th Sept. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 19th Sept. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th Sept. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 65,857 | 120 | 608 | 88,159 | 145 | 24,25,411 | 179 | 26,58,481 | 178 | 2,33,070 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,37,387 | 195 | 706 | 2,18,387 | 309 | 49,10,492 | 271 | 63,43,437 | 365 | 14,32,945 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,18,464 | 138 | 861 | 1,38,148 | 160 | 33,87,850 | 159 | 34,59,367 | 164 | 71,517 | ... |
| 12th ditto | South Indian | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)21,18,532 | 137 | (c)20,87,583 | 135 | ... | 25,949 |
| 19th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,19,278 | 289 | 1,497 | 4,95,302 | 331 | 1,60,02,267 | 447 | 1,57,78,449 | 429 | ... | 2,23,818 |
| 12th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)53,64,626 | 491 | (c)57,60,149 | 530 | 3,95,523 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,564 | 7,40,986 | 208 | 3,672 | 9,39,996 | 256 | 3,42,04,178 | 294 | 3,60,87,466 | 307 | 18,83,288 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th Sept. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,95,002 | 460 | 1,515 | 8,36,836 | 552 | 1,94,25,647 | 521 | 2,16,56,358 | 582 | 22,30,711 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,84,733 | 793 | 233 | 29,446 | 126 | 23,20,114 | 403 | 18,35,723 | 321 | ... | 4,84,391 |
| 19th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,398 | 52 | 27 | 1,723 | 64 | 38,645 | 57 | 33,056 | 50 | ... | 5,589 |
| 19th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 49,505 | 199 | 249 | 14,620 | 59 | 9,25,301 | 152 | 8,40,700 | 137 | ... | 84,601 |
| 19th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 2,875 | 78 | 37 | 1,457 | 39 | 60,280 | 66 | 58,139 | 64 | ... | 2,141 |
| 19th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 17,611 | 91 | 226 | 16,626 | 74 | 5,79,024 | 121 | 5,76,844 | 104 | ... | 2,180 |
| 19th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 21,320 | 374 | 57 | 7,324 | 128 | 2,47,972 | 176 | 2,07,463 | 148 | ... | 40,509 |
| 19th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,28,330 | 76 | (c)3,54,947 | 60 | ... | 73,383 |
| 12th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 603 | 50 | 12 | 602 | 50 | 23,345 | 78 | 23,273 | 79 | ... | 72 |
| 19th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 1,36,822 | 109 | 1,411 | 2,45,000 | 174 | 58,54,127 | 183 | 72,45,112 | 209 | 13,90,985 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 9,759 | 217 | 45 | 9,885 | 220 | 2,58,111 | 232 | 2,20,824 | 200 | ... | 37,287 |
| 19th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 8,615 | 58 | 149 | 14,140 | 95 | 6,12,767 | 166 | 6,31,429 | 172 | 18,662 | ... |
| 19th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 27,464 | 108 | 327 | 30,552 | 93 | 9,18,474 | 163 | 8,82,839 | 125 | ... | [illegible] |
| 26th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 5,464 | 73 | 75 | 6,234 | 83 | 1,58,192 | 85 | 1,58,117 | 86 | ... | [illegible] |
| 26th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 42,153 | 94 | 447 | 54,233 | 121 | 14,25,346 | 129 | 17,78,566 | 162 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 19th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,42,244 | 215 | 660 | 1,88,400 | 285 | 35,08,861 | 215 | 53,58,408 | 330 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 19th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 3,664 | 56 | 66 | 4,512 | 68 | 95,901 | 85 | 1,37,990 | 85 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)30,098 | 35 | 30,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 19th ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,140 | 13 | ... | ... | 41,872 | 53 | 41,872 | [illegible] |
| 12th ditto | Kokilamukh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)15,528 | 27 | 15,528 | [illegible] |
| | TOTAL | 3,764 | 6,54,230 | 174 | 4,107 | 6,25,894 | 152 | 1,74,53,890 | 178 | 2,04,30,928 | 193 | 29,77,038 | [illegible] |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 8,837 | 20,90,218 | 237 | 9,294 | 24,02,726 | 259 | 7,10,83,715 | 384 | 7,81,74,752 | 300 | 70,91,037 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | 3,57,62,444 | 193 | 4,10,47,179 | 158 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,53,21,271 | 191 | 3,71,27,573 | 142 | 18,06,302 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th Sept. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 9,150 | 73 | 126 | 4,561 | 36 | 2,44,989 | 79 | 2,58,961 | 83 | 13,972 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)1,11,472 | 71 | 1,11,472 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Assam | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)86,643 | 57 | (c)1,08,202 | 59 | 21,559 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 5,288 | 25 | 315 | 20,119 | 64 | 53,062 | 24 | 4,06,676 | 63 | 3,53,614 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,140 | 17 | 303 | 23,010 | 76 | (e)38,397 | 22 | 5,83,209 | 78 | 5,44,812 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,401 | 155 | ... | ... | 1,18,847 | 220 | 1,18,847 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 409 | 15,578 | 38 | 766 | 51,091 | 67 | 4,23,091 | 49 | 15,87,367 | 75 | 11,64,276 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th Sept. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 11,593 | 60 | 193 | 11,814 | 61 | 5,96,335 | 125 | 4,82,383 | | ... | 1,13,952 |
| 26th ditto | Jodhpur | 444 | 546 | 12 | 64 | 2,510 | 39 | 23,885 | 29 | 76,867 | | 53,982 | [illegible] |
| 12th ditto | Nizam's | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,65,224 | 162 | (c)5,27,424 | | 62,200 | [illegible] |
| 12th ditto | Mysore | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)1,56,438 | 67 | (c)1,80,353 | | 23,915 | [illegible] |
| 19th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 789 | 49 | ... | ... | 19,007 | | 19,007 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 237 | 12,139 | 51 | 273 | 15,113 | 55 | 12,41,882 | 113 | 12,86,034 | 98 | 44,152 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th September 1884.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th September 1885.

(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 20th September 1884.

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

SIMLA,
*The 10th October 1885.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB IN 1885-86 UP TO 31st JULY 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during July 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). Zilah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bári Doáb Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 4·9 | 4·4 | 3,073·6 | 1,624 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 16,368 | 9·97 | 6·6 | Cotton | 9,287 | The Bári Doáb Canal had to be closed for 6 days early in the month for silt clearence at head. The supply has otherwise been excellent: the demand has been intense. The area irrigated exceeds that of last year by 25,421 acres. The prospects of the crop are good. |
| 2nd ,, Main Branch Lower | 4·6 | 3·0 | | 886 | ... | ... | Amritsar | 44,603 | 9·9 | 2·8 | Rice | 18,630 | |
| 2nd ,, Lahore Branch | 3·35 | 2·8 | | 592 | ... | ... | Lahore | 59,036 | 8·1 | 5·3 | Sugarcane | 31,584 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | | | | | Others | 60,496 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | | ... | 3,073·6 | 3,106 | ... | ... | ... | 120,007 | ... | ... | ... | 120,007 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 3,349 | ... | ... | ... | 94,586 | ... | ... | ... | 94,586 | |
| **Western Jumna Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kárnal Division | 4·33 | 3·26 | ... | —12 | ... | 582,903 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber and 8,379 cubic feet fuel. | Umballa | 1,527 | 9·28 | 3·31 | Cotton | 37,486 | On the Western Jumna Canal the decrease of 53,812 acres in the irrigated area is principally due to the heavy rainfall, there having been little demand for water except for rice. |
| Hánsi New Branch | 7·00 | 6·64 | 2,546 | 1,008 | ... | | Karnál | 16,154 | 6·51 | 10·26 | Rice | 11,486 | |
| Delhi ,, | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | Delhi | 22,626 | 10·30 | 7·20 | Sugarcane | 37,801 | |
| ,, Old ,, | 5·70 | 4·56 | | 460 | ... | | Rohtak | 25,096 | 5·43 | 6·20 | Others | 27,906 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 299 | ... | | Hissar | 28,769 | 5·50 | 4·20 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jind | 19,624 | 7·00 | 6·70 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bikaner | 169 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kaisia | 714 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,765 | ... | 582,903 | ... | 114,679 | ... | ... | ... | 114,679 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 2,719 | ... | 504,441 | ... | 168,491 | ... | ... | ... | 168,491 | |
| **Sirhind Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main Line | 8·0 | 4·9 | 4,500 | 1,937 | ... | ... | Ludhiána | 1,560 | 7·07 | 5·3 | Cotton | 3,233 | |
| Abohar Branch | 6·8 | 4·5 | 1,650 | 808 | ... | ... | Ferozepore | 9,502 | 4·32 | 3·8 | Rice | 15 | |
| Bhatinda ,, | 5·8 | 2·6 | 1,200 | 289 | ... | ... | Faridkot State | 2,486 | ... | ... | Sugarcane | 322 | |
| Feeders | 8·0 | 3·5 | 1,650 | 391 | ... | ... | Nábha State | 81 | ... | ... | Others | 10,063 | |
| British Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 492 | ... | ... | Patiála State | 4 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Sirhind Canal | ... | ... | 4,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,633 | ... | ... | ... | 13,633 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 1,295 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,530 | ... | ... | ... | 3,530 | |
| **Inundation Canals.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Sohág Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 7,880 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 10,143 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of which 7,880 acres are due to new irrigation from the Lower Sohág Canal. |
| Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 9,640 | ... | ... | | | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 25,580 | 4·46 | 1·05 | | | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 221,030 | 2·3 | ... | | | |
| Mozaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Gházi Khan | 123,976 | 2·25 | 0·90 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 137,550 | ... | 0·2 | | | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 525,656 | ... | ... | | 525,656 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 315,513 | ... | ... | ... | 315,513 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 248,319 | ... | ... | ... | 248,319 | |
| Do. Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 266,607 | ... | ... | ... | 266,607 | |

SIDNEY PRESTON,
*Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.*

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

| Year. | For the six months, April to September. Bengal. On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | Bombay. On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | Sindh. On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | Madras. On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | British Burma. On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | Total British India. On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871-72 | 5,38 | 36,54 | 10,61 | 52,53 | 3,81 | 18,83 | 1,84 | 24,48 | 66 | 50 | 68 | 1,84 | 1,76 | 6,22 | 7,32 | 15,30 | 78 | 2,00 | 9,51 | 12,29 | 12,39 | 64,09 | 76,48 | 29,96 | 1,06,44 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 | 6,59 | 36,64 | 11,34 | 54,57 | 2,70 | 19,48 | 1,54 | 23,72 | 53 | 49 | 1,09 | 2,11 | 1,94 | 5,85 | 5,64 | 13,43 | 1,60 | 2,25 | 18,00 | 21,85 | 13,36 | 64,71 | 78,07 | 37,61 | 1,15,68 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 | 5,16 | 32,43 | 8,39 | 45,98 | 2,91 | 17,90 | 1,53 | 22,34 | 58 | 33 | 58 | 1,49 | 1,84 | 6,68 | 7,21 | 15,73 | 1,62 | 2,30 | 14,08 | 18,00 | 12,11 | 59,64 | 71,75 | 31,79 | 1,03,54 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 | 5,95 | 38,28 | 6,22 | 50,45 | 3,20 | 19,74 | 1,61 | 24,55 | 59 | 30 | 66 | 1,55 | 1,74 | 6,95 | 6,74 | 15,43 | 2,03 | 3,18 | 9,77 | 14,98 | 13,51 | 68,45 | 81,96 | 25,00 | 1,06,96 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 | 6,14 | 38,71 | 7,63 | 52,48 | 3,34 | 20,11 | 3,40 | 26,85 | 62 | 42 | 87 | 1,91 | 2,10 | 7,21 | 6,92 | 16,23 | 1,80 | 2,31 | 17,51 | 21,62 | 14,00 | 68,76 | 82,76 | 36,33 | 1,19,09 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 | 6,31 | 30,89 | 6,07 | 43,27 | 3,92 | 17,55 | 52 | 21,99 | 70 | 32 | 11 | 1,13 | 2,82 | 6,55 | 4,34 | 13,71 | 2,23 | 2,53 | 12,40 | 17,16 | 15,98 | 57,84 | 73,82 | 23,44 | 97,26 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 | 7,05 | 39,19 | 7,27 | 53,51 | 4,37 | 21,09 | 49 | 25,95 | 1,08 | 36 | 18 | 1,62 | 2,56 | 3,85 | 85 | 7,26 | 2,42 | 2,72 | 9,30 | 14,44 | 17,48 | 67,21 | 84,69 | 18,09 | 1,02,78 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 | 6,55 | 31,32 | 6,59 | 44,46 | 4,05 | 18,70 | 1,07 | 23,82 | 91 | 25 | 10 | 1,26 | 2,97 | 4,74 | 2,05 | 9,76 | 3,63 | 3,34 | 12,94 | 19,91 | 18,11 | 58,35 | 76,46 | 22,75 | 99,21 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 | 5,92 | 31,25 | 4,30 | 41,47 | 4,39 | 15,84 | 86 | 21,09 | 1,49 | 38 | 10 | 1,97 | 2,64 | 4,41 | 2,72 | 9,77 | 3,35 | 3,05 | 16,89 | 23,29 | 17,79 | 54,93 | 72,72 | 24,87 | 97,59 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 | 6,57 | 29,00 | 5,15 | 40,72 | 4,15 | 22,93 | 77 | 27,85 | 2,11 | 54 | 10 | 2,75 | 2,39 | 5,28 | 4,52 | 12,19 | 2,34 | 3,80 | 18,30 | 24,44 | 17,56 | 61,55 | 79,11 | 28,84 | 1,07,95 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 | 6,72 | 28,20 | 7,42 | 42,34 | 5,03 | 20,69 | 72 | 26,44 | 1,89 | 58 | 14 | 2,61 | 2,42 | 5,02 | 3,11 | 10,55 | 3,33 | 3,76 | 21,67 | 28,76 | 19,39 | 58,25 | 77,64 | 33,06 | 1,10,70 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 | 7,01 | ... | 7,35 | 14,36 | 5,12 | —·05* | 62 | 4,69 | 1,71 | 3 | 25 | 1,99 | 2,63 | 1 | 2,10 | 4,74 | 3,99 | 3 | 26,41 | 30,43 | 20,46 | —98* | 19,48 | 36,73 | 56,21 | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 | 6,95 | 6 | 8,99 | 16,00 | 5,27 | 20 | 52 | 5,99 | 1,75 | 1 | 20 | 1,96 | 2,62 | 7 | 2,70 | 5,39 | 3,81 | 8 | 19,25 | 23,14 | 20,40 | 42 | 20,82 | 31,66 | 52,48 | 1883-84. |
| 1884-85 | 5,91 | 17 | 4,97 | 11,05 | 4,80 | 19 | 77 | 5,76 | 1,92 | 2 | 21 | 2,15 | 2,32 | 1 | 3,16 | 5,49 | 3,82 | 6 | 14,08 | 17,96 | 18,77 | 45 | 19,22 | 23,19 | 42,41 | 1884-85. |
| 1885-86 | 6,37 | 9 | 6,12 | 12,58 | 5,64 | 22 | 42 | 6,28 | 2,12 | 2 | 33 | 2,47 | 2,38 | 6 | 1,61 | 4,05 | 3,15 | 3 | 22,66 | 25,84 | 19,66 | 42 | 20,08 | 31,14 | 51,22 | 1885-86. |

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

Department of Finance and Commerce,
Statistical Branch;
*Calcutta, 15th October 1885.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 8th October, 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.

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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT WARDS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Superintendence of Government Wards in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill has received the general approval of the Chief Commissioner, but there are one or two points of minor importance with respect to which the Committee thought that the Bill was susceptible of improvement, and we have made a few amendments accordingly.

"The class of persons who may be brought under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards is described in the Bill as 'landholders,' and the term 'landholder' was defined in the original Bill, by reference to certain technical terms in use in the Central Provinces, as meaning málguzárs, certain zamíndárs who are mentioned in a schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, and persons who, under various names, occupy the position of assignees of land-revenue.

"But it is possible that there are other persons who are interested in land, and to whom it would be convenient to apply the provisions of the law, and yet who would not fall precisely under any one of these terms. Consequently we have made the definition more elastic by empowering the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to extend the definition of landholder to other persons interested in land.

"Then we were not satisfied that the provisions of the original Bill were sufficiently clear with respect to testamentary guardians. It is very desirable to interfere as little as possible with testamentary arrangements. There are doubtless cases where it becomes necessary to remove or supersede a testamentary guardian for misconduct or incompetency, but this power should, in the opinion of the Select Committee, be exercised by a Civil Court after judicial inquiry, and not by an executive authority such as that which will discharge the functions of the Court of Wards under the present Bill. Accordingly we have made it clear that the minors who come under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards are minors who have not guardians appointed for their property by will. If there is any doubt—I do not say that there is any doubt—about the power of a Civil Court to remove or supersede such guardians, it will be removed by a Bill which I hope to introduce before long, and which will consolidate and amend the general law relating to guardians and wards.

"Then, as we desire to avoid interference with testamentary dispositions, so we desire to interfere as little as possible with the relations of husband and wife.

The husband is the natural guardian of the wife, and it is not intended that a married heiress, even in cases where it is necessary to take or retain her property under the charge of the Court of Wards, should be removed from the custody of her husband. We have made this point more clear than it was in the original Bill, by altering the form and position of one of the provisions which declares that nothing in a particular section of the Bill 'shall authorize the Court of Wards to assume the superintendence of the person of a female who is married to a man of full age and is in his custody.'

"It has been suggested to me that, even in its amended form, the Bill possibly gives unduly large powers to the Court of Wards over the property of heiresses; but I think that, if the provisions of the Bill are carefully examined, it will be found that they are not open to this objection. If you look at section 7 you will find that the persons who are to be deemed, for the purposes of the measure, disqualified to manage their own property are divisible into two classes. The first class comprises minors who have not guardians appointed for their property by will and persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs. These persons—minors and lunatics—are necessarily disqualified. Then there is another class of persons which is described by the Bill as follows:—

'persons declared by the Chief Commissioner to be incapable of managing their own property—

'(i) owing to any physical defect or infirmity,

'(ii) owing to their having been convicted of a non-bailable offence, and being unfitted by vice or bad character,

("It will be observed that the grounds of disqualification are cumulative.)

'(iii) owing to their being females, or

'(iv) on their own application.'

"Now, it was not intended to imply that a lady is, as such, incapable of managing her own property. Nothing was further from the intention of the framers of this Bill than to suggest anything so untrue or so ungallant as this. All that we meant to say was—and all that I think the Bill when properly read does say is this—that where a landholder is a lady the Chief Commissioner is to be empowered to enquire into her case,—and he will be bound to enquire into each case on its own individual merits,—and if he finds that she is not only a lady but is also incapable of managing her own property, in that case, and in that case only, is her property placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. The Chief Commissioner will be responsible for the exercise of his discretion in each individual case, and I need hardly say that the discretion thus exercised will be subject to the controlling orders of the Government of India.

"The only other amendment which I need notice is the addition of a clause which provides in effect that managers and other servants of the Court of Wards who are guilty of receiving bribes shall be punishable under the Indian Penal Code as though they were 'public servants' within the meaning of that Code.

"These are the principal alterations which the Select Committee have introduced into the Bill since its introduction."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"With Your Lordship's permission I desire to say a few words with reference to this Bill and the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert with regard to the provisions of section 7. I am bound to say, as I mentioned to my hon'ble friend the Law Member, that I had considerable objections to the language of the section and the provision respecting the disqualification of females. It seemed to me as if there was an invitation to disqualify a female from managing her own property owing to the mere fact of her being a female; but I think the explanation now offered by Mr Ilbert meets to a considerable extent the difficulties which I had apprehended, though I would have preferred the provision relating to the disqualification of females to have been put into a separate section. That, however, is too late now, and probably a substantive Motion would be required by the rules of this Council for putting the provision in that shape. I think the public may be satisfied with the explanation now given, and I trust that the discretion with which the Chief Commissioner is vested will be exercised



only when the female is found to be incapable of managing her estate, and not simply because she is a female.

"Regarding the provisions of section 10 it appeared to me they were likely to create considerable alarm in the public mind, but what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that the discretion must be exercised on some substantial grounds, and that there is after all a reference to the Government of India if the discretion is exercised upon grounds which do not furnish a reasonable basis for proceeding to declare a person disqualified to manage his or her estate, will, I believe, allay the doubts of the public on this point."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I think the alteration made by the Select Committee in regard to the penal responsibility of officers of the Court of Wards is an improvement. Those officers exercise in many matters the same powers as public servants, and they are practically shielded by the authority of the public servants to whom they are subordinate. It seems right, therefore, that in regard to taking bribes or other illegal gratifications, they should be subject to the same restraints, and to the same punishments, as public servants. The amendment made by the Select Committee, on the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will protect the interests of the public, and it will act as a salutary safeguard to the integrity of the officers concerned."

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.

## INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

## MIRZAPUR STONE MAHÁL BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare and amend the law relating to the Stone Mahál in the District of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces. He said:—

"This is a Bill of a purely local character, and its object is to make better provision for regulating the use of the well-known quarries of building-stone situated near the hill fort of Chunar, under which we pass as we go by rail from Allahabad to the junction for Benares.

"These quarries are at present under an old Regulation of the year 1800, and the circumstances under which that Regulation was passed are described in its preamble, which runs as follows:—

'The stone-quarries at Chunár, Ghazípúr and Mirzápúr, in the Province of Benares, have been hitherto worked for the exclusive use of Government, and either let in farm, under the provisions contained in sections 81 and 82 of Regulation XXII, 1795, or managed (since August, 1797) by an agent, who disposed of the stones, at stated prices, chiefly in the city of Benares.

'With a view to encourage the excavation of the quarries, and bring a greater quantity of stones to sale for the general convenience of builders and others, a notification was published, under date the 9th April, 1799, that the stone-quarries in the Province of Benares had been laid open for public use, subject to a duty, the rates of which would be subsequently published for general information.

'In pursuance of this notification, and for the purpose of determining the rates of duty upon all stones quarried by individuals subsequent thereto, or which may be hereafter quarried under this Regulation, the following rules have been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be considered in force, as far as they respect the rates of duty, from the 9th day of April last, and in all other respects from the period of their promulgation in the Province of Benares.'

"I may mention that a curious little blunder was made in drafting this Regulation. At the time when it was passed one of the principal quarries was situated at a village near Chunar, which is described in the records of the time by a name spelt variously as "Cassepoor," "Cassipoor," "Cassepore" and "Ghasseepoor." When the draft came up to Calcutta to be settled, the copyist, who had probably never heard of the village, turned the 's's' into 'z', and thus made the Regulation read as if it applied to the well-known district of Ghazipur, east of Benares. All this occurred in the pre-Hunterian period, and the Regulation, as originally printed,

spelt Ghazipur with two 'e's' and two 'o's' after the old fashion; though I observe that, in the edition which I hold in my hand, Mr. Stokes, who, in the matter of spelling, was a most conscientious follower of my hon'ble colleague, has substituted the orthodox spelling with an 'i' and a 'u'. Now, the district of Ghazipur is an alluvial tract where not a single vestige of stone can be found, and more than one critic has made merry over the official ignorance of those who applied a Regulation for quarries to a part of the country where it was as likely that stone would be found as in the jungles round Calcutta. This slip has not given rise to any inconvenience, but the Regulation itself is obsolete in many respects, and among those of its provisions which are still operative many are seriously defective. For instance, I find that the only punishment provided in the case of a person detected in fraudulently removing stone without payment of duty is the confiscation of the stone and of the cattle and carriages used in carrying it. Now, as the owners of the cattle and carriages are for the most part poor people who are hired by the day, and can often have little or no means of knowing whether or not the stone has had duty paid on it or not, it would be inequitable to confiscate their property. The man who really deserves punishment is the dealer who procures the use of their cattle and carriages for the purpose of transporting the stone, and for him the confiscation of the stone itself is a wholly inadequate penalty. Moreover, if the stone which has been removed without payment of duty has been used in the construction of a house or well, it is not easy to seize or confiscate it. Consequently the penalties prescribed by the Regulation are apt to fall upon the wrong persons, and when they do fall upon the right persons they are either inadequate or practically unimposable. For that reason it is proposed to repeal the Regulation and to supersede it by a new law.

"The Bill which I am asking leave to introduce begins by declaring the rights and powers of the Government, of landholders and of private persons. It declares that the Government is entitled to levy duty on all stone quarried in the district; it declares, in accordance with the existing law, that no private landowner is entitled to levy duty or place any restriction on the working of these quarries; and it also declares that any person, subject to certain rules and local customs, may open and work a quarry in the district.

"Some of these local customs are very curious. I find that under one of them the opener of a quarry has an exclusive right to quarry within a circular area of which the radius is measured by the distance to which he can throw a stone with his left hand. One is reminded of similar customs which prevail in various parts of England. For instance, in Derbyshire, the first discoverer of a vein of lead-ore is entitled to have assigned to him two meers of ground, while in certain parts of Cornwall tinners are entitled by local custom to 'bound' unappropriated waste to the extent of an acre. In the same way the free miners of the Forest of Dean are entitled to three gales or allotments for coal or iron mining, and this right has been regulated by statute.

"It is obvious that customs such as these are likely to lead to a good many disputes, and consequently amongst the various matters for which provision may be made by rules under the Bill is the mode of determining questions arising out of conflicting claims to the right to quarry. The Bill gives a somewhat extensive power to make rules, but it contains the usual clause which provides that a draft of the proposed rules is to be published in such a manner as to afford full opportunity for criticism and objection to all persons likely to be affected by the rules.

"There is little else that I need notice in connection with the Bill. It contains a provision for exempting from duty in certain cases; it saves for the present the existing rates of duty which, with very slight variations, have been in force for nearly forty years; and it continues to the inhabitants of the hills the privilege conceded to them by the Regulation of 1795 and maintained in their favour by the Regulation of 1800."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th October, 1885.

SIMLA;
*The 15th October, 1885.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency general rain has again fallen, and agricultural prospects are fair. In Bellary and Anantapur especially great improvement has taken place. In Mysore there has also been good rain. The standing crops have improved; sowing, transplanting, and ploughing operations are in progress, and prospects are now said to be good. In Coorg crops are in good condition.

Rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of Sind. The *kharif* crops promise well, and *rabi* crops are being sown. In Sind rain is wanted.

In the Berars and Hyderabad the recent rain has been beneficial to the crops, which promise well. Rain has fallen throughout the Central India States, but more is wanted at Neemuch and Agar. In Rajputana the rainfall has been slight, and limited to a few places. In Marwar, Meywar, Kherwara, Harowti, Kotah, Jeypore, Kherowlie, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore the rainfall has been insufficient, and more is wanted for the crops.

In the Central Provinces the rain of the week has been confined to the northern and western districts. Prospects continue fair; but in Chhattisgarh and Raipur more rain is much needed, especially on the highlands. There has been little or no rain in the Punjab during the week. Prospects are on the whole fair; but more rain is wanted in the Ferozepore and Sialkot districts. *Rabi* operations in progress. Slight rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and general prospects are fair.

In Bengal a little more rain is said to be wanted in places. Except in flooded tracts, the prospects of *amun* rice and other standing crops are generally favourable. The *bhadoi* outturn generally has not been good, owing to the damage caused to the crops by floods in many places. *Rabi* cultivation is progressing vigorously. In Assam seasonable weather continues, and the crops promise well.

In British Burma crop prospects are good.

The public health is on the whole fair.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are falling in Mysore, and to some extent in Bengal.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | Average last week, 6·20; this week, 3·06. | Partially withered early dry crops revived everywhere; later sowings thriving; wet crops moderately good. Lands on which early crops failed completely being resown. Continued rain would injure standing crops. Harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, yield below average. Wanderers returning. |
| Kurnool ... | 2·92 (average) | Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Ganjam ... | ·04 ( „ ) | Rain wanted urgently for rain-fed paddy. Much land left unplanted. Cattle-disease in Berhampore; 66 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·58 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest *cumbu*, outturn below average. River 9·65 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox slight; deaths from cholera unreported last week 17, this week 4; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·54 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but wither in parts of one taluk; harvest early paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Fever abating; cattle-disease in four taluks; 22 deaths from anthrax. |
| Coimbatore ... | 2·49 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi* in parts, outturn about average. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight. |
| Tanjore ... | 1·20 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in parts; 8 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | Average last week, 1·40; this week, 1·19. | Fever prevalent. |
| Malabar ... | 4·58 (average) | Cultivation progressing; harvest first crop paddy. Small-pox in five taluks; fever in three and cattle-disease in six taluks; 10 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 3·9 ( „ ) | Fever in parts.<br>*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 12th, 9 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Harvesting going on in talukas Tatta, Ghorabari, Sujawal, and Shahbandar; great damage to crops in Johi taluka, owing to early abatement of river. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34, and 34; in Sakro *nil*, 39 and 50; in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 48; in Dadu 34, 50 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | Rice crops injured by rats in Guni and Tandobago talukas, and *til* crops by unfavourable winds in Mirpur Khas taluka. Reaping of harvest general; crops cultivated late in the season in Hyderabad. Badin, Hala, Moro, and Kandiaro talukas are suffering from deficiency of water. River at Kotri on 12th, 9 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in ten talukas. Days hot. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·02 rain in Ahmedabad, rain in Sanand, Parantij, Dholka, Modoso, Dhandhuka, Dholra, and Gogo; maximum in Gogo, 6·07; minimum in Sanand, ·25. | Total rainfall 22·37. Prospects improving. Fever in Sanand, Dholka, and Gogo. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | 1·51 | Total rainfall 24·02. Cholera in Dehgam and Siddapur; cattle-disease in Calal. Crops improving in Baroda division, but languishing in Kadi for want of rain. Prices—*bajri* 30, wheat 24, and rice 18 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | Rain in all talukas; maximum at Mandvi, 4·62; minimum at Pardi, ·61. | Rainfall opportune. Prospects greatly improved; all standing crops generally healthy. Cattle-disease in Olphad and Bardoli talukas; fever in Olphad and Pardi; cholera in Jalalpur, 2 cases, 1 death. *Juari* 37 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | 2·29; maximum at Malegaon, 4·83; minimum in Niphad, ·34. | *Kharif* crops good all over the district; land being prepared for *rabi* in some talukas; sowing in progress. Break in the weather is now required for *rabi* sowings; more rain might do damages to *kharif* crops in some talukas. Grazing for cattle is now obtainable. Cholera in Chandor, Yeola, and Nandgaon talukas, attacks 54, deaths 28. Prices—wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | Rain on 7th and 9th, total ·78, being 1·68 below average. | Total rainfall to date 67·91. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 7th, 1° warm on 12th, 2° warm on 13th, and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air excessive, except on 8th, when it was normal; abnormal wind from south, south-east, and strong on 7th and 8th, from south-east on 9th and 10th, wind normal from 11th to 13th. Thunderstorm on 9th, thunder and lightning on 10th, lightning on 11th. |
| Poona ... | **Good rain throughout the district; maximum at Sirur, 4·60; minimum at Purandhar, 1·07.** | ***Kharif* crops doing well; sowing of *rabi* in progress. 196 cholera cases in five talukas, 142 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices of *bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 pounds; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.** |
| Ahmednagar ... | Sheogaon, 6·83; Karjat, 5·97; Rahuri, 5·96; Jamkhed, 5·71; Sangamner, 4·65; Newasa, 4·65; Shrigonda, 4·22; Parner, 2·19; Kopargaon, 1·93; Nagar, 1·59; Akola, ·54. | *Kharif* crops good everywhere in Jamkhed. *Bajri* crop has suffered somewhat where lands lie low, and *juari* has suffered similarly in Sheogaon. Sowing of *rabi* in progress in five, and retarded in six talukas by excessive wet. Cholera 7 attacks, 3 deaths; ague in Akola. *Bajri*—minimum 34 and maximum 48 pounds and *juari*—minimum 39 and maximum 66 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, 4·08; Barsi, 3·83; Madha, 2·77; Karmala, 4·10; Pandharpur, 4·55; Sangola, 1·69; Malsiras, 1·66; Akalkot, 4·0. | *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowing commenced generally. *Juari* 46 pounds 11 tolas and *bajri* 29 pounds 29 tolas per rupee. Cholera 12 cases, 8 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Rain at all stations, except in Hangal, varying from ·36 in Kod to 5·55 in Nargund. | Rice and *juari* crops good; cotton sowing in progress. Cholera disappeared. Slight cattle-disease in Hangal and Mugud potha. *Juari* 46 and rice 24 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, 4·43; Kumpta, 4·41; Sirsi, 1·72; Haliyal, 1·70. | Rice harvest continues on coast. Rice crop in Bar above Ghat. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers; district average 13 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot .. | ·47 | Fever and bowel complaints prevalent in some parts. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee. General public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind; *kharif* crops generally doing well, and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. River falling in Sind, and crops suffering in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad from deficiency of water; standing crops damaged by rats and storms in parts of Hyderabad, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Cholera and fever in parts of thirteen and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts. |
| **Bengal—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | ·36 | Weather somewhat hot. Prospects generally fair. Standing crops in some places damaged by grubs. Prices steady. Cholera still reported. General health good. |
| Dacca ... | ·39 | Prospects of crops and public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·08 | Prospects of crops, except in inundated parts, good. Harvesting of *aus* going on, estimated outturn 10 to 12 annas. Public health, on the whole, good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Moorshedabad ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and hot. Prospects of *amun* in the Barh very good; elsewhere *kalai* very extensively sown and doing well. Soil being prepared for *rabi* crops. Public health good. Common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Prospects of *amun* good. A fall of rain would benefit the crops. Rice 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Health generally good. |
| Rungpore ... | *Nil* | Weather dry. *Amun* prospects good; jute outturn below average. Sporadic cholera in places. Fever prevalent. |
| Bhagalpur ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good. Some rain required for rice on highlands and for *rabi* sowings. Cholera still prevalent. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Prospect of crops fair. Cold weather crops progressing. Seasonal fever; some cholera. Ganges still high. |
| Patna ... | 0·15 | *Bhadoi* harvest almost completed; prospects of the paddy crop where sown continue good. Fever prevalent at the change of season; cholera still reported from Hilsa and Behar stations. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Prospects of paddy favourable. *Bhadoi* harvest completed. Transplanting of tobacco going on. Prices falling. A few cases of cholera reported from Madhobani subdivision. |
| Hazaribagh ... | ·06 | Weather bright and clear. Crops suffering for want of rain in parts of district; elsewhere prospects good. Cholera abating; fever very prevalent. |
| Cuttack ... | ·36 | Weather hot, sometimes cloudy. *Beali* rice has yielded a fair outturn everywhere, except in tracts damaged by sea wave; early *sarad* rice in ear and late *sarad* doing well, but requires rain. Common rice 11 seers per rupee in town. Public health generally good. |
| Midnapur ... | 1·16 | Prospects generally good outside flooded area. *Boro* rice being sown. Fever prevalent. |
| Khoolna ... | *Nil* | Weather hot. Prospects of *amun* very good, except in flooded parts, *viz.*, two thanas in Satkhira subdivision. Flood water receded. Public health fair. |
| Dinagepur ... | ·08 | Crop prospects good. Cholera in places. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 1·78 | Crops look well. Rivers falling. Rice market stationary. Fever prevalent. |
| Gya .. | *Nil* | Weather hot. Rice prospects good, but a shower of rain anxiously awaited everywhere. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Chumparun ... | *Nil* | *Bhadoi* crops being harvested; *aghani* crops promise well. Prices fallen slightly. Fever and cholera still reported from the interior. |
| | | *General Remarks*—Slight and not general rain during the week. A little more rain is now wanted in some places. Prospects of *amun* rice and other standing crops generally favourable, except in the flooded parts of Burdwan and Presidency divisions. *Bhadoi* outturn not very fair, on the whole, as the crops in many places suffered from excessive rain and floods in August and September. Cultivation of *rabi* crops being carried on vigorously. Price of rice improving slightly in some districts. Prevalence of fever reported in many places. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 15th)** | | |
| Benares (Oct. 17th) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops are good and an average outturn is expected. Prices of food-grains are stationary, except barley and rice, which have slightly fallen. Markets well stocked. Few cases of cholera are now and then reported from the city and some villages in the district; fever in the district to the extent which is usual at this season; health generally good; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 12th) | *Nil* | Weather fine. Harvest well advanced; rice outturn average. Cholera somewhat less. Prices slightly rising. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 13th) | *Nil* | Sowing of gram going on. Supplies ample. Ague, fever, and cholera in part of district. |
| Lucknow ( „ 12th) | ·50 at Sahr; ·30 at Malihabad; ·20 at Mohanlalgange. | *Kharif* harvesting nearly done, the outturn, on the whole, is fair; gram and peas are being sown. The rain during the week has benefited very much the drying crops. Cholera is gradually decreasing, but fever reported both in the city and district; condition of cattle good. Supplies sufficient. Prices slowly rising. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather clear and bright. *Kharif* nearly harvested. Cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever prevalent. Markets full. Prices slightly falling. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 13th | ..... | *Rabi* sowing curtailed, owing to want of rain; *bajri* nearly ripe. Serious increase in cholera which is travelling eastward. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Cholera and fever still continue, otherwise health good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 12th) | ·10 to ·40 average fall during the week in six parganas, including head-quarters. | Rain slight but beneficial. *Juari* and *bajri* in ear; *rabi* ploughing continues; gram being sown. Fever general; cholera decreasing; cattle-disease in all parganas, severe in two. Prices show a tendency to rise. |
| Banda ( „ 13th) | Three slight showers of rain during the week. | Cholera reappeared in one village; fever continues. Cotton and *bajri* flowering; rice and *kodon* being harvested; *rabi* ploughings almost completed. Cattle-disease in one village. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*** | | |
| Ballia (Oct. 12th) | *Nil* | Health good; cholera decreasing. Weather clear and bright, mornings cooler. *Rabi* sowing commenced; *kharif* crops nearly cut. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 13th) | Slight rainfall in every tahsil, not exceeding ·30. | *Kharif* reported poor; *channa* sowings began. Cholera ceased in the city and Fatehgarh, but still prevalent in district. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Slight rain at the Sadr and at Sidhauri, none at Misrakh. | More rain is much wanted at Misrakh. *Kharif* crops give an average outturn. Fever and cholera still prevalent in the Gangar tracts. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings general. Prices show a tendency to fall. Slight cattle-disease reported; fever everywhere prevalent, and cholera slightly increasing in city. |
| Kumaon ( „ 12th) | ..... | Weather fine. Rice and early millets harvested in most parts. General health fair. *Rabi* ploughing commenced. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | Slight rain in one pargana only. | A general fall much needed for standing crops and *rabi* sowings; well irrigation going on. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; cholera slight. |
| Meerut ( „ 13th) | *Nil* | Dry westerly wind; unless rain falls *rabi* sowings will be difficult, except on irrigated land; *kharif* prospects fair, but impaired by prolonged want of rain; gram and peas being sown; *rabi* ploughings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in places. General prospects fair. Cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue in places. General health fair. |
| **Punjab—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Delhi (Oct. 13th) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. Prices slightly falling. |
| Hissar ( „ „ ) | ..... | *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* operations progressing. Prices almost stationary. A few cases of cholera in Bhiwani. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | ..... | Health fair. *Makki* and rice being harvested; grain sowing in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | ..... | Rain wanted. Health and *kharif* crops good. *Rabi* ploughing progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkote ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Crops suffering. Few cases of cattle-disease in Bajwat. Prices rising. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Prices rising. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Sowing commenced. Prices tending to rise. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Fever in Kahuta tahsil; health otherwise good. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | ·08 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | ·05 | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar districts. Fever prevalent in the Delhi and Peshawar district, and in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawalpindi district; a few cases of cholera in Bhiwani and of cattle-disease in Bajwat, in the Sialkot district. Crops suffering from want of rain in the Ferozepore and Sialkot districts. *Rabi* operations in progress. Prices fluctuating. |
| **Central Provinces—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | ..... | Weather clear. Nights cool. Prospects generally good, but rice rather poor in Umrer. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | Slight rain at Sadr, but better falls in the interior. | Weather cloudy. Prospects improved; *rabi* sowings commenced Cholera lingering; fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Oct. 13th) ... | 3·19 | Weather clear. *Kharif* crops reported good; *rabi* preparations continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather clear, with high winds. *Rabi* sowings proceeding. Cattle-disease and fever declining. Prices slightly rising. Rain still wanted. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1·44 of rain fell during the early part of the week. | Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings continue. 67 cases of cholera, 54 deaths; cattle-disease in Harda tahsil. Prices steady. |
| Khandwa ... | ·70 | Weather clear. *Kharif* prospects fair; *rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices slightly fallen. |
| Raipur ... | Light rain in Drug | Weather hot. Crops in highland lost. Wheat sowing commenced. Prices rising. |
| Sambalpur (Oct. 10th) | ..... | Weather cloudy and warm. Rain wanted. Prospects continue fair. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices fallen. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in northern and western districts, and prospects have improved; it is much needed in Chattisgarh and especially in Raipur, where crops on highlands are reported to be lost. Prospects continue fair, and prices steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Akyab (Oct. 10th) | 0·09 | Total rainfall 173·13. Cholera slight in two circles; cattle-disease slight in two circles. Crop prospects good. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 0·32 | Total rainfall 116·26. Sporadic cholera of fatal type in one subdivision; cattle-disease slight in one township and severe in two. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 1·28 | Total rainfall 101·55. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 0·88 | Total rainfall 185·97. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting completed. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 0·77 | Total rainfall 187·64. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 1·49 | Total rainfall 113·99. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in three circles. Transplanting completed. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 0·38 | Total rainfall 0·55. Cholera slight in one subdivision; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·99 | Total rainfall 29·83. Cholera slight in district; cattle-disease slight in one circle. Transplanting progressing. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 2·65 | Total rainfall 84·65. Cholera severe in town; cattle healthy. Transplanting completed. |
| Thayetmayo ( „ „ ) | 0·02 | Total rainfall 28·85. Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting completed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in three districts, slight in five districts; elsewhere public health good. Cattle-disease slight in eight districts; elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good. Rains seasonable. |
| **Assam—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·84 rain during the week ending the 13th instant. | Weather seasonable. Public health improved; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Prospects of crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 1·53 | State and prospects of crops favourable. Public health good. |
| Cachar ... | 1·21 | Days warm, nights cool. Prospects of *sail* crops fair. Health good. Tea doing well. Common rice 14 seers $8\frac{3}{5}$ chittacks per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 1·18 | Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Land being prepared for mustard. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | 7·31; Kolar, 2·85; Tumkur; 2·03. | Good rain fell throughout the State; about 24 small tanks reported to have breached in the Kadur district. Standing crops improved by the rain; horse gram and *ragi* are generally being sown; paddy seedlings transplanted in Shimoga, and paddy sown in Kadur. Ploughing operations for wet cultivation in progress in the Bangalore district. Prospects of the season and public health good; 5 cases of cholera reported in the Shimoga district; cattle improving in condition, but murrain still prevails in parts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prices throughout show a tendency to fall, and in Tumkur district the price of *ragi* is reported to be rapidly falling. |
| Mysore ... | 3·0 | Crops in good condition. Cardamoms being picked. Prices of food-grains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| Mercara ... | 2·58 | |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·96 | Weather clear. Prospects of crops favourable; *rabi* sowings in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | 3·48 | There has been rain throughout the district, and has done good. Prospects favourable; *rabi* sowings commenced. |
| Hyderabad ... | 1·87 | Standing crops good; *rabi* weedings commenced; *rabi* sowings postponed in Patlur taluka on account of incessant rainfall. General health fair. Prices—wheat $13\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $12\frac{1}{2}$, white *juari* $17\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *juari* $24\frac{1}{2}$, and *tur* $17\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Indore ... | 1·21 | Total rainfall 26·28. Prices stationary. Late rainfall has much improved the prospects, but water in wells and tanks is very low. |
| Sutna ... | ·46 | Weather dry and hot. Cholera at Rewah, 12 cases, 7 deaths. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | 1·16 | Total rainfall 22·41. Weather warm. Rain much wanted. Health good. |
| Goona ... | 1·94 | Health good. |
| Agar ... | ·86 | More rain still required. Health fair. |
| Sehore ... | 1·7 | Total rainfall 60·15. Weather cool and pleasant. Prospects of crops improved. |
| Nowgong ... | ·53 | Total rainfall 39·72. Weather cloudy. Prices falling. Health good. |
| Manpur ... | ..... | Crops and sowing prospects much improved by late rain. Anxiety removed. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—(Oct. 14th)** | | |
| Abu (Oct. 14th) | ·27 | Weather clear and seasonable. No signs of more rain, which has been this year much below average. |
| Sirohi ( „ 11th) | 20. | Tanks, wells, health, and crops good. Weather warm and dry. |
| Marwar ( „ 9th) | *Nil* | Tanks all full. Health improved. Cholera almost disappeared. Weather warm. Crops seriously damaged from want of much required rain. Night close. Prices rising. |
| Meywar ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | Tanks full; wells filling. Crops withering from want of rain. Health good. Prices rising. Weather fine; slightly cloudy. |
| Kherwara ( „ 12th) | ·79 | Tanks full; wells fair. Indian corn being cut, about 4 annas crops. Rice withering and very poor. *Rabi* sowings commenced, but not promising. Health good. Prices slightly fallen. Rain partial and in most places insufficient. Weather fine; clouds vanished. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 10th) | 1·68 | Tanks decreasing; wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices rising. Weather occasionally cloudy. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Deoli, ·69; Tonk, ·06 | Weather hot. Rain very greatly needed. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhalawar ( „ 9th) | 2·25 | Total rainfall 4·66. Prices rising. |
| Kotah ( „ 10th) | ·21 | Tanks and wells full. More rain needed for standing crops and *rabi* sowings. Health good. Weather clear. |
| Ajmere (Sept. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and sultry. Prices rising. Health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Crops and health fair. Prices steady. |
| Kerowlie (Oct. 10th) | ..... | Tanks and wells drying. Fever prevalent. *Dhani* crops damaged. Prices rising. Rain urgently required. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks drying. Wells decreasing. Crops withering for want of rain. Fever continues. Days hot; nights cool. Prices rising. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. Rain much wanted. |
| Ulwar (Sept. 30th) | *Nil* | Rain needed for *rabi* sowing. Fever continues. |
| Bickaneer (Oct. 10th) | *Nil* | Prospects fair. More rain wanted. Fever in some districts. Prices stationary. Weather clear. |
| **Nepal—(Oct. 8th)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | ·18 | Prospects good. Cholera has been ceased. |

## ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1885.

*No. I.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Grand Total. |
| Under 2 years ... ... ... ... | 12 | 16 | 28 | | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| From 2 to 10 years ... ... ... ... | 37 | 23 | 60 | | 37 | 23 | 60 |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... ... ... ... | 86 | 31 | 117 | | 86 | 31 | 117 |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... ... ... ... | 293 | 119 | 412 | | 293 | 119 | 412 |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... ... ... ... | 29 | 12 | 41 | | 29 | 12 | 41 |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Above 50 „ ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 457 | 201 | 658 | 40·29 women to every 100 men. | 457 | 201 | 658 |

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

| | Demerara. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal ... ... ... ... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Central ditto ... ... ... ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Eastern ditto ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Behar ... ... ... ... | 170 | 75 | 245 | 170 | 75 | 245 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... ... | 185 | 79 | 264 | 185 | 79 | 264 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... | 74 | 18 | 92 | 74 | 18 | 92 |
| Central India ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Nepal ... ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 457 | 201 | 658 | 457 | 201 | 658 |



*No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | Demerara. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins and high castes ... ... ... ... | 61 | 21 | 85 | 64 | 21 | 85 |
| Agriculturists ... ... ... ... ... | 85 | 30 | 115 | 85 | 30 | 115 |
| Artisans ... ... ... ... ... | 119 | 41 | 160 | 119 | 41 | 160 |
| Low castes ... ... ... ... ... | 151 | 85 | 236 | 151 | 85 | 236 |
| Musalmans ... ... ... ... ... | 38 | 24 | 62 | 38 | 24 | 62 |
| Christians ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 457 | 201 | 658 | 457 | 201 | 658 |

*Memo.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindoos ... | 419 | 177 | 596 |
| 2. Musalmans ... | 38 | 24 | 62 |
| 3. Christians ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 457 | 201 | 658 |

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.

№ 43.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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, Coralo, Murhwa, Nuggur), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralo, Murhwa, Nuggur), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralo, Murhwa, Nuggur), *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. | | |
| MADRAS. | Ganjam | 14 11 | 14 11 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 23 5 | 30 0 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | | | | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | MADRAS. |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 8 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 11 5 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | 24 11 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 22 3 | 23 3 | 24 3 | 23 6 | 24 10 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 98 5 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 13 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 22 2 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 32 13 | 32 8 | 22 0 | 25 3 | 32 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 145 13 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 10 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 28 6 | 29 10 | 19 6 | 21 2 | 29 10 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 14 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 19 11 | 18 11 | 23 0 | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... | 19 13 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 23 2 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 30 0 | 25 5 | 22 14 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 28 3 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 25 13 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 23 2 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 15 11 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 11 10 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 20 10 | 23 3 | 20 10 | 20 11 | 20 3 | 23 8 | 21 5 | 23 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 3 | 11 13 | 11 10 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 24 3 | 20 10 | 23 11 | 22 10 | 20 11 | 16 14 | 22 3 | 22 5 | 23 5 | 17 14 | 16 13 | 20 3 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 94 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 14 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | 11 11 | 11 11 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 13 0 | 28 2 | 26 0 | 24 11 | 20 0 | 21 14 | ... | 19 8 | 20 3 | 25 8 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 26 2 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 83 13 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 5 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 28 2 | 26 0 | 24 11 | 20 0 | 21 14 | ... | 19 2 | 19 2 | 26 2 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 23 6 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 14 11 | 15 14 | 17 6 | 13 14 | 15 8 | 17 0 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 14 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 11 | 19 2 | 26 10 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 23 6 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 13 | 17 13 | 27 6 | 17 5 | 23 13 | 23 13 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 18 14 | 16 10 | 15 11 | 18 0 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 7 13 | 8 3 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 0 | 12 3 | 13 2 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 20 2 | 24 8 | 17 5 | ... | ... | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 0 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 10 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 3 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 14 3 | ... | 14 3 | 20 11 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 19 10 | 18 13 | 25 6 | 21 11 | 21 11 | 27 14 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 27 6 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 3 | ... | 14 3 | 17 8 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 16 8 | 16 13 | 25 6 | 21 11 | 21 11 | 27 14 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 27 6 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 16 13 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 10 | 9 14 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 2 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 23 8 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 26 0 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 12 11 | 13 2 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 16 6 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 30 6 | 23 11 | 24 3 | 30 6 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 10 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 25 6 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 20 3 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 21 10 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 3 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 19 10 | 19 10 | 25 10 | 24 13 | 35 10 | 21 11 | 21 11 | 29 8 | 131 3 | 165 3 | 151 10 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 18 0 | 15 11 | 16 14 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 9 3 | 6 14 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 11 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 25 8 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 23 0 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 27 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 116 10 | 102 2 | 109 5 | 18 6 | 16 2 | 14 14 | 15 13 | 14 11 | 13 13 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 3 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 14 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| BOMBAY. | Bombay | 10 15 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 21 13 | 7 3 | 7 2 | 7 12 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 11 13 | 18 12 | 19 10 | 17 0 | 15 15 | 16 10 | 15 15 | 12 9 | 14 5 | 13 1 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 18 2 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | Bombay | BOMBAY. |
| | Ahmedabad | 15 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 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 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 22 10 | 24 0 | 24 10 | 7 12 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 13 8 | 16 8 | 20 8 | 13 12 | 14 8 | 13 13 | 13 10 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 23 13 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 10 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 19 6 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 19 6 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 19 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 12 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 2 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 13 | 9 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 14 | 13 5 | 14 6 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 10 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 3 | 17 4 | 15 3 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 3 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 18 8 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 18 8 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 8 | 17 14 | 23 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 23 4 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 10 | 14 5 | 13 8 | 18 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 175 0 | 75 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 14 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 17 4 | 15 13 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 0 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 14 6 | 15 9 | 15 8 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | 16 5 | 14 0 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 4 | 7 11 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 2 | 14 11 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 5 | 23 0 | 106 2 | 99 4 | 81 1 | 13 14 | 13 10 | 14 4 | 13 10 | 13 6 | 14 0 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 0 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 14 13 | 15 11 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 20 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 20 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 11 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 9 8 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 6 | 22 7 | 20 11 | 17 4 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 11 12 | 12 6 | 24 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 12 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bijapur) | 14 6 | 14 6 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 14 10 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 14 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 20 5 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 19 4 | 11 12 | 14 5 | 16 14 | 11 6 | 13 8 | 16 14 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Bijapur (Bijapur) | |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 10 | 14 1 | 18 5 | 18 9 | 18 9 | 12 15 | 15 10 | 14 5 | 18 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 4 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 13 0 | 14 8 | 18 5 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 10 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 55 0 | 65 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 9 14 | 10 9 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 7 13 | 12 11 | 13 7 | 13 7 | 8 8 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 10 6 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 11 8 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Mahás (Godhra) | 12 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 20 10 | 22 0 | 17 12 | 15 2 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahás (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | 18 0 | 18 10 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | 11 10 | 12 9 | 12 13 | 13 11 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 6 14 | 7 7 | 7 9 | 9 2 | 10 5 | 9 15 | 14 14 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 12 9 | 14 5 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 17 1 | 21 2 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 21 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 75 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Baroda | |
| | Disa | 17 10 | 18 3 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 7 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 0 | 15 14 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 12 12 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 22 12 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Disa | |
| | Nimach | 19 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | 22 0 | 22 7½ | 21 5½ | 35 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 36 7½ | 38 6½ | 40 10½ | 36 7½ | 38 6½ | 40 10½ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 86 10½ | 14 12 | 14 12 | 16 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | Nasirabad | |
| | Rajkot | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 25 10½ | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 12 | 22 8 | 20 14 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 26 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 21 4 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 90 0 | * 12 13 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 10 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 10 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 25 8 | 26 10 | 22 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Gidu Bundar) | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 210 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Haidarabad (Gidu Bundar) | |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 22 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 10 1 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 11 2 | 12 0 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 17 1 | 17 1 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| BENGAL. | Burdwan | 14 12 | 14 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 12 0 | 14 4 | 12 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 14 9 | 13 0*a* | 13 5 | 13 10 | Burdwan | BENGAL. |
| | Bancoorah | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 4*b* | 12 12 | 12 12 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | 16 8 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 16 8 | 18 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0*c* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 3 | 12 8*d* | 12 8 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 9*e* | 13 9 | 13 9 | Hooghly | |
| | Howrah | 15 0 | 15 4 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

*a* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 14-4 seers, and Ranegunge 13-5 seers.
*b* In Bishenpore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
*c* In Rampore Hát the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
*d* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 13-12 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.
* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 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. |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 14 7 | 14 8 | 17 10 | 19 14 | 19 14 | 26 10 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 6 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 14 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 12 4 | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 | ... |
| | Nuddea | 13 5½ | 12 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | 10 5 | 9 11 | 11 2 | 11 6 | 10 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 4 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dinagepore | 13 12 | 14 7 | 16 12 | 17 8 | 17 4 | 17 0 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rajshahye | 15 0 to 17 4 | 13 0 to 17 4 | 17 0 | 16 14 | 19 4 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bográ | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 0 | 9 15 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 15 0 | 14 10 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri | 13 5 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensingh | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah | 12 4 | 12 3 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 13 5 | 12 12 | 18 1 | 15 15½ | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 10 | 12 4 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 9 4 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad | 19 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 |
| | Durbhunga | 16 8 | 17 0 | 17 10 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 15 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 21 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr | 18 1 | 18 14 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhágalpur | 16 6 | 16 6 | 18 15 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 13 4 | 13 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 15 12 | 17 1 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 13 2 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree | 14 7 | 15 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 17 2 | 15 12 | 14 7 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0[a] | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh | 14 8 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 (old) 19 0 (new) | 15 0 | 18 0 (new) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Manbhoom | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 13 | *Central Districts.* Calcutta | |
| | | ... | 26 0 | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13[f] | 13 5 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½[g] | 11 10½ | 12 12 | Nuddea | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 220 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0[h] | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 10 12[i] | 13 0 | 10 12 | Jessore | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 1 3 | 12 0[j] | 12 0 | 12 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 14 4 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 18 12 | 18 0 to 19 4 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12[k] | 12 12 | 12 12 | Rajshahye | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 4 6 0[*] | 3 0 0 | 3 5 0 | 9 0[l*] | 13 0 | 11 14 | Rungpore | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 18 0 | 17 1 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | 3 5 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 12 | 17 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 11 4[m] | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 102 8 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0[n] | 12 4 | 12 4 | Jalpáiguri | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 0[o] | 13 0 | 13 0 | Dacca | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 0[p] | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 13 0[q] | 13 0 | 13 0 | Backergunge | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 12[r] | 12 4 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 0[s] | 12 0 | 6 0 | Chittagong | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 12[t] | 10 8 | 10 0 | Noakholly | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 4[u] | 12 4 | 12 8 | Tipperah | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 6 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hill Tipperah | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Patna | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0[v] | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 8[w] | 12 8 | 12 0 | Shahabad | | | |
| 30 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 20 15 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 176 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 3 | 11 8[x] | 11 8 | 12 7 | Durbhunga | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0[y] | 12 0 | 12 8 | Mozufferpore | | | |
| 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 8[z] | 11 8 | 11 0 | Sarun | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0[z1] | 12 0 | 12 0 | Chumparun | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 12 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 13 2[a2] | 13 2 | 12 4 | Monghyr | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 19 9 | 21 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 10[z3] | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 13 0 | 10 8[z4] | 11 0 | 10 12 | Purneah | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 2 6 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Maldah | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 3 3 | 3 3 3 | 3 7 0 | 12 0[z5] | 12 0 | 11 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| 15 12 | 17 1 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Cuttack | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 105 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 7 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 0 | Pooree | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8[z6] | 10 8 | 10 8 | Balasore | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| 30 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | | | |
| 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 4 13 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Lohardugga | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 180 0 | 5 0 0 | 4 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Singbhoom | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 10[z7] | 10 8 | 11 12 | Manbhoom | | | |

[a] The sudden rise in the price of salt at Rungpore and Nilphamari is attributable to the dulness of importation, as the railway line has been damaged by the recent flood.

[f] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasot and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (Kulpíhat) 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

[g] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 11 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

[h] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 10 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 14 seers.

[j] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 11 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

[k] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 9-12 seers and Nowgong 12 seers.

[l] In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

[m] The retail price of salt at Falacotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

[n] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Maniokgunge and Moonshigunge 11 seers, and Naraingunge 13-15 seers.

[o] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

[p] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

[r] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10-10½ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, Sherepore 13 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

[s] In Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

[t] In Fenny the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

[u] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers, and Chandpore 11 seers.

[v] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurungabad 11-12 seers, and Nowada 9-8 seers.

[w] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhabhuah 10-8 seers, and Sasseram 12 seers.

[x] In Tajpore and Madhubani the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

[y] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 10 seers, and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.

[z] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

[z1] In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.

[z2] In Bettiah the retail price of salt was 11 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 and Soopole 11 seers, and Mudehpura 10-8 seers.

[z5] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (Ranigunge) 12 seers.

[z6] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 18 seers, Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers.

[z7] In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 9-8 seers per rupee.

In Bhadruck the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

In Govindpore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. | S. Ch. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | 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 | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Sylhet, Cachar, Goálpará, Gáro Hills, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Khási & Jaintiá Hills, Nága Hills | Assam. |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | 23 10½ | 23 10½ | 23 10½ | 34 6½ | 34 6½ | 27 14½ | 7 8½ | 7 8½ | 6 8½ | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 10 12 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 0½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 23 10½ | 28 11 | 28 11 | 29 0½ | 129 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 13 7 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 11 13 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 21 4 | 22 8 | 24 6 | 35 5 | 36 6 | 30 12 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 8 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 29 4 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 8 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 23 4 | 23 4 | 22 8 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 12 6 | 12 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 21 4 | 21 4 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 6 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 8 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 12 4 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 6 14 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 23 1 | 22 8 | 19 2 | 36 9 | 36 9 | 23 10 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 8 7 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 9 | 25 14 | 25 14 | ... | 20 13 | 20 4 | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 22 13 | 23 12 | 21 0 | 33 8 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 12 4 | 11 4 | 13 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 22 12½ | 21 4 | 19 8 | 33 9½ | 36 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 12½ | 14 6 | 13 3 | 26 6 | 26 6 | ... | 22 12½ | 22 12½ | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 6 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 11 11½ | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 19 11 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 26 4 | 28 2 | 26 14 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 13 2 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 28 12 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 28 12½ | 30 0 | 26 4 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 21 4 | 137 8 | 100 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 13 | 11 14 | 12 3 | 12 8 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 22 0 | 22 12 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 8 | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 16 6 | ... | 31 4 | 30 0 | ... | 22 8 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 4 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 11 6 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 25 0 | 26 4 | 23 6 | 35 0 | 37 8 | 30 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 15 10 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 30 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 21 4 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 12 | 9 12 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 5 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 28 8 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 19 8 | 19 12½ | 22 3½ | 26 9 | 26 10 | 30 10 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 12 10½ | 13 1 | 11 14½ | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | ... | 27 4 | 23 8 | 28 0 | 23 8 | 122 0 | 130 0 | 114 8 | 12 0 | 11 10½ | 13 4½ | 11 8 | 11 2½ | 12 5 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 19 8 | 20 2 | 21 0 | 25 8 | 27 12 | 29 0 | 4 8 | 5 8 | 4 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 12 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 11 | 12 0 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 13 8 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | 22 8 | 22 9 | 22 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 29 2 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 14 0 | 10 12 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 145 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 14 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 12 6 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 25 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 24 12½ | 26 14 | 23 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 30 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 6 | 24 4 | 27 4 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 37 8 | 26 0 | 17 8 | 30 8 | 31 10 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 12 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 28 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 12 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 20 0 | 21 8 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 25 4 | 26 0 | 25 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 20 4 | 20 12 | 18 12 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 12 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 21 6 | 21 6 | 22 0 | 25 4 | 25 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 24 12 | 27 0 | 28 2 | ... | 30 6 | 28 2 | 28 12 | 30 4 | 30 9 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 15 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 11 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 28 15 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 1 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 12 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 10 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 22 8 | 18 14 | 29 11 | 29 11 | 23 6½ | 9 14½ | 9 14½ | 13 8 | 17 1½ | 17 1½ | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 9½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 10 6½ | 10 6½ | 10 13 | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 10 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 12 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 20 0 | 21 6 | 18 1 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 22 8 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 2 | 12 8 | 14 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 29 8 | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 22 2 | 21 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 21 2 | 20 14 | 18 11 | 28 11 | 29 13 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 11 6 | 9 3 | 17 5½ | 15 11½ | 14 1½ | 21 2 | 24 6 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 23 5 | 24 6 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 24 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 9 0 | 10 2 | 9 13½ | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 23 3 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 19 5 | 24 6 | 25 8½ | 21 14 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 10 | 25 10 | 24 8 | 28 2 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | ... | ... | 19 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 4 | 11 8 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 28 12 | 13 9 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 8 | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 30 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 24 4 | 24 12 | 21 9 | 26 13 | 37 11 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 17 11 | 16 5 | 20 11 | 19 5 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 11 | 30 8 | 23 8 | 180 0 | 173 5 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 15 | 10 8 | 10 12 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 20 8 | 19 14 | 26 0 | 26 6 | 25 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 12 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 0 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 26 8 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 29 4 | 23 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 20 4 | 20 12 | 23 4 | 28 13 | 29 9 | 31 3 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 17 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 12½ | 27 0 | 29 4 | 23 13 | 24 3 | 24 13 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 20 8 | 21 0 | 22 ● | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 28 ·0 | 25 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 14 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 14 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | 30 0 | 26 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 14 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 24 3 | 25 15 | 25 8 | 35 9½ | 39 0 | 34 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 30 6½ | 30 8 | 29 0 | 26 10 | 30 8 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 2 | 12 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 25 0 | 24 14 | 22 8 | 29 6 | 30 8 | 23 8 | 15 12 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 23 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 26 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 20 0 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 22 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 21 5 | 21 14 | 23 8 | 33 5 | 33 0 | 32 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 33 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | 26 6 | 29 0 | 24 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Hissar | Punjab. |
| | Rohtak | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 4 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 42 0 | 45 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 42 0 | 44 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 12 | Ludhiana | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | | | | | | | | |

* Mandwa.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | | |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 44 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | Punjab—*continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 12 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Mooltan | |
| | Jhang | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | Jhang | |
| | Montgomery | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Montgomery | |
| | Lahore | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 41 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Lahore | |
| | Amritsar | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Amritsar | |
| | Gurdáspur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 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 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Gurdáspur | |
| | Gujránwála | 19 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 33 0 | 37 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | Gujránwála | |
| | Siálkot | 22 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 38 0 | 39 0 | 56 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Siálkot | |
| | Gujrát | 25 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 37 0 | 47 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 44 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 8 | 15 4 | Gujrát | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 55 0 | 46 0 | 40 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ráwalpindi | |
| | Jhelum | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 47 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| | Shahpúr | 27 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | Muzaffargarh | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 45 8 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 42 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 26 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 39 0 | 48 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| | Banu | 41 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 55 0 | 53 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 33 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 102 0 | 128 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Banu | |
| | Kohát | 22 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 57 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 94 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 42 14 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 41 8 | Kohát | |
| | Pesháwár | 24 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 48 0 | 47 0 | 56 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | Pesháwár | |
| | Hazára | 28 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 56 0 | 50 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hazára | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | 22 11 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 15 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 7 | 27 7 | 25 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 8 | Saugor | Central Provinces. |
| | Damoh | 26 11 | 28 4 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 9 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 13 | 10 2 | 9 8 | Damoh | |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Jubbulpore | |
| | Mandla | 24 9 | 33 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Mandla | |
| | Seoni | 22 6 | 21 5 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 7 | 18 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 11 | 20 6 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 4 | Seoni | |
| | Narsinghpur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 1 | 23 2 | 29 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | No return received | | | Narsinghpur | |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 8 7 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 10 14 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 9 | 25 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| | Nimár | 17 10 | 18 4 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 12 9 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 14 14 | 22 9 | 22 9 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | Nimár | |
| | Betúl | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Betúl | |
| | Chhindwára | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | Chhindwára | |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 4 | 22 8 | 21 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 12 | Wardha | |
| | Nágpur | 20 0 | 20 15 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 25 0 | 25 5 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 27 0 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 13 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | Nágpur | |
| | Chánda | 21 3 | 21 3 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 4 | 22 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Chánda | |
| | Bhandára | 20 0 | 22 8 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 25 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 8 | Bhandára | |
| | Bálaghát | 28 8 | 28 14 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 24 4 | 24 4 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 20 6 | 21 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 7 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 8 12 | 10 0 | Bálaghát | |
| | Raipur | 32 5 | 32 5 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 13 1 | 15 0 | 21 14 | 23 1 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 5 | 29 5 | 36 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Raipur | |
| | Biláspur | 48 13 | 44 6 | 48 1 | ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 31 8 | 26 2 | 40 8 | 40 8 | 39 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 0 | Biláspur | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 6 | 24 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sambalpur | |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 264 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | Akyab | |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 12 | 11 1 | 12 12 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | ... | Kyoukpyoo | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 9 | 20 9 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 2 | 11 0 | 12 9 | 16 10 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 17 5 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 9 14 | 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 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 6 4 | Pegu | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 7 2 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | 11 1 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 25 1 | 22 5 | Tharrawaddy | |
| | Prome | 22 6 | 16 3 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 13 7 | 10 12 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 15 9 | 12 7 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 3 | 13 15 | 15 8 | 15 7 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 16 14 | 11 7 | 349 1 | 349 1 | 264 7 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 35 7 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 28 6 | Bassein | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 22 9 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 8 6 | ... | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 16 13 | 18 3 | ... | 185 8 | 147 10 | ... | 44 5 | 39 6 | ... | 37 5 | 35 0 | Thonegwa | |
| | Thayetmyo | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 9 6 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 10 | 245 0 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 29 9 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 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 | 13 0 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 1 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 13 | 11 14 | 12 7 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 150 0 | 150 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 | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bolarum | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat | |
| | Amráoti | 19 15 | 20 4 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 6 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Amráoti | |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 7 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | |
| | Ellichpur | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 5 | 7 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 2 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | | | |
| | Buldána | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | | | |
| | Wún | 23 0 | 19 8 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Wún | | | |
| | Básim | 27 0 | 27 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 5 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 11 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 10 13 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Básim | | | |

* No wholesale salt sold.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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 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 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 11 11 | 12 2 | 8 11 | 8 8 | 9 4 | 9 10 | 9 4 | 10 4 | 19 15 | 19 15 | 24 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 11 9 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 16 13 | 25 3 | 29 6 | 33 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| COORG. | Coorg | 8 14 | 9 1 | 8 2 | 9 6 | 9 8 | 9 11 | 11 2 | 11 4 | 12 6 | 14 3 | 14 10 | 17 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| RAJPUTANA. | Jeypore | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 |
| | Kishengurh | 24 4 | 22 0 | 17 4 | 33 12 | 33 8 | 25 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 17 8 | 26 0 | 26 4 | 17 8 |
| | Kerrowlee | 21 4 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 31 4 | 31 0 | 23 14 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 4 | 32 8 | 33 12 | 26 14 | 28 12 | 30 10 | 23 0 |
| | Ulwur | 23 2 | 23 7 | 20 1 | 35 7 | 33 11 | 27 5 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 10 5 | 36 9 | 36 8 | 24 6 | 28 11 | 29 14 | 23 7 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 15 | 21 10 | 18 15 | 31 7 | 32 11 | 26 8 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 6 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 9 0 | 28 5 | 28 12 | 22 3 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 23 15 |
| | Ajmere | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 24 15 | 24 5 | 25 6 | 41 9½ | 39 6 | 36 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 39 15 | 41 12 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 |
| | Erinpura | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sirohee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Abu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Anadra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bálmere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jeysalmere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 18 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 21 7½ | 21 14 | 22 10½ | 29 11 | 28 11 | 32 0½ | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 32 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | 20 15 | 25 0 | 22 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 12 | 11 14 | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | No return received | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bikaneer | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 5 6 | 5 11½ | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| | Boondee | 27 12 | 27 12 | 31 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 50 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kotah | 24 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 32 8 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 36 8 | 37 8 | 42 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| | Tonk | 22 8 | 23 5 | 24 0 | 33 7 | 34 8 | 36 0 | 8 4 | 7 12 | 6 8 | 9 4 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 43 8 | 42 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jhallawar | 22 9 | 25 12 | 26 13 | 29 9 | 30 1 | 40 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 3½ | 35 6 | 38 2 | 41 6 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 17 0½ |
| | Shahpoora | 25 2 | 24 6 | 23 4 | 41 4 | 39 0 | 34 0 | 8 10 | 9 4 | 7 8 | 10 2 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 25 8 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 19 8 |
| | Dholpur | * | 20 4 | 18 14 | * | 33 12 | 27 0 | * | 10 2 | 9 0 | * | 12 10 | 10 2 | * | 33 12 | 22 8 | * | 36 0 | 27 0 |
| | Indore | 18 8 | 20 4 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 26 10 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 22 14 |
| | Gwalior | 18 6 | 18 15 | 18 12 | 26 8 | 27 6 | 21 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 8 13 | 26 8 | 25 9 | 24 10 | 28 13 | 28 13 | 21 0 |
| | Gooma | 25 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 45 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 37 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Not received.

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

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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 | 25 8 | 25 7 | 26 6 | 15 10 | 16 13 | 20 6 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Kolar | 30 0 | 27 0 | 32 4 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 192 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | Túmkúr | 29 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 |
| | Mysore | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 81 0 | 78 0 | 75 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| | Shimoga | 37 13 | 29 6 | 37 4 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 26 4 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 9 7 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | 10 8 |
| | Kadur | 30 0 | 30 0 | 38 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| COORG. | Coorg | 26 12 | 30 7 | 31 2 | 18 10 | 18 12 | 22 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 10 | 10 13 | 10 9 | 9 15 | 10 0 | 10 3 |
| RAJPUTANA. | Jeypore | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 15 4 |
| | Kishengurh | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| | Kerrowlee | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 2 | 13 4 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 4 |
| | Ulwur | ... | ... | ... | 34 6 | 34 7 | 25 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 8 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | ... | ... | ... | 31 15 | 31 0 | 22 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 |
| | Ajmere | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | ... | ... | ... | 38 10 | 34 3 | 31 9 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 |
| | Erinpura | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. per md. | ₹ a. p. per md. | ₹ a. p. | | | |
| | Sirohee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Abu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Anadra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bálmere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jeysalmere | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received | | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 31 0 | 19 0 | † | ‡ | † | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | ... | ... | ... | 26 5 | 27 5½ | 21 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | S. Ch. ₹ a. p. 11 11½ | S. Ch. ₹ a. p. per md. 11 11½ | S. Ch. ₹ a. p. 12 1½ | 11 5¼ | 10 15 | 11 11½ |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | ... | ... | ... | 48 12 | 45 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 37 8 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 0 | ... | ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | 16 8 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | No return received | | |
| | Bikaneer | ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 4 | 11 8 |
| | Boondee | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| | Kotah | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 |
| | Tonk | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 5 | 30 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 2 |
| | Jhallawar | ... | ... | ... | 35 6 | 36 13½ | 31 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4½ | 11 2 | 10 8½ | 11 0½ | 10 14 | 9 15½ |
| | Shahpoora | ... | ... | ... | 31 12 | 34 0 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 1 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 12 14 | 12 4 | 12 14 |
| | Dholpur | ... | ... | ... | * | 33 12 | 21 6 | ... | ... | ... | * | 13 8 | 13 12 | * | 12 10 | 12 14 |
| | Indore | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 8 | 22 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 |
| | Gwaljor | ... | ... | ... | 25 9 | 26 8 | 18 4 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 127 12 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 12 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 0 |
| | Goona | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 33 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 11 14 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 0 |

† Eight pies per bundle. ‡ Ten pies per bundle.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1468 AND 1469 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th OCTOBER 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. (Kakoon, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| H. A. DISTRICTS. | Secunderabad | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 6 13 | 8 4 | 12 3 | 11 11 | 11 4 | 19 7 | 19 15 | 20 0 | 1 20 | 1 20 | 0 20 | 7 1 | 21 24 | 14 24 | 14 23 | 15 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 125 0 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 0 115 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 3 |
| | Bolarum | 15 2 | 16 14 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 10 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 12 5 | 20 0 | 21 19 | 18 0 | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 7 14 | 8 14 | 7 19 | 116 14 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 125 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 12 |
| | Chudderghat | 11 8 | 11 4 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 9 | 9 4 | 11 11 | 11 4 | 20 6 | 20 19 | 19 4 | 0 22 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 12 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 116 14 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 125 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 9 12 |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1884-85 IN THE PUNJAB.

### STATEMENT No. I.

*Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS. | Area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | Area irrigated. | | Comparison with last crop. | | Rainfall in Rabi Months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | October. | | November. | | December. | | January. | | February. | | March. | | Total. | |
| | | | 1884-85. | 1883-84. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1884-85. | 1883-84. |
| Umballa | 1,044,849 | 951,890 | 198 | 1,009 | ... | 811 | 7·3 | ... | ... | 1·5 | ... | 0·2 | 4·1 | ... | 0·6 | ... | ... | 0·5 | 12·0 | 2·2 |
| Karnál | 1,533,990 | 680,319 | 16,037 | 56,315 | ... | 40,278 | 2·7 | ... | ... | 0·7 | ... | 0·4 | 2·5 | ... | 0·6 | ... | 0·3 | 0·5 | 6·1 | 1·6 |
| Rohtak | 1,159,350 | 966,622 | 12,316 | 59,848 | ... | 47,532 | ... | 0·1 | ... | 0·3 | ... | ... | 2·8 | ... | ... | ... | 0·1 | 0·4 | 2·9 | 0·8 |
| Delhi | 804,923 | 525,676 | 2,036 | 59,067 | ... | 57,031 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·1 | 6·0 | 0·1 |
| Hissár | 2,265,428 | 1,161,761 | 32,001 | 48,536 | ... | 16,536 | 0·6 | 0·2 | ... | 0·2 | ... | ... | 1·7 | 0·2 | ... | ... | ... | 0·1 | 2·3 | 0·7 |
| Jínd | ... | ... | 16,762 | 45,252 | ... | 28,490 | 0·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·6 | ... | ... | ... | 0·3 | ... | 3·1 | ... |
| Bíkaner | ... | ... | 342 | 76 | 266 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | 7,408,550 | 4,225,668 | 79,692 | 270,103 | 266 | 190,677 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gurdáspur | 1,168,314 | 856,230 | 9,484 | 15,173 | ... | 5,689 | ... | ... | ... | 0·3 | ... | ... | 3·0 | 0·7 | 0·2 | 1·2 | 0·2 | 1·9 | 3·4 | 4·1 |
| Amritsar | 1,006,798 | 760,773 | 89,125 | 94,747 | ... | 5,622 | 0·2 | ... | ... | 1·2 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 2·9 | 0·3 | 0·4 | 1·3 | ... | 0·9 | 3·7 | 3·3 |
| Lahore | 2,334,552 | 1,164,921 | 141,965 | 120,013 | 21,952 | ... | 0·7 | ... | 0·2 | 0·6 | ... | 0·3 | 1·7 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 1·5 | ... | 0·6 | 3·0 | 3·5 |
| Total Bari Doab Canal | 4,509,664 | 2,787,924 | 240,574 | 229,933 | 21,952 | 11,311 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ludhiána | 881,738 | 731,388 | 1,391 | ... | 1,391 | ... | 0·3 | ... | ... | 0·25 | ... | 0·45 | 2·65 | 0·15 | 0·55 | 0·5 | ... | 0·15 | 3·50 | 1·50 |
| Ferozepore | 1,707,244 | 1,400,956 | 18,288 | 1,641 | 16,647 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·0 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·1 | ... | 0·02 | 3·1 | 0·42 |
| Faridkot State | ... | ... | 6,099 | 72 | 6,027 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·45 | ... | ... | 0·4 | ... | ... | 2·45 | 0·4 |
| Nábha State | ... | ... | 158 | ... | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Sirhind Canal | 2,648,982 | 2,132,344 | 25,936 | 1,713 | 24,223 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 14,567,196 | 9,145,936 | 346,202 | 501,749 | 46,441 | 201,988 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Note.—In the statements for rabi, 1883-84, the Sirhind Canal was not shown, hence the difference between the total average shown in these returns and that in the return submitted last year.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Area irrigated in 1884-85 | 346,202 |
| Ditto 1883-84 | 501,749 |
| Net Decrease | 155,547 |

### STATEMENT No. II.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| Description of Crops. | Umballa. | Karnál. | Rohtak. | Delhi. | Hissár. | Jínd. | Bíkaner. | Gurdáspur. | Amritsar. | Lahore. | Ludiána. | Ferozepore. | Faridkot State. | Nábha State. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 61 | 11,744 | 11,073 | 1,782 | 21,516 | 13,296 | 172 | 5,759 | 62,862 | 113,399 | 1,253 | 15,567 | 5,279 | 153 | 263,936 |
| Barley | 6 | 263 | 1 | ... | 506 | 271 | 1 | 237 | 403 | 1,290 | ... | 378 | 235 | 2 | 3,596 |
| Mixed Grain | ... | 332 | 564 | 85 | 3,724 | 1,613 | 65 | 230 | 988 | 4,674 | 130 | 1,033 | 310 | 2 | 13,756 |
| Others | 111 | 3,698 | 678 | 169 | 6,255 | 1,577 | 104 | 3,258 | 24,872 | 22,602 | 8 | 1,310 | 275 | 1 | 64,918 |
| Total Rabi, 1884-85 | 198 | 16,037 | 12,316 | 2,036 | 32,001 | 16,762 | 342 | 9,484 | 89,125 | 141,965 | 1,391 | 18,288 | 6,099 | 158 | 346,202 |
| Total Rabi, 1883-84 | 1,009 | 56,315 | 59,848 | 59,067 | 48,536 | 45,252 | 76 | 15,173 | 94,747 | 120,013 | ... | 1,641 | 72 | ... | 501,749 |

### STATEMENT No. III.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.*

| Description of Crops. | Western Jumna Canal. | | | | Bari Doab Canal. | | | Sirhind Canal. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Karnál Division. | Hansi Division. | Delhi Division. | Total. | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | Total. | 3rd Division. | 4th Division. | Total. | |
| Wheat | 4,748 | 44,294 | 10,622 | 59,664 | 29,973 | 152,048 | 182,020 | 1,758 | 20,494 | 22,252 | 263,936 |
| Barley | 182 | 846 | 20 | 1,048 | 241 | 1,689 | 1,930 | ... | 615 | 615 | 3,596 |
| Mixed Grain | ... | 5,993 | 390 | 6,383 | 579 | 5,313 | 5,892 | 131 | 1,333 | 1,475 | 13,756 |
| Others | 723 | 11,031 | 838 | 12,592 | 13,697 | 38,035 | 50,732 | 53 | 1,541 | 1,594 | 64,918 |
| Total Rabi, 1884-85 | 5,653 | 62,169 | 11,870 | 79,692 | 43,489 | 197,085 | 240,574 | 1,942 | 23,994 | 25,936 | 346,202 |
| Total Rabi, 1883-84 | 14,367 | 127,839 | 127,897 | 270,103 | 49,869 | 180,064 | 229,933 | ... | 1,713 | 1,713 | 501,749 |

J. M. HEYWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV OF 1885-86.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Receipts for week ending 27th Sept. 1884. Total mean length open. | Total. | Per mile open. | Receipts for week ending 26th Sept. 1885. Total mean length open. | Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 27th Sept. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 26th Sept. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 82,956 | 152 | 608 | 85,339 | 142 | 25,39,869 | 181 | 28,00,491 | 180 | 2,60,622 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,58,881 | 225 | 706 | 2,44,806 | 347 | 50,69,373 | 270 | 65,62,503 | 363 | 14,93,130 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,37,486 | 160 | 861 | 1,47,108 | 171 | 35,25,336 | 159 | 36,14,594 | 165 | 89,258 | ... |
| 19th ditto | South Indian | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)21,91,400 | 136 | (c)21,69,403 | 135 | ... | 24,997 |
| 26th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,03,607 | 279 | 1,497 | 6,22,315 | 416 | 1,64,05,874 | 440 | 1,64,07,504 | 428 | 1,630 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)54,50,238 | 478 | (c)59,73,055 | 527 | 5,22,817 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,564 | 7,82,930 | 220 | 3,672 | 11,00,568 | 299 | 3,51,85,090 | 291 | 3,75,27,550 | 307 | 23,42,460 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 7,12,452 | 472 | 1,515 | 8,64,939 | 571 | 2,01,38,099 | 519 | 2,25,21,297 | 581 | 23,83,198 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,90,014 | 816 | 233 | 32,748 | 140 | 25,10,128 | 419 | 18,68,471 | 314 | ... | 6,41,657 |
| 26th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,716 | 63 | 27 | 1,923 | 71 | 40,361 | 57 | 35,041 | 50 | ... | 5,320 |
| 26th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 58,895 | 237 | 249 | 25,860 | 104 | 9,84,196 | 155 | 8,66,227 | 136 | ... | 1,17,969 |
| 26th ditto | Kannia-Dharla | 37 | 3,143 | 85 | 37 | 1,564 | 42 | 63,423 | 66 | 59,580 | 63 | ... | 3,843 |
| 26th ditto | Tirhoot | 193 | 18,222 | 94 | 226 | 16,712 | 74 | 5,97,246 | 120 | 5,97,914 | 104 | 668 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 12,740 | 223 | 57 | 19,243 | 337 | 2,60,712 | 177 | 2,26,706 | 155 | ... | 34,006 |
| 26th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,50,003 | 76 | (c)3,76,707 | 60 | ... | 82,296 |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 619 | 52 | 12 | 593 | 49 | 23,964 | 78 | 23,866 | 78 | ... | 98 |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 1,89,051 | 150 | 1,411 | 2,86,000 | 203 | 60,43,178 | 187 | 74,76,973 | 207 | 14,33,795 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 12,018 | 267 | 45 | 5,460 | 121 | 2,70,129 | 233 | 2,25,070 | 196 | ... | 45,059 |
| 26th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 14,222 | 95 | 149 | 16,320 | 110 | 6,26,989 | 164 | 6,47,043 | 170 | 20,054 | ... |
| 26th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 29,313 | 115 | 327 | 31,939 | 98 | 9,47,787 | 161 | 9,14,778 | 124 | ... | 33,009 |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Sindia | 75 | 6,497 | 87 | 75 | 4,771 | 64 | 1,64,689 | 86 | 1,62,888 | 85 | ... | 1,801 |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Punjab Northern | 447 | 51,588 | 115 | 447 | 53,154 | 119 | 14,76,934 | 129 | 18,35,823 | 161 | 3,58,889 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,14,041 | 173 | 660 | 2,12,800 | 322 | 36,26,931 | 214 | 55,41,346 | 328 | 19,14,415 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 3,645 | 55 | 66 | 5,137 | 78 | 98,646 | 64 | 1,42,889 | 85 | 44,193 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)31,224 | 35 | 31,224 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 2,903 | 34 | ... | ... | 44,373 | 50 | 44,373 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)15,528 | 27 | 15,528 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 3,764 | 7,05,724 | 187 | 4,107 | 7,17,127 | 175 | 1,81,85,316 | 179 | 2,10,83,397 | 190 | 28,98,081 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 8,837 | 22,01,106 | 249 | 9,294 | 20,82,634 | 289 | 7,35,08,505 | 282 | 8,11,32,244 | 305 | 76,23,739 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,71,20,326 | 143 | 4,28,21,674 | 161 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,63,88,179 | 139 | 3,83,10,570 | 144 | 19,22,391 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 10,748 | 85 | 126 | 5,194 | 41 | 2,55,737 | 80 | 2,64,155 | 82 | 8,418 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)1,15,364 | 70 | 1,15,364 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Assam | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)91,345 | 57 | (c)1,13,064 | 59 | 21,719 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 6,740 | 31 | 315 | 20,562 | 65 | 59,802 | 25 | 4,27,238 | 64 | 3,67,436 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,280 | 19 | 303 | 21,400 | 71 | (f)39,677 | 22 | 6,23,272 | 81 | 5,83,595 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,614 | 164 | ... | ... | 1,22,461 | 218 | 1,22,461 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 409 | 18,768 | 46 | 766 | 50,770 | 66 | 4,46,561 | 49 | 16,65,554 | 76 | 12,18,993 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 10,897 | 56 | 193 | 12,726 | 66 | 6,07,232 | 123 | 4,95,050 | 100 | ... | 1,12,182 |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Jodhpur | 44 | 1,061 | 24 | 64 | 3,650 | 57 | 24,946 | 29 | 80,684 | 49 | 55,738 | ... |
| 19th Sept. 1885 | Nizam's | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,82,438 | 161 | (c)5,51,284 | 186 | 68,846 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Mysore | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)1,64,533 | 67 | (c)1,90,099 | 55 | 25,566 | ... |
| 26th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 636 | 40 | ... | ... | 19,606 | 47 | 19,606 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 237 | 11,958 | 50 | 273 | 17,012 | 62 | 12,79,149 | 111 | 13,36,723 | 98 | 57,574 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th September 1884.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th September 1885.

(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th September 1885.

(f) Total receipts from 2nd April to 27th September 1884.

SIMLA,
*The 19th October 1885.*

A. B. SAMPSON,
*Under-Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS AND SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1884.

No. $\frac{50}{1801-1811}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 23rd October 1885.*

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 53—1890-1901, dated 14th November 1884, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1883.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1884 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 743A., dated 19th June 1885.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2551, dated 10th July 1885.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 1699J.D., dated 14th September 1885.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{964}{111-201}$, dated 24th August 1885.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 566S., dated 4th July 1885.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1859-97, dated 18th May 1885.

From the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 583-48N., dated 23rd March 1885.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1770-240, dated 23rd March 1885.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 649, dated 24th April 1885.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 175G., dated 18th May 1885.

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 132, dated 7th February 1885.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{202}{205}$, dated 21st January 1885.

### RESOLUTION.

A Statement showing the loss of human and animal life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of noxious animals and snakes, during the year 1884 as compared with the previous year is appended to this Resolution. The number of human lives lost decreased slightly, from 22,905 in the previous year to 22,425, and this decrease was common to all provinces except Bengal, British Burma, and Coorg. The deaths caused by wild animals fell from 2,838 to 2,795, and those due to snake-bite from 20,067 to 19,629. As has usually been the case, the returns from the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh account for upwards of 75 per cent. of the total mortality. In the former of these provinces the deaths aggregated 11,161 and in the latter 5,856 against 10,455 and 6,298, respectively, in the previous year. Tigers caused 831 deaths, wolves 265, leopards 229, and 'other animals' 1,266. Under the head last mentioned are included 547 deaths caused by jackals in Bengal and 70 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; also 123 deaths due to alligators, sharks, and crocodiles in Bengal. Of the deaths caused by tigers, Bengal returns 419, Madras 139, Assam 138, and the Central Provinces 98. Wolves caused 177 deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and 73 in Bengal. The deaths under this head in other provinces were comparatively few.

2. The reported loss of cattle amounted to 49,672 against 47,478 in the previous year. Of these, 47,944 are said to have been caused by wild animals and 1,728 by snakes. The largest loss is reported from Bengal, where 12,397 head

were killed. Madras comes next, with a loss of 9,065, followed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with 8,409, Assam with 6,670, and the Central Provinces with 4,372. The losses reported from other provinces, though in some cases considerable in themselves, were insignificant when compared with the above figures. Tigers and leopards are shown as having been about equally destructive, having killed 19,680 and 19,699 head of cattle, respectively.

3. In the number of wild animals destroyed there was a satisfactory increase, from 19,890 in the previous year to 23,775. This increase was common to all kinds of animals, and in the case of tigers was chiefly due to the large number (495) of these animals destroyed by professional *shikaris* in the Rungpore district of Bengal. With the exception of those for Bombay, Assam, and Hyderabad, the reports are silent as to the number of licenses given for possession of arms for the destruction of wild beasts and for the protection of crops. In Bombay the total number of licenses issued during the year for the former of these purposes was 1,418, or 295 more than in 1883, in addition to which 926 licenses to possess arms, mostly for the protection of crops from wild animals, are said to have been granted in Kanara. In the plains of Assam no less than 6,791 licenses were issued for the possession of guns for the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops. In Hyderabad 4,492 gun licenses were issued during the year; but it appears that the licensees directed their energies rather to obtaining food by shooting inoffensive animals than to the destruction of the more dangerous animals. As has been remarked on previous occasions, the Governor General in Council considers that such licenses should be freely given when necessary for the destruction of wild animals, efforts being made to induce the licensees to use their arms for the purpose for which the licenses are granted. In order to enable the Government of India to see what action is taken in this matter in the several provinces, it would be convenient if future reports contained full particulars regarding the number of licenses granted under the Arms Act rules either for purposes of protection of crops or destruction of wild animals.

4. The only provinces which show an appreciable destruction of poisonous snakes are Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The total number of snakes destroyed in all provinces declined from 412,782 in the previous year to 380,981. The system of paying rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes on the authority of certificates granted by selected Indigo planters, which was experimentally introduced in 1882 in the Patna Division of the Bengal Presidency, was during the year under report in operation in the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Monghyr. The results were so far satisfactory that the number of snakes destroyed in those districts increased from 10,534 in the previous year to 16,039. It is true that this result was accompanied by an increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite; but, as pointed out by the Local Government, this fact need not be considered to discredit the experiment, inasmuch as, since more attention is now paid to the destruction of snakes, it is very possible that more care is taken to record deaths from snake-bite. In the Madras Presidency the entries under the head of the number of snakes destroyed and the rewards given for such destruction are blank, and it would therefore appear that no special measures are taken in that presidency towards the extermination of venomous snakes. If this is the case, the matter would seem to be one deserving the attention of the Madras Government, inasmuch as the number of deaths recorded in the Madras Presidency as due to snake-bite is considerable (1,191), and is larger than in any other province except Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

5. The total amount given in rewards was Rs. 2,46,525 against Rs. 1,74,355 in the previous year, the increase being probably chiefly due to the larger number of wild animals destroyed during the year.

6. On the subject generally of the loss of life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, the Governor General in Council has little to add to the remarks made in previous reviews, the object of which was to impress on



Local Governments the necessity for making every practicable experiment which may be suited to local circumstances. On the present occasion His Excellency in Council would only observe that the different results as regards the destruction of wild animals and snakes in districts similarly circumstanced appear to show how much depends on the degree of personal interest taken in the matter by district officers. Instances are not wanting to show that increased exertions on the part of the District Magistrates are at once followed by largely increased destruction. For example, owing to the personal interest and exertions of Mr. Kennedy, the District Magistrate of Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces, and to the arrangements made for the prompt payment of rewards, the number of snakes destroyed during the year under report at once rose from 203 to 4,418. The Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will impress upon district officers that their personal exertions are essential if any real progress is to be made in the extermination of wild beasts and venomous snakes, and if the considerable loss of life which takes place year by year from this cause is to be sensibly diminished.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended Table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

*Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1884.*

| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons killed by | | | | | | | | | Number of cattle killed by | | | | | | | | Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province. | Elephants. | Tigers. | Leopards. | Bears. | Wolves. | Hyænas. | Other animals. | Snakes. | Total number of persons killed. | Elephants. | Tigers. | Leopards. | Bears. | Wolves. | Hyænas. | Other animals. | Snakes. | Total number of cattle killed. | Elephants. | Amount of reward. | Tigers. | Amount of reward. | Leopards. | Amount of reward. | Bears. | Amount of reward. | Wolves. | Amount of reward. | Hyænas. | Amount of reward. | Other animals. | Amount of reward. | Snakes. | Amount of reward. | Total number, excluding snakes destroyed. | Total amount of reward, including snakes. | Remarks. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| Madras ... 1883 | 5 | 267 | 49 | 28 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 1,267 | 1,649 | 1 | 3,460 | 4,418 | 30 | 416 | 308 | 188 | 278 | 9,099 | 1 | ... | 185 | 11,950 0 0 | 1,565 | 46,786 0 0 | 298 | 2,084 0 0 | 93 | 650 0 0 | 457 | 2,617 0 0 | 109 | 49 0 0 | ... | ... | 2,708 | 64,136 0 0 | 9,710 sheep and goats killed by wild animals. |
| 1884 | 5 | 139 | 44 | 8 | 1 | ... | 58 | 1,191 | 1,446 | 6 | 3,129 | 4,708 | 68 | 336 | 331 | 183 | 304 | 9,065 | 6 | 328 0 0 | 321 | 23,518 8 0 | 2,195 | 81,437 0 0 | 541 | 4,064 0 0 | 230 | 1,807 0 0 | 715 | 5,069 0 0 | 25 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | 4,033 | 1,16,246 8 0 | |
| Bombay ... 1883 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 4 | ... | 46 | 1,159 | 1,226 | .. | 1,068 | 394 | 22 | 1,077 | 68 | 73 | 69 | 2,771 | ... | ... | 62 | 1,140 0 0 | 248 | 2,142 0 0 | 29 | 279 0 0 | 313 | 1,133 0 0 | 134 | 530 0 0 | 550 | 35 10 0 | 293,230 | 6,725 4 0 | 1,336 | 11,984 14 0 | |
| 1884 | ... | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 69* | 1,108 | 1,216 | ... | 987 | 438 | ... | 367 | 84 | 25 | 110 | 2,011 | ... | ... | 126 | 2,178 0 0 | 203 | 1,731 0 0 | 22 | 234 0 0 | 373 | 1,339 0 0 | 139 | 591 0 0 | 698 | 96 6 0 | 221,566 | 5,815 10 3 | 1,489 | 11,974 0 3 | |
| Bengal ... 1883 | 22 | 370 | 101 | 45 | 19 | 8 | 737 | 9,153 | 10,455 | 2 | 4,311 | 5,535 | 10 | 775 | 395 | 419 | 263 | 11,710 | ... | ... | 436 | 7,532 8 0 | 925 | 3,486 0 0 | 223 | 400 0 0 | 1,187 | 6,990 0 0 | 402 | 744 0 0 | 2,473 | 1,655 12 0 | 38,856 | 7,495 10 3 | 5,653 | 27,976 6 3 | |
| 1884 | 32 | 419 | 140 | 67 | 73 | 24 | 792 | 9,614 | 11,161 | 10 | 5,033 | 5,709 | 13 | 531 | 286 | 417 | 308 | 12,307 | 1 | 50 0 0 | 866 | 15,367 8 0 | 1,152 | 4,640 8 0 | 366 | 927 8 0 | 1,393 | 9,439 8 0 | 477 | 914 0 0 | 2,651 | 1,054 8 6 | 51,787 | 10,061 2 6 | 6,906 | 42,374 11 0 | |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1883 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 245 | 8 | 92 | 5,904 | 6,298 | 1 | 1,353 | 4,891 | 187 | 1,807 | 100 | 527 | 314 | 9,240 | ... | ... | 118 | 1,055 8 0 | 394 | 1,774 8 0 | 588 | 1,696 8 0 | 2,664 | 5,654 12 6 | 120 | 221 0 0 | 23 | 29 0 0 | 24,490 | 2,921 1 11 | 3,907 | 13,162 6 5 | |
| 1884 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 177 | 5 | 105† | 5,542 | 5,856 | ... | 1,081 | 4,017 | 200 | 1,522 | 349 | 327‡ | 313 | 8,409 | ... | ... | 102 | 875 8 0 | 452 | 2,110 0 0 | 484 | 1,348 8 0 | 2,997 | 7,499 4 0 | 229 | 443 8 0 | 255 | 45 0 0 | 24,689 | 2,937 2 10 | 3,679 | 15,258 14 10 | |
| Punjab ... 1883 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 46 | 900 | 964 | ... | 136 | 1,505 | 35 | 803 | 46 | 96 | 47 | 2,670 | ... | ... | 19 | 124 0 0 | 184 | 1,103 0 0 | 25 | ... | 1,472 | 4,083 13 0 | 2 | 10 0 0 | 573 | 8 0 0 | 48,873 | 4,906 5 8 | 2,276 | 10,334 2 3 | |
| 1884 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 52 | 809 | 871 | ... | 361 | 745 | 19 | 231 | 176 | 483 | 178 | 2,193 | ... | ... | 5 | 54 0 0 | 230 | 1,127 8 0 | 145 | ... | 1,931 | 6,525 0 0 | 6 | ... | 16 | 5 0 0 | 74,355 | 8,560 0 6 | 2,383 | 16,272 8 6 | |
| Central Provinces 1883 | ... | 137 | 37 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 111 | 1,076 | 1,381 | ... | 2,251 | 1,108 | 11 | 111 | 45 | 366 | 54 | 4,006 | ... | ... | 276 | 12,020 0 0 | 340 | 4,915 0 0 | 235 | 1,077 0 0 | 378 | 1,808 0 0 | 269 | 711 0 0 | ... | ... | 1,914 | 726 0 0 | 1,706 | 20,170 0 0 | |
| 1884 | 1 | 98 | 22 | 7 | 5 | ... | 94 | 707 | 1,024 | ... | 2,507 | 1,287 | 2 | 34 | 102 | 381 | 59 | 4,372 | ... | ... | 200 | 12,530 0 0 | 396 | 5,450 0 0 | 217 | 992 0 0 | 375 | 991 0 0 | 309 | 598 8 0 | ... | ... | 3,878 | 941 0 0 | 1,657 | 21,[illegible] | |
| British Burma ... 1883 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | 17 | 119 | 161 | 32 | 818 | 80 | 1 | 35 | ... | 56 | 313 | 1,335 | 1 | ... | 129 | 3,875 0 0 | 85 | 1,295 0 0 | 121 | 981 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 1884 | 1 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 168 | 189 | 1 | 785 | 169 | ... | 15 | ... | 89 | 256 | 1,315 | ... | ... | 118 | 4,070 0 0 | 101 | 1,855 0 0 | 118 | 993 0 0 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 467 | 2,139 8 0 | 4,491 | 1 0 0 | 778 | 9,731 8 6 | |
| Assam ... 1883 | 26 | 159 | 2 | 20 | ... | ... | 52 | 210 | 469 | ... | 2,749 | 668 | 15 | 93 | 63 | 239 | 20 | 3,838 | 2 | 100 0 0 | 565 | 9,000 0 0 | 249 | 1,181 8 0 | 76 | 421 4 0 | 3 | 29 2 0 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 308 | 28 0 0 | 388 | 10,[illegible] 12 0 | |
| 1884 | 15 | 138 | 2 | 13 | 2 | ... | 42 | 175 | 387 | ... | 5,168 | 1,180 | 5 | 8 | 61 | 209 | 30 | 6,070 | 4 | 300 0 0 | 364 | 7,457 8 0 | 231 | 1,096 0 0 | 100 | 598 12 0 | 3 | ... | 0 | ... | 139 | 2 0 0 | 426 | 23 10 0 | 635 | 6,423 14 0 | |
| Coorg ... 1883 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 97 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 132 | ... | ... | 9 | 360 0 0 | 15 | 180 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 6 12 0 | 24 | 546 12 0 | |
| 1884 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 3 | 22 | ... | 223 | 33 | ... | ... | 69 | 10 | 1 | 336 | ... | ... | 10 | 405 0 0 | 21 | 309 0 0 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 501 | ... | 111 | 7 4 0 | 534 | 921 4 0 | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1883 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 10 | 187 | 208 | ... | 282 | 385 | 4 | 1,430 | 96 | 14 | 284 | 2,445 | ... | ... | 24 | 470 0 0 | 139 | 1,807 8 0 | 13 | 69 0 0 | 132 | 615 0 0 | 76 | 390 0 0 | ... | ... | 290 | 27 6 0 | 985 | 2,279 14 0 | |
| 1884 | ... | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 | ... | 2 | 172 | 193 | ... | 317 | 585 | 5 | 1,206 | 64 | 35 | 156 | 2,458 | ... | ... | 19 | 330 0 0 | 98 | 1,140 0 0 | 8 | 10 0 0 | 110 | 510 0 0 | 74 | 370 0 0 | ... | ... | 220 | 27 12 0 | 291 | 2,207 12 0 | |
| Ajmere and Merwara. 1883 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 83 | 92 | ... | 38 | 36 | ... | 157 | ... | ... | 1 | 232 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 11 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 142 | ... | 10 | 11 0 0 | |
| 1884 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 50 | 59 | ... | 89 | 138 | ... | 102 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 446 | ... | ... | 5 | 20 0 0 | 3 | 10 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 0 0 | 5 | ... | 246 | ... | 17 | 33 0 0 | |
| Bangalore ... 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total for 1883 | 63 | 985 | 217 | 119 | 287 | 28 | 1,139 | 20,067 | 22,905 | 36 | 16,563 | 19,064 | 315 | 6,704 | 1,161 | 1,971 | 1,644 | 47,478 | 4 | 100 0 0 | 1,825 | 48,486 0 0 | 4,849 | 64,653 3 0 | 1,599 | 7,098 12 0 | 6,399 | 21,554 9 6 | 1,509 | 5,233 0 0 | 4,304 | 4,947 6 9 | 413,782 | 28,353 6 5 | 19,990 | 1,74,355 12 11 | |
| Total for 1884 | 59 | 831 | 229 | 114 | 265 | 32 | 1,266 | 19,629 | 22,425 | 17 | 19,680 | 19,999 | 312 | 4,532 | 1,853 | 2,166 | 1,728 | 49,072 | 11 | 673 0 0 | 2,196 | 66,806 0 0 | 5,999 | 1,00,746 0 0 | 1,997 | 9,057 4 0 | 6,706 | 26,110 13 9 | 1,957 | 6,008 0 0 | 5,646 | 4,539 7 9 | 289,921 | 26,549 15 1 | 23,775 | 2,46,535 6 10 | |

* By scorpions ... ... 27
„ mad dogs ... ... 26
„ jackals ... ... 13
„ lizards ... ... 4
„ hogs and wild boars ... 5
„ crocodiles ... ... 3
„ mad foxes ... ... 2
„ buffaloes ... ... 2
„ wolf ... ... 1
„ unknown ... ... 7
Total ... 89

† By alligators and crocodiles ... 20
„ boars ... ... 13
„ jackals ... ... 70
„ nilgai ... ... 1
„ deer ... ... 1
Total ... 105

‡ By alligators and crocodiles ... 56
„ wild dogs ... ... 234
„ jackals ... ... 33
„ unknown ... ... 4
Total ... 327

§ Wild boars ... ... 3
„ dogs ... ... 23
Total ... 26

A. MACKENZIE,
*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 the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 15th October, 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 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, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

### LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"On the occasion of moving for leave to introduce the Bill I gave so full an explanation of the objects which it was desired to attain that I think I need not trouble the Council with any further detailed remarks upon the subject. The only point which it is perhaps desirable to bring to the notice of the Council is that to the Bill, as first drafted, considerable objections on the part of owners of coal underlying contemplated railways in Bengal were found to exist. These coal-owners consequently submitted some representations to the Select Committee which have received most careful consideration. We found that in some instances the objections taken to the wording possessed considerable show of reason. We have modified the Bill in those and other particulars, and I am glad to say that we have now received from the Bengal Government, and from the coal-owners themselves, the statement that they are perfectly satisfied with the Bill as it now stands.

"Under these circumstances I feel no hesitation in recommending the Bill to the favourable consideration of the Council. Before, however, coming to the next Motion, I desire, with the permission of Your Excellency and the Council, due notice not having been given of it, to move a very small amendment in section 15. It is that in sub-section (2) of that section, after the words 'persons interested in the land' the words 'or entitled under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, to act for persons so interested' be inserted. The object of this small amendment is to make it quite clear that minors or lunatics can give assent to the proceedings through their legal representatives."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"It appears from the papers that we have received that all the persons interested in the mines affected by the measure have agreed not only that the Bill in its present form shall regulate their rights in future, but also that it shall be applied to pending proceedings. That I understand to be the effect of the communications just received by the Public Works Department. If that had not been the case, there would have been good reason for suspending the Bill until our arrival in Calcutta, but, as it appears to have been distinctly assented to by all the persons interested, I think we may now quite safely pass it into law."



The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that in section 15 of the Bill, sub-section (2), after the words "persons interested in the land" the words "or entitled under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, to act for persons so interested" be inserted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When this Bill was introduced, it was explained that, before and since the passing of the Contract Act, the practice of the Indian Public Debt offices had been to treat the right of suing on and giving receipts for money payable under Government promissory notes as vesting in the survivor or survivors of two or more joint holders. But the law officers of the Government had recently given an opinion that, having regard to section 45 of the Contract Act, it was not safe to continue this practice. The Government of India therefore considered that legislation was desirable both for the purpose of confirming what had been done in the past, and for the purpose of laying down a convenient rule for the future. When, however, we came to undertake legislation, we found that, on the one hand, it was urged that any provision which might be contemplated in respect of Government securities should be generalised and extended to other classes of obligations besides those arising on such securities; and, on the other, that the rule of survivorship as applied to instruments of the description in question is one that does not fit in with the habits and ideas of certain classes of the Native population, and might, if extended to those classes as an absolutely binding rule, open a door to the perpetration of frauds. It was, therefore, proposed that we should legalise what had been done in the past, and leave the future to be dealt with administratively. It was suggested that it could be so arranged in the Loan Department of the Government that it should be in the option of persons, in whose favour securities are first issued or to whom they are subsequently transferred by endorsement, either to take them simply in their several names, that is to say, in favour, *e.g.*, of 'A, B & C,' without qualification, in which case the rule of the Contract Act would apply, or to take them under words giving a right of survivorship, as, *e.g.*, in favour of 'A, B & C, and the survivor or survivors of them,' in which case we are advised the rule of the Contract Act would be excluded and the rule of survivorship would apply. This, it was thought, would be likely to afford a more satisfactory solution of the difficulty as regards securities to be hereafter issued than any enactment establishing either the rule of survivorship or that of representation in a hard-and-fast manner, as it would leave it open to all concerned to adopt for themselves the rule best adapted to their requirements. To obviate mistakes or oversight, it was believed that a notice to the above effect might be enfaced on the security in such a manner as to ensure attention. When, however, the matter was referred to the Loan Department in Calcutta, and when the opinions of competent banking authority was taken on the subject, we found that there was considerable objection from their point of view on the ground that it would introduce, for a time at least, doubt and uncertainty in the case of Government securities; and we came to the conclusion that on the whole it

would be better to legalise up to the 1st of April of next year the present practice, leaving to be settled during the winter the course which should be ultimately adopted; so that during that time we shall have an opportunity of deciding whether the provision which we now propose to introduce should apply only to Government securities, and, on the other hand, whether the administrative arrangement by which we desire to supplement it is open to such objection as practically to require us to adopt some other treatment."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I entirely agree with my hon'ble colleague, Sir Auckland Colvin, as to the propriety of the course which the Select Committee have recommended for adoption. I had occasion to touch on the main question raised by the Bill in the course of some remarks which I made last January when the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act was passed into law. The Bank of Bengal had then suggested that the opportunity afforded by that Bill should be taken to declare section 45 of the Contract Act inapplicable to negotiable instruments. I said that I was not aware of any case in which that section had been held to be applicable to such instruments, and that, if the question were to be argued, I was disposed to think that the application of this section might be held to be sufficiently limited by the express saving of any usage or custom of trade and by the provisions of the law with respect to partners, trustees and executors. But however this might be, I thought that, if any amendment of the law in the direction suggested by the Bank of Bengal was necessary, it might be more appropriately embodied in a Bill for amending the Contract Act, since there might well be other cases besides those of negotiable instruments from which the applicability of this section ought to be excluded.

"The Indian Public Debt authorities have now brought up a similar suggestion, but of a somewhat more limited character, and in order to make clear what their proposals amount to, and what they would involve, I think I ought to explain as briefly as I can the existing state of the law as to the devolution of joint rights and liabilities.

"The old rule of the English Common Law was that, on the death of one or more joint tenants, the interest under the tenancy devolved on the survivor or survivors to the exclusion of the representatives of the deceased person; and this rule was applied not only to joint tenants of land and other forms of real property, but also to joint owners of goods and chattels, including that form of personal property which is technically known as a chose in action, that is to say, a right enforceable through the Courts. But it was clear that the rule could not be applied to mercantile rights and interests without causing serious inconvenience and injustice, and consequently there was engrafted on it an exception which professed to be based on the law merchant. 'The wares merchandise, debts or duties', it was said, 'which joint merchants have, as joint merchants or partners, shall not survive, but shall go to the executors of the deceased, and this is *per legem mercatoriam* which is part of the laws of the realm for the advancement and continuance of commerce and trade, which is *pro bono publico*, for the rule is that *jus accrescendi inter mercatores pro beneficio commercii locum non habet*.' The Courts of Equity worked out and developed this exception, and formally established the principle that, even where the legal remedy for the recovery of property devolved exclusively on the survivor of two joint owners, he would be compelled in proper cases to account for the share of the deceased person to the representative of that person. The consequence is that, as the English law now stands, on the death of one of several joint creditors, the right to sue on the contract vests in the survivor or survivors, and, on the death of the last of two or more survivors, in his personal representative. But a person recovering money under this right of survivorship may be accountable for it to the representatives of the deceased person. Meanwhile, it was found that a rule which was unjust and inconvenient when applied to beneficial rights and interests was useful and convenient when applied to the rights and interests of a trustee. When one of several trustees dies you do not want his personal representatives to have anything to do with the trust-property; what you want is that the rights in respect of the property should vest in his surviving colleagues in the trust. Accordingly, it has become the practice that, when property is vested in two or more trustees, it is held by them as joint tenants subject to the rule of survivorship. The general result is eminently characteristic of English law. You have an old rule trimmed by judicial decisions into conformity with modern requirements, and adapted by legal ingenuity to purposes which were never contemplated when it first came into existence, neither the rule nor its qualifications being expressed in language adapted for use in a Code.



"This was the state of the law when the Indian Law Commissioners set to work to codify the law of contract for Indian purposes, and the course which they adopted was boldly to throw over the old English rule as to the survivorship of joint rights and to make that a rule which under the English law was the exception,—that is to say, to make the rule of representation the rule and the rule of survivorship the exception,—and they introduced into the Indian Contract Act two sections (42 and 45) which regulated the devolution of joint liabilities and of joint rights. Section 42 declared that—

'When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise';

whilst the other section in corresponding language declared that—

'When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly';

and by way of explanation the Law Commissioners state in their Report—

'In regulating the devolution of rights and liabilities, we propose, in accordance with the rule of English Courts of Equity and of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, that joint liabilities and rights shall, after the death of one of the persons liable or entitled, go to his representative jointly with the survivor, and after the death of the survivor to the representatives of both jointly.'

"So far as we have been able to ascertain by examination of the papers, this proposal was accepted without any criticism whatever.

"Now, what happened after the passing of the Contract Act was what, I fear, has happened in the case of a good many enactments. People went on, just as they had before, in happy unconsciousness of any change in the law, until they were suddenly pulled up by some authoritative legal opinion or judicial decision which made them aware that their proceedings were altogether irregular and illegal. Thus, the Indian Public Debt officers made no alteration either in their rules or in their practice, and it is only a very short time ago that they were advised that their existing practice was not safe, and that in order to make themselves safe they must, after paying off the security held by the joint owners, obtain a receipt, not only from the survivor or survivors, but from the legal personal representatives of the deceased holder. Having been so advised, they come to us in a great hurry, and beg us to alter the law so as to make it conformable to their practice. But in making this request they raised some extremely difficult questions. For what one cannot help asking is whether, if the law is wrong for Government securities, it is right for other forms of contract; and I was not at all surprised to see that one of the criticisms of the Bill in the papers we have received runs as follows:—

'What is proposed is that there shall be one law for Government securities and a different law for all other securities and contracts—one principle to regulate the rights of Government and its creditors and a different principle to regulate the rights of creditors among themselves.'

"Very possibly this exceptional treatment is justifiable, but *primâ facie* there is something in the objection to it, and one cannot help doubting its propriety when one finds that several of those who are in favour of altering the

law would alter it more extensively than was proposed by the Public Debt authorities and by the Bill as originally drawn. In consequence of suggestions to the effect that a more general amendment of the law should be attempted, I tried my hand at an amendment of section 45 of the Contract Act, but I found that the task was very far from easy, and that it was extremely hard to frame a proviso which would not be either too wide or too narrow to suit the requirements of the case. Then, again, among the different legal authorities whom I consulted privately as to the best mode of dealing with the section,—and I may say that I consulted very eminent legal authorities, both in England and in this country,—I find that there is great difference of opinion. Some are in favour of repealing the section altogether; others would keep it, but would qualify it by exceptions more or less wide; whilst others would leave it alone, bringing the practice as far as possible into conformity with the law. Under these circumstances, whatever may be done hereafter, I think there can be no doubt as to what should be done now. You cannot alter past contracts, and I think that the Public Debt authorities have made out a very strong case for ratifying their past practice, and for doing so as soon as possible. I think also that we may with propriety extend this ratification to securities issued during the next four or five months, before the expiration of which time it would be practically impossible to pass a law of a more general character. So much as regards the past; but as regards the future there are two courses open to us: we may either adapt the law to the practice or adapt the practice to the law. The Bank authorities and the Public Debt authorities are naturally in favour of the former course, as giving them the least trouble, but I am by no means satisfied that they cannot by some such expedient as that indicated in the Report of the Select Committee, without inconvenience to themselves and the public, so adjust their practice as to bring it into conformity with the law. If that can be done, no amendment of the law is necessary. I may be wrong in thinking that this is practicable, but before coming to a final conclusion I should like to hear what lawyers and men of business have to say on the subject in Calcutta. It is quite obvious that if the alteration of the law is to be extended beyond the single case of Government securities,—and it apparently should in order to place the law in a satisfactory state,—the form which the amendment must assume will require very careful consideration. Accordingly I am in favour of confining the operation of section 3 of the Bill to the past and to the immediate future, leaving the two questions whether it should be applied to all Government securities hereafter issued, and whether it should be extended to other forms of contract besides Government securities, to be decided hereafter."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MIRZAPUR STONE MAHÁL BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to the Stone Mahál in the District of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.



## MAIMON BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ moved for leave to introduce a Bill rendering it permissive to the members of the Maimon community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law. He said:—

"I will not detain the Council long with the few observations which I have to offer, in order to explain the circumstances under which this Motion is brought forward, and the necessity for the proposed enactment.

"Your Excellency and the Hon'ble members are aware that at present the Cutchee Maimons are, in matters relating to succession, &c, governed for the most part by customs of a Hindu origin. In March last a memorial on behalf of the Maimons of Calcutta was presented through me to Your Excellency in Council, praying that a law might be passed 'declaring that in future all disputes among the members of the Maimon community should be settled according to Muhammadan law, as laid down by Imám Abu Hanífa, and not according to Hindu customs conflicting with the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet.' This memorial, briefly but clearly, set forth the grounds upon which the prayer was made for the interference of the legislature. It was referred by the Government of India for the opinion of the Bombay Government, which has now been submitted to Your Excellency, and to which I shall shortly refer. About the same time a memorial was presented to the Bombay Government for submission to Your Excellency in Council by various Maimons of Bombay, which is also now before the Supreme Government. It was the outcome of a great movement among the Cutchee Maimons of the Bombay Presidency, and was adopted at a meeting numerously and influentially attended, which seemed to express the earnest desire of a large body of people to escape from the thraldom which in their view was forced upon them by the British Courts of Justice.

"The history of the movement now set on foot by these Cutchee Maimons is interesting, and requires some mention in order to make their present action intelligible. The Maimons do not constitute a sect; they do not hold any distinctive doctrines, like the Khojás, differentiating them from the general body of Musalmáns or from the principal recognized sects. They are strict Muhammadans, belonging to the Hanafi school of law, as they themselves mention in the memorial; they observe all the religious ordinances which are laid down in the Koran, and the traditions for the guidance of the orthodox Musalmáns. They regularly say their prayers, pay their *zakat*, perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, and keep the fast during the month of Ramzán.

"The origin of the Maimons is to some extent involved in obscurity; they themselves trace their origin to settlers in Cutch and Kattywar from the coast of Oman; but this seems to me only a half truth. It appears that, really speaking, they are the descendants of proselytes to Muhammadanism made by Arab missionaries from the coast of Oman and Hadramaut. These converts, as is usually the case, retained after their conversion a considerable portion of their original Hindu customs. But with the advance of time, and, as they themselves acknowledge, with a growing acquaintance with the tenets of Islam, these customs have gradually relaxed their hold. And now a large body of the community regard them with actual abhorrence.

"I may mention here that the Maimon community is divided into two sections—the Halai Maimons and the Cutchee Maimons. The former trace their origin to Kattywar, the latter to Cutch. The Halai Maimons have long since emancipated themselves from the customs which conflicted with Muhammadanism, and the decision which has had the effect of crystalizing the Hindu customs among the Cutchee Maimons has no reference to them; the learned Chief Justice who decided the case to which I am about to refer expressly excluded the Halais from the scope of his judgment. In the year 1847, a suit was brought in the Bombay Supreme Court, by a Maimon female, for the distribution of certain ancestral property in accordance with the Muhammadan law: the defence was that, by the customs existing among the Cutchee Maimons, females were excluded from inheritance. That and another case, which arose at the same time among the Khojás, were tried before Sir Erskine Perry, then

Chief Justice of Bombay, and he held that the Muhammadan law did not obtain with reference to either of these communities, and that they were to be governed by especial customs prevailing among them. Since then every question which has arisen among the Maimons has been decided in accordance with the precedent laid down by Sir Erskine Perry. In each particular case the customs have to be ascertained from oral testimony,—a process always attended with uncertainty and, in this country, with great risk of failure, and invariably entailing heavy costs on the litigant parties. One may say, without being charged with presumption, that Chief Justice Perry's decision was founded upon a misconception. It treated the subject from all points of view,—the Roman, the Frankish, the English,—all excepting the one from which it ought really to have been looked at, that of the Muhammadan law. There can be no doubt that it created considerable excitement at the time among the Cutchee Maimons, and though, as the learned Judge anticipated, no appeal was preferred to the Privy Council by the parties affected, owing probably to want of means, every other measure was adopted for the purpose of expressing the disapproval of the Maimon community. However, owing, it is said, to an unacquaintance on the part of the Maimons generally with the proper mode in which they should apply for redress, the matter remained in abeyance until a few years ago, when the strong movement, of which the present memorials are the outcome, set in among the community to invoke the assistance of the legislature. That a large body of Maimons—if not the bulk—are anxious for the interference of the legislature is evidenced by the fact that those resident in Calcutta have unanimously declared themselves in favour of the change. The meeting at Bombay in the Jakariah Mosque was attended by almost all the leaders, or Sethias, of the Cutchee Maimon community, and throughout the proceedings not a dissentient voice was raised against the demands of the memorialists. Still it is clear there are some Maimons who are unwilling to abandon their ancient customs. And it is with reference to the wishes of these men that the Bombay Government has recommended the introduction of a permissive enactment, and I have thought it right to put the measure in that form. That the appeal to the legislature by those Maimons who are anxious for emancipation is perfectly legitimate and reasonable will be apparent when it is remembered that with the Muhammadans their religion is their law, and their law is their religion. The Cutchee Maimons urge with reason that their brethren, the Halai Maimons, who have abandoned the Hindu customs as completely as their ancestors abandoned the Hindu faith, do not labour under any such disadvantages as they are subject to. Why then should they, as good Muhammadans as the Halais or any other Muhammadans, be tied for ever to pagan institutions? The Maimon memorialists have put their case very strongly in the following terms :—

'Your petitioners venture to characterise this state of things, which has been afflicting their community ever since Sir Erskine Perry's aforesaid judgment, as absolutely intolerable. They deem it a great hardship that they should be Musalmáns and yet be deprived of the benefit of the Muhammadan laws. They deem it a still greater hardship that the Hindu law, which is absolutely unsuitable to their circumstances, but which may at any moment be extended to them, should be applied to them even in matters of succession and inheritance, for which special provisions and laws have been laid down by the Muhammadan religion. They deem it an intolerable grievance that their rights in regard to all their worldly possessions, either in their own life or after their death, should be determined haphazard according to the credit any Judge may choose to attach to any witness in favour of, or against, a custom in a suit in which the community at large has no voice whatsoever.

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'The reasonableness of your petitioners' request will be apparent when it is borne in mind that even a Hindu can rid himself of his own laws and enjoy the benefit of the Muhammadan laws if he *bonâ fide* adopts the Muhammadan faith. What, however, a Hindu, Pársí, Christian or Jew may do without the least difficulty or objection, your petitioners are now absolutely debarred from doing according to the present decisions of the High Court. Is it not absurd, your petitioners venture to ask, that if they were pure Hindus they could, by the mere fact of becoming Musalmáns, at once, without interference of the legislature, have the full benefit of the Muhammadan law; but because they are already Musalmáns they cannot by any act of their own, either individually or collectively, without undergoing enormous trouble, delay and expense, divest themselves of the Hindu laws or have the benefit of the laws enjoyed by their other co-religionists.'



"The Hon'ble Budruddin Tyabjee, who is not given to the use of exaggerated language, in his speech at the Jakariah Mosque declared that nothing could be more scandalous than the present state of the law as applied to the Maimons, and stated that the relief prayed for by the memorialists was simply just and fair, and that they were as a matter of right entitled to enjoy full freedom like other Muhammadans, in the due observance of their religion, and the benefits of the Muhammadan law. My Lord, in India the legislature has preserved intact the laws of the Musalmáns in all matters relating to inheritance, disposition of property and status. The Muhammadan law is interwoven with the moral and social life of the Musalmáns. Why then, argue the memorialists, should a body of Musalmáns be subjected to customs in direct conflict with their religion? The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of *Jowala Buksh* v. *Dhurum Singh*, made use of the following expressions :—

'The written law of India has prescribed broadly that in questions of succession and inheritance the Hindu law is to be applied to Hindus, and the Muhammadan law to Muhammadans; and in the judgment delivered by Lord Kingsdown in *Abraham* v. *Abraham*, it is said that "this rule must be understood to refer to Hindus and Muhammadans, not by birth merely but by religion also."'

"Though the Judicial Committee abstained from expressing a decided view in that case whether it was competent for a family converted from the Hindu to the Muhammadan faith to retain for several generations Hindu usages and customs, yet the tendency of their view is unmistakeable. In order to show that the Maimon memorialists are not wrong in the view they take of their present anomalous position, I will quote a passage from the judgment of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy in a recent case arising among Muhammadans in which also a custom *dehors* the Muhammadan law was put forward :—

'The Muhammadan law of inheritance is based on the Sura Nissa in the Koran, which was revealed in order to abrogate the customs of the Arabs, and on the Hadis or traditions of the Prophet. According to the principles of the Muhammadan law, any attempt to repudiate the law of the Koran would amount to a declaration of infidelity such as would render the individual concerned liable to civil punishment by the Kází in this world, and to eternal punishment in the next. No custom opposed to the ordinary law of inheritance, which was created to destroy custom, would be recognised by the doctors of the Muhammadan law, and in our opinion it follows as a natural consequence that no such custom should be recognised by our Courts, which are bound by express enactment to administer Muhammadan law in questions of inheritance among Muhammadans.'

"Besides these arguments, which may be urged on behalf of the Maimon memorialists in support of their present appeal, there is one consideration which brings this movement, *primâ facie* of sectional interest, to use the words of a writer in a Bombay journal, 'within the wider range of public sympathy.' The Hindu customs prevailing among the Cutchee Maimons have had the effect of excluding the widows and unmarried women of that community from succession to the estates of their parents and husbands, and from the advantages resulting from the beneficent policy of the Muhammadan law towards females. The Maimon widow, so long as she is under the Hindu customary law, receives a bare maintenance, which she forfeits on remarriage. The first result of a law such as the memorialists ask for would be to improve the status of women. One of the objections which I have to the Khojá Bill, now pending in your Excellency's Council, is that it will have the effect of stereotyping those customs which press so heavily upon women; but whatever may be the reason for introducing such provisions in the Khojá Bill, there is no reason why a large body of people who are urgently asking to be released from such customs should not have their prayer granted, the primary result of which concession would be a decided improvement in the social and legal position of their widows and unmarried women, and will be regarded by the whole of Musalmán India as a boon conferred on their co-religionists.

"The Bill which I ask leave to introduce is absolutely unobjectionable from every point of view. It only proposes to give facilities to those Maimons who wish henceforth to be governed by Muhammadan law to record a declaration to that effect. It imposes no restriction on the voluntary action of any individual; it interferes in no way with those members of the community who desire to continue subject to their ancient customs; it only provides an easy mode of escape for those who are legitimately anxious to free themselves from what they regard as the bondage of heathenism."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I am very glad to hear from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Amír Alí, that the measure he is asking leave to introduce is likely to satisfy those members of the Maimon community who desire to be placed under the ordinary Muhammadan law. As I understand it, his Bill is of a purely permissive character, and, if so, it is in entire accordance with the principles which the Government of India desire to apply in similar cases. It has long been recognised that the time-honoured division of Natives of this country into Hindus or Gentus and Muhammadans is not an exhaustive division for legal purposes, and that there are numerous classes who, whilst professing the Muhammadan faith, have retained for certain purposes and to a certain extent Hindu or non-Muhammadan customs or usages with respect to succession and inheritance. If evidence on this point were required, it is to be found in abundance in the interesting compilations of Punjab customs prepared by my friend Mr. Tupper and others. Now, we do not desire to put the slightest pressure on any members of these communities to renounce or abandon their peculiar customs or usages, but we do wish to give them every reasonable facility for placing themselves under the ordinary Muhammadan law in all respects if they desire to do so; and that I understand to be the object of the present Bill with respect to the Maimon community."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said that, with His Excellency's permission, he would ask leave to introduce the Bill, as it seemed doubtful whether there would be another meeting of the Council in Simla, and especially as he understood that his hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert was about to visit Bombay, where he would have an opportunity of consulting with the members of the Maimon community on the spot.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. AMÍR ALÍ then introduced the Bill.

## BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885, POSTPONEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to postpone for a limited time the operation of certain provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—

"In making the Motion that stands in my name I have to explain to the Council how it is that I was able to give them only such very short notice of it, and also what is the urgency of the case.

"The urgency arises in this way. Several provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act can only be brought into operation under rules to be framed by the Bengal Government or by the High Court. But section 190 of the Act prescribes that such rules shall be published in a draft form for at least a month, and only after that period shall they be taken into consideration, and be notified so as to have the force of law.

"Now, we are advised that the publication of draft rules, although it can be made by executive authority, will not have effect for the purposes of this section unless made after the law itself comes into force. The Government of Bengal have decided, with the consent of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the law shall come into force on the 1st November, so that the month during which the draft rules have to be published can only run from that date; and as a matter of fact, owing to the vacation of the High Court, the draft rules to be framed by that authority cannot well be published till late in November. It follows that, on whatever date the law comes into force, whether that date be the 1st November or any subsequent date, there must always be an interval, which in practice cannot be much less than six weeks, between the date on which the law comes into force and the date on which the rules can be legally notified as binding.

"This is an inconvenience which can be avoided in future legislation of the same kind by prescribing that the draft rules may be published before the Act comes into force, and I regret that a provision of this kind was not inserted in the Tenancy Act.

"In these circumstances we consulted the Bengal Government as to the best means of meeting the difficulty, and asked them, should they consider



legislation necessary, to consult the British Indian Association, as representing the landlords, on the subject.

"Unfortunately the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour in the flooded districts, and we therefore only received his final reply the day before yesterday. He explains that he was unable, owing to this cause and to the absence of many of the leading representatives of the British Indian Association during the Doorga Pooja, to consult them with any hope of getting an answer before the 1st of November, and he therefore decided to recommend that a short Act should be passed, which should continue in force the provisions of the existing law relating to distraint and deposit—the only two points on which the temporary absence of legal rules is likely to cause difficulty—till such time as the rules themselves are officially notified.

"There appears no serious objection to this course being followed, but in view of the fact that the Act comes into force on the 1st November, and that it is necessary for the parties interested to have as much notice as possible, with a view to making their own arrangements, it was clearly necessary to bring in the Bill on the earliest opportunity and pass it through without the delay attending the usual process of legislation.

"Coming now to the scope of the Bill, it will be observed that it merely keeps in force the provisions of the existing law on these two subjects pending the legal notification of the rules, which we may be sure will be effected by the 1st February, and that it involves nothing but a temporary suspension of the particular sections of the new law relating to distraint or deposit.

"Without this there would be no power for landlords to distrain for rent, and there might be a difficulty about their receiving such rents as their raiyats may wish to deposit in Court; and, in order to obviate any inconvenience which might arise from the temporary absence of such power, it devolves upon me to ask the Council to carry into effect the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business,

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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After some preliminary observations in regard to the next meeting of Council, His Excellency THE PRESIDENT spoke as follows:—

"As, however, in any case I shall be precluded from being present should such a Council be held, I desire to take this opportunity, on behalf of my colleagues and of myself, to express the very great regret which we all experience at the fact of this being the last occasion on which we shall have the co-operation and assistance of our hon'ble colleague Mr. Amír Alí.

"Every one of us has fully appreciated not only the great ability, conscientious industry, good sense and large and thorough knowledge of affairs which Mr. Amír Alí has brought to bear upon our deliberations, but we have also had occasion to admire the unfailing courtesy and good temper with which he has discharged his important duties. I may add for myself that he never speaks without exciting my personal envy at the eloquence and facility with which he uses the English language.

"In conclusion, I can assure him that he carries with him the personal respect and regard of us all, and that we are united in our deep regret at the loss of his valuable assistance."

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 22nd October, 1885.

SIMLA;
*The 22nd October, 1885.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and prospects are improving in all districts. In Ganjam alone rain is still urgently wanted. In Bellary and Anantapur prospects are now favourable. From Mysore the report is also favourable; the standing crops are in good condition, and sowing of *ragi* and horse-gram is general. Except in parts of Kadur and Shimoga, where murrain prevails, the cattle are in good condition. In Coorg coffee-picking has commenced, and the prospects of the season are good.

In Bombay rain is reported from parts of eight districts, but more is still required in places in Guzerat and Khandesh. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* are in progress in several districts. In parts of Sind the crops are suffering from want of water and from damage by rats, insects, and storms. In the Berars and Hyderabad the *rabi* sowings have commenced; the crops promise well. Very little rain is reported from the Central India and Rajputana States. In the former prospects are good on the whole; but in Rajputana rain is needed for the *rabi* sowings in several places.

No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces during the week; but prospects are favourable everywhere, except in Raipur, where rain is wanted. *Rabi* sowings are in general progress. In the Punjab rain is much wanted in the Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Sialkot districts for the *kharif* crops. *Rabi* operations have commenced in some districts. From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fair weather is reported, but more rain is wanted in most districts. The *kharif* harvest is approaching completion, and *rabi* sowings are in progress everywhere. General prospects continue good.

In the Lower Provinces slight rain has fallen in almost all districts of Bengal, but little or none in Behar and Orissa. In Bhagalpur, Durbhunga, Hazaribagh, and Gya more rain is wanted for the crops. Agricultural prospects are on the whole favourable, except in flooded tracts. In Assam the weather is seasonable and crop prospects good.

In British Burma the crops promise well.

Fever is more or less prevalent in all provinces; otherwise the public health is fair.

Prices are generally stationary, except in Mysore, where they are falling.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Oct. 21st)** | | |
| Bellary ... | Average last week, 3·69; this week, ·61. | Partially withered early dry crops reviving, later sowing thriving; wet crops moderately good; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, yield below average. One death from cholera. |
| Kurnool ... | Average last week, 3·33; this week, ·34. | Standing crops fair. Cattle-disease in one taluk; 1 death from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 1·0 (average) | More rain urgently wanted. Rain-fed paddy withering, except in Sompet. Cattle-disease slight in three taluks; 35 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | ·50 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally thriving, but want more rain; harvest *cumbu* and maize, yield below average. River 5·75 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox slight; deaths from cholera unreported—last week 6, this week 2; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·65 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want water in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy and *ragi* in parts, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore ... | 2·45 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts yield average. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight. |
| Tanjore ... | 1·97 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever in parts of Tiruteraipandi; 6 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | Average last week, 1·42; this week, 1·30. | Fever prevalent; otherwise health good. |
| Malabar ... | 2·42 (average) | Cultivation second crop rice progressing; harvest first crop paddy, yield below average. Small-pox in five taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in six. |
| Travancore ... | 1·81 ( „ ) | Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continues favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Oct. 21st)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | Days warm. River at Kotri on 19th, 8 feet 4 inches against 9 feet 7 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting in progress in five more talukas, *viz.*, Sakro, Mirpur Botoro, Jati, Manjhand, and Kotri. Fever prevalent in ten and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; in Tatta 26, 40 and 40; in Mirpur Botoro 24, 46 and 42; in Manjhand 32, 36 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | Crops have suffered from deficiency of water in Hyderabad, Badin, Shahdadpur, Hala, and Moro talukas. Rice crops injured by rats in Tando Bago taluka, and cotton and *til* crops by unfavourable winds in Mirpur khas taluka. *Bajri* crops suffering from unfavourable winds, and *til* crops by *moroho* insect in Tando Alahyar taluka. In Shahdadpur taluka cotton crops suffering by *moroho* insect and *til* by unfavourable winds. River at Kotri on 19th, 8 feet 4 inches against 9 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in nine talukas. Wheat 28, *juari* 42, *bajri* 37, white rice 20, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad ... | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* crops commenced. Cholera in Parantij, 4 cases, 2 fatal; fever in Sanand, Viramgaum, Gogo, and Dholka. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda ... | *Nil* | Crops generally in fair condition, except in Kadi division, where rain was insufficient. Prices—*bajri* 30, rice 24, and wheat 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | Bulsar, ·05; Pardi, ·13; Mandvi, ·16. | All standing crops healthy, but in the Bardoli taluka a little more rain is wanted. Rice crops are middling in Bulsar for want of timely rainfall. Cattle healthy; cholera in Bardoli, 9 cases, 4 deaths; fever in Bardoli, Olphad, Jalalpur, and Pardi talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | Nandgaon, ·01; Kalwan, ·10; Peint, 3·15; none elsewhere. | Standing crops in good condition; sowing of wheat, gram, *juari*, and *shalloo* in progress; reaping of rice and *nagli* in Kalwan and Peint and of *bajri* in Baglan in progress. Condition of cattle good; cholera in Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Kalwan, attacks 89, deaths 33. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | *Nil* | Abnormal temperature 3° warm from 14th to 16th and 2° warm from 17th to 20th; vapour in air excessive from 14th to 16th, and normal from 17th to 20th; wind normal. |
| Poona ... | Khadkala, 1·20 | *Kharif* crops in good condition; sowing of *rabi* in progress. 206 cholera cases in five talukas, 131 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 30 and *juari* 34; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings in progress. Slight cholera in Jamkhed only; ague in Akola; cattle improving in condition. *Bajri*—maximum 48 and minimum 36; *juari*—maximum 66 and minimum 42 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Sholapur, ·25; Barsi, ·57; Karmala, ·01; Sangola, ·15; Akalkot, ·82. | *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings rapidly progressing. *Juari* 48 pounds 31 tolas and *bajri* 33 pounds 1 tola per rupee. Cholera 112 cases, 55 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Maximum at Kod, 3·60; maximum at Mugud and Karajgi, 2·65; maximum at Hangal, 2·10; Kalghatgi, 1·95; Nargund, 1·60; Ranibennur and Ron, 1·25; Gadag, ·40; Mandargi, ·59; Bankapur, ·83; Dharwar, *nil*; Hubli and Navalgund, not received. | Rice and *juari* crops good; cotton sowing in progress in Gadag and Ranibennur, and almost completed elsewhere. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Hangal and Mugud Petha. Average prices—*juari* 47 and rice 24 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Karwar, ·28; Sirsi, ·71; Haliyal, 1·20. | Weather hot. Rice harvest continues in coast talukas. Cattle-disease in three talukas; fever and small-pox in two talukas. Common rice at Karwar 12; district average 13 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot ... | *Nil* | Weather hot. Prevailing diseases—fever and bowel-complaints. *Bajri* 34, *juari* 34, and wheat 36 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in parts of eight districts; more still required in parts of Guzerat and Khandesh. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in several districts. River still falling in Sind. Standing crops suffering from deficiency of water, and damaged by rats, insects, and storms in parts of Hyderabad. Cholera in parts of thirteen, fever in parts of sixteen, cattle-disease in parts of eight, and small-pox in parts of three districts. |
| **Bengal—(Oct. 21st)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | 1·58 | Weather somewhat hot. Prospects generally fair. Standing crops damaged in some places by grub. Prices steady. Public health good. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Harvesting of early rice and jute nearly completed. Lands being prepared for winter crops. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 1·17 | Prospects of *amun* rice fair, except in low and inundated tracts; harvesting of early rice over; lands being prepared for cold weather crops. Public health fair. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·19 | Weather hot, with occasional showers. Prospects of *amun* excellent; *kalai* extensively sown and doing well; ground being prepared for *rabi* crops. Public health fair. |
| Burdwan ... | ·3 | Prospects of *amun* good. Rain wanted. Health generally good. |
| Rungpore ... | ·28 | Prospects of *amun* good; lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Price of rice still stationary. Fever and bowel-complaints still prevalent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Bhagalpur ... | *Nil* | Crops doing well, but rain wanted for highland paddy. Much cholera still about. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good. Sowing of cold weather crops nearly finished. Some fever and a little sporadic cholera. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Prospects of paddy crops good; fields being prepared for sowing *rabi* crops. Fever prevalent in many places. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Prospects of paddy on the whole favourable, but on highlands more rain wanted. Irrigation resorted to where water is available. *Rabi* and tobacco sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Cholera continues in the Madhubani subdivision. |
| Hazaribagh ... | *Nil* | Weather bright and clear; rain much wanted for the paddy; some injury to the crops reported from parts of the district for want of rain. General health good. |
| Cuttack ... | ·03 | Weather hot, sometimes cloudy. Early *sarad* rice in ear; late *sarad* doing well, but requires rain. Public health generally good. |
| Khoolna ... | ·45 | Weather hot. Highland *amun* paddy in flower; prospects very good, except in flooded parts of Satkhira. Public health good. |
| Dinagepur ... | Some slight showers | Crops progressing. Sporadic cholera reported. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | ·15 | Crops look well. River become low. Rice market falling. Health tolerable. |
| Gya .. | *Nil* | Rain much wanted for rice crop. Prices nearly stationary. Health good. |
| Chumparun .. | *Nil* | *Bhadoi* crops nearly harvested; *aghani* crops promise well. Prices fallen slightly. Public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain has fallen in almost all districts of Bengal proper, but none in other parts of the province. Prospects of *amun* rice, except in places visited by inundation, are generally favourable, but some more rain is now much required in many places. *Aus* rice and other *bhadoi* crops, where not injured by floods, have yielded a fair outturn. Price of rice continues high, though in several districts it has fallen slightly. Fever is prevalent in some districts; otherwise the general health is fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 22nd)** | | |
| Benares (Oct. 20th) | *Nil* | A little more rain would greatly benefit late rice; *kharif* crops continue good; peas, barley, and wheat are being sown. Markets well stocked, but prices of all food-grains, except *bajra*, slightly risen. Fever still reported from city and some villages in the district, but health of the district may be considered generally good. No cattle-disease nor perceptible change in weather since last report. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 19th) | *Nil* | Fine weather. Harvest well advanced; outturn rather above average. Prices rising slightly. Cholera abating. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 20th) | *Nil* | Weather fine. *Kharif* harvesting nearly done; *rabi* crops are being sown. Cholera is gradually decreasing. Condition of cattle good. |
| Lucknow ( „ 19th) | *Nil* | Sowing of peas and gram continues; *hewat* crops appear healthy. Supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Slight fever still reported in the district. Condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather bright and clear; wind westerly. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Markets full. Prices almost steady. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 20th) | ..... | Gram, peas, and linseed sowings progressing. Cholera shows no signs of decrease. Foot-and-mouth disease in cattle. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather getting cooler. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices and markets steady. Cholera decreasing. |
| Cawnpore ( „ „ ) | ..... | *Kharif* crops being irrigated where practicable, and, notwithstanding early close of the monsoons, the outturn will probably be average; *rabi* sowings continue. Prices steady. Fever general; cholera reported from four parganas, but decreasing in severity. Cattle-disease in seven parganas, severe in two. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Juari* and *bajri* in ear; wheat and gram being sown. Prices stationary. Cholera in one village of Mau; fever continues. Cattle-disease in two villages. |
| Ballia ( „ 19th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in progress; sugarcane promising. Market well stocked. Health good; cholera abated, 47 deaths, slight fever in the district. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 20th) | *Nil* | Weather clear; rain wanted. *Rabi* sowings begun. Cholera still lingers in district. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Prospects reported as favourable, except in tahsil Misrikh, where there has been a scarcity of rain. Fever and cholera decreasing. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ..... | Rain entirely ceased; east wind. *Rabi* sowings going on. Prices fairly stationary. Fever among the people increasing; cholera slight and not increasing. Cattle-disease continues. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather fine. Rice and early millets almost reaped, yields fair; ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Prices stationary. General health good. Cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ 19th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* lands being ploughed and gram sown with help of well irrigation. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crops doing well. Prices steady. Public health good. Cattle-disease lingering. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*** | | |
| Meerut ... | 2·0 | Wind changed to east to-day; rain would be most beneficial. *Kharif* harvest in progress. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Fever rather prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Fair weather is reported from all districts, but rain would be beneficial in most. *Kharif* nearly harvested, and *rabi* sowings in progress everywhere. General prospects good, markets well supplied, and prices steady. Cholera and fever continue to be reported from some districts; otherwise public health is good. |
| **Punjab—(Oct. 21st)** | | |
| Delhi (Oct. 20th) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* reaping and *rabi* ploughings commenced. Prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever still prevalent. *Kharif* being gathered. *Rabi* operations progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. *Makhi* and rice harvested; gram sowing completed. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Rain wanted. *Rabi* ploughings progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkote ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Rain much wanted for autumnal sowings. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *kharif* crops good. Prices falling. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain. Fever prevalent in the Hissar, Delhi, and Peshawar districts; otherwise the health of the province is good. Rain much wanted in the Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Sialkote districts. *Rabi* operations in progress. Prices falling in the Mooltan district; stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(Oct. 21st)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prospects good; *rabi* sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ..... | Weather cloudy. Prospects improved; *rabi* sowings in hand. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Oct. 20th) | ..... | Weather clear. *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. |
| Seoni ... | ..... | Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Cattle-disease and fever diminishing; slight cholera. Prices unchanged. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ..... | Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings continue. Slight cholera and cattle-disease. Prices steady. |
| Khandwa ... | ..... | Weather clear. *Kharif* prospects fair; *rabi* sowings in progress. Health good. Wheat 18, rice 12, and *juari* 25 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ... | ..... | Days hot and nights cool. Prospects unchanged. Cholera disappearing. Prices slightly risen. |
| Sambalpur (Oct. 17th) | ..... | Weather clear, but occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted. Rice on low lands fair; other crops good. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects everywhere favourable, except in Raipur, where rain is wanted. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Oct. 21st)** | | |
| Akyab (Oct. 17th) | 3·44 | Total rainfall 176·57. Two cases of cholera in town, and slight in five circles; cattle-disease slight in one circle. Crop prospects good. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 2·21 | Total rainfall 112·47. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in four townships. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 1·19 | Total rainfall 102·74. Public health good; cattle healthy. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 1·67 | Total rainfall 187·64. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 0·91 | Total rainfall 188·45. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 0·87 | Total rainfall 114·86. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 0·28 | Total rainfall 85·00. Cholera slight in one township; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·12 | Total rainfall 20·95. Cholera slight in two townships; cattle-disease slight in one township. Transplanting and ploughing nearly completed. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Toungoo (Oct. 17th) | 5·48 | Total rainfall 90·13. Cholera severe in town; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Thayetmayo ( „ „ ) | 0·50 | Total rainfall 29·35. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops failing in western portion of district. More rain wanted. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in two districts, slight in four districts; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in eight districts; elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts, except Thayetmayo, where more rain is wanted, and in Mergui, where the crops have been partially flooded. |
| **Assam**—(Oct. 21st) | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·03 rain during the week ending 20th instant. | Weather seasonable. Public health improving; cattle-disease still in some mauzahs. Portion of *sali* crops reported to have been destroyed by insects in some villages. |
| Sylhet ... | 0·77 | State and prospects of crops good. Public health fair. |
| Cachar ... | 1·44 | Weather warm. Prospects of crops fair. Health good. Tea doing well. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ... | ·46 | Weather seasonable. Prospects good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(Oct. 21st) | | |
| Bangalore ... | Bangalore, 1·46; Mysore, 1·66; Kolar, ·61; Tumkur, ·40. | Tanks in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts are reported to have received good supply of water. Standing crops in good condition; sowing of *ragi* and horse-gram continues throughout the State. Season prospects and public health good. Six deaths from cholera reported in the Sorab taluk of the Shimoga district; cattle in good condition, excepting in parts of the Kadur and Shimoga districts, where murrain still prevails. Prices slightly falling. |
| Mysore ... | | |
| Mercara ... | ·49 | Picking of coffee crop commenced in South Coorg. Prices of food-grains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad**—(Oct. 21st) | | |
| Amraoti ... | ..... | Weather cloudy. Cotton-picking commenced; *rabi* sowings progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ..... | Crops progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings in hand. |
| Hyderabad ... | Average rainfall during the week, 52. | Standing crops good; *abi* weedings continue; *rabi* sowings commenced. General health fair, except in some places, where fever prevails. Prices—wheat 18, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 19¼, yellow *juari* 24½, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**—(Oct. 21st) | | |
| Indore ... | *Nil* | Prices stationary. Health good. Little water in wells and tanks. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Health good. |
| Sutna ... | *Nil* | Weather hot. 29 cases of cholera in Rewah, 14 deaths; cholera generally prevalent throughout the agency. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | *Nil* | Weather warm. Health good. |
| Goona ... | ..... | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar ... | *Nil* | Health and prospects fair. |
| Sehore ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and fairly cool. Prospects improving. |
| Nowgong ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prices falling. Health good. |
| Maspur ... | 1·40 | Total rainfall 33·20. Prospects improving. Water supply still scanty. Prices falling. Health good. |
| **Rajputana**—(Oct. 21st) | | |
| Abu (Oct. 21st) | *Nil* | Bright warm days with passing clouds. A little fever. |
| Sirohi ( „ 18th) | ..... | Tanks, wells, and health good. *Bajri* and *moong* cut. Weather fine and warm,—exceptionally warm for time of year. |
| Marwar ( „ 16th) | ..... | Tanks all full. Health much improved, but cholera still hangs about. Crops suffered much from want of rain. Weather warm and almost clear; nights close. Prices rising. |
| Kherwara ( „ 19th) | ..... | Tanks and wells fair. *Kharif* very poor; prospects for *rabi* not overpromising. Health good. Weather fine and cloudless. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 17th) | ..... | Wells full. Crops good. Health good. Wheat dearer; *mukka* and gram cheaper. Weather dry. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells unchanged. Crops withering through want of rain. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather fine. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | Shahpura previous week, ·07. | Weather clear. Rain urgently wanted. Fever prevalent. Prices risen. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 16th) | ..... | Rain needed for *rabi* sowings. Cholera in Pachpahar district. |
| Kotah ( „ 19th) | Slight rainfall in two districts. | More rain needed for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Prices rising. Weather clear and warm. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana**—*contd.* | | |
| Ajmere (Oct. 20th) | ..... | Weather warm. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Slight fever. Prices stationary. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Crop prospects and health fair. Prices stationary. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ 17th) | ..... | Tanks and wells full. Crops in places suffering for want of rain. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. Weather cool. |
| Dholepore ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks drying; wells decreasing. Fever continues. Prices steady. Days hot, nights cool. |
| Kerowlie ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks and wells drying. Crops suffering. Prices rising. |
| Ulwar ( „ 20th) | ..... | *Rabi* cultivation in progress. Weather cloudy. Fever continues. Tanks drying. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 17th) | ..... | Crop prospects fair. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot. |
| **Nepal**—(Oct. 15th) | | |
| Khatmandu ... | 0·5 | Prospects good. |

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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 31st AUGUST 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during Aug. 1885: Depth in canal at regulating guage 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 | ... | 850 | ... | 48,494 | 49,758 |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 7·00 | ... | 1,100 | ... | 50,922 | 58,324 |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·10 | ... | 850 | ... | 54,598 | 67,801 |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·20 | ... | 900 | ... | 55,177 | 75,412 |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5·50 | ... | 1,200 | ... | 69,500 | 87,783 |
| Total Upper Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 4,900 | ... | 278,691 | 339,078 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 5·8 | 1,000 | ... | 17,231 | 19,819 |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | ... | 700 | ... | 22,774 | 27,472 |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | ... | 2·1 | 1,300 | ... | 47,223 | 44,768 |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | ... | 1·2 | 1,050 | ... | 58,129 | 59,170 |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 6·70 | 5·4 | 1,050 | 135 | 36,714 | 37,817 |
| Total Lower Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 5,100 | 135 | 182,071 | 189,046 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 1·85 | 1,300 | 272 | 77,748 | 89,056 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 1·07 | 1,300 | ... | 58,393 | 63,755 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,780 | 28,363 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,382 | 3,025 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,918 | 4,947 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 2 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 9 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 631,085 | 717,281 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane. | Indigo. | Rice. | Cotton. | Other food-grains. | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall: Total from the 1st April to 31st August 1885. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | In. | In. |
| Saháranpur | 21,107 | 1,410 | 18,341 | 281 | 115 | 202 | 1,531 | 42,987 | 33·7 | 24·70 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 45,239 | 2,439 | 19,740 | 965 | 130 | 453 | 1,782 | 70,748 | 29·2 | 20·48 |
| Meerut | 72,455 | 18,304 | 6,389 | 3,766 | 698 | 1,418 | 1,463 | 104,493 | 27·0 | 18·91 |
| Bulandshahr | 6,901 | 47,532 | 133 | 11,373 | 1,032 | 625 | 467 | 68,063 | 47·0 | 16·70 |
| Aligarh | 598 | 37,825 | 278 | 6,571 | 1,825 | 208 | 1,958 | 49,263 | 35·8 | 17·38 |
| Muttra | 654 | 12,212 | ... | 12,813 | 38 | 26 | 632 | 26,375 | 28·6 | 14·07 |
| Agra | 1,191 | 8,342 | 3 | 1,369 | 109 | 117 | 759 | 11,890 | 30·1 | 16·33 |
| Etah | 1,594 | 27,004 | 282 | 1,820 | 766 | 175 | 1,481 | 33,122 | 31·5 | 18·58 |
| Mainpuri | 4,100 | 28,009 | 131 | 1,041 | 868 | 110 | 870 | 35,129 | 42·8 | 20·60 |
| Fatehgarh | 3,763 | 17,085 | 39 | 17 | 37 | ... | 677 | 21,618 | 52·3 | 19·24 |
| Etáwah | 5,211 | 47,117 | 82 | 3 | 384 | 84 | 660 | 53,541 | 38·0 | 16·17 |
| Cawnpore | 4,017 | 51,203 | 1,524 | 4 | 441 | 2 | 1,351 | 58,542 | 39·8 | 20·04 |
| Delhi | ... | 104 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 28·1 | 16·97 |
| Gurgaon | 881 | 8,607 | ... | 11,239 | 38 | 120 | 136 | 21,021 | 35·9 | 15·26 |
| Dehra Dún | 801 | ... | 3,832 | ... | ... | ... | 285 | 4,918 | 97·2 | 52·95 |
| Bijnor | 2,309 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,382 | 36·5 | 27·10 |
| Tarái | 608 | ... | 2,115 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,723 | 61·4 | 33·42 |
| Pilibhít | 1,937 | ... | 982 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,919 | 56·0 | 31·86 |
| Bareilly | 8,952 | 31 | 12,135 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 21,138 | 41·7 | 29·64 |
| Jhánsi | 3 | 2 | ... | 37 | 5 | ... | 2 | 49 | 32·3 | 22·45 |
| Hamírpur | 12 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 53 | 37·4 | 21·06 |
| Total | 182,333 | 307,226 | 66,102 | 51,306 | 6,486 | 3,540 | 14,092 | 631,085 | ... | ... |
| Total for the same period last year | 154,948 | 366,574 | 79,771 | 60,698 | 24,330 | 10,837 | 20,123 | 717,281 | ... | ... |
| Increase | 27,385 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | 59,348 | 13,669 | 9,392 | 17,844 | 7,297 | 6,031 | 86,196 | ... | ... |

### Remarks.

*Supply—*

| | Cubic feet per second. |
|---|---|
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | Nil. |
| Drainage entering Ganges Canal | 773 |
| Entering head of Lower Ganges Canal | 2,146 |
| Drainage entering Lower Ganges Canal | 726 |
| Total | 3,645 |

*Expended—*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal | | | Nil. | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | | | ... | 135 |

*Escaped—*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Narora Dn., L. G. Canal, Manickpore Branch | escape, | Fatehgarh | 126 | | |
| Ditto | ditto | Nadrai escape | 1,705 | | |
| Ditto | ditto | Percolation, Main canal, mile 34 | 326 | | |
| Cawnpore | ditto | Tail and escapes | 302 | | |
| Etáwah | ditto | ditto ditto | 415 | | |
| Bhognipur | ditto | Balrai escape | 636 | | |
| | | | | 3,510 | 3,645 |

*Remarks by Executive Engineers.*

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—Heavy rain in upper part of division during month. Light rain below Roorkee. Rice crops taking water. There has been a good break since the 20th.

Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal—No demand during the month. Crops in low lands damaged by persistent rain.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—No irrigation in consequence of closure of Canal.

Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal— Ditto ditto.

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal— Ditto ditto.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal— Ditto ditto.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Very heavy rain throughout the month. All distributaries closed. The decrease, as compared with last year, is entirely under indigo, and is due to the low prices realised last year.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—No irrigation in consequence of closure of canal.

Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The decrease is chiefly in the area under indigo.

Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Almost continuous rain throughout the month. All distributaries closed.

Eastern Jumna Canal—Decrease on every item excepting sugarcane in which there is a rise of nearly 5,000 acres. Sky clouded over during the whole month and rain frequent. Extraordinarily heavy rain on 8th and 9th and very high floods in the Jumna river and all torrents. Canal was closed during 15 days.

Agra Canal—The canal was closed for repairs on the 6th of August.

Rohilkhand Canals—A very wet month. Rainfall ranged from 20 to 30 inches. Heaviest flood of the season on 6th and 7th. Low-lying sugar and rice has suffered, and much damage to kharif rain crops. Very little demand for canal water, mostly on Paha and Dhora. Rains now appear to be over, and brisk demand for rice is beginning.

H. W. CONDUITT,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dál— | | | | | | |
| Urd | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber— | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,272 | ... | 2,272 | ... |
| Increase | 275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | 2,272 | ... | 1,997 | ... |

### Remarks.

| Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 10 | 83 |
| Ton mileage | 566 | 4,195 |
| Value of goods ₹ | 4,121 | 1,908 |
| Number of passengers | *Nil.* | *Nil.* |

Note.—Ganges Canal being closed, the Traffic Return is blank.

The Agra Canal was closed for annual repairs on the 6th of August.

H. W. CONDUITT,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

Allahabad,
The 19th September 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1506, 1507, 1508, 1508, 1510 AND 1511 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th OCTOBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice. | | | | Common. | | | | Firewood. | | | | Gram. | | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kawni, Varagoo, Sawe, Cheena, Cumboo, Nuglee, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c. | | | | Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). Pesticillaria Spicata. | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Best sort. Present fortnight. | Best sort. Past fortnight. | Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Best sort. 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. | Present fortnight. | Present fortnight. |
| | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Sylhet | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cachar | 10 0 | 10 10 | 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goalpará | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kámrúp | 10 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lakhimpur | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khási and Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 14 13 | 14 7 | 16 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolarum | 13 1 | 15 2 | 14 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chudderghát | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ernipura | 19 5 | 19 5 | 12 19 | 15 31 | 7 26 | 9 26 | 7 0 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 7 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 7 21 | 2 300 | 0 280 | 0 170 | 8 31 | 7 21 | 2 300 | 0 280 | 0 170 | 0 33 | 0 33 | 0 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 22 | 0 20 | 23 0 | 26 0 |
| Sirohee | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 24 | 0 23 | 0 25 | 0 20 | 0 23 | 0 23 | 0 23 | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 26 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 2 15 | 2 12 | 0 ... | 14 0 | 8 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 23 | 0 26 |
| Ajmere | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 8 18 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 1 33 | 1 33 | 1 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 23 | 0 26 |
| Amarra | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 17 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 23 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 26 | 0 23 | 0 23 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 26 | 0 23 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 2 15 | 2 15 | 2 13 | 4 13 | 4 13 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 23 | 0 26 |
| Bikánere | 18 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 8 18 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 23 | 0 26 |
| Joyesalmere | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 18 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 23 | 0 26 |
| Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 12 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 8 15 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 23 | 0 26 |

| Districts. | Salt. | | | | Sugar. | | | | Oil. | | | | Ghee. | | | | Cotton. | | | | Tobacco. | | | | Cocoanuts. | | | | Potatoes. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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. | |
| Sylhet | 0 12 | 0 13 | 4 8 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | |
| Cachar | 0 12 | 0 12 | 4 8 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Goalpará | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Gáro Hills | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Kámrúp | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Darrang | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Nowgong | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Sibságar | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Lakhimpur | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Khási and Jaintia Hills | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Nága Hills | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | |
| Secunderabad | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 12 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 11 | |
| Bolarum | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Chudderghát | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Ernipura | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Sirohee | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Ajmere | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Amarra | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Bikánere | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Joyesalmere | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |
| Marwar (Jodhpore) | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVI 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 4th Oct. 1884. Total. | Receipts for week ending 4th Oct. 1884. Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 3rd Oct. 1885. Total. | Receipts for week ending 3rd Oct. 1885. Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 4th Oct. 1884. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 4th Oct. 1884. Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1885. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1885. Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 547 | 61,440 | 112 | 608 | 88,859 | 146 | 26,01,309 | 178 | 28,94,444 | 179 | 2,93,135 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . . | 706 | 1,49,571 | 212 | 706 | 2,54,103 | 360 | 52,18,944 | 267 | 68,13,709 | 363 | 15,94,765 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,17,652 | 137 | 861 | 1,37,081 | 159 | 36,42,988 | 158 | 37,47,689 | 164 | 1,04,701 | ... |
| 26th Sept.1885 | South Indian . . | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)22,81,122 | 135 | (c)22,54,786 | 135 | ... | 26,336 |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 3,94,039 | 272 | 1,497 | 5,84,519 | 390 | 1,67,99,913 | 433 | 1,69,85,431 | 427 | 1,85,518 | ... |
| 26th Sept.1885 | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)56,05,041 | 473 | (c)62,04,025 | 526 | 5,98,984 | ... |
| | Total . | 3,564 | 7,22,702 | 203 | 3,672 | 10,64,562 | 290 | 3,61,49,317 | 288 | 3,89,00,084 | 306 | 27,50767 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | East Indian . . . | 1.509 | 5,38,050 | 356 | 1,515 | 8,78,214 | 580 | 2,06,76,149 | 512 | 2,34,00,382 | 581 | 27,24,233 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Eastern Bengal . . | 233 | 1,37,608 | 591 | 233 | 47,718 | 205 | 26,47,736 | 426 | 19,16,189 | 309 | ... | 7,31,547 |
| 10th ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 829 | 31 | 27 | 1,942 | 72 | 40,972 | 56 | 37,295 | 52 | ... | 3,677 |
| 3rd ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 249 | 36,807 | 148 | 249 | 28,550 | 115 | 10,21,003 | 155 | 8,95,328 | 135 | ... | 1,25,675 |
| 3rd ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 37 | 1,890 | 51 | 37 | 2,154 | 58 | 65,313 | 66 | 61,533 | 62 | ... | 3,780 |
| 3rd ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 226 | 19,840 | 88 | 226 | 21,467 | 95 | 6,17,086 | 119 | 6,35,900 | 106 | 18,814 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Patna-Gya . . | 57 | 9,423 | 165 | 57 | 17,303 | 303 | 2,70,135 | 177 | 2,41,969 | 159 | ... | 28,166 |
| 3rd ditto . | Cawnpore-Achnera . | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,76,174 | 77 | (c)3,80,669 | 60 | ... | 95,505 |
| 26th Sept.1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 757 | 63 | 12 | 607 | 51 | 24,721 | 77 | 24,385 | 76 | ... | 336 |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Rajputana-Malwa(d) . | 1,260 | 2,02,755 | 161 | 1,411 | 2,85,000 | 202 | 62,45,933 | 186 | 77,61,973 | 207 | 15,16,040 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 7,174 | 159 | 45 | 5,679 | 126 | 2,77,303 | 231 | 2,29,382 | 191 | ... | 47,921 |
| 3rd ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 149 | 11,038 | 74 | 149 | 16,712 | 112 | 6,38,027 | 160 | 6,62,434 | 167 | 24,407 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | British Burma . . | 254 | 39,805 | 157 | 327 | 34,843 | 107 | 9,87,592 | 161 | 9,49,621 | 124 | ... | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Sindia . . . | 75 | 5,430 | 72 | 75 | 6,348 | 85 | 1,70,119 | 85 | 1,67,647 | 85 | ... | 2,472 |
| 3rd ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 48,720 | 109 | 447 | 53,324 | 119 | 15,25,654 | 128 | 18,06,297 | 159 | 3,64,643 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,13,348 | 172 | 660 | 2,43,400 | 369 | 37,40,378 | 212 | 58,19,648 | 332 | 20,79,270 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 4,688 | 71 | 66 | 5,493 | 83 | 1,03,334 | 64 | 1,48,063 | 85 | 44,729 | ... |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)32,180 | 34 | 32,180 | ... |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh . . | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,023 | 12 | ... | ... | 42,540 | 44 | 42,540 | ... |
| 26th Sept.1885 | Kokilamukh . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)17,278 | 27 | 17,278 | ... |
| | Total . | 3,797 | 8,40,112 | 169 | 4,107 | 7,71,563 | 188 | 1,88,51,430 | 182 | 2,19,14,331 | 190 | 30,62,851 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State) . . . . | 8,870 | 19,00,864 | 214 | 9,294 | 27,14,339 | 292 | 7,56,76,946 | 278 | 8,42,14,797 | 298 | 85,37,851 | ... |
| | Gross Estimated Expenses . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,83,34,653 | 141 | 4,46,71,206 | 158 | ... | ... |
| | Net Receipts . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,73,42,293 | 137 | 3,95,43,591 | 140 | 22,01,298 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Bengal Central . . | 126 | 7,565 | 60 | 126 | 5,453 | 43 | 2,63,302 | 79 | 2,69,608 | 81 | 6,306 | ... |
| 26th Sept.1885 | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)1,19,088 | 69 | 1,19,088 | ... |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Assam . . . | 70 | 3,459 | 49 | 78 | 4,230 | 54 | 98,332 | 57 | 1,21,967 | 59 | 23,635 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Southern Mahratta . | 214 | 7,178 | 34 | 315 | 19,659 | 62 | 66,960 | 25 | 4,46,897 | 63 | 3,79,917 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . | 69 | 1,270 | 18 | 308 | 22,900 | 76 | (e)40,947 | 22 | 6,47,284 | 81 | 6,06,337 | ... |
| 3rd ditto . | Tarakessur . . | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,825 | 174 | ... | ... | 1,27,420 | 218 | 1,27,420 | ... |
| | Total . | 479 | 19,472 | 41 | 844 | 56,067 | 66 | 4,69,561 | 49 | 17,32,264 | 76 | 12,62,703 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 13,414 | 70 | 193 | 12,683 | 66 | 6,20,647 | 120 | 5,07,409 | 99 | ... | 1,13,238 |
| 10th ditto . | Jodhpur . . . | 44 | 1,169 | 27 | 64 | 2,610 | 41 | 26,115 | 29 | 83,698 | 49 | 57,583 | ... |
| 26th Sept.1885 | Nizam's . . . | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,99,793 | 161 | (c)5,70,538 | 184 | 70,745 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Mysore . . . | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)1,79,329 | 71 | (c)1,97,271 | 55 | 17,442 | ... |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala . | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 827 | 52 | ... | ... | 20,416 | 48 | 20,416 | ... |
| | Total . | 237 | 14,583 | 62 | 273 | 16,120 | 59 | 13,26,884 | 111 | 13,79,332 | 97 | 52,948 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th September 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th September 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 4th October 1884.

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

SIMLA,
*October 1885.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th OCTOBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the weather continues favourable; rain is again reported from all districts, and the standing crops are generally good. The harvest outturn will, however, be below the average in some districts. More or less rain has fallen throughout the Mysore State, where the prospects of the season are now good. Ploughing for *ryakh* paddy cultivation has commenced. The cattle are in good condition, except in the Malnad district. In Coorg prospects continue favourable.

In Bombay there has been slight rain in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and more is required for the *rabi* crops in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, and the Panch Mahals. The *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings are in progress in most districts. In the Central India and Rajputana States no rain fell in the week under report. In the former agricultural prospects are generally fair, but in Rajputana the want of rain has seriously injured the standing crops in many places. *Rabi* sowings are in general progress. In the Berars *rabi* sowings continue, but in the Nizam's Territories they have been postponed on account of the rainfall, and fears are entertained of damage to standing crops.

In the Central Provinces prospects are now favourable everywhere, and *rabi* sowings are in general progress.

Except in the Dehra Ismail Khan District, no rain is reported from the Punjab. The *kharif* crop is being harvested and *rabi* operations are in hand throughout the Province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is seasonable, but some rain is still needed in a few places for crops on highlands. The *kharif* outturn is fairly good, and *rabi* sowings are in active progress.

Rain has been general in Bengal, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur; but in Behar slight rain has fallen in a few places only. Outside the flooded districts, prospects of *aman* and other standing crops are generally favourable; sowing of *rabi* is in full progress, and the crops already sown are doing well. In Assam the weather is seasonable, and prospects are good.

In British Burma crop-prospects are good, except in Prome and Thayetmyo, where more rain is required.

The general health is fair in all Provinces.

Prices are generally steady, except in Mysore and Bengal, where they are falling.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·55 (average) | Partially withered early dry crops rapidly reviving; later sowings thriving; wet crops good; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, yield below average. |
| Kurnool ... | Average last week, ·39; this week, ·75. | Standing crops fair; harvest early cereals, outturn below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk; 2 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam ... | 2·65 (average) | Rainfall most opportune. Prospects better than previous week. Cattle-disease in two taluks; 48 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | 1·27 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest *cumbu*, outturn below average. River 3·2 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox slight; deaths from cholera unreported last week 4; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ·70 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but want water in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy and *ragi* in parts yield below average. Small-pox in two taluks and cattle-disease in four. |
| Coimbatore ... | 3·28 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts, outturn average. Fever and small-pox slight. |
| Tanjore ... | 2·67 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. 8 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura ... | 2·72 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent, otherwise health good. |
| Malabar ... | 2·88 ( „ ) | Cultivation second crop rice progressing; harvest first crop paddy, yield below average. Small-pox in six taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in five; 1 death from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 3·45 ( „ ) | Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Harvesting commenced in Sehwan and Dadu talukas, also in addition to nine talukas already reported. Fever prevalent throughout the district; cattle-disease in three talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36, in Sujawal 26, 48 and 48; and Kotri 30, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | Ravages by rats in Guni decreasing. Preparation for *rabi* cultivation in Hala, Sakrand, Moro, and Naushahro commenced; *kharif* reaping continues throughout the district. River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever general; small-pox and cattle-disease in Naushahro. Wheat 28, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 28, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Northern winds have set in. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Ahmedabad .. | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* crops continues. Cholera in Porantij, 5 cases, 3 fatal, and in village Sayera of Mo'asa Petha, 13 cases, 4 fatal; fever in Sanand, Viramgaum, Gogo, and Dholka. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda .. | *Nil* | Public health fair; cattle-disease in part of Naosari and Kadi divisions. Crops ready for harvest; sugarcane and cotton in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 26, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy; *kharif* harvest, and preparations for sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Cattle healthy. Cholera in Bardoli, 16 cases, 4 deaths; fever in Olpad, Bardoli, Jalalpore, and Pardi talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | *Nil* | Standing *kharif* crops in good condition; reaping of *kharif* crops commenced in some parts of the talukas of Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan, and Kalwan; sowing of *rabi* in progress. Rain for *rabi* crops will be required in Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Baglan. Cattle-disease prevails in Igatpuri and cholera in parts of Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalwan, attacks 61, deaths 27. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | *Nil* | Abnormal temperature 2° warm, afterwards 3° warm; vapour in air normal on 21st and 22nd, afterwards excessive; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd and 24th; wind normal on all other days; lightning on 22nd, 24th, and 25th. |
| Poona ... | Light showers of rain in four talukas. | *Kharif* crops doing well; sowing of *rabi* continues. 260 cholera cases in five talukas, 93 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices, *bajri* 30 and *juari* 38; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar .. | Nagar, ·02; none elsewhere. | *Kharif* crops good, and being harvested in six talukas. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Cholera 26 attacks, 12 deaths. Slight cattle-disease in Sangamner; ague in Akola. *Bajri*—maximum 48, minimum 36; *jauri*—maximum 66 and minimum 39 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur .. | Barsi, ·01; Madha, ·21; Karmala, ·10; Pandharpur, 1·09; Sangola, ·36; Malsiras, ·48. | *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowing in progress. *Juari* 47 pounds 1 tola and *bajri* 34 pounds 14 tolas. Cholera 127 cases, 59 deaths. |
| Dharwar .. | Rain at all stations, except Kalghatgi and Kod, varying from 4·40; in Nargund, ·10 in Haliyal. | Cotton sowing completed; sowing of late crops has commenced in Navalgund and Ron; all standing crops are good. Public health good. Average prices—rice 24 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara .. | Slight rain fell during the week; total fall at Karwar station up to date, 184·62. | Rice harvest continues on coast talukas. Cattle-disease subsiding; fever and small-pox in three talukas. Common rice at Karwar 12; district average 13 seers per rupee. 22 heads of cattle killed by lightning in Bhatkal Petha. |
| Rajkot .. | *Nil* | Weather hot during the day. Prevalent diseases: fever and bowel complaints. Wheat 35, *bajri* 33, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—River still falling in Sind. Rain but generally light in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; more required for *rabi* crops in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, and Panch Mahals. *Kharif* harvest and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in most districts; standing crops damaged by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Cholera and fever in parts of thirteen; cattle-disease in parts of ten; and small-pox in parts of four districts. |
| **Bengal—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | ·88 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; standing crops still damaged by grubs. Prices stationary. Public health good. |
| Dacca ... | 2·28 | Prospects of crops good; winter crops being sown. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | 2·21 | Prospects of *amun* good, except in low and inundated parts of district; outturn of *aus* estimated at 10 to 12 annas; lands being prepared for winter crops. Public health good, though fever prevails in places. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ·2 | Weather hot. *Amun* crop on *barh* lands promises well; *rabi* crops being rapidly grown; *kalai* doing well. Public health fairly good. |
| Burdwan ... | 1·91 | Prospects of *amun* good. Public health good. |
| Rungpore ... | 1·90 | Prospects of rice and other standing crops good. Price of rice fallen. Cholera reported from Nilphamari. |
| Bhagalpur ... | *Nil* | High land rice suffering from want of rain. Prospects not very good. Cholera still bad in north. |
| Purneah ... | ·07 | Rice prospects fair; *rabi* sowings in full progress. Cholera has appeared in Arrareah; fever less than usual; public health good. |
| Patna ... | ·44 | Some more rain needed for paddy; *rabi* sowings progressing well. Fever less prevalent. |
| Darbhanga ... | *Nil* | Prospects of paddy continue favourable, but a little more rain is wanted to secure a good outturn. Prices stationary. Cholera abating. |
| Hazaribagh ... | 1·04 | Weather settled, fine, and much cooler. Rain has much improved prospects of all crops. Cases of cholera continue to be reported; general health otherwise good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Cuttack ... | 1·71 | Weather clear. *Sarad* rice in ear; early *sarad* flowering. Common rice 12 seers per rupee in town. Public health generally good. |
| Khoolna ... | 1·82 | Weather hot. Rain useful to flowered *amun* paddy and for ploughing lands for winter crops; prospects very good, except in flooded parts of Satkhira. Price of rice stationary. Some fever, otherwise public health fair. |
| Dinagepur ... | ·10 | Weather showery early in the week, settling down into clear weather. Prospects of crops good. Rice cheaper. Cholera reported from several thanas. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) ... | 1·12 | Crops doing well. River fallen. Rice market falling. Fever prevails. |
| Gya .. | *Nil* | Rice crops have already suffered in some parts for want of rain. Public health good. |
| Chumparun ... | *Nil* | Prospects of rice crop good. Prices fallen slightly. Cholera and fever still reported from interior. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general in Bengal Proper, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, but in Behar slight rain has fallen in a few places only. Prospects of *amun* and other standing crops are generally favourable, except in the inundated tracts previously reported and in places in Behar, where want of rain is much felt. Sowing of *rabi* crops is in full progress, and the crops already sown are doing well. Price of rice has generally fallen a little. Fever is prevalent in many places, but the general health on the whole is fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 29th)** | | |
| Benares (Oct. 27th) | *Nil* | Weather getting cooler. *Kharif* crops continue good, with the exception of late rice, for which more rain is still needed; rice fields are being irrigated where practicable; *rabi* sowings progressing. Supplies are ample and prices almost stationary. Slight fever and ague still reported from the district, otherwise health good; there is no cattle-disease in the district. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Fine weather. Early rice reaped, outturn average; late rice promising. Prices stationary. Cholera continues. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 27th) | *Nil* | Weather bright and clear. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Prices steady. Cholera decreasing. |
| Lucknow ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Slightly cold at night. Barley and wheat are being sown; condition of *hewat* crops fair. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Fever is reported in some places; condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather fair; wind westerly. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample. Prices slightly falling. Cholera continues. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 27th) | *Nil* | *Bajri* nearly all cut; irrigation of *jarkan* rice very general. Cholera still severe. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in full progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever and cholera still continue in places, otherwise health good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Average *kharif* anticipated; cotton crop promises well; *rabi* sowings continue. Prices stationary. Fever still prevalent, but cholera decreasing; cattle-disease in six parganas. |
| Banda ( „ 27th) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops ripening; *rabi* being sown; prospects continue good. Prices stationary. Cholera decreasing; fever continues; cattle-disease in three villages. |
| Ballia ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Weather fair. General prospects good. *Rabi* sowing continues. Markets full. Health good. Cholera gradually decreasing; slight fever continues; and a few cases of cattle-disease reported from Rasra tahsil. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 27th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rain much wanted. *Kharif* prospects moderate. A few cases of cholera still reported. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Westerly wind has prevailed during the week. Cultivators are engaged in their *rabi* fields. No complaints of want of moisture, except in Misrikh. Fever is abating; cholera still about in some parganas of Biswan. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ..... | Wind west. Early *rabi* germinating well. Prices steady. *Bajri* only much dearer. Fever abating; cholera not increased; no cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Weather fine. *Kharif* crops ripening; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* continues to be sown. Well irrigation going on. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | ..... | Weather getting cooler at night, but abnormally hot during the day. Harvesting of *kharif* crops and sowing of *rabi* begun. Supplies ample. Public health good; cattle-disease still lingers. |
| Meerut ( „ 27th) | *Nil* | Cold weather set in. *Kharif* harvest commenced; outturn below average; cane injured by heavy rains; *rabi* sowings in progress, but under difficulties for want of moisture; canal water being largely employed for *palewa*. Export trade in wheat brisk. Prices stationary. Fever still prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. A little rain is needed in some places for crops on highlands. *Kharif* outturn is fairly good, and *rabi* sowings are in progress. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported from a few districts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab—(Oct. 27th)** | | |
| Delhi (Oct. 27th) | *Nil* | Fever continues. *Kharif* reaping in progress. Prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever abating. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. Cotton-picking in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Health good. *Kharif* crops being reaped, outturn good; *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices steady. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkote ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* ploughings commenced; *kharif* crops fair. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices almost stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices falling. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | Slight rain. | Health and prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* crops being reaped; prospects good. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Fever still prevalent in the Hissar, Delhi, and Peshawar districts; health elsewhere generally good. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices stationary. |
| **Central Provinces—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | 1·08 | Weather clear. Prospects favourable. Young *rabi* crops look well after late rain. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·03 | Prospects favourable; *rabi* sowings general. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Sangor (Oct. 27th) | *Nil* | Weather fair; mornings and evenings cool. *Kharif* harvesting commenced; *rabi* sowings in progress. Slight cholera. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ·26 | Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed; more rain needed for rice on highlands. Slight cholera. Wheat 20 and rice 16¼ seers per rupee. |
| Hoshangabad ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings continue. Slight cholera and cattle-disease. Prices unchanged. |
| Khandwa ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy at times. *Rabi* sowings progressing; prospects and general health fair. Cattle-disease in Khandwa tahsil. Prices steady. |
| Raipur ... | 3·99 | Prospects greatly improving; wheat and linseed being sown. Cholera lingering in interior. Wheat 28 and rice 20 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur (Oct. 24th) | ·74 | Weather cloudy and warm. Rain beneficial. Prospects fair. Fever prevalent. Common rice 28 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been a good fall of rain in Raipur, which has greatly improved prospects, and these are now favourable everywhere. Prices steady. Fever prevalent in a few districts. |
| **British Burma—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Akyab (Oct. 24th) | 6·23 | Total rainfall 176·80. Slight cholera in town and in two circles; slight cattle-disease. Crop prospects good; early crop ripe and partly cut. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 1·84 | Total rainfall 114·31. Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in five townships. Crops in one circle damaged for want of rain. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 0·52 | Total rainfall 188·16. Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects good. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 0·41 | Total rainfall 188·96. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | 1·46 | Total rainfall 116·32. Public health good; cattle healthy. Prospects of crops good. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Total rainfall 85·00. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Crops healthy. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·15 | Total rainfall 30·10. Slight cholera in one township; cattle-disease severe in one township. More rain required for crops. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 0·19 | Total rainfall 90·32. Public health and health of cattle good. Crop healthy. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 0·35 | Total rainfall 29·71. Public health and health of cattle good. Entire failure of crops anticipated in five circles for want of rain. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in three districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in one district, slight in six districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good, except in Thayetmyo and Prome, where more rain is required. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | ·30 of rain during the week ending the 27th instant. | Weather seasonable. Public health fair; cattle-disease still in some villages. Ploughing operations for mustard and *matikalai* progressing; prospects of crops good. |
| Sylhet ... | 1·18 | Insects are reported as doing injury to crops in parts of the district; otherwise state and prospects good. Public health fair. |
| Cachar ... | 4·09 | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but in some parts the crops have been partly destroyed by insects; tea doing well. Common rice 14 seers 8¾ chittacks per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ... | 1·21 | Weather seasonable. Prospects good; land being prepared for mustard. Tea making another spurt. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | Bangalore, ·84; Tumkur, ·39; more or less rain throughout the State. | Standing crops in good condition in the Bangalore district; lands are being ploughed for *vysak* paddy cultivation, and a few more good showers are needed for dry crops. Prospects of the season and public health good; 3 cases of cholera reported from the Shimoga district; cattle-disease continues in affected parts of the Malnad district; otherwise cattle in good condition. Prices gradually falling. |
| Mysore ... | 4·79 | |
| Mercara ... | 1·10 | Crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | ·81 | Weather clear. Cotton-picking progressing; *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and getting cold. Prospects favourable; *rabi* sowings progressing. |
| Hyderabad ... | ·92 | Fears are entertained of damage to standing crops; *rabi* sowings postponed on account of rainfall. General health fair. Prices—wheat 13, coarse rice 12⅓, white *juar* 19½, yellow *juar* 24½, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Indore ... | *Nil* | Weather cooler. Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Health good. |
| Sutna ... | ·15 | Weather clear and hot. 65 cases of cholera and 29 deaths in town of Rewah. |
| Rutlam ... | *Nil* | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | *Nil* | Sowing of opium commenced. Weather clear. Health good. |
| Goona ... | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar ... | *Nil* | Health and prospects fair. |
| Sehore ... | *Nil* | Weather hot, with cool nights. Prospects fair. |
| Nowgong ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prices falling. Health good. |
| **Rajputana—(Oct. 28th)** | | |
| Abu (Oct. 28th) | *Nil* | Weather cool. Fever still prevalent. |
| Sirohi ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Tanks, wells, and health good. *Til* not yet cut. Weather fine and warm. |
| Marwar ( „ 23rd) | *Nil* | Tanks all full. General health much better; cholera has disappeared. Crops suffered much for want of rain. Weather warm and cloudy; nights close. Prices rising. |
| Kherwara ( „ 26th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells fair. Rice crop lost; insufficient rain for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine, with a few light clouds. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Crops good. Health good. Weather dry. |
| Harowti ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Sun very hot. *Kharif* outturn one-half. Rain urgently needed for *rabi*. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 23rd) | *Nil* | More rain needed for *rabi* sowings. Cholera continues bad in Pachpahar district. |
| Kotah ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* crops have everywhere suffered greatly owing to absence of rain; prices notwithstanding steady. Health good. Weather clear. |
| Ajmere (Oct. 27th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Slight sickness. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Crop prospects and health fair. Prices stationary. |
| Dholepore ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Tanks drying; wells decreasing. Ploughing and sowing for *rabi* commenced. Fever prevalent. Weather cool. Prices steady. |
| Kerowlie ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells decreasing. *Dhani* crops damaged. Fever continues. Prices rising. |
| Ulwar ( „ 28th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings continue. Fever prevalent. |
| Bickaneer ( „ 24th) | Slight rain in Bikaneer and Sujangarh. | Prospects fair. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy. |
| **Nepal—(Oct. 23rd)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. Cutting of rice actively progressing. |

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 45. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | | |
| MADRAS. | Ganjam | 14 11 | 14 11 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 32 3 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | BOMBAY. |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 2 | 10 11 | 10 3 | 11 14 | 15 2 | 18 6 | ... | 22 13 | 24 11 | 26 11 | 21 3 | 22 3 | 26 5 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 31 10 | 97 3 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 11 11 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 12 10 | 13 8 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 6 | 11 14 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 22 2 | 28 0 | .. | ... | ... | 26 6 | 28 3 | 30 14 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 29 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 145 13 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 10 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 28 6 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 27 14 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 14 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 20 10 | 19 11 | 22 2 | 21 5 | 20 6 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 5 | 19 6 | 21 0 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 10 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 31 10 | 30 0 | 21 5 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 8 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 25 13 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 17 2 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 3 | 11 3 | 11 14 | 11 10 | 12 6 | 22 11 | 20 10 | 24 11 | 21 10 | 20 11 | 21 10 | 23 5 | 22 5 | 23 5 | 21 5 | 21 5 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 12 8 | 14 14 | 13 11 | 11 14 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 25 3 | 24 3 | 23 11 | 23 8 | 22 10 | 18 18 | 30 2 | 26 3 | 23 5 | 19 0 | 17 14 | 20 3 | 94 13 | 116 10 | 94 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 14 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | 12 2 | 11 11 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 28 13 | 38 2 | 24 11 | 22 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 19 8 | 23 3 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 6 | 12 11 | 12 5 | 12 6 | 14 0 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 0 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 24 0 | 24 5 | 27 11 | 17 8 | 19 2 | 25 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 83 13 | 16 3 | 16 14 | 17 5 | 15 6 | 16 8 | 16 3 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | .. | 23 13 | ... | 18 8 | 24 11 | 23 5 | 27 6 | 16 6 | 17 3 | 21 13 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 15 2 | 14 11 | 17 6 | 14 11 | 13 14 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 11 1 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 14 | 29 2 | 32 8 | 15 13 | 17 11 | 26 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 7 6 | 7 13 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 3 | 14 10 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 23 0 | 23 3 | 19 10 | 25 6 | 24 10 | 25 0 | 28 3 | 18 5 | 17 13 | 27 0 | 194 6 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 3 | 17 2 | 18 14 | 15 5 | 16 10 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 11 | 12 3 | 12 11 | 12 3 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 21 14 | 26 6 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 22 11 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 8 14 | 9 3 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 11 11 | 10 6 | 14 10 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 23 0 | 23 3 | 19 10 | 25 6 | 23 10 | 21 0 | 24 14 | 21 10 | 20 0 | 23 2 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 10 2 | 10 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 11 | 10 6 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 11 3 | 18 14 | 17 8 | 19 10 | 17 13 | 16 8 | 21 10 | 24 3 | 21 11 | 26 6 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 22 11 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 17 8 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 17 5 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | 8 8 | 9 10 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 11 11 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 11 3 | 11 10 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 19 8 | 23 12 | 23 10 | 21 11 | 27 14 | 22 3 | 21 13 | 24 8 | 116 10 | 131 3 | 111 13 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 17 8 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 17 5 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 6 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 14 8 | 20 14 | 20 0 | 22 10 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 25 8 | ... | ... | 21 3 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 16 2 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 15 11 | 17 6 | 17 6 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 20 11 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 21 13 | 21 16 | 23 11 | 20 8 | 19 11 | 21 5 | 25 10 | 25 10 | 27 6 | 19 11 | 21 11 | 30 8 | 140 14 | 131 3 | 151 10 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 18 0 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 11 | 18 11 | 22 14 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 20 3 | 133 10 | 116 10 | 109 5 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 15 5 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 5 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 9 11 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 6 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | 18 3 | 30 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| | Bombay | 11 6 | 10 15 | 12 5 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 20 3 | 7 7 | 7 3 | 7 8 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 13 | 15 8 | 15 15 | 16 10 | 14 2 | 13 9 | 11 4 | 17 7 | 17 5 | 17 15 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | Bombay | |
| | Ahmedabad | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 6 8 | 6 6 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 10 | 24 10 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 11 12 | 15 4 | 13 3 | 20 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 19 4 | 18 13 | 13 8 | 80 9 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 34 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | 14 8½ | Broach | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9¾ 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 14 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 14 5 | 15 11 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 3 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 0 | 17 8 | 21 15 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 21 0 | 18 10 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 11 10 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 150 0 | 175 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 8 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | 17 13 | 16 5 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 9 | 7 15 | 9 7 | 9 8 | 10 3 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 17 13 | 17 3 | 17 8 | 16 12 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 6 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 2 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 8 9 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 11 | 15 15 | 21 7 | 71 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | 13 5 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 9 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 6 | 22 10 | 22 7 | 15 8 | 21 2 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bijapur) | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 22 6 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 15 10 | 18 3 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Bijapur (Bijapur) | |
| | Satara | 11 6 | 12 1 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 14 | 8 3 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 14 10 | 13 5 | 12 15 | 13 9 | 12 15 | 22 8 | 21 8 | 21 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 4 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 13 8 | 18 0 | 16 9 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 10 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 17 14 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 7 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | 16 7 | 16 7 | 16 7 | 14 2 | 14 0 | 15 6 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 1 | 14 4 | 11 0 | 14 1 | 14 4 | 10 6 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 9 4 | 9 14 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 11 6 | 8 9 | 14 2 | 12 11 | 9 14 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 10 14 | 11 13 | 11 3 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 14 4 | 12 10 | 15 6 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 12 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | 11 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 21 9 | 20 10 | 17 12 | 14 11 | 15 2 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 13 | 20 13 | 22 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | ... | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 3 | ... | 10 3 | 9 5 | ... | 11 3 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | 16 11 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | ... | 14 5 | 13 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 17 6 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | 11 7 | 11 10 | 12 4 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 17 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 13 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Baroda | |
| | Dísa | 16 8 | 17 10 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 9 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 14 14 | 17 8 | 14 5 | 12 9 | 16 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Dísa | |
| | Nimach | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 6 10 | 7 0 | 6 10 | 8 2 | 8 14 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 19 12 | 22 8 | 20 12 | 20 12 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 21 12 | 22 12 | 15 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 34 1 | 35 0 | 27 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | Nasirabad | |
| | Rajkot | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 31 2 | 38 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 6½ | 36 7½ | 25 9½ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 71 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 19 12 | 22 0 | 26 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 4 | 22 12 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 10 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | *12 13 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Gidu Bundar) | 14 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 22 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Haidarabad (Gidu Bundar) | |
| | Shikarpur | 14 6 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 23 0 | 22 6 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 10 1 | 12 0 | 14 2 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 20 12 | 21 0 | 22 12 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 16 8 | 17 1 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 9 | 18 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | Burdwan | 14 8 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ₹ a. p. 3 0 0 | ₹ a. p. 2 15 0 | ₹ a. p. 2 14 8 | 13 5¼a | 13 0 | 13 0 | Burdwan | |
| | Bancoorah | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 8b | 12 4 | 12 8 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | 13 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0c | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 3 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Hooghly | |
| | Howrah | 14 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In Bishenpore the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
* In common use.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawée, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. | Retail. Present fortnight. | Retail. Past fortnight. | 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. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | ℛ a. p. | ℛ a. p. | ℛ a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| | Calcutta | 14 7 | 14 7 | 17 10 | 19 14 | 19 14 | 20 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 6 | 8 15 | 8 14 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 | | | 18 7 | 18 7 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 13 | | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 13 5½ | 13 5½ | 16 0 | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 10 10½ | 10 5 | 10 10½ | 12 0 | 11 3 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½d | 11 10½ | 12 12 | | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0e | 12 0 | 12 0 | | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 12f | 10 12 | 10 12 | | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 1 3 | 12 0g | 12 0 | 12 0 | | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 13 4 | 13 12 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 12 9 | 10 8 | 19 4 | 14 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 5 | 14 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | ... | | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 15 0 to 17 4 | 15 0 to 17 4 | 16 8 to 17 4 | 16 8 | 16 14 | 22 8 | 10 8 to 12 0 | 10 0 | 8 10 to 10 14 | 16 8 | 13 8 | 11 4 to 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 18 12 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 20 11 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12h | 12 12 | 12 0 | | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 6 10 | 9 7 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 6 0 | 3 5 0 | 10 8i | 9 0 | 11 14 | | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 15 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 15 | 14 4 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 16 8 | 17 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | 3 5 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 2 | 8 4 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 1 6 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 6 | | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 102 8 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0j | 11 0 | 12 4 | | Jalpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | Dacca | 13 5 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 10 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 81 0 | 120 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 13 5k | 12 0 | 13 0 | | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0l | 11 0 | 12 0 | | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensingh | 11 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 6m | 12 12 | 12 8 | | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 15 0 | ... | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 12n | 10 12 | 10 0 | | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 11 8 | 12 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 7 | 11 7 | 14 4* | 18 1 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 4 0 | 12 0o | 12 4 | 12 0 | | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 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 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 26 8 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 10 8 | | Patna | |
| | Gya | 17 8 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0p | 11 0 | 11 0 | | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 19 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 22 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 8q | 12 8 | 12 0 | | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 17 8 | 16 8 | 18 2 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 15 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 15 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 15 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 198 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 6 | 11 3r | 11 8 | 12 0 | | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 15 8 | 12 4 | 25 0 | ... | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 3s | 11 8 | 12 0 | | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 23 0 | ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 7 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 18 9 | 18 1 | 19 7 | 24 2 | 23 0 | 19 15 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 12 9 | 12 1 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 1 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 13 2t | 13 2 | 13 1 | | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 17 0 | 16 6 | 18 15 | 21 6 | 20 8 | 18 15 | 10 11 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 13 | 20 8 | 21 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 3 0 6 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 6 | 12 10u | 12 10 | 12 10 | | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 3 | 3 5 3 | 3 10 0 | 10 8v | 10 8 | 10 12 | | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 9 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 6 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 13 4 | 18 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 3 | 3 7 0 | 12 0w | 12 0 | 11 0 | | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | 17 1 | 15 12 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 22 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | | Cuttack | |
| | Pooree | 14 7 | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 19 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 7 0 | 14 4x | 14 4 | 16 0 | | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 9 11y | 10 8 | 11 0 | | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazaribágh | 14 12 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 0 | 8 12 0 | 8 6 0 | 20 4z | 19 0 | 19 0 | | Hazaribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 (new) 15 0 (old) | 19 0 (new) 15 0 old | 13 0 new | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 (new) | 26 0 (old) | 32 0 (new) | 11 8 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 11 0 | 3 10 0 | 2-3a1 | 2 0 | 10 0 | | Lohardugga | |
| | Singbhoom | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Singbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Manbhoom | |

* The rise in price was due to large demand for exportation.

† In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kocahtea 11 seers, Meharpore 13 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bagirhat 11 seers, and Satkhira 10 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 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

¶ In Gaibanda and Kurigram the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

** The retail price of salt at Balasoore in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

†† In Manicknugge and Moohaligunge the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

‡‡ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

§§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers, 10½ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, and Netrokona 12 seers.

‖‖ In Khoorda the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong prices for salt and firewood not published, those reported being apparently incorrect. Will be published after correction.

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

b In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nowada 10 seers, Jehanabad 12 seers, and Aurungabad 11-12 seers.

c In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bhabhuah 11 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Buxar 11-8 seers.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers, and Madhubani 11 seers.

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

f In Sewan the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

g In Begusarai and Jamui the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soepole 11 seers, and Mudehpura 10-8 seers.

i In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

j In Kishengunge the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers and Rajmehal 13 seers.

k In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.

l In Khoorda the retail price of salt was 9-8 seers per rupee.

m In Bhadruck the retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11-8 seers per rupee.

n The retail price of salt at Daltongunge in the Palamow sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 9 0 | 11 6 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 9 6⅔ | 10 0 | 12 4 | 13 5⅓ | 13 15 | 13 4 | 8 6⅔ | 8 6⅔ | 10 0 | 13 5⅓ | 13 5⅓ | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gáro Hills | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 4 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 23 10½ | 23 1½ | 34 6½ | 34 6½ | 32 4 | 8 9½ | 7 8½ | 8 1½ | 13 7 | 12 14½ | 11 13 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 30 3 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 26 14 | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 0 | 21 4 | 23 2 | 35 13 | 35 5 | 30 12 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 12 10 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 23 0 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 23 0 | 23 4 | 22 8 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 20 8 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 22 13 | 23 1 | 18 2 | 36 9 | 36 9 | 23 1 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 8 7 | 14 10 | 13 8 | 9 9 | ... | 25 14 | ... | 20 4 | 20 13 | ... | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 22 8 | 22 13 | 20 5 | 34 8 | 33 8 | 26 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 12 10 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 21 14 | 22 12½ | 19 3 | 31 9½ | 33 9½ | 28 12½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 12½ | 16 12½ | 14 6 | ... | 26 6 | ... | ... | 22 12½ | 24 0 | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 19 6 | 19 11 | 19 1 | 27 8 | 26 4 | 20 10 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 13 12 | 13 9 | 11 9 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 25 0 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 31 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 27 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 16 4 | 15 10 | 14 6 | 30 0 | 31 4 | 43 12 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 26 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 26 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 18 4 | 19 8 | 20 7 | 26 0 | 31 4 | 24 8 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 8 | 13 3 | 12 10½ | 12 4 | ... | ... | 24 8 | ... | ... | 27 4 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 19 3 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 27 8 | 24 14 | 27 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 19 8 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 24 8 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 0 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | 21 0 | 22 8 | 21 5 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 28 13 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 21 8 | 21 8 | 23 3 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 24 8 | 24 12½ | 23 3 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 29 0 | 28 8 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 4 | 24 6 | 27 4 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 20 4 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 19 4 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 19 8 | 20 4 | 18 8 | 28 12 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 20 0 | 21 6 | 20 13 | 32 8 | 25 4 | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 1 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 22 8 | 24 12 | 28 2 | 24 12 | ... | 27 8 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 6 | 19 8 | 21 3 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 1 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 21 9½ | 18 14 | 27 14½ | 29 11 | 21 0 | 9 14½ | 9 14½ | 12 9½ | 18 0 | 17 1½ | 16 3 | ... | ... | 27 14 | ... | ... | ... | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 20 10 | 20 0 | 18 1 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 22 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 12 | ... | ... | 29 8 | ... | ... | 20 10 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 20 14 | 21 2 | 18 7 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 23 5 | 13 0 | 13 9 | 8 15 | 17 14 | 17 5½ | 15 11½ | 22 12 | 21 2 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 24 6 | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 19 15½ | 19 5 | 18 10½ | 27 11 | 25 12 | 23 3 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 12 4 | 11 9 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 25 12 | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 21 4 | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 10 | 28 12 | 25 10 | 23 2 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | ... | ... | 25 12 | ... | ... | 19 8 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 36 0 | 37 8 | 25 8 | 13 8 | 13 9 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No re | turn | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 23 14 | 24 4 | 21 12 | 36 5 | 36 13 | 28 11 | 18 11 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 11 | 20 4 | ... | ... | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 29 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 27 0 | 26 8 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 20 4 | 20 4 | 23 0 | 28 8 | 28 13 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 12 | 17 8 | 14 8 | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 12½ | 29 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | No re | turn | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | 31 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 23 0 | 24 3 | 24 11 | 33 8 | 35 9½ | 35 11 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | 30 6½ | 30 0 | 25 8 | 28 10 | 33 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 24 10 | 25 0 | 22 10 | 28 14 | 29 0 | 22 8 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 18 6 | 16 12 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 27 8 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 19 8 | 21 5 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 33 8 | 30 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hardui | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | No re | turn r | eceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hissar | Punjab. |
| | Rohtak | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 38 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 32 0 | 34 0 | ... | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 58 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 19 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 6 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 14 0 | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 28 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | 39 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 39 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 25 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | 38 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | Ludhiana | |

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Assam. | Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | | | | | | | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | | | | | | | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gáro Hills | |
| | Kámrúp | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 1 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | S. Ch. 11 8 | S. Ch. 11 0 | S. Ch. 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 1½ | 29 0½ | 129 0 | 129 0 | 107 8 | 12 14½ | 13 7 | 13 7 | 12 5½ | 11 13 | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | ... | ... | ... | 29 4 | 28 11 | 27 8 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 8 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 6 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8* | 6 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 5 0 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | 23 1 | 22 8 | 18 14 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 8 | 21 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 12½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 6½ | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 12½ | 11 6½ | 11 11½ | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 20 10 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 13 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 8 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 18 12 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 8 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 22 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 8 | 23 14 | 132 8 | 132 0 | 109 4 | 11 10 | 12 0 | 13 4½ | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 5 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 23 4 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 135 0 | 109 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 13 8 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 24 8 | 23 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 146 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 5 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | 30 4 | 30 8 | 23 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 208 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 38 8 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 166 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 155 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | ... | ... | ... | 27 4 | 27 12 | 26 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | 30 4 | 30 4 | 29 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 10 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | ... | ... | ... | 21 9½ | 22 8 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 10 9½ | 10 6½ | 10 13 | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 20 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 17 18 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | ... | ... | ... | 23 14 | 24 6 | 23 1½ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 *4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 9 13 | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | ... | ... | ... | 23 3 | 22 8½ | 22 8 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 11 8 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 8 | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | ... | ... | ... | 29 2 | 29 11 | 21 13 | 173 5 | 180 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 9 | 10 15 | 10 13 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 13 | 23 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | ... | ... | ... | 29 4 | 29 0 | 26 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 10 5 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | ... | ... | ... | 25 4 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 6 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Hissar | Punjab. |
| | Rohtak | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 37 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | Simla | |
| | Kángra |

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. (Kavargi, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavargi, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavargi, 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. | | |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 21 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 37 0 | 42 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | Punjab—*continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 13 8 | Mooltan | |
| | Jhang | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | Jhang | |
| | Montgomery | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Montgomery | |
| | Lahore | 22 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | |
| | Amritsar | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Amritsar | |
| | Gurdáspur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 39 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 13 0 | Gurdáspur | |
| | Gujránwála | 19 0 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Gujránwála | |
| | Siálkot | 22 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 44 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | † | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Siálkot | |
| | Gujrát | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 47 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 46 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 39 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 87 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 6 | Gujrát | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 27 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 43 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 60 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | 60 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ráwalpindi | |
| | Jhelum | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| | Shahpúr | 28 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | † | † | † | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shahpúr | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 19 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 33 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 29 12 | 26 4 | 28 12 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 27 8 | Muzaffargarh | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 44 0 | 41 4 | 41 4 | 42 0 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 24 0 | 26 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 39 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 43 0 | 45 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 48 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| | Banu | 37 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 54 0 | 55 0 | 51 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Banu | |
| | Kohát | 23 0 | 22 0 | 31 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 38 0 | 46 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 37 0 | 160 0 | 94 0 | 105 0 | 44 8 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 42 12 | Kohát | |
| | Pesháwár | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 52 0 | 48 0 | 58 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | † | † | | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Pesháwár | |
| | Hazára | 29 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 54 0 | 56 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hazára | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | 24 0 | 22 11 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 15 | 12 15 | 11 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 12 | 27 7 | 25 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 4 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 0 | Saugor | Central Provinces. |
| | Damoh | 26 11 | 26 11 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 15 | 35 11 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 3 | 10 9 | 9 0 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 8 8 | Damoh | |
| | Jubbulpore | 18 12 | 19 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jubbulpore | |
| | Mandla | 20 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | |
| | Seoni | 20 6 | 22 6 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 2 | 12 8 | 16 9 | 17 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 18 11 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 11 3 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 10 14 | 10 11 | 10 4 | Seoni | |
| | Narsinghpur | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 3 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Narsinghpur | |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 1 | 26 1 | 28 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| | Nimár | 17 10 | 17 10 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 11 9 | 11 15 | 10 12 | 14 14 | 24 13 | 22 9 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 17 4 | 25 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 12 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | Nimár | |
| | Betúl | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | Betúl | |
| | Chhindwára | 17 14 | 19 0 | 23 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 7 8 | 14 10 | 13 5 | 12 11 | 23 11 | 28 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 22 13 | 26 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 6 | 9 13 | 10 2 | 8 13 | Chhindwára | |
| | Wardha | 22 8 | 21 5 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 14 | 8 8 | 15 0 | 12 5 | 11 12 | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 11 8 | Wardha | |
| | Nágpur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 24 6 | 25 0 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 23 4 | 21 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 12 | Nágpur | |
| | Chánda | 21 3 | 21 3 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 8 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 16 14 | 27 8 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 12 9 | 11 13 | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 0 | Chánda | |
| | Bhandára | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 20 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 180 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 12 | Bhandára | |
| | Bálaghát | 28 8 | 28 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 24 4 | 24 4 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 8 | Bálaghát | |
| | Raipur | * | 32 5 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | 13 1 | 15 0 | * | 21 14 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 7 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 9 10 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Raipur | |
| | Bilaspur | * | 48 13 | 48 13 | ... | ... | ... | * | 31 8 | 26 2 | * | 40 8 | 45 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bilaspur | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 17 8 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 21 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 180 0 | 120 0 | 125 0 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 11 0 | Sambalpur | |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan Division.* | British Burma. |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 300 0 | 240 0 | 264 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | Akyab | |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | ... | 13 9 | ... | 11 1 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu Division.* | |
| | Rangoon Town | 20 7 | 20 9 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 12 0 | 12 6 | 12 3 | 12 9 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | 19 7 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 1 | 8 9 | 7 1 | 8 9 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 8 2 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 6 4 | Pegu | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 11 14 | 7 2 | 15 15 | 11 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | 11 1 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 7 | 25 1 | 32 7 | Tharrawaddy | |
| | Prome | 18 12 | 22 6 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 7 | 12 3 | 14 7 | 15 4 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 17 12 | 18 13 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Irrawaddy Division.* | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 13 10 | 14 10 | 16 4 | 15 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 349 1 | 349 1 | 295 2 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 35 7 | 25 2 | 25 5 | 25 14 | Bassein | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | Hénzada | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 8 6 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 18 | 16 13 | 18 9 | 185 8 | 185 8 | 147 10 | 44 5 | 44 5 | 30 0 | 37 5 | 37 5 | 32 6 | Thonegwa | |
| | Thayétmyo | 15 1 | 17 3 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 14 6 | 9 6 | 14 4 | 15 9 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 15 7 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 10 | 245 0 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 29 9 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 18 15 | Thayétmyo | |
| | *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 | 22 15 | Moulmein Town & Amherst | |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 7 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 18 4 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 6 | 29 3 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 8 1 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 11 9 | 10 10 | 10 6 | 11 14 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| | Salween | No return received | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | |
| | Secunderabad | } No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | } No return received | | | Secunderabad | |
| | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bolarum | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat | |
| | Amráoti | 20 4 | 19 15 | 28 1 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 9 10 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 23 8 | 23 6 | 25 3 | 14 0 | ... | 15 0 | 19 12 | 19 8 | 21 3 | ... | ... | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 6 | Amráoti | |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | |
| | Ellichpur | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 2 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 2 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Ellichpur | |
| | Buldana | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Buldána | |
| | Wún | 28 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 84 0 | 10 11 | 10 0 | 6 8 | 9 11 | 9 0 | 6 9 | Wún | |
| | Básim | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 18 | 6 0 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 34 0 | 34 5 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 11 | 22 0 | | | | | | | | | | Básim | |

* No return received.

† No wholesale salt sold.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu; Sawé, Cheena, Coracan, Murhwa, Nagpe), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Provinces. | 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. | 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. | | |
| Mysore. | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | Mysore. |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 9 1 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 10 8 | 9 6 | 9 14 | 9 11 | 11 2 | 11 15 | 13 10 | 14 3 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 26 12 | 29 3 | 17 4 | 18 10 | 21 6 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 12 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 15 | 11 3 | Coorg | Coorg. |
| | Jeypore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 15 4 | Jeypore | |
| | Kishengurh | 22 8 | 24 4 | 19 0 | 32 12 | 33 12 | 27 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 20 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 38 8 | 40 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | 21 4 | 21 4 | 20 3 | 32 8 | 31 4 | 27 3 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 3 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 20 7 | 25 0 | 28 12 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 0 | 23 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 14 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 14 | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | 23 10 | 23 2 | 19 15 | 37 0 | 35 7 | 26 5 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 4 | 34 9 | 36 0 | 25 13 | 25 1 | 28 11 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 34 11 | 34 6 | 25 10 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 19 14 | 20 15 | 18 11 | 31 10 | 31 7 | 25 8 | 7 0 | 7 2 | 7 6 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 9 0 | 29 4 | 28 5 | 22 3 | 30 8 | 29 8 | 23 15 | ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 31 15 | 22 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 24 15 | 24 14½ | 26 10½ | 38 15½ | 40 9½ | 37 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 40 0 | 39 15 | 33 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 12 | ... | ... | ... | 36 9 | 38 10 | 31 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 6 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | |
| | Erinpura | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 15 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 5 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 33 8 | 21 2 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 170 0 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| | Sirohee | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 14 5 | 14 8 | 13 5 | Sirohee | |
| | Abu | 15 8 | 16 8 | 16 12 | 23 6 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Abu | |
| | Anadra | 17 8 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 23 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 13 8 | Anadra | |
| | Bálmere | 16 8 | 18 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 5 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 5 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | Bálmere | |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 13 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | 22 0 | 26 0 | ... | 17 10 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | Jeysalmere | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 21 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | † | † | † | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 17 3 | 21 7½ | 24 3½ | 25 6½ | 29 11 | 34 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 15½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 10½ | 26 5 | 23 0½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | 12 1½ | 11 5½ | 11 5½ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. per md. | R a. p. | | | | | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 28 12 | 32 8 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 6 | 7 8 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 43 12 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 21 9 | 20 15 | 22 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 9 6 | 8 12 | 11 4 | 11 14 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 30 0 | 31 14 | ... | ... | ... | 2 5 0 | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 11 | 16 8 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 12 | 17 12 | 18 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 13 12 | 21 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 23 12 | 21 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 120 0 | 2 9 3 S. Ch. | 2 9 3 S. Ch. | 2 11 0 S. Ch. | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | Bikaneer | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | 25 0 | 27 12 | 29 12 | 38 8 | 48 0 | 54 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 42 8 | 48 0 | 55 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | 26 8 | 24 8 | 30 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 40 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 36 8 | 36 8 | 47 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 8 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | 22 4 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 34 0 | 33 7 | 35 4 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 4 | 7 8 | 29 8 | 43 8 | 38 8 | ... | ... | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 8 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | 23 1 | 22 9 | 27 0 | 26 14 | 29 9 | 43 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 9 | 31 3 | 35 6 | 42 11 | 20 5 | 20 11 | 17 0½ | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 38 0 | 20 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | 22 12 | 25 2 | 24 0 | 32 4 | 41 4 | 34 12 | 8 6 | 8 10 | 7 10 | 10 12 | 10 2 | 9 10 | 34 2 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 31 3 | 35 6 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4½ | 11 4½ | 10 3 | 11 0½ | 11 0½ | 10 0 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | * | 19 11 | 18 7 | * | 33 2 | 25 11 | * | 10 2 | 9 0 | * | 11 12 | 10 2 | * | 33 0 | 22 8 | * | 35 0 | 31 5 | ... | ... | ... | 29 4 | 31 12 | 26 7 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 13 6 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 13 4 | Dholpur | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 8 | 30 8 | ... | ... | ... | | | 13 12 | | | 12 14 | | |
| | Indore | 17 12 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 26 10 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 9 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Indore | |
| | Gwalior | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 8 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 19 11 | 7 7 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 8 15 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 23 9 | 30 2 | 28 13 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 25 9 | 18 0 | 136 14 | 127 12 | 146 0 | 12 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | Gwalior | |
| | Goona | 23 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 50 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 33 0 | 33 6 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Goona | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 15 | 12 0 | 10 12 | 10 4 | 11 2 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Not received.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

### No. XXVII 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 11th Oct. 1884. Total. | Receipts for week ending 11th Oct. 1884. Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 10th Oct. 1885. Total. | Receipts for week ending 10th Oct. 1885. Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 11th Oct. 1884. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 11th Oct. 1884. Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 10th Oct. 1885. Total. | Total receipts from 1st April to 10th Oct. 1885. Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th Oct. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 574 | 84,193 | 147 | 608 | 95,568 | 157 | 26,85,792 | 176 | 29,92,893 | 179 | 3,06,691 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 706 | 1,76,019 | 249 | 706 | 2,84,290 | 403 | 53,94,968 | 267 | 70,97,909 | 365 | 17,03,036 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,31,855 | 153 | 861 | 1,33,790 | 156 | 37,74,843 | 158 | 39,01,419 | 165 | 1,26,576 | ... |
| 10th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 86,065 | 132 | 654 | 78,502 | 120 | 24,48,923 | 135 | 24,20,476 | 134 | ... | 28,447 |
| 10th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,86,659 | 336 | 1,497 | 5,24,925 | 351 | 1,72,86,572 | 430 | 1,75,20,034 | 424 | 2,33,462 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | .... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | .... | (b)58,12,063 | 472 | (c)64,33,486 | 525 | 6,21,423 | ... |
| | Total | 4,245 | 9,65,081 | 227 | 4,326 | 11,17,075 | 258 | 3,74,03,156 | 287 | 4,03,65,897 | 306 | 29,62,741 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th Oct. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 6,95,804 | 461 | 1,515 | 8,90,190 | 588 | 2,13,72,043 | 571 | 2,42,90,572 | 582 | 29,18,528 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Eastern Bengal | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)26,47,736 | 426 | (c)19,16,189 | 309 | ... | 7,31,547 |
| 10th ditto | Nalhati | 37 | 1,074 | 30 | 27 | 1,563 | 57 | 42,046 | 56 | 38,858 | 52 | ... | 3,188 |
| 3rd ditto | Northern Bengal | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)10,21,008 | 155 | (c)8,95,333 | 135 | ... | 1,25,675 |
| 3rd ditto | Kannia-Dharla | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)65,313 | 66 | (c)61,533 | 62 | ... | 3,780 |
| 10th ditto | Tirhoot | 226 | 16,300 | 72 | 226 | 17,989 | 80 | 6,33,386 | 117 | 6,53,093 | 105 | 19,707 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 11,752 | 206 | 57 | 21,239 | 372 | 2,81,887 | 178 | 2,63,208 | 147 | ... | 18,679 |
| 10th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)4,87,873 | 76 | (c)3,04,117 | 60 | ... | 1,83,756 |
| 10th ditto | Dhadarnagar-Ghazipur | 32 | 808 | 67 | 12 | 610 | 51 | 25,520 | 77 | 24,995 | 76 | ... | 525 |
| 17th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa (g) | 1,260 | 2,05,001 | 163 | 1,311 | 2,93,000 | 206 | 64,51,884 | 165 | 80,72,[illegible] | 207 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 12,432 | 276 | 45 | 9,510 | 211 | 2,89,736 | 232 | 2,34,[illegible] | 189 | ... | [illegible] |
| 10th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 15,045 | 101 | 143 | 12,476 | 84 | 6,53,072 | 158 | 6,73,993 | 164 | 20,801 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | British Burma | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)9,87,592 | 161 | (c)9,49,621 | 124 | ... | 37,971 |
| 17th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 7,452 | 99 | 75 | 6,676 | 89 | 1,77,571 | 86 | 1,74,323 | 85 | ... | 3,249 |
| 17th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 60,577 | 136 | 447 | 58,660 | 131 | 15,86,232 | 128 | 19,48,957 | 158 | 3,62,725 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,28,130 | 195 | 660 | 2,69,500 | 408 | 38,66,654 | 211 | 60,62,775 | 333 | 21,96,121 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,792 | 72 | 66 | 5,793 | 88 | 1,08,126 | 65 | 1,53,856 | 85 | 45,730 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)33,097 | 31 | 33,097 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,695 | 17 | ... | ... | 44,035 | 42 | 44,035 | ... |
| 26th Sept. 1885 | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)17,278 | 27 | 17,278 | ... |
| | Total | 3,024 | 4,64,564 | 154 | 3,261 | 6,98,511 | 214 | 1,93,25,590 | 176 | 2,26,12,141 | 190 | 32,86,521 | ... |
| | Grand Total (Guaranteed and State) | 3,778 | 21,25,539 | 242 | 9,102 | 27,05,776 | 207 | 7,81,00,789 | 278 | 8,72,08,580 | 298 | 91,67,791 | ... |
| | Gross Estimated Expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,96,92,005 | 141 | 4,54,45,918 | 155 | ... | ... |
| | Net Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,84,08,784 | 137 | 4,18,22,667 | 143 | 34,13,883 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Oct. 1885 | Bengal Central | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)2,63,302 | 79 | (c)2,69,608 | 81 | 6,306 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ... | (c)1,23,671 | 69 | 1,23,671 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Assam | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)98,332 | 57 | (c)1,21,967 | 59 | 23,635 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 6,762 | 32 | 215 | 18,785 | 60 | 73,742 | 26 | 4,65,682 | 63 | 3,91,940 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 960 | 14 | 303 | 21,020 | 69 | (f)41,907 | 22 | 6,70,214 | 81 | 6,28,307 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,925 | 178 | ... | ... | 1,31,315 | 216 | 1,31,315 | ... |
| | Total | 283 | 7,722 | 27 | 540 | 43,730 | 68 | 4,77,283 | 43 | 17,82,487 | 75 | 13,05,204 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th Oct. 1885 | Bhawnagar-Gondal | 198 | 16,394 | 85 | 193 | 12,094 | 63 | 6,37,041 | 119 | 5,19,503 | 97 | ... | 1,17,538 |
| 17th ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 1,217 | 28 | 64 | 2,640 | 41 | 27,352 | 29 | 86,643 | 49 | 59,311 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Nizam's | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)5,11,224 | 153 | (c)5,87,058 | 183 | 75,834 | ... |
| 3rd ditto | Mysore | ... | ...(a) | ... | ... | ...(a) | ... | (b)1,91,384 | 70 | (c)2,06,689 | 56 | 15,356 | ... |
| 10th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 884 | 55 | ... | ... | 21,300 | 48 | 21,860 | ... |
| | Total | 236 | 17,611 | 74 | 273 | 15,618 | 57 | 13,66,981 | 110 | 14,21,193 | 97 | 54,382 | ... |

N. B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd October 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd October 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th September 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 2nd April to 11th October 1884.

Simla,
3rd October 1885.

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB IN 1885-86 UP TO 31st AUGUST 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during August 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). Zilah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bári Doáb Canal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 4·9 | 4·3 | 3,073·6 | 1,447 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 17,764 | 8·39 | 3·7 | Cotton | 31,938 | The Bári Doáb Canal had to be closed for 5 days for silt clearance at head. The supply was good and the rainfall scanty. The area irrigated exceeds that of last year by 43,039 acres. The prospects of the crop are excellent. N. B.—In the statement of irrigation operations for July the areas under cotton and sugarcane were inadvertently interchanged. On the Western Jumna Canal the decrease is due to the heavy rainfall during the month over the whole area commanded by the canal. |
| 2nd ,, Main Branch Lower | 4·6 | 3·1 | | 904 | | | Amritsar | 56,872 | 7·80 | 1·4 | Rice | 24,349 | |
| 2nd ,, Lahore Branch | 3·35 | 3·1 | | 652 | | | Lahore | 77,765 | 4·80 | 4·4 | Sugarcane | 9,401 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 13 | | | | | | | Others | 86,713 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 3,015 | ... | ... | | 152,401 | ... | ... | ... | 152,401 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 2,613 | ... | ... | | 109,362 | ... | ... | ... | 109,362 | |
| Western Jumna Canal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karnal Division | 4·33 | 1·67 | | —351 | ... | ... | Umballa | 1,788 | 12·30 | 17·71 | Cotton | 39,107 | Irrigation developing satisfactorily. |
| Hánsi New Branch | 7·00 | 5·32 | | 680 | ... | ... | Karnál | 19,283 | 5·93 | 6·70 | Rice | 21,736 | |
| Delhi ,, Old ,, | | | 2,546 | | ... | ... | Delhi | 26,558 | 6·90 | 15·30 | Sugarcane | 38,069 | |
| ,, Passed through Escapes | 5·70 | 3·03 | | 155 | ... | ... | Rohtak | 23,196 | 5·45 | 16·75 | Others | 36,547 | |
| | ... | ... | | 260 | | | Hissar | 22,075 | 3·60 | 13·10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jind | 203 | 3·10 | 16·10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bikaneer | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia | 781 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 744 | ... | ... | | 129,503 | ... | ... | ... | 129,503 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,700 | ... | ... | | 185,869 | ... | ... | ... | 185,869 | |
| Sirhind Canal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main Line | 5·0 | 4·2 | 4,500 | 1,055 | ... | ... | Ludhiana | 3,179 | 5·53 | 10·9 | Cotton | 3,509 | |
| Alwar Branch | 6·8 | 4·1 | 1,650 | 426 | ... | ... | Ferozepore | 90,852 | 2·68 | 2·5 | Rice | 19 | |
| Bhatinda ,, | 5·8 | 3·0 | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... | Faridkot State | 4,751 | ... | ... | Sugarcane | 326 | |
| Feeders | 5·0 | 3·0 | 1,650 | 295 | ... | ... | Nábha State | 118 | ... | ... | Others | 25,054 | |
| British Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 334 | ... | ... | Patiála State | 8 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Sirhind Canal | ... | ... | 4,500 | ... | ... | ... | | 28,908 | ... | ... | ... | 28,908 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | ... | 1,301 | ... | ... | | 7,364 | ... | ... | ... | 7,364 | |
| Inundation Canals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Sohág Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 10,810 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 52,986 acres, which is due to a better supply in the canals and to 10,810 acres of new irrigation from the Lower Sohag Canal. |
| Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 12,450 | ... | ... | | | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenáb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 33,720 | ... | ... | | | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 229,100 | 1·05 | 3·00 | | | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Gházi Khan | 127,588 | 1·48 | 0·60 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 149,500 | ... | 2·80 | | | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 563,168 | ... | ... | ... | 563,168 | |
| Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 510,182 | ... | ... | ... | 510,182 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 310,812 | ... | ... | ... | 310,812 | |
| Do. Corresponding Period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 302,595 | ... | ... | ... | 302,595 | |

SIDNEY PRESTON,
*Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, 1883-85.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.*

| Districts. | Population. | Area in Acres. | Cultivated area in Acres. | AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF 1884-85. Total Acres. | KHARIF 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | KHARIF 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | RABBI 1884-85. Total Acres. | RABBI 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | RABBI 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. Total Acres. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | RAIN-FALL. 1883-84. | RAIN-FALL. 1884-85. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 1,067,263 | 1,644,849 | 951,390 | (a)3,171 | ... | ... | 198 | ... | 353 | 3,369 | ... | 1,164 | —25·68 | 31·2 | 57·1 | +83·0 |
| Karnál | 622,621 | 1,483,990 | 630,319 | 42,580 | ... | ... | 16,037 | ... | 4,726 | 58,656 | ... | 45,004 | —43·42 | 16·7 | 40·8 | +144·3 |
| Rohtak | 553,609 | 1,159,350 | 906,022 | 43,647 | 3,007 | ... | 12,316 | ... | ... | 55,863 | ... | 43,625 | —43·85 | 12·5 | 24·3 | +94·4 |
| Delhi | 643,515 | 804,983 | 525,676 | 30,658 | 2,035 | ... | 2,036 | ... | ... | 57,031 | ... | 54,996 | —56·88 | 13·3 | 41·7 | +209·2 |
| Hissar | 504,183 | 2,265,428 | 1,161,761 | 39,689 | ... | ... | 22,001 | ... | 1,521 | 71,681 | ... | 18,056 | —20·12 | 9·1 | 16·5 | +81·3 |
| Jind State | ... | ... | ... | 30,697 | ... | ... | 15,762 | ... | 1,900 | 47,459 | ... | 30,390 | —39·04 | 9·8 | 24·6 | +151·0 |
| Bikaneer,, | 251,231 | ... | ... | 109 | ... | ... | 342 | 266 | 249 | 511 | 17 | ... | +3·44 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. | 3,642,422 | 7,406,550 | 4,225,668 | 199,510 | 5,042 | ... | 73,692 | 266 | 8,749 | 279,208 | 17 | 193,235 | —40·90 | ... | ... | ... |
| BARI DOAB CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurdáspur | 822,695 | 1,168,314 | 856,230 | 18,285 | ... | ... | 9,484 | ... | 1,025 | 27,769 | ... | 6,714 | —19·47 | 22·8 | 30·8 | +35·1 |
| Amritsar | 895,266 | 1,006,793 | 766,773 | 51,641 | ... | ... | 80,125 | ... | 11,447 | 140,766 | ... | 17,069 | —10·81 | 35·4 | 24·7 | —30·2 |
| Lahore | 924,105 | 2,334,552 | 1,164,021 | (b)66,262 | ... | ... | 141,965 | 21,952 | 12,267 | 218,227 | 5,085 | ... | +4·88 | 25·3 | 25·9 | +2·4 |
| TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL. | 2,641,067 | 4,509,664 | 2,787,024 | 136,188 | ... | ... | 240,574 | 21,952 | 24,739 | 376,762 | 9,685 | 23,783 | —3·61 | ... | ... | ... |
| SIRHIND CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ludhiana | 618,885 | 891,738 | 731,388 | 153 | 153 | ... | 1,391 | 1,391 | ... | 1,544 | 1,544 | ... | ... | 25·8 | 23·5 | —1·2 |
| Ferozepore | 650,519 | 1,767,244 | 1,409,956 | 8,393 | 8,393 | ... | 18,288 | 16,647 | ... | 26,391 | 24,950 | ... | +1,520·44 | 11·8 | 25·8 | +33·9 |
| Faridkot State | ... | ... | ... | 1,621 | 1,621 | ... | 6,099 | 6,027 | ... | 7,720 | 7,648 | ... | +10,622·22 | 6·7 | 12·7 | +89·6 |
| Nábha ,, | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 83 | ... | 158 | 158 | ... | 246 | 246 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL. | 1,269,354 | 2,658,982 | 2,132,344 | 10,165 | 10,165 | ... | 25,936 | 24,223 | ... | 36,101 | 34,388 | ... | +2,007·47 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS | 7,552,843 | 14,567,196 | 9,145,036 | 345,863 | 16,107 | ... | 340,202 | 46,441 | 33,488 | 691,971 | 44,090 | 217,018 | —20·00 | ... | ... | ... |

(a) Includes 968 acres irrigated in the Kalsia State, which was shown separately again in that State in the Returns for Kharif 1884-85.
(b) The difference of 1,734 acres between the area shown in the half-yearly returns for Kharif 1884-85 and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of Changa Manga plantation was shown approximately, viz., 6,150 acres, and now the actual area as reported by the Forest Department, viz., 7,884, is shown.
(c) The comparison has been made with the half-yearly returns for Kharif and Rabi of 1884-85 in which the acreage of the Sirhind Canal for 1883-84 is shown.

Area irrigated 1883-84 ... 664,999 acres.
Ditto 1884-85 ... 692,071 ,,
Net decrease ... 172,928 acres.

J. M. HEYWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
*Off. Sec. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 44, dated Lahore, 6th August, 1885.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Government of India in the Revenue Department, a copy of the Resolution noted in the margin, regarding the manual for the construction and maintenance of District Canals written by Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, C.S.I., and the Inundation Canals of the Ferozepore District which were constructed under the direction of that officer.

Punjab Government Resolution No. 43, dated 6th August 1885.

2. The inception of these works was noticed in the Punjab Administration Report for the year 1874-75 (*vide* paragraph 32 of the Summary), and the efforts of Colonel Grey received the commendation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in his despatch No. 27 of 17th April 1876, which was forwarded to this Government by the letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 938, dated 23rd May 1876. Since then the facts of the case have been indirectly before the Government of India in connection with the correspondence relating to the creation of a special establishment for the management of the canals (*vide* Proceedings of this Government in Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 2 of March 1881), and a detailed account of the success of the work will be found at the pages marginally noted of the recent Revenue Administration Reports of the Province.

Pages 20 and 21 of the Appendix and page 4 of the Report for 1880-81.
Pages 25 and 26 of the Appendix and page 9 of the Report for 1881-82.
Pages 97—101 of Appendix and page 10 of Report for 1882-83.
Pages 37—41 of Appendix and page 10 of Report for 1883-84.

3. Sir Charles Aitchison desires to take this opportunity to bring prominently to the notice of the Government of India the services of Colonel Grey in the above matter, which do not appear to His Honour to have been sufficiently recognised as yet. The outcome of these services may be easily estimated from the brief summary given in paragraph 5 of the accompanying Resolution, and as far as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware they are unparalleled of late years in the north of India at least. Colonel Grey has by his unassisted efforts induced the villagers of the Ferozepore District to combine to construct over 600 miles of canals capable of irrigating 130,000 acres of land, and this area has thus been practically secured against failure of the light and insufficient rainfall of 18 inches, which is all that the Ferozepore District receives. This work has been accomplished without costing Government a single rupee, and will presently add in one way or another at least a lakh of rupees annually to the revenue of the district. But great as the results of this achievement are from a Government point of view, they are nothing in comparison with the advantages which have been reaped by the people both materially from the addition made to their wealth and morally from the lesson which they have learnt of what may be done by combination and public spirit. That the work of a single officer should have borne these fruits appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be very remarkable; and His Honour believes that the Government of India will agree with him that it is only proper that wide publicity should be given to the achievement of Colonel Grey in the Ferozepore District.

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*Extract from the proceedings of the Government of the Punjab, in the Revenue Department (Irrigation),—No. 43, dated 6th August 1885.*

Read—

A Manual of construction and management of district canals by Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, C.S.I., submitted by the Financial Commissioner under cover of the letter of his Senior Secretary, No. 143 of 16th August 1883.

REMARKS.—In the Circular of this Government, No. 316 of 20th September 1882, on the subject of Famine Preventive Works, the attention of

District Officers was specially invited to the importance of developing inundation canals. At that time the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Ferozepore canals was engaged, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, in revising the various orders which had been issued from time to time by the latter officer for the guidance of the Revenue staff of the district in the construction and management of inundation canals, and seeing that special interest was likely to be turned to the subject, Colonel Grey offered to throw the compilation into the form of a brief manual for the instruction of Revenue Officers. This offer was accepted by the Financial Commissioner, and the manual under review has accordingly been completed by Colonel Grey.

2. The special thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Grey for the trouble which he has taken in this matter, and for the valuable assistance which the manual will be found to afford to all officers in those districts in which the construction of inundation canals can be undertaken and is desirable. The manual is particularly valuable in that it embodies the details of a system which has been worked for 10 years in the Ferozepore District with great success. It is not necessary of course nor is it desirable that the system set forth in it should be followed without modification elsewhere. On the contrary, success in the construction and management of inundation canals must always depend largely on the power of local officers to adapt the details of the system selected by them to the circumstances of the country and the genius of the people. The Ferozepore system has proved very successful in a district of strong village communities, and will probably be found the best to follow in other parts of the Province similarly circumstanced. Where, however, the communal bond is less strong, as in the south-east of the Punjab, a modified form of the "chher" system prevailing in the Mooltan and Mazaffargarh Districts will perhaps prove more suitable for adoption. Details of this system will be found in the correspondence on the subject recently circulated by the Financial Commissioner. Where the conditions of native society permit of it, the Ferozepore system is preferable in that it affords greater scope for the development of powers of management and combination on the part of the people. But whatever system is adopted must be so framed as to be popular with the irrigators themselves, for, unless the element of popularity is present, continued success in the working of inundation canals must always be problematical.

3. The manual prepared by Colonel Grey, will, as already observed, be of the greatest use in assisting District Officers to devise schemes for the construction and management of inundation canals, but no such schemes must be undertaken without the special sanction of Government in each case. Unless the plans and designs of such works are correctly prepared in the first instance, it is impossible that the results looked for can ever be fully attained, and it is possible, as has been the case in one or two instances in the Province, that the work may prove a complete failure, and a severe shock be caused to the confidence of the people who may have been inconsiderately induced to undertake it. It is absolutely necessary therefore that the designs for all inundation canals should receive the general approval of Government in the Department of Public Works before the work of excavation is put in hand, and to this rule there can be no exception. Similarly it is necessary that the exact scheme of management, and the precise conditions on which Government will permit water to be taken from the rivers of the Punjab, should be clearly settled in the first place, and should be accepted by the villages concerned with a full knowledge of the whole facts of the case. Unless provision is carefully made beforehand regarding these points misunderstandings are apt to arise, and the people who have been committed to the construction of the canals may not unnaturally become possessed of the idea that faith has not been fully kept with them. Such provision is particularly necessary where it is proposed to introduce inundation canals into tracts which have been placed under a fluctuating assessment on account of the uncertainty of cultivation, and no time can be considered as lost which is spent on carefully maturing schemes for inundation canals before the work of construction is undertaken. As a rule, it will be found possible, after obtaining the preliminary sanction of Government, to prepare designs, to ascertain the willingness of the villagers to combine to give



their labour for the work, and to settle the terms as regards both Government and themselves on which such labour should be given, during a single cold weather. The designs and proposals can then de elaborated and submitted to Government for approval and acceptance during the ensuing hot weather, and arrangements can be made for starting the work by the January following when the villagers are most free from field labour. Under ordinary circumstances this will allow of the completion of any work not of an unusual character within 15 months from the time of its conception, and having regard to the important nature of such works as inundation canals, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that this period can be considered unduly long. In every case it must be definitely settled for what length of time Government will permit the use of water free of charge; when Government will impose a water-rate; what powers of interference in case of disunion among the shareholders shall be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner; what rights Government shall have to take over the canal, with or without payment; and when these rights shall accrue. A statement of the principal remaining points, which must be settled beforehand, will be found in Appendix I of Colonel Grey's manual.

4. It will often be found that at first starting it is desirable to assist the villagers who have agreed to undertake the construction of an inundation canal either by the grant of takávi or by aid from the District Fund. Under the present Act for the grant of loans for agricultural improvements (Act XIX of 1883) advances can be made to village communities for such purposes, and there is no purpose for which they can be more usefully given than for that under consideration, and for the construction of wells which are always needed to supplement irrigation from inundation canals. As regards money assistance given from District Funds, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that such aid should not ordinarily take the form of an out-and-out gift. This plan is apt to prove unfair to those payers of the Local Rate whose villages cannot be reached by the canal-water, and in view of the very great profits which invariably accrue from inundation canals when properly constructed, there is no reason why the villagers should be treated with special consideration in this matter. When therefore in future assistance towards the construction of such works is given from District Funds, the District Board or Committee should usually acquire an interest in the work, and should gradually recover the sum advanced by it in the form of a light water-rate, to be levied by agreement with the villagers during the period of exemption from payment of such rates to Government. By this means a District Board will be enabled in some cases to undertake a series of useful works by the repeated outlay of one and the same sum, and in all cases will be able to further the completion of at least two public works instead of one alone.

5. The great success which has attended the canals constructed in the Ferozepore District under the directions of Colonel Grey with the advice of Mr. J. Barns, late Superintendent of Irrigation in the Bahawalpur State, shows what may be done in this respect by energy and sympathy with the people, provided the designs of the works are in a general way scientifically though roughly correct. This success does not appear to Sir Charles Aitchison to have been adequately recognized so far, and His Honour would therefore wish to take the present opportunity of placing more fully on record the remarkable results which have been obtained under Colonel Grey's system in Ferozepore. The canals, which including two recently constructed in the Fázilka tahsíl, number 13, and possess a total length of nearly 630 miles of waterway, where for the most part commenced in 1873, and were advanced towards completion in 1874 and 1875. Since then they have been gradually improved and developed, and they now irrigate an area of 120,000 acres lying in the Utár, low lands, which for many years past have not been reached by the floods of the Sutlej. The area irrigated by the canal since 1874 is shown in the statement annexed to this Resolution as far as existing statistics permit.

During the years 1877-1880 the canal suffered somewhat from want of a regular establishment independent of the subordinate Revenue staff of the district, which was no longer able to devote sufficient time to their management, and accordingly a special establishment was created for their working early in 1881.

This establishment consists of an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Surveyor, a few Office Clerks, certain officers in charge of the canals of each tahsíl, and a small number of necessary subordinate officials. The total cost of the establishment is Rs. 12,600 per annum, of which one-sixth is paid by the Mamdot estate, in which the canals have been constructed by the Nawáb, and the rest by a cess levied from the irrigating villages. This cess, including an item of 6 pie on account of Lambardárs and Patwáris, amounted to 3 annas 3 pie per acre irrigated by flow in 1883-84, and has been reduced to considerably less for the past year. The Mamdot canals have been constructed and maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000, and the direct income derived from them by the Nawáb up to date has been Rs. 1,16,000. This income consists of a water-rate which is levied at 8 annas per acre on lands owned by the Nawáb and at Rs. 2 per acre on other lands. The indirect advantages to the Mamdot estate have, however, been greatly in excess of the direct advantages derived from the canals. By their means a very large area of waste rakh land owned by the Nawáb has now been brought under cultivation, and the income derived by the estate from this source has been no less than Rs. 3,57,000 in the last nine years. The expenditure on the canals constructed by the irrigators themselves cannot be exactly stated, as under the system of management in force the labour of excavation and clearance is given by the people. It has been calculated by Colonel Grey that the capital outlay on the irrigators' own canals between 1875-76 and 1882-83 was about 2½ lakhs of rupees, and that the net additional income derived from the area irrigated during the same period, *viz.*, 424,000 acres, was not less than two lakhs of rupees yearly. These estimates are based on very moderate data, and would appear to be well within the mark. Neither on the canals constructed by the Nawáb nor on those dug by the irrigators has a single rupee of Government money been spent. Until the expiry of present settlement the people are permitted to use the water free of charge; thereafter a light water-rate will be taken in addition to the wet revenue of the land which is now assessed at dry rates only. Meanwhile, the people have reaped the money's worth of their labour over and over again, especially in years of partial drought when the crops failed on most of the adjoining unirrigated lands, and the prosperity of the Utár tract which was somewhat on the wane in parts has been completely restored. The result of the work of Colonel Grey and of his assistants in the Ferozepore District is therefore that without entailing any cost whatever upon Government an extensive stretch of country has been secured against drought and restored to prosperity, and a net addition will hereafter be made to the Government revenue demand which at the most moderate computation may be put at one lakh of rupees. This is a result of which in the opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison any officer in India might well be proud.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore hopes that the success which has been obtained in Ferozepore will encourage officers in other districts favourably situated for the construction of inundation canals to carefully consider the feasibility of the creation of such works, and to use their best efforts to induce the villagers to combine for their execution. In a number of the districts of the Punjab at least much may be done in this way, and, while considerable areas of existing cultivation can be secured against famine, large tracts now lying waste can be brought under crops. Measures have already been adopted by Government with the view of partially obtaining this end by the construction of the Chenáwan, Sidhnai, Pára and Lower Sohág Inundation Canals. Much, however, still remains to be done by the people themselves under the guidance of District Officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see a general development of minor inundation canals throughout all areas in the Punjab which are suitable for their construction.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks be printed and published with the manual prepared by Colonel Grey.

Also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

Also that they be communicated to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab and to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.



*Statement of Irrigation and Cost of the Ferozepore Inundation Canals from 1874-75 to 1884-85.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Name of Canal. | Length in miles with branches. | Bottom breadth in feet. | Cost of Original Works during | | | | | Cost of Clearance, including Minor establishment, during | | | | | Total cost. | Acreage Irrigated. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
| | | | | 1874 to 1877 | 1877 to 1880 | 1880 to 1883 | 1883 to 1884 | 1884 to 1885 | 1874 to 1877 | 1877 to 1880 | 1880 to 1883 | 1883 to 1884 | 1884 to 1885 | | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877 to 1880. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | |
| | | Miles. | Feet. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | |
| 1 | Ajnáwah ... | 54 | 40 | 11,714 | | 20,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 936 | | 5,129 | 2,700 | 2,250 | 45,529 | 1,935 | 5,071 | | 3,893 | 8,902 | 8,955 | 4,956 | 9,177 | 12,375 | (a) The old Ramaswah Canal was cut off by the Sidhnai Canal in 1881, and was reopened in 1884, a passage by means of a syphon having been afforded for it. |
| 2 | Dalaitwah ... | 55½ | 40 | 22,043 | | 20,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,982 | | 6,623 | 1,750 | 1,488 | 58,312 | 5,939 | 4,217 | | 8,731 | 5,557 | 7,686 | 6,541 | 6,808 | 6,543 | |
| 3 | Barberewah ... | 79 | 50 | 14,806 | | 20,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,911 | | 6,293 | 4,355 | 2,360 | 63,183 | 6,273 | 10,790 | | 13,699 | 10,207 | 22,152 | 10,670 | 21,148 | 19,693 | (b) The new Ramaswah Canal was constructed in 1881 to replace the old Ramaswah. It has a different alignment and distinct irrigated area. |
| 4 | Isariswah (old) ... | 47 | 40 | 33,452 | | (a) 23,443 | | | 3,162 | | (a) 5,162 | 3,196 | 2,695 | 45,264 | 7,334 | 13,935 | | 13,217 | 11,021 | (a) 7,580 | 5,315 | 9,106 | 12,695 | (c) The Isariswah Canal was cut off in 1881 by Sidhnai Canal and now ranks as a petty work. |
| 4(a) | Isariswah (new) ... | ... | ... | (b) | | 6,891 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 500 | | 4,360 | 2,517 | 6,032 | 31,696 | (b) | (b) | | (b) | (b) | 7,580 | | | 7,580 | (d) The Khanwah was constructed in 1876. |
| 5 | Ajnáwah ... | 40 | 17½ | 7,534 | | 1,914 | 200 | 700 | 389 | | 1,824 | 218 | 323 | 14,932 | 1,555 | 4,039 | | 4,078 | 5,583 | (c)552 | 1,744 | 2,303 | 22,655 | (e) The Qutalwah was constructed in 1880. |
| 6 | Butawah ... | 16 | 62 | 17,543 | | 21,444 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 1,680 | | 8,317 | 1,641 | 1,231 | 57,757 | 5,464 | 6,223 | | 10,577 | 12,347 | 12,881 | 9,256 | 15,060 | 71,896 | (f) The Baggewah was closed during 1876 for special reasons and no clearance was done in the period 1874-77. |
| 7 | Jallálwah ... | 62 | 40 | 44,036 | | 4,560 | 3,000 | 4,034 | 5,655 | | 12,970 | 4,056 | 3,729 | 82,510 | 6,108 | 7,291 | | 16,103 | 12,771 | 11,615 | 7,685 | 16,107 | 80,653 | Since the latter year no new work has been done on it, but only annual clearances. In 1884-85 it was remodelled as the Mhariwáhi Canal. |
| 8 | Nizámwah ... | 67 | 40 | 13,749 | | 6,963 | 200 | 800 | 84 | | 4,575 | 282 | 219 | 26,987 | (d) | 3,028 | | 1,916 | 2,379 | 2,576 | 2,012 | 247 | 14,688 | (g) The cost of original works on the Jhujhianwah Canal for 1884-85 includes the widening of this canal in order to permit of its utilization to the Fazilka Tahsíl. |
| 9 | Khánwah ... | 31½ | 30 | (c) | | 10,102 | | 900 | 2,162 | | 2,782 | 536 | 111 | 15,489 | (c) | (c) | | (e) | 446 | 2,560 | 1,305 | 3,219 | 8,930 | |
| 10 | Qutalwah ... | 22 | 30 | 21,746 | | 1,601 | ... | 8,196 | 622 | | 3,675 | 111 | ... | 35,951 | 2,935 | 3,429 | | 2,280 | 2,184 | 2,875 | 3,179 | 5,293 | 22,156 | |
| 11 | Panjáwah (g) ... | 30½ | 40 | 21,746 | 5,149 | (f) | | 27,027 | (f) | | 3,913 | ... | ... | 18,357 | ... | ... | | 530 | 1,323 | 1,896 | 1,500 | 10,084 | 18,357 | |
| 12 | Baggewah or Mubárikwah. | 40½ | 35 | 5,149 | | 11,292 | | 1,200 | | | | (h) | | 26,641 | | | | ... | ... | ... | 8,237 | 18,376 | 26,641 | |
| 13 | Fázilwah ... | 52 | 60 | ... | | | | | | | | | | 220,444 | | | | | | | | | 220,444 | (h) The Fazilwah Canal was started in 1883-84 and there was therefore no silt clearances in that year. |
| | Total ... | 629½ | ... | 2,04,672 | 18,465 | 1,42,669 | 26,242 | 56,237 | 18,212 | 36,000 | 65,223 | 21,370 | 25,530 | 5,00,750 | 43,330 | 61,632 | 220,000 | 80,427 | 82,140 | 93,213 | 75,124 | 133,364 | 702·2 3 | |

* Mamdot establishment.

NOTE.—The cost of original works and clearances on the people's canals represents the value of the labour given by them for the most part, the actual cash expenditure from Local Funds bearing but a very small proportion to the whole. On the canals of the Mamdot estate, *viz.*, Nos. 7 (in part), 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, the cost represents actual cash expenditure.
The average area irrigated annually since the canals were commenced has been 79,223 acres, and the average area irrigated annually during the last five years has been 92,853 acres.

H. C. FANSHAWE,
*Offg. Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

No. $\frac{751R.}{178-4}$, dated Simla, 2nd November 1885.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 44, dated the 6th August, giving cover to a copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on the subject of the "Manual of Construction and Management of District Canals," which has recently been compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I.

2. The Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the cordial approbation expressed by Sir Charles Aitchison of the great value of the services which Colonel Grey has, by his exertions in the construction of inundation canals, rendered to the Ferozepore district. His Excellency in Council trusts that other districts similarly situated may derive benefit from the results of Colonel Grey's experience as embodied in his Manual and from the excellent example which he has afforded of the power possessed by a zealous and judicious district officer of inducing the inhabitants of his district to co-operate with him in overcoming natural disadvantages.

3. A copy of the Resolution and of this correspondence will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture),—No.* $\frac{915A.}{11-35}$, *dated Simla, the 3rd November 1885.*

**Read the following :—**

**Letter from the Principal, Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, dated 28th August 1885, to the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, notifying that the Governing Body of the College have passed a Resolution establishing an entrance fee of £5, to be paid by all out-students admitted to the College from and after the Winter Session beginning 6th October 1885.**

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Dated Cirencester, 28th August 1885.

From—JOHN B. MCCLELLAN, Esq., M.A., Principal, Royal Agricultural College,

To—The Secretaries to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour of informing you that the Governing Body have passed a Resolution establishing an entrance fee of five pounds, to be paid by all out-students admitted to the College from and after the Winter Session beginning October 6th of this year.

May I beg the favour of this fact being taken into consideration in the terms of the contracts with all future scholars?

In making this communication, I would take the opportunity of explaining that hitherto the out-students have not contributed by their fees towards the maintenance of the buildings of the College. Their fees have been solely in regard of the instruction. The number of out-students, however, has in the last few years increased so considerably that, in order to meet a want very strongly felt, the Governing Body are now building a commodious out-students' common room with lavatory and locker room attached, and it is in consideration of this large outlay and of the circumstances generally that the resolution mentioned has been passed.

The comfort and convenience of the out-students and their opportunities for study also will be, I have no doubt, materially enhanced hereby.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th NOVEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain continues to fall in the Madras Presidency, where the prospects are now fair. In Bellary and Anantapur the crops have been much improved by the recent rain. Rain has also fallen in the Mysore State, where the standing crops are in good condition and the *ragi* harvest is in general progress. Murrain is decreasing in the Malnad district, and elsewhere the cattle are in good condition.

In the Bombay Presidency slight rain is reported from places in four districts. In Khandesh more rain is urgently required for the *rabi* crops. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops are in progress generally. No rain is reported from the Berars and Hyderabad. In the former the prospects of the *kharif* are good and *rabi* sowings have commenced; but in Hyderabad fears are entertained of damage to the standing crops, and *rabi* sowings have been postponed for want of rain. In Central India agricultural prospects continue favourable. In Rajputana the crops are suffering in many places for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings have commenced in a few States.

In the Central Provinces prospects continue favourable, and the *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings are in progress. In the Punjab the *kharif* is being harvested and *rabi* sowings have commenced. Prospects are generally good. Seasonable weather prevails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the crops require more rain on highlands. The *kharif* harvest has been nearly completed and *rabi* sowings are in general progress.

No rain fell in Bengal during the week under report, and the cold weather is reported to be setting in. Except in flooded tracts, the prospects of the late rice harvest are generally very good. In some places in Behar the want of rain is still much felt. *Rabi* cultivation is in active progress, and the crops already sown promise well. In Assam prospects continue good.

In British Burma the crops promise well, except in Prome and Thayetmyo, where the rainfall has been insufficient.

Fever is more or less prevalent in most Provinces; otherwise the public health is fair.

In Bengal the price of rice has fallen in almost all districts; and in Mysore and Coorg prices continue to fall. Elsewhere they are generally steady, except in the Punjab, where they are fluctuating, and in Rajputana, where they are rising in some places.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Bellary ... | ·41 (average) | Partially withered early dry crops much improved; late sowings thriving; wet crops good; harvest early cereals, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Kurnool ... | Average last week, ·79; this week, ·10. | Standing crops fair; harvest early cereals, yield below average. Small-pox in one taluk. |
| Ganjam ... | Average last week, 2·95; this week, ·73. | Prospects generally improved. Cattle-disease in three taluks; 30 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna ... | 1·28 (average) | Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 3·65 feet over anicut. Fever and small-pox slight; deaths from cholera unreported last week 18, this week 17; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | 1·21 ( „ ) | Standing crops good, except in parts of two taluks, where they are withering for want of water; harvest paddy and *ragi* in parts, yield below average. Slight fever in one taluk and small-pox in another; cattle-disease in four. |
| Coimbatore ... | 1·25 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average. Slight fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in parts of two taluks |
| Tanjore ... | 3·72 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks. |
| Madura ... | ·52 ( „ ) | Fever prevalent; otherwise health good. |
| Malabar ... | 2·27 ( „ ) | Cultivation second crop rice progressing; harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox in six taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in five; 4 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore ... | 3·40 ( „ ) | Fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Karachi ... | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet against 8 feet 1 inch on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting in progress. Fever prevalent in ten and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 34 and 34; in Sakro *nil*, 42 and 46, in Kotri 34, 36 and 40; and in Jati 26, 42 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* reaping general; *rabi* cultivation has commenced. River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet against 8 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in one taluka. Prices steady. |
| Ahmedabad ... | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* crops continues; sowing of *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas. Cholera in Parantij, 25 cases, 12 fatal, and in Madasa Petta 14 cases, 5 fatal; fever in Daskroi, Sanand, Viramgaum, Dholka, and Gogo. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Baroda ... | *Nil* | Public health fair; cholera in Dehgam; cattle-disease in parts of Naosari division. Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Prices—*bajri* 32, wheat 25, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat ... | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy; *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing commenced. Cattle healthy; 1 cholera case in Bardoli; fever in Olphad, Bardoli, Jalalpur, Pardi, and Mandvi. Average prices—*juari* 38 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops in good condition; reaping of *kharif* crops commenced in some parts of the talukas of Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan, and Kalwan. Rain for *rabi* crops required in Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Baglan. Cattle-disease prevails in a few villages of the Igatpuri taluka; cholera in Yeola, Nandgaon, and Kalwan, attacks 20, deaths 4. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | *Nil* | Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 28th to *nil* on 31st, and then rose to 2° warm on 3rd; vapour in air defective on 28th and 29th, afterwards excessive; wind normal. |
| Poona ... | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops doing well; reaping has commenced in some talukas; sowing of *rabi* not yet completed throughout the district. More rain wanted in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas. 88 cholera cases in three talukas, 31 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices of *bajri* 30 and *juari* 38; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar ... | *Nil*, except in Karjat and Kopargaon. | *Kharif* crops are being harvested; *rabi* sowings completed in five and in progress in six talukas. Cholera 4 attacks, 4 deaths; ague in Akola; slight cattle-disease in Sangamner. *Bajri*—maximum 52 and minimum 36; *juari*—maximum 66 and minimum 45 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur ... | Madha, ·02; Sangola, ·92. | *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings in progress. *Juari* 48 pounds 9 tolas and *bajri* 39 pounds 34 tolas. Cholera 167 cases, 71 deaths. |
| Dharwar ... | Ranibennur, 4·0; Kalghati, ·46; Gadag and Mundargi, ·39; Hangal, ·33; Hubli, Ron, Mugud, and Bankapur, below ·10. | Wheat and gram sowing in progress; all standing crops are good; rice and early *juari* in ear. Slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi; public health good. Average prices—rice 24 and *juari* 49 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara ... | Slight showers during the week throughout the districts. | Rice harvest continues on coast talukas; crops in ear above Ghâts. Cattle-disease subsiding; fever slight in two talukas. Common rice at Karwar 12; district average 13 seers per rupee. Land-winds set in. |
| Rajkot ... | *Nil* | Weather hot during the day. Prevalent diseases, fever and bowel-complaint. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Wheat 36, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—River continues to fall in Sind. Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur; more rain urgently required for *rabi* crops in parts of Khandesh. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress generally. Cholera and fever in parts of fourteen, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, and small-pox in parts of three districts. |
| **Bengal—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Chittagong ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue fair, though standing crops in places damaged by grub. Prices steady. Public health good. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; lands being prepared for winter crops. Fever and measles in parts of Munshigunge subdivision. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | *Nil* | Prospects of *amun* good, except in low and inundated tracts; lands being prepared for winter crops. Public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and getting cooler daily. *Amun* promises well, although it does now require a little more rain; *kalai* doing very well; other *rabi* crops and indigo being sown. Public health fairly good. |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Prospects of *amun* on the whole good. Some fever in Sadr subdivision; general health fair. |
| Rungpore ... | *Nil* | *Amun* prospects excellent; other standing crops good; *kalai* being harvested; sowing of mustard commenced. Fever and bowel-complaints still prevalent at head-quarters. |
| Bhagalpur ... | *Nil* | Rice on lowlands very good, but in highlands not so good; *rabi* prospects excellent. Prices steady. Cholera bad in North Monghyr. Scarcity of water. Irrigation will depend on *kutcha* wells to be dug. Poppy sowings to extent of 2 annas completed. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Rice crop doing well; *rabi* sowings in full progress. Cholera still prevalent in Arrareah, and has also appeared in villages south of district; fever much less than usual. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Paddy on high grounds suffering from want of rain; rain also needed for *rabi* sowings. Fever and slight cholera in Dinapore; general health good. |
| Durbhunga ... | *Nil* | Prospects of paddy still continue favourable, but a little more rain is wanted to secure a good outturn. Prices falling. Cholera abating. Four thousand and fifty bighas of land sown with poppy in Chupra sub-agency. Weather favourable. Prospects good. |
| Hazaribagh ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects continue favourable. Paddy ripening and being harvested in places. General health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. *Sarad* rice in ear; early *sarad* flowering. Insects have appeared in some parts of Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions. Public health generally good. |
| Khoolna ... | *Nil* | Days hot, nights cool. *Amun* paddy in seed; prospects very good, except in small flooded parts; ploughing and sowing of winter crops continue favourably. Price of rice stationary. Some fever; public health fair. |
| Dinagepur ... | *Nil* | Prospects of *amun* good. Cholera reported from seven thanas. |
| Pubna (Sirajganj) ... | *Nil* | *Amun* good. Health fair, but considerable fever and a little cholera. |
| Gya ... | *Nil* | Want of rain very much felt for rice crops and *rabi* sowings. Prices slightly lower. Health fair. |
| Chumparun ... | *Nil* | Standing crops look well; *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices fallen slightly. Some cholera and fever in interior. |
| Shahabad ... | *Nil* | Weather favourable for poppy; sowings in full progress. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; cold weather setting in. Outside the flooded tracts prospects of late rice harvest are generally very good. In Behar, however, want of some more rain continues to be much felt in places for rice on highlands. Cultivation of *rabi* is in active progress, and crops already sown are thriving well. Price of rice has somewhat fallen in almost all districts. Fever prevalent in several localities; public health is, on the whole, fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 5th)** | | |
| Benares (Nov. 3rd) | *Nil* | No noticeable change in the weather since last report. *Kharif* crops promise well, except late rice for which more rain is wanted; *rabi* sowings are almost completed. Markets are well stocked, and there is but slight fluctuation in prices. Health of the district is good, though cases of fever and ague still continue; there is no cattle-disease in the district. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 2nd) | ..... | Fine weather. Early rice harvested; late rice promising. Prices stationary. Cholera continues. |
| Fyzabad ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Lucknow (Nov. 2nd) | ..... | Season getting cold. Sowing of wheat and barley in progress; *heiwat* crops on highlands have somewhat suffered for want of rain; supplies ample. Prices stationary. Fever is still prevailing in the district; some cases of cholera reported in the city; slight cattle-disease in tahsil Lucknow. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather clear. Rabi sowings going on. Markets full. Prices almost unchanged. Cholera continues; fever prevalent. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | *Juar* is being cut; *makhi* and *mash* nearly ripe; *rabi* sowings actively carried on. Wind variable. Prices steady. Cholera seems slightly diminishing. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; rain wanted. *Rabi* sowings continue, and crops sown germinated well. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Fever and cholera still continue, no cases in city; slight foot-and-mouth disease. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 2nd) | *Nil* | The *kharif* harvest has begun in places; *rabi* sowings nearly over Prices firm. Fever, cholera, and cattle-disease decreasing. |
| Banda ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops being harvested; wheat and gram sprouting; prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good; fever decreasing; cattle-disease in one village. |
| Ballia ( „ 2nd) | *Nil* | Weather getting cooler every day. *Jarhan* rice on highlands being irrigated; *rabi* sowings progressing. Market well supplied. Prices steady. Some cases of cholera still reported; fever continues; general health good. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | *Kharif* prospects moderate; *rabi* sowings going on. No cholera reported for four days. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Cultivators busily engaged in their *rabi* sowings. Complaints of want of moisture in land from tahsil Misrikh. Prices steady. Fever still bad in some places. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ..... | *Rabi* germinating well; *bajra* and *jhan* being harvested. Market well supplied. Cholera and fever abating; slight cattle-disease in Bareilly tahsil. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather fine. *Kharif* crops cut; millets not harvested yet; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ 2nd) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings continue; *kharif* being harvested. Prices steady. Fever abating. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | ..... | *Rabi* sowings in progress. *Kharif* being harvested. Prices steady. Public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease. |
| Meerut ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings continue. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather continues to be seasonable; rain would, however, be beneficial for late rice and *rabi* sowings on highlands; in a few districts *kharif* operations nearly completed, and *rabi* sowings in progress everywhere. Prices are generally steady. Cases of cholera and fever are reported from some districts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Delhi (Nov. 3rd) | *Nil* | Fever continues. *Kharif* reapings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Hissar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health fair. Cotton picking in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* being harvested; outturn good; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices falling. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and crop good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Sialkote ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Fodder scarce. *Rabi* sowings on irrigated land in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* ploughing in progress; *kharif* crops not good. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prospects uncertain owing to want of rain. Prices rising |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good, with exception of a few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices stationary. |
| Shahpur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* being reaped; *rabi* being sown. Prices fluctuating. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain. Fever in the Delhi and Peshawar districts and in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawalpindi district; health elsewhere generally good. *Rabi* operations in progress; *kharif* being harvested. Prices rising in the Lahore district, falling in the Jullundur and Peshawar districts, and stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Nagpur ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Prospects favourable. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Nov. 3rd) | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Kharif* havesting progressing; *rabi* sowings continue. Slight cholera. Prices steady. |
| Seoni ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings continue; *kodo* being reaped. Slight cholera. Prices steady. |
| Hoshangabad ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Kharif* sowings continue. Slight cholera and cattle-disease in places. Prices unchanged. |
| Khandwa ... | *Nil* | Days warm, nights cool. *Kharif* prospects fair; *rabi* sowings continue. Rain wanted. Health fair. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur ... | *Nil* | Weather cool. Prospects continue favourable; *rabi* sowings in full swing. Cholera disappearing. Prices slightly fallen. |
| Sambalpur (Oct. 31st) | ..... | Weather clear and cool. Prospects unchanged; rice being harvested. Health fair. Prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings in progress. Fever in a few districts. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Akyab (Oct. 31st) | 3·12 | Total rainfall 179·92. Cholera slight in town and in three circles; cattle-disease in three circles. Crop prospects good. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | 0·14 | Total rainfall 104·49. Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy entirely stopped, and will not come in again this year. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | 0·46 | Total rainfall 114·77. Cholera severe in one township; cattle-disease slight in four circles. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ( „ „ ) | 0·21 | Total rainfall 188·37. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | 1·81 | Total rainfall 190·77. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good. |
| Pegu ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects excellent, better even than last year. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | 3·60 | Total rainfall 88·60. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one subdivision. Crop prospects favourable. |
| Prome ( „ „ ) | 0·69 | Total rainfall 30·79. Slight cholera in two townships; slight cattle-disease in one township. Crops withered for want of rain. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | 0·70 | Total rainfall 91·02. Sporadic cholera; cattle healthy. Crops promising. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | 0·63 | Total rainfall 30·34. Public health good; cattle-disease prevailing in one circle. Entire failure of crops anticipated in five circles owing to want of rain. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera severe in one district, slight in four districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in seven districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good, except in Prome and Thayetmyo, where the rainfall has not been sufficient. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Gauhati ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; mornings foggy. Public health good; cattle-disease disappearing. Sowing of mustard commenced; prospects of crops good, except the *sali* which has been attacked by insects in different tahsils. |
| Sylhet ... | *Nil* | State and prospects of crops as last week. |
| Cachar ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but in some parts partly destroyed by insects; sowing of winter crops commenced. Common rice 13 seers $14\frac{3}{8}$ chittacks per rupee. Health good. Tea is doing well for the season of the year. |
| Dibrugarh ... | ·86 | Weather seasonable; nights cool. Prospects good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Bangalore ... | ·95; Kolar, ·46; Tumkur, ·10. | *Ragi* crop is being harvested throughout the State, except in the Bangalore district, where it is reported to be nearly ready for reaping; standing crops in good condition. Season prospects and public health favourable. Drinking-water and pasturage available. Cattle in good condition; murrain decreasing in the Malnad district. Prices have again slightly fallen. |
| Mysore ... | 3·49 | |
| Mercara ... | ·88 | Crops in good condition. Slight fall in prices of food-grains. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Amraoti ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Cotton-picking progressing; *kharif* crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | *Nil* | Prospects of *kharif* good; cotton-picking and *rabi* sowings continue. |
| Hyderabad ... | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops are in a healthy condition; *kharif* crops are ripe and fit for harvesting; *rabi* sowings commenced. General health fair, except in Pathr taluka, where fever prevails. Prices—wheat 13, coarse rice $12\frac{1}{4}$, white *juari* $19\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *juari* $24\frac{1}{2}$, and *tur* $15\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Indore ... | *Nil* | Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable. |
| Sutna ... | *Nil* | Weather dry and hot. Cholera in Rewa, 37 cases, 20 deaths. |
| Rutlam ... | ..... | No report received. |
| Neemuch ... | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Opium sowings continue. Water in wells low. Health good. |
| Goona ... | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar ... | *Nil* | Health and prospects fair. Opium sowings commenced. |
| Sehore ... | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. Prospects of crops good. |
| Nowgong ... | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prices falling. Health good. |
| Manpur ... | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in full progress. Health good; malarious fever in some places. Prices stationary. |
| **Rajputana—(Nov. 4th)** | | |
| Abu (Nov. 4th) | *Nil* | Days hot, mornings and nights cool. Fever increasing. |
| Sirohi ( „ 1st) | *Nil* | Tanks, wells, and health good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Weather dry; cool at nights. |
| Marwar (Oct. 31st) | *Nil* | Tanks all full. Health much improved. Crops suffered much from want of rain. Clear nights; weather getting cooler. Prices tending to rise. |
| Kherwara (Nov. 2nd) | *Nil* | *Kharif* extremely poor. Rain insufficient for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Prices rising. Weather fine. |
| Pertabgarh ( „ 1st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells decreasing. Health and crops good. Wheat, *mukka*, and gram cheaper. Weather dry. |
| Haraoti ( „ 2nd) | *Nil* | Days hot, nights cool. Such *rabi* sowings as possible in progress. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar (Oct. 30th) | *Nil* | More rain needed. Cholera disappeared at Paohpahar. |
| Kotah ( „ 31st) | *Nil* | Cold weather setting in. Health good. Prices rising. |
| Ajmere (Nov. 3rd) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* sowings continue. Health generally good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Crop prospects and health fair. Prices stationary. |
| Kerowlie (Oct. 31st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells drying. Fever prevalent. *Kharif* crops injured from want of rain. Prices rising. Weather cool. |
| Bickaneer ( „ „ ) | Slight rain in district on 17th; also in Suratgarh, Lankaran-kar and Raijgarh. | Pospects fair. Fever in some districts. Prices stationary. Weather clear. Tanks dry; wells low. |
| **Nepal—(Oct. 30th)** | | |
| Khatmandu ... | *Nil* | Weather cold and clear. Rice nearly all cut. Crops excellent. |

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 46 ] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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DIFFERENCE IN PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1560 AND 1561 OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th NOVEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Rice. Common. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Common. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Common. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Rice. Common. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Common. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Common. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Barley. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Barley. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Barley. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Barley. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Barley. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Barley. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Wheat. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Wheat. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Wheat. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Wheat. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Wheat. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Wheat. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore | Bangalore | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| | Kolar | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| | Tumkur | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| | Mysore | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| | Shimoga | 11 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| | Kadur | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |

| Provinces. | Districts. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Naveru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Korra, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Naveru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Korra, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Naveru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Korra, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Naveru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Korra, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Naveru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Korra, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Naveru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Korra, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Gram. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Gram. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Gram. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Gram. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Gram. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Gram. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore | Bangalore | 15 | 24 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| | Kolar | 19 | 15 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | Tumkur | 25 | 25 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | Mysore | 23 | 27 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 30 | 24 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | Shimoga | 4 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| | Kadur | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

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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 11th NOVEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency during the last fortnight and agricultural prospects are now good everywhere. In Bellary and Anantapur the condition of the crops continues to be favourable. In Mysore, where there was a fair amount of rain, the prospects of the season are favourable, and the standing crops are in good condition, except that in parts of the Tumkur and Bangalore district more rain would be beneficial. In Coorg prospects continue good.

In the Bombay Presidency there has been rain in several districts during the fortnight under report. The reaping of the *kharif* and the sowing of the *rabi* crops continue. In the Berars the *kharif* harvest has commenced and sowings have been resumed in the Nizam's Territories owing to the break in the rains which has been beneficial to the crops. Prospects continue good in the Central India States, and the *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings are in progress in Rajputana.

In the Central Provinces slight rain fell in two or three districts and prospects continue favourable. Rain is much needed in some places in the Punjab where none has fallen during the fortnight under notice. The *kharif* harvest is approaching completion and the *rabi* operations are in progress. Seasonable weather prevails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where *rabi* operations are still in progress, and have been completed in places. Agricultural prospects are good.

In Bengal the rains have ceased and the cold weather has set in. Outside the flooded tracts and parts of Behar the rice crop promises generally an excellent harvest. The cultivation of *rabi* and *boro* paddy is proceeding well and the harvesting of the earlier sorts of *amun* rice has commenced; but in Behar *rabi* and poppy sowings are backward for want of rain. In Assam agricultural prospects continue good.

Crop prospects are good in British Burma except in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts where there has been a deficiency of rain.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab and in Rajputana, have slightly risen in Coorg, and are falling in Mysore. In Bengal the price of rice has fallen in several districts; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Nov. 11th)** | | |
| Bellary | ·42 (average) | Early dry crops much improved; later sowings thriving; wet crops good; harvest early cereals, yield below average except in parts. 2 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Kurnool | Average last week since revised ·16; this week 2·32. | Standing crops fair; harvest early cereals, yield below average. Smallpox in two taluks and cattle-disease in one; 3 deaths from cholera. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras**—*continued.* | | |
| Ganjam | 6·46 (average) | Irrigated paddy thriving. Cattle-disease in three taluks; 74 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna | 2·97 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 3·3 feet over anicut. Fever and smallpox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported last week 14, this week 2; cattle-disease in one division. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | 3·27 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good except in parts of three taluks where they are withering; harvest paddy and *ragi* in parts, yield below average. Cattle-disease in four taluks. |
| Coimbatore | ·10 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, except *cumbu* in parts injured by excessive rain or insects; for the district generally more rain wanted; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight fever in two taluks. |
| Tanjore | ·54 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. |
| Madura | Average last week ·61; since revised this week ·53. | Water-supply sufficient. Fever prevalent; otherwise health good. |
| Malabar | 1·82 (average) | Cultivation second crop rice progressing. Slight smallpox in five taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in four taluks; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore | 1·70 | Harvest first crop, yield average. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting going on; *rabi* sowing commenced in some parts. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34, and 34; in Tatta 26, 30, and 40; in Jhati 34, 44, and 40, and in Shahbandar 22, 40, and 48 pounds per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad | „ | *Kharif* crops are being threshed; *rabi* and wheat sowings in progress; *matar* and *jambha* crops good. Smallpox in Hyderabad taluka; fever in ten talukas. Prices stationary. |
| Ahmedabad | „ | Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Cholera in Parantij, 20 cases, 10 fatal, and also in certain villages of Modasa; fever in some talukas. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda | ·41 Total rainfall 24·43 | Fever in Rani mehals, and cattle-disease in Songad. Sugarcane and cotton in good condition in Naosari division. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 28, and rice 19 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | ·62 in Chorasi; ·15 in Bardoli; ·15 in Bulsar; ·33 in Pardi. | Standing crops healthy; *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing progressing. Cattle healthy; cholera in Jalalpore, 11 cases, 5 deaths; fever in Olpad, Bardoli, Jalalpore, Bulsar, and Pardi. Average prices—*juari* 38 pounds and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik | Rain throughout the district; maximum in Chandor 1·93, minimum in Nasik ·35. | *Kharif* crops in good condition; reaping of *kharif* crops continues; sowing of *rabi* finished in Nasik, Dindori, Yeola, and Kalvan Talukas; in others it is in progress; more rain required in Malegaon for *rabi*. Cattle-disease prevails in a few villages of the Igatpuri Taluka; cholera in Nandgaon and Kalvan; fever and ague prevail in some villages of the Nasik and Peint Talukas; total attacks of cholera 30, deaths 16. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 23½ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | ·11 | Average abnormal temperature 3 degrees warm; vapour in air excessive on 4th and 5th and very excessive from 6th to 10th; wind normal; distant lightning on 7th, 9th, and 10th. |
| Poona | Rain in four talukas; maximum in Junnar 2·32, minimum in Purandhar ·10. | *Kharif* crops doing well; reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. 27 cholera cases in three talukas, 17 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices of *bajri* 30 and *juari* 31; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | Rain general; 1·8 in Rahuri to ·05 in Sheogaon. | *Rabi* sowing almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* maximum in Sheogaon 52, minimum 36 pounds in Akola; *juari* maximum 58 in Sheogaon, minimum 42 pounds per rupee in Sangamner. |
| Sholapur | ·02 in Sholapur, ·19 in Barsi, ·48 in Karmála, ·10 in Sangola, and ·26 in Malsiras. | *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowing almost completed. *Juari* 49 pounds 16 tolas, and *bajri* 41 pounds and 17 tolas per rupee Cholera 144 cases, 68 deaths. |
| Dharwar | In Kod 1·8, in Hubli 1·0, in Dharwar ·67, in Bankapur and Ranibennur ·55, in Mugud ·33, in Gadag, Hangal, and Karajgi below ·20. | Rice crop is being reaped; *juari* and cotton crops good; wheat and gram sowing in progress. Cattle-disease in Bankapur, Hangal, and Kalghatgi; public health good. Prices average—rice 24 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara | In Karwar heavy thunderstorm; rain 3·0. | Total rainfall up to date 109·57. Rice harvest completed on coast and continues above Ghat. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Sirsi, Mundgod, and Supa; fever and small-pox in two talukas. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 13 seers per rupee. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| Rajkot | 3·0 | Weather hot. Fever generally prevalent. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—River still falling in Sind; slight rain in parts of fourteen districts; more rain required for *rabi* crops in one taluka of Nasik and in parts of Khandesh. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed in some districts, in progress in others. Cholera in parts of eight; fever in parts of fifteen; cattle-disease in parts of eleven and small pox in parts of four districts. |
| **Bengal**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Chittagong | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease reported. |
| Dacca | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; sowing of mustard and *kalai* commenced. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | *Nil* | Prospects of *aman* crops good except in inundated parts; lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Public health good; though fever has appeared in places. |
| Khoolna | *Nil* | Weather bright. *Aman* paddy in seed; prospects very favourable; ploughing and sowing of winter crops continue well. Price of rice falling. Some fever; public health fair. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool; a little rain would greatly benefit *aman*, a good crop is nevertheless expected; *kalai* and mulberry doing well; *rabi* crops generally still being sown. Public health good. |
| Pubna (Serajgunge) | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good. Much fever and sporadic cholera prevalent. |
| Dinagepore | *Nil* | Weather fair and seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cholera in four thannas; a few cases of cattle-disease. |
| Rungpore | *Nil* | *Aman* prospects excellent; winter crops being sown. General health good. |
| Midnapore | *Nil* | Prospects of rice crop outside flooded tracts excellent; *boro* paddy cultivation going on in flooded tract in Ghatal Subdivision; prospects of *rabi* crop good. Prices falling. Public health normal. |
| Burdwan | ·08 | Prospects of *aman* good. Fever prevalent. |
| Bhagulpore | *Nil* | Rice prospects still good, but failure of later rain will do much injury; *rabi* sowings going on on a large scale, but rain wanted. Cholera still prevalent in north. |
| Monghyr | *Nil* | Weather warm and cloudy. Poppy sowings delayed by heat and want of water; three to four annas only sown; it is feared that sowings may fall short where water is scarce. |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Crops doing well; *rabi* sowings in full progress. Health of people good, save in portions of Arrareah and Kishenganj where cholera and fever still continue. |
| Durbhunga | *Nil* | Prospects of paddy favourable, except in places where the crop is suffering from want of rain; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices falling. Cholera still prevalent. |
| Sarun | *Nil* | 12,700 bighas sown with poppy in Chupra sub-agency; weather somewhat warm for sowings owing to easterly wind, necessitating resowing in some places. |
| Chumparun | *Nil* | Standing crops looking well; *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices of food grains fallen slightly. Some fever. |
| Patna | *Nil* | Paddy on high lands suffering from want of rain; rain also needed for *rabi* sowings. Slight cholera still in Dinapore; fever prevalent in some parts. |
| Gya | *Nil* | Rice crops already damaged by drought, would not be benefited by rain; cold-weather sowings proceeding but rain wanted; poppy sowings begun. Health fair. Prices slightly reduced. |
| Shahabad | *Nil* | Poppy sowings in full progress; crop a little backward for want of sufficient moisture and hence necessity of irrigation; early sowings germinating. |
| Hazaribagh | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects continue generally favourable. Paddy being harvested in places with good outturn. General health good. |
| Cuttack | 1·47 | Weather clear. Reaping of early *sarad* rice commenced; late *sarad* rice in ear. Public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Some rain fell in Orissa and in Singbhoom and Manbhoom; cold weather is setting in. Prospects of rice crops are generally very favourable, except in the flooded tracts previously reported, and in South Behar where want of later rain has done harm; *rabi* crops are being largely sown, but in Behar *rabi* and poppy sowings are backward for want of rain. Price of rice has fallen in almost all districts. Public health generally fair. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**—(Nov. 12th) | | |
| Benares ( Nov. 10th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* operations and *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied; prices show slight rise in all food grains, except rice and *bajra*. No sickness to any extent worthy of notice; general health good; the district is free from cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 9th ) | *Nil* | Fine weather. Late rice promising; poppy sowings in progress; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Prices falling. Cholera continues. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | Season getting cold. Sowing of wheat and barley in progress. Prices stationary. Fever and cholera prevalent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. P. & Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Banda (Nov. 10th) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops being harvested; cotton being picked; wheat and gram flourishing. Prices steady. Fever almost disappeared; no cattle-disease. |
| Lucknow ( „ 9th) | *Nil* | Weather fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress; *bajra*, *mash*, and *moth* are being cut, outturn said to be fair; fields are being prepared for poppy. Supplies ample. Prices slightly falling. Cholera still reported in the city; slight cattle-disease in Tahsil Lucknow. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather getting cooler. *Rabi* operations in progress. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and fever continue. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in active progress; on unirrigated lands the seed is not germinating well. Cholera greatly diminished; the recorded deaths being 350 during the last week, and these it is suspected include many cases of fever. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings almost completed except in Kachhar lands. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health good; cholera decreasing. |
| Cawnpore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Kharif* being harvested; opium sowings have begun but will nowhere be completed before the 15th or 20th of November. Prices firm. Fever continues; cholera has disappeared; cattle-disease of a mild type in six parganas. |
| Farakhabad ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Health of people improving. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices steady. Fever still bad in some places. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* promises well. Market steady. Fever diminishing rapidly; cholera almost disappeared; cattle healthy. |
| Kumaon ( 9th) | *Nil* | Weather fine. *Kharif* crop in cold parts not harvested yet; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings continue. Prices steady. Fever abating. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings going on. Prices pretty steady. Slight fever; cattle-disease disappearing. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Sugarcane promising; general prospects good. Market well stocked. Cholera much abated, but fever much the same, general health good. |
| Meerut ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops being cut; and *rabi* sowings going on; supplies ample; grain being exported; prices steady. Fever continues, but is decreasing; condition of cattle good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather getting cooler. *Rabi* sowings in progress everywhere and prospects said to be good. Markets are well supplied and prices on the whole steady. General health fair. |
| **Punjab**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Delhi (Nov. 10th) | *Nil* | Fever continues. *Kharif* reapings in progress. Prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar | *Nil* | Health improving. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Umballa | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* harvested; wheat sowing in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur | *Nil* | Health good. Rain wanted. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar | *Nil* | Health good. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Sialkot | *Nil* | Health good. Fodder scarce. Prices rising. |
| Ferozepore | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* prospects not good; *rabi* ploughing in progress. Prices rising. |
| Lahore | *Nil* | Health good. Prospects uncertain; rain much wanted. Prices rising. |
| Rawalpindi | *Nil* | Health good, with exception of a few cases of fever in the Kahuta tahsil. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan | *Nil* | Health good. *Kharif* harvested except cotton; *rabi* sowing in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Shanpur | *Nil* | Smallpox in tahsil Shahpur. Prices rising. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | *Nil* | A few cases of cholera in Chowdhwan, Gumal, and Luni; fever in city. Prospects good. Prices almost stationary. |
| Peshawar | *Nil* | Fever prevalent. *Kharif* outturn good; rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Fever in the Delhi and Peshawar districts, in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawulpindi district, and in the Dehra Ismail Khan city; also a few cases of cholera in the Dera Ismail Khan district; health otherwise good: *Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* operations in progress. Rain is much needed. Prices rising in the Ferozepore, Amitsar, Sialkot, Lahore, and Shahpur districts; stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Nagpur | ·42 | Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects good. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Wheat sowings well advanced. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Nov. 10th) | *Nil* | Weather clear; mornings and evenings cool. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings in progress. Slight cholera. Prices stationary. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Cen. Provinces**—*contd.* | | |
| Seoni | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and misty. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings progressing. Health fair. Prices of wheat fallen and of rice stationary. |
| Hoshangabad | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and oppressive. *Rabi* sowings completed. Slight cholera; cattle-disease in Hardoi tahsil. Prices unchanged. |
| Khandwa | ·37 | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever abating; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady. |
| Raipur (Nov. 10th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Reaping of rice commenced in places; *rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices unchanged. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. Rice being harvested; prospects unchanged. Health fair. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy and close. Prospects continue favourable. Fever prevalent in a few districts. Prices steady. |
| **British Burmah**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Akyab (Nov. 7th) | 0·48 | Total rainfall 180·40. Cholera slight; slight cattle-disease in one township. Crop prospects good. |
| Bassein | 2·04 | Total rainfall 116·81. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in district. Crops fading for want of rain in two townships. |
| Rangoon | *Nil* | Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy stopped. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) | 0·40 | Total rainfall 188·77. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good; reaping commenced. |
| Tavoy | 1·71 | Total rainfall 192·48. Public health and health of cattle good. Appearance of crops good. |
| Pegu | *Nil* | Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects excellent. |
| Henzada | 1·16 | Total rainfall 89·76. Slight cholera in two townships; cattle healthy. Crop prospects favourable. |
| Prome | 0·32 | Total rainfall 31·11. Slight cholera in two townships; cattle healthy. More rain required for highland crops. |
| Toungoo | 0·54 | Total rainfall 91·56. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops promising. |
| Thayetmyo | 0·00 | Total rainfall 30·94. Public health good; cattle-disease in one circle. Entire failure of crops anticipated in five circles for want of rain. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in five districts; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in six districts; elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good except in Thayetmyo, Bassein, and Prome, where rainfall has not been sufficient. |
| **Assam**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Gauhati | No rain during the week ending 10th instant. | Weather seasonable; mornings foggy. Public health fair; *kalazar* seems to be still lingering here and there in Luki Tehsil. Mustard being sown; prospect of crops good. |
| Sylhet | *Nil* | The *sail* paddy has been injured here and there by insects; state of other crops and prospects good. Public health good. |
| Cachar | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; but in some parts partly destroyed by insects; tea-plucking will soon cease. Common rice 13 seers 15 chattaks per rupee. Health good. |
| Dibrugarh | ·03 | Weather cool. Prospects of *sali* crop good; mustard being sown. Public health good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Bangalore, Mysore | Kolar 1·83; Mysore ·11; slight in other parts of the State. | Standing crops in good condition; recently sown *ragi* in the Bangalore district is reported to be in need of a few more showers of rain; prospects of season and public health generally good; cattle-disease still prevails in parts of the Malnad district. Prices have slightly risen except in the Tumkur district where they are reported to be falling. |
| Mercara | ·15 | Crops in good condition. Prices of food grains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Amraoti | ·10 | Weather close; cotton-picking continued; *rabi* sowing nearly completed. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | ·10 | Weather, cloudy. *Kharif* crops in good condition; *rabi* sowing progressing. |
| Hyderabad | 5·47 | The rainfall damaging *rabi* and *kharif* crops to some extent and breaching many tanks; *rabi* sowings postponed. General health fair except in Shahabad taluka, where fever prevails. Prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 12¼, yellow *juar* 23½, white *juar* 19½, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**—(Nov. 11th) | | |
| Indore | ·06 | Weather hot and oppressive. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | | Cholera in town of Rewah, 24 cases, 15 deaths. Weather cooler. |
| Neemuch | *Nil* | Health good. Sowing of opium, gram, and wheat in progress. Weather clear and seasonable. |
| Goona | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore | *Nil* | Weather cool. Prospects good. |
| Nowgong | *Nil* | Weather clear. Ploughing and *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices falling. Health good. |
| Bhopawar, Manpur | *Nil* | Sowing operations almost finished. Prices steady. Health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana—** (Nov. 11th) | | |
| Abu (Nov. 11th) | *Nil* | Days hot, mornings and nights cold. Fever prevalent. |
| Sirohi ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Tanks, wells, and health good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Weather dry; cool at nights. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Health and crops good. Weather dry. |
| Meywar ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells decreasing. *Kharif* crops have been cut. Prices rising. Weather cloudy. Fever prevalent. |
| Harowti, Tonk ( „ 9th) | *Nil* | Weather fine and warm. *Jowar* ripening; *rabi* sowings continue. Slight fever. |
| Dholpur | *Nil* | Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Slight fever. Prices steady. |
| Jhallawar (Nov. 6th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Health good. |
| Kotah ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cool. |
| Ajmere ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | Weather cool. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Slight fever and smallpox. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings commenced, but rain needed. Prices stationary. Health fair. |
| Kerowli ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Tanks drying; wells decreasing. *Kharif* crops injured. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather cool. |
| Ulwur ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices of wheat, barley, and gram rising. Fever decreasing. |
| Bikaneer ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Prospects fair. Fever in Ratangarh and Dungargarh. Prices stationary. Weather clear. Tanks dry; wells low. |

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18th NOVEMBER 1885.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** (Nov. 13th) | | |
| Bellary | Average last week since revised ·43; this week ·30 | Early dry crops much improved; later sowings thriving; wet crops good; harvest early cereals, yield below average. 6 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool | Average last week since revised 2·52; this week ·26 | Standing crops fair but dry crops suffered from excessive rain in parts of two taluks; harvest early cereals, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam | ·07 (average) | Irrigated paddy thriving. Cattle-disease in three taluks; 58 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna | Average last week since revised 3·23; this week ·62 | Standing crops generally fair, but dry grains damaged by rain in three taluks and one division; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. River 3·25 feet over anicut. Fever and smallpox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported last week 6, this week 5. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | ·76 (average) | Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of two taluks where they are withering; harvest paddy and *ragi* in parts, yield below average. Fever in two taluks and cattle-disease in four. |
| Coimbatore | ·38 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good; for the district generally more rain wanted; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight smallpox in two and fever in three taluks. |
| Tanjore | 2·42 ( „ ) | Standing crops generally good, but in parts of two taluks damaged from want of sufficient rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. 2 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura | Average last week since revised ·61; this week 1·39 | Water-supply sufficient. Fever prevalent; otherwise health good. |
| Malabar | 1·21 (average) | Cultivation second crop rice progressing. Slight smallpox in four, fever in two and cattle-disease in four taluks; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore | 1·30 ( „ ) | Fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—**(Nov. 18th) Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 15th 6 feet, against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting continues; *rabi* cultivation in progress throughout district. Fever in 11 and cattle-disease in one taluka. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34, and 34; in Ghorabari, 26, 30, and 40; in Sujawal 28, 44, and 48, and in Sehwan 32, 42, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops continue to be threshed; wheat sowings in progress; other *rabi* sowings are over. Fever in 12, smallpox in two, and cattle-disease in three talukas. River at Kotri on 16th 5 feet 11 inches against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Prices of grain steady. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* Ahmedabad | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Cholera in Parantij, 20 cases, 9 fatal; fever in some talukas. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda | *Nil* | Cholera in Sidhpur and Debgaon talukas of Kadi division. Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Prices—*bajri* 26 wheat 24, and rice 17 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | Bardoli, ·16; Chikhli, ·99. | Standing crops healthy; *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing progressing. Cattle healthy; cholera in Jalalpur, 11 cases, 6 deaths; fever in all talukas except Chorasi. *Jowari* 38 pounds and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik | Rain in all talukas except Yeola, Kalvan, and Peint; maximum in Chandor, 1·14; minimum in Nasik, ·05. | Reaping of *kharif* crops continues in almost all talukas; *rabi* sowing almost finished in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori, and Yeola; in others it is in progress; more rain still wanted in Yeola for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease prevails in some vilages in Igatpuri; fever and ague in Kalvan and Peint, and cholera in Nandgaon; total attacks 28, deaths 19. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | *Nil* | Average abnormal temperature 3° warm from 11th to 15th, afterwards 2° warm; vapour in air excessive from 11th to 14th, normal on 15th, and defective on 16th and 17th. Wind normal. |
| Poona | Rain in 6 talukas, maximum in Haveli, 1·39; minimum in Bhimthadi, ·28. | Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* completed. More rain wanted in Sirur and Indapur talukas. 25 cholera cases in 3 talukas, 13 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices of *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 39; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | Rain general, from ·02 in Rahuri to ·62 in Sangamner. | More rain wanted. *Rabi* crops and public health good. *Bajri* maximum 52 in Sheogaon, minimum 36 in Akola; *jowari* maximum 66 in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. per rupee in Sangamner. |
| Sholapur | Solapur, ·24; Barsi, 1·53; Madha, ·26; Karmala, 1·96; Pundharpur, ·22; Sangola, 1·70. | *Kharif* harvest commenced in Madha, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas; *rabi* sowing nearly completed. *Jowari* 49 pounds 36 tolas, and *bajri* 41 pounds 33 tolas per rupee. Cholera 128 cases, 73 deaths. |
| Dharwar | Rain above 1·0 in Hubli, Navalgund, Bankapur, Karajgi, and Ron; nearly 1·0 in Ranibennur and slight in others. | Rice crop is being reaped; *jowari* and other crops good; sowing of wheat and gram in progress and that of late *jowari* commenced. Cattle-disease in Bankapur, Hangal, Kalghatgi, and Kod. Public health good. Rice 19 to 30 and *jowari* 32 to 64 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara | *Nil* | Rice harvest continues above Ghats. Measles in Karwar; cattle-disease in Karwar, Sirsi, Mundgod, and Supa; fever and smallpox in three talukas. Rice common in Karwar 13, in district average 13½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot | *Nil* | Crops good. Fever generally prevalent. Wheat 34, *bajri* 34, and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—River low in Sind. Rain in parts of nine districts, more required in parts of Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue in most districts. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Panch Mahals and by blight in parts of Satara. Cholera and smallpox in parts of six, fever in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts. |
| **Bengal—**(Nov. 17th) Chittagong | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair. Prices falling. Public health good. |
| Dacca | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; sowing of winter crops going on. Public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good except on low and inundated tracts; harvesting of *amun* rice has commenced. Public health generally good. |
| Khoolna | *Nil* | Weather clear; cloudy at close of week. Prospects of *amun* paddy good; ploughing and sowing of winter crops continue. Price of rice stationary. Some fever; public health satisfactory. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | More rain wanted for *amun*, but on the whole there will be a good crop; *kalai* doing well; sowing of other *rabi* crops nearly finished; sugarcane good. Public health generally good. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) | *Nil* | Crops good; *aus* all cut; *amun* being cut. Sporadic cholera and fever in Serajganj itself considerable. |
| Dinagepore | *Nil* | Weather fair and seasonable. Prospects of *amun* good. Cholera in three thanas. |
| Midnapore | *Nil* | Prospects of rice crop outside flooded areas remain excellent; *boro* paddy and *rabi* crops being cultivated. Public health good. |
| Burdwan | *Nil* | Prospects of *amun* good; cultivation of *boro* paddy and *rabi* crops continues. Public health fair. |
| Bhagulpore | *Nil* | Prospects of *aghani* crops fair; those on high lands suffering from want of rain; *rabi* sowings going on, but rain wanted for them also. Cholera still prevails in north. Prices steady. |
| Monghyr | *Nil* | Owing to unusual heat poppy sowings delayed even where water is available; about six annas sowings completed, and the seed generally germinating well. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Crops doing very well; *rabi* sowings still progressing. Cholera prevalent. |
| Durbhunga | *Nil* | Harvesting of paddy has commenced in places; *rabi* sowings coming on well. Prices stationary. A few sporadic cases of cholera still reported. |
| Sarun | | 37,500 bighas sown with poppy in Aliganj sub-agency, plants coming on well; a fall of rain wanted. |
| Chumparun | *Nil* | Prospects of *aghani* crops continue good. Prices steady. Public health fair. |
| Patna | *Nil* | Paddy on high lands suffering from want of rain; rain also needed for *rabi* sowings. Public health good. |
| Gya | *Nil* | Harvesting of rice begun; *rabi* and poppy sowings proceeding with good prospects. Public health good. Prices unchanged. |
| Shahabad | *Nil* | Weather favourable for poppy; earlier sowings germinating freely; sowings backward for want of rain, artificial irrigation having been necessary. |
| Hazaribagh | *Nil* | Weather getting cold. Paddy being harvested with good outturn; prospects of cold-weather crops good. General health good. |
| Cuttack | *Nil* | Weather clear. Early *sarad* rice being reaped with a fair outturn; late *sarad* flowering. Price of rice unchanged. Cholera reported from Jajpore, and some fatal cases at Cuttack; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rains have ceased, and cold weather has set in. Outside the flooded tracts, and except in parts of Behar where some harm has been done by the failure of rain in October, the rice crops generally promise an excellent harvest; cultivation of *rabi* crops and *boro* paddy is proceeding well, but in Behar want of rain somewhat interferes with *rabi* and poppy sowings; harvesting of earlier sorts of *amun* rice has commenced; the price of rice has consequently fallen in several districts. Public health continues generally fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 19th).** | | |
| Benares (Nov. 17th) | *Nil* | Weather fine and getting cooler. *Rabi* sowings completed and fields are being irrigated where practicable. Prospects good, only average outturn of late rice anticipated for want of rain. Supplies ample and prices easier since last report. No sickness worth mentioning. General health good. No cattle disease. |
| Gorakhpore ( „ 16th) | | Weather clear. Late rice promising. Poppy sowings in full progress. Germination of *rabi* good. Preparation for irrigation in progress. Prices stationary. Cholera continues. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 17th) | | Weather fair. *Rabi* operations in progress. Fields are being prepared for poppy. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary Fever and cholera prevalent. |
| Lucknow ( „ 16th) | | Weather fair. *Rabi* crops have germinated well. Poppy is being sown. *Mash*, *bajri*, and *moth* nearly harvested. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Fever and slight cholera still prevailing in Lucknow. Condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Barelli ( „ 16th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets full. Prices steady. Cholera and fever continue. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 17th) | Rain, 20 at the Sadr on the 12th. | *Rabi* sowings nearly finished, except opium which is very backward. Irrigation actively carried on. |
| Allahabad ( „ 17th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Opium sowings commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly fallen. Health good. Cholera and fever much abated. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 16th | | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly over and have germinated in many places. Opium sowings in hand. Prices show a tendency to fall. Fever continues, but abating in severity. Cattle-disease in 5 parganas. |
| Banda ( „ 17th) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops being harvested; considerable damage has been done to gram crops by insects. Rain would do great good. Prices steady. Fever lingering in parts. No cattle-disease. |
| Ballia ( „ 16th) | | Weather fair. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowing nearly completed. Markets full. Cholera disappeared. Fever much abated; health good. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 17th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops coming up well; poppy sowings going on. Fever decreasing. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowing completed; fields are being irrigated. Fever still prevalent. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Prospects of *rabi* good; harvest above average. Cholera disappeared and fever decreasing. Health of cattle good. |
| Kumaon ( „ 16th) | *Nil* | Weather fine. Sowings for *rabi* progressing. Prices stationary. Much fever in Bhaber; elsewhere health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Prices steady. Fever continues. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops germinating. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease has disappeared. |
| Meerut | *Nil* | *Kharif* crops cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; condition of cattle good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable; *rabi* operations still in progress; in some places completed. Prospects are said to be good and prices generally steady. Public health is fair; cholera and fever continue in a few districts. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab—(Nov 18th)** | | |
| Delhi (Nov. 17th) | *Nil* | Fever continues. *Kharif* reaping almost completed; *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar | | Health improving. *Kharif* harvested and being winnowed; *rabi* flourishing. Prices nearly stationary. |
| Umballa | | Health fair. *Rabi* crops sown. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur | | Rain wanted. Health good. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar | | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Sialkot | | Health good. Rain much needed. Prices rising. |
| Ferozepore | | Health good. *Rabi* ploughings in progress; *kharif* crops being cut. Prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi | | Health good, with exception of a few cases of fever in Kahuta and Attok Tahsils. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices falling. |
| Mooltan | | Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices fluctuating. |
| Shahpur | | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | | Cholera in Kulachi, Gumal, and Mularjai; fever in city. *Rabi* prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar | | Fever continues. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain; it is much needed. Fever in the Delhi and Peshawar districts, in the Kahuta and Attok tahsils of the Rawalpindi district, and in the Dera Ismail Khan city; cholera in the villages of Kulachi, Gumal, and Mularjai in the Dera Ismail Khan district; elsewhere health is generally good. *Kharif* nearly harvested; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices rising in the Amritsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur districts, falling in the Rawalpindi district, and generally stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces—(Nov. 18th)** | | |
| Nagpur | ·11 | Weather clear; getting cold. Prospects good. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpur | 1·45 | Prospects favourable. Wheat sowings almost finished. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor (Nov. 17th) | | Weather clear; mornings and evenings cool. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings almost finished. Two cases of cholera. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni | | Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings completed; *kharif* reaping is in progress. Slight cholera; fever increasing. Prices slightly risen. |
| Hoshangabad | ·04 | Weather unsettled. Prospects good. 15 cases of cholera, 14 deaths; fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa | ·11 | Weather clear. *Juar* reaping and cotton-picking commenced; *rabi* crops fair. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Raipur | | Weather clear and cold. Early rice being harvested; *rabi* sowings approaching completion. Cholera has re-appeared in Singa and Dhamtari. Wheat 28 and rice 23 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur (Nov. 14th) | | Weather clear and cold. Reaping in progress; rice average; cotton good. Cholera re-appeared in places. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cold setting in. Prospects continue favourable Fever and cholera in places. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Nov. 18th)** | | |
| Akyab (Nov. 14th) | | Slight cholera in town; slight cattle-disease in one township. Crop prospects very good. |
| Bassein | 0·03 | Total rainfall 116·81. Cholera slight in town; cattle-disease slight in two townships. Crop yield expected to be above average. |
| Rangoon | | Public health good; cattle healthy. Supplies of paddy stopped. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) | | Public health good; cattle healthy. Prospect of crops good. |
| Tavoy | | Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good; reaping commenced. |
| Pegu | 0·03 | Total rainfall 116·37. Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada | | Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Prome | | Health of men and cattle good. Crops in three districts suffering from want of rain. |
| Toungoo | | Public health good; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Thayetmayo | | Public health and health of cattle good. Entire failure of crops anticipated in five circles for want of rain. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Cholera slight in three districts; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in five districts; elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts except in parts of the Prome and Thayetmayo districts, where the rainfall has not been sufficient. |
| **Assam—(Nov. 18th)** | | |
| Gauhati | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Prospects of crops good. |
| Sylhet | ·48 | State and prospects of crops generally good. Public health fair. |
| Cachar | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Tea-plucking will soon cease. Common rice 14 seers 8¾ chataks per rupee. Health good. |
| Dibrugarh | | Weather seasonable. Prospects of tea, sugarcane, *matikalai*, and other crops good. District healthy. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (Nov. 18th) | | |
| Bangalore | 1·0 | Rain fell more or less abundantly in the Malnad district, and slightly in parts of the Maidan Taluks of the State. In the Tumkur district and in parts of the Bangalore district late sown crops are reported to be in want of more rain, otherwise standing crops in good condition. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good; smallpox at some places. In Tumkur and Shimoga districts drinking water and pasturage available. Cattle in good condition, except in parts of the Shimoga district where murrain still prevails. Prices in the Tumkur district reported stationary, elsewhere have fallen. |
| Mysore | ·16 | |
| Mercara | ·10 | Coffee crops being picked. Prices of food-grains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad** —(Nov. 18th) | | |
| Amraoti | ·02 | Weather clear and cool. Prospects favourable. Second picking of cotton in progress. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | ·30 | Cotton-picking continues.; *kharif* harvesting commenced; *rabi* crops progressing favourably. |
| Hyderabad | ·25 | Break in weather proved beneficial to standing crops; *abi* sowings continue. Fever prevails in some places. Prices—wheat 13, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 19½, yellow *juar* 26½, and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—** (Nov. 18th) | | |
| Indore | *Nil* | Weather cooler. Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | | Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | | Cholera decreasing in Rewah, 9 cases of cholera, 6 deaths. Weather clear and cool. Prospects fair. |
| Neemuch | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Crops doing well. Health good. |
| Goona | | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar | | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore | *Nil* | Weather cool and pleasant. Prospects of crops good. |
| Nowgong | ·45 | Total rainfall 40·17. Weather clear; heavy hailstorm on 12th. Prices falling. Health good. |
| Manpur | *Nil* | Sowing operations finished; opium sowing commenced. Health good. |
| **Rajputana—** (Nov. 18th) | | |
| Abu (Nov. 18th) | *Nil* | Weather clear; moderately cold. Fever still continues; otherwise general health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 15th) | | Tanks, wells, and health good. Weather dry; cool at night. *Rabi* sowing progressing. |
| Marwar ( „ 14th) | | Tanks all full. General health good, but fever prevails to some extent. Crops being gathered. Nights and mornings getting cool; winds slow and clear. Prices tending to rise. |
| Kherwara ( „ 16th) | | Tanks and wells fair; *rabi* sowings about to commence. Slight fever and cough prevalent. Prices slightly risen. Weather fine. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 15th) | | Tanks and wells half. Health and crops goods. Prices stationary. |
| Meywar ( „ 16th) | | Water decreasing. Crops average. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather fine. |
| Harowti (Tonk) | | Sun hot. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar (Nov. 13th) | | Health and prospects good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 17th) | | Weather cool. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Slight fever. |
| Jeypore ( „ 17th) | | *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair. |
| Kerowli ( „ 14th) | | Tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* sowings carried on. Fever continues. Prices rising. |
| Dholepur ( „ 14th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells drying. Fever continues. Prices stationary. Weather cold. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ 14th) | | Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings actively carried on. Ague prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Ulwur ( „ 17th) | | *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings continue. Health good. Prices rising. |
| Bikanir ( „ 14th) | | Tanks dry. Wells low. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. Weather clear and cold. |

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.*

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

| Year. | For the seven months, April to October. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total British India. | | | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal. | | | Madras. | | | Bombay. | | | Sinde. | | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Export Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 | 5,80 | 41,51 | 11,68 | 7,31 | 8,29 | 17,61 | 4,21 | 23,72 | 2,19 | 73 | 71 | 97 | 13,65 | 75,64 | 33,85 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 | 7,16 | 42,07 | 12,77 | 6,86 | 6,55 | 15,67 | 3,19 | 23,87 | 1,80 | 65 | 65 | 1,29 | 14,01 | 76,16 | 41,94 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 | 5,84 | 40,14 | 9,35 | 7,87 | 8,06 | 18,00 | 3,46 | 23,11 | 1,78 | 71 | 46 | 66 | 14,03 | 74,36 | 35,31 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 | 6,68 | 45,52 | 6,83 | 7,95 | 7,83 | 17,79 | 3,88 | 26,13 | 1,94 | 66 | 38 | 76 | 15,51 | 83,73 | 27,60 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 | 6,92 | 43,56 | 8,11 | 8,33 | 7,68 | 18,38 | 3,90 | 22,60 | 3,45 | 73 | 54 | 92 | 16,10 | 77,81 | 38,67 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 | 7·23 | 37,99 | 7,41 | 7,42 | 5,02 | 15,64 | 4,57 | 23,10 | 58 | 90 | 42 | 13 | 18,49 | 70,97 | 26,14 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 | 8,46 | 47,56 | 8,64 | 4,63 | 1,14 | 8,84 | 4,89 | 25,79 | 52 | 1,19 | 49 | 22 | 20,42 | 81,80 | 20,17 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 | 7,45 | 38,84 | 7,75 | 5,48 | 2,50 | 11,27 | 4,78 | 23,32 | 1,25 | 1,03 | 32 | 11 | 20,57 | 71,91 | 26,05 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 | 6,68 | 35,70 | 5,23 | 5,34 | 3,70 | 12,15 | 5,19 | 19,68 | 1,02 | 1,79 | 45 | 11 | 20,73 | 64,77 | 27,45 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 | 7·52 | 34,66 | 6,51 | 6,14 | 5,21 | 14,17 | 4,89 | 28,25 | 1,03 | 2,60 | 64 | 13 | 24,22 | 74,73 | 32,24 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 | 7,50 | 32,69 | 8,80 | 5,69 | 3,33 | 11,85 | 5,89 | 25,50 | 85 | 2,24 | 71 | 17 | 22,34 | 69,01 | 36,12 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 | 8,02 | 2 | 8,84 | 1 | 2,41 | 5,60 | 5,83 | -1,05 | 78 | 2,03 | 4 | 31 | 23,73 | -93* | 40,71 | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 | 7·83 | 10 | 10,20 | 7 | 3,10 | 6,05 | 6,08 | 31 | 69 | 2,05 | 2 | 27 | 23,40 | 50 | 34,56 | 1883-84. |
| 1884-85 | 6,90 | 20 | 5,78 | - 1 | 3,47 | 6,18 | 5,69 | 22 | 95 | 2,21 | 3 | 28 | 21,93 | 52 | 25,56 | 1884-85. |
| 1885-86 | 7,46 | 14 | 7,17 | 5 | 2,17 | 4,99 | 6,68 | 27 | 53 | 2,48 | 3 | 39 | 23,05 | 53 | 34,23 | 1885-86. |

| Year. | Total British India. | | | Total Burma. | | | Grand Total. | | | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Imports of Liquors. | Total Import Revenue. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | Total Revenue. | On Exports. | On Imports of Liquors. | Total Import Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 | 13,65 | 89,29 | 1,23,14 | 90 | 14,01 | 10,72 | 14,55 | 89,29 | 1,23,14 | 1871-72. |
| 1872-73 | 15,08 | 91,24 | 1,33,18 | 1,82 | 24,06 | 19,53 | 16,90 | 91,24 | 1,33,18 | 1872-73. |
| 1873-74 | 14,03 | 88,39 | 1,23,70 | 1,95 | 20,19 | 15,46 | 15,98 | 88,39 | 1,23,70 | 1873-74. |
| 1874-75 | 15,51 | 83,73 | 1,26,84 | 2,28 | 16,27 | 10,24 | 17,79 | 83,73 | 1,26,84 | 1874-75. |
| 1875-76 | 16,10 | 93,91 | 1,32,58 | 2,18 | 23,47 | 18,51 | 18,28 | 93,91 | 1,32,58 | 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 | 18,49 | 89,46 | 1,15,60 | 2,59 | 18,63 | 13,00 | 21,08 | 89,46 | 1,15,60 | 1876-77. |
| 1877-78 | 20,42 | 1,02,22 | 1,22,39 | 2,81 | 15,79 | 9,65 | 23,23 | 1,02,22 | 1,22,39 | 1877-78. |
| 1878-79 | 20,57 | 92,48 | 1,18,53 | 4,02 | 22,41 | 14,44 | 24,59 | 92,48 | 1,18,53 | 1878-79. |
| 1879-80 | 20,73 | 85,50 | 1,12,95 | 3,96 | 24,95 | 17,39 | 24,69 | 85,50 | 1,12,95 | 1879-80. |
| 1880-81 | 20,51 | 94,73 | 1,26,97 | 2,68 | 26,57 | 19,96 | 23,19 | 94,73 | 1,26,97 | 1880-81. |
| 1881-82 | 22,34 | 91,35 | 1,27,47 | 3,93 | 31,27 | 22,92 | 26,27 | 91,35 | 1,27,47 | 1881-82. |
| 1882-83 | 23,73 | 22,80 | 63,51 | 4,67 | 33,09 | 28,37 | 28,40 | 22,80 | 63,51 | 1882-83. |
| 1883-84 | 23,40 | 23,90 | 58,46 | 4,56 | 24,96 | 20,30 | 27,96 | 23,90 | 58,46 | 1883-84. |
| 1884-85 | 21,93 | 22,45 | 48,01 | 4,43 | 19,57 | 15,08 | 26,36 | 22,45 | 48,01 | 1884-85. |
| 1885-86 | 23,05 | 23,58 | 57,81 | 3,66 | 27,67 | 23,97 | 26,71 | 23,58 | 57,81 | 1885-86. |

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, 1884-85.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.*

| Districts. | Population. | Area in Acres. | Cultivated area in Acres. | AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF 1884-85. Total Acres. | KHARIF 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | KHARIF 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | RABBI 1884-85. Total Acres. | RABBI 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | RABBI 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. Total Acres. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | WHOLE YEAR 1884-85. In comparison with 1883-84. Decrease. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | RAINFALL. 1883-84. | RAINFALL. 1884-85. | RAINFALL. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INUNDATION CANALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | 924,106 | 2,334,552 | 1,164,921 | 11,429 | 2,642 | ... | 16,176 | 3,953 | ... | 27,605 | 6,595 | ... | +31·39 | 15·3 | 13·5 | —11·8 |
| Montgomery | 426,529 | 3,567,750 | 357,622 | 32,982 | 9,967 | ... | 30,132 | 2,783 | ... | 63,114 | 12,750 | ... | +25·32 | 11·8 | 12·2 | +3·4 |
| Mooltan | 551,964 | 3,763,200 | 799,360 | 196,138 | 24,096 | ... | 176,469 | 18,535 | ... | 372,607 | 42,631 | ... | +12·92 | 6·2 | 7·7 | +24·2 |
| Muzaffargarh | 338,405 | 2,007,819 | 397,529 | 136,845 | 20,199 | ... | 124,190 | 11,337 | ... | 258,035 | 31,536 | ... | +13·92 | 4·3 | 8·1 | +88·4 |
| Dera Ghási Khan | 363,346 | 2,801,280 | 1,008,000 | 135,639 | 24,274 | ... | 50,663 | 11,610 | ... | 186,302 | 35,884 | ... | +23·86 | 1·9 | 10·3 | +442·1 |
| Shahpur | 421,508 | 3,002,432 | 524,988 | 9,441 | 7,033 | ... | 5,112 | 2,084 | ... | 14,553 | 9,067 | ... | +165·28 | 14·4 | 12·6 | —12·5 |
| | 3,026,058 | 17,477,033 | 4,252,420 | 522,474 | 88,211 | ... | 399,742 | 50,252 | ... | 922,216 | 138,463 | ... | +17·67 | ... | ... | ... |

*This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the half-yearly returns for Kharif 1884-85.

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*Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 48. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th NOVEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain continues to be reported from parts of the Madras Presidency. The prospects of the crops are generally fair. In Mysore the crops are in good condition, though more rain is wanted for the late *ragi* in Tumkur. The *ragi* harvest is in progress and pasturage is abundant. In Coorg the season promises well.

No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency during the week under report. The *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings have been completed in some districts. In parts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh the *rabi* crops need more rain. In the Berars and Hyderabad the *kharif* is being cut and the *rabi* promises well. In the Central India and Rajputana States the crops are in good condition, and the *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings are in general progress.

In the Central Provinces *rabi* sowings have been nearly completed and promises well, though the October rains were deficient in places. A good cotton crop is expected.

Rain is much needed in some places in the Punjab. The *kharif* harvest is nearly complete and *rabi* operations continue. Seasonable weather prevails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and prospects are favourable.

In Bengal the rainfall of the past week has been confined to the districts of Dacca, Khoolna and Chittagong, in the last named of which it has done some damage to the crops. The *amun* harvest promises a good outturn except in the flooded districts, and the *rabi* crops are coming up well. In Assam the reaping of the *sali* crop has commenced and prospects are favourable.

In British Burmah the rice crop is being reaped.

The public health continues generally fair.

Prices are generally stationary, except in the Punjab where they are fluctuating, and in Coorg and Bengal where they are falling.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Nov. 25th)** | | |
| Bellary | *Nil* | Early dry crops much improved; later sowings thriving, but in parts of one taluk white *cholum* attacked with disease, and pulses affected by insects; wet crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. 2 deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool | average last week ·28 | Standing crops fair, but in parts of two taluks matured dry grains suffered from excessive rain; harvest early cereals, outturn below average. Smallpox in two taluks and cattle-disease in parts; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Ganjam | *Nil* | Irrigated paddy generally thriving; harvest light paddy. Cattle-disease in two taluks; 42 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna | *Nil* | Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* damaged by late rains in two taluks and castor affected by insects. River 2·8 feet over anicut. Fever and smallpox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported last week 1, this week 6; cattle-disease in parts of two talukas. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras**—*continued.* | | |
| Chingleput (Madras) | 15·01 (average) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield below average. Fever in one, smallpox in two, and cattle-disease in five talukas. |
| Coimbatore | ·95 ( ,, ) | More rain wanted in one taluk; standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight smallpox in one thanna; fever in two taluks. |
| Tanjore | Average last week 2·47; this week 11 35. | Standing crops generally good, but in parts damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. |
| Madura | Average last week 1·92; this week 5·22 | Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk; 1 death from cholera. |
| Malabar | ·23 (average) | Second crop cultivation fair, but in one taluk attacked by insects; harvest later first crop paddy, outturn above average. Slight smallpox in four, and fever in two talukas; 10 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Travancore | 1·40 | Fever in parts.<br>*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 23rd 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in 12 and cattle-disease in five talukas. *Kharif* harvesting completed in two talukas. Prices—wheat, red-rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34, and 34, in Sakro, *nil*, 34, and 46, in *Jati* 26, 42, and 42, and in Manjhand 34, 50, and 42 pounds per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | *Nil* | Wheat sowings continue. River at Kotri on 23rd 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in 11 and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of grain steady. |
| Ahmedabad | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Cholera in Parantij, 6 cases, 3 fatal; fever in Sanand, Viramgam, Dholka, and Gogo talukas Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda | *Nil* | Cholera continues in Sidhpur and Deligan talukas of Kadi division; cattle-disease in Singhad of Nausari division. Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress; standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 27, wheat 25, and rice 15 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy; *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing in progress. Cattle healthy; fever in all talukas, except Chorasi. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik | ·Nil | Reaping of *kharif* crops nearly completed; *rabi* sowing almost finished in Nasik and Diudori talukas and in progress in Chandor taluka. Public health generally good. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | *Nil* | Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 18th, 1° cool on 23rd and 24th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air defective. Wind normal. |
| Poona | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops completed throughout the district. More rain wanted in Indapur and Sirur talukas for *rabi* crops. 10 cholera cases in one taluka, 5 deaths; cattle-disease prevalent in Junnar taluka. Prices of *bajri* 35 and *jowari* 43, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | *Nil* | More rain wanted for *rabi*; *rabi* crops fair. Cholera in Shrigonda, 6 attacks, 5 deaths. *Bajri* 40 pounds and *jowari* 50 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvest commenced; *rabi* crops promising. *Jowari* 49 pounds 18 tolas and *bajri* 42 pounds 20 tolas per rupee. Cholera cases 147, deaths 62. |
| Dharwar | *Nil* | Reaping of rice crops and sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Harvesting of early *jowari* commenced; cotton crops good. Cattle-disease in Bankapur, Hangal, Khalghatgi, and Kod. Public health good. Rice 19 to 30 and *jowari* 42 to 60 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara | *Nil* | Strong land breezes. Rice harvest continues above Ghat. Measles in Karwar; cattle-disease in Karwar, Sirsa, Yellapur, Mandgod, and Supa; fever and smallpox in two taluks. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather cold. |
| Rajkot | *Nil* | Fever prevalent in many parts. Harvesting of *bajri* and *jowari* continues. Nights cool. *Bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.<br>*General Remarks.*—River still low in Sind. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops completed in some districts; in progress in others. More rain wanted for *rabi* crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh. Standing crops damaged by insects in two talukas of Panch Mahals. Cholera in parts of eight, fever and cattle-disease in parts of 13, and smallpox in parts of five districts. |
| **Bengal**—(Nov. 24th) | | |
| Chittagong | 4·77 | Standing crops partly damaged by rain and grub; *amun* being harvested. Prices steady. Public health good. |
| Dacca | 0·24 | Harvesting of *amun* commenced; sowing of winter crops going on. Prospects good. Public health generally good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* commenced, outturn estimated to be about 12 annas; *rabi* crops doing well. Public health generally good. |
| Kheolna | 0·14 Rain on 22nd. | Weather now clear; cloudy in beginning of week. Prospects of *amun* paddy good; reaping begun; winter crops growing well. Price of rice falling. Some fever, but public health good. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | *Amun* will yield more than an average crop; *kalai* doing very well, and so are *rabi* crops generally; indigo being sown. Public health good. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) | *Nil* | *Amun* good; *kalai* and other cold weather crops coming up. Cholera in parts, and fever generally bad; cattle-pox reported in one village. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Dinagepore | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* good. Cholera in five thanas. |
| Rungpore | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable. Health improving. |
| Midnapore | *Nil* | Prospects of crops outside flooded area good; a good *amun* harvest secured in three-fourths of district; *boro* rice and *rabi* crops doing well. Public health normal. |
| Burdwan | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Amun* crop good; *rabi* prospects also good. |
| Bhagulpore | *Nil* | Rice prospects fair; upland rice has suffered for want of rain; *rabi* prospects good; caterpillars have appeared near the Ganges; mustard and linseed in Banka very bad. Cholera still prevalent in north. Prices stationary. |
| Monghyr | *Nil* | Scarcity of water in some places prevents poppy sowings; twelve annas sown. Crop germinating well. |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; wheat, gram and barley still being sown. Much cholera and fever. |
| Durbhanga | *Nil* | Harvesting of paddy in progress; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Prices falling. Public health good. |
| Mozufferpore | *Nil* | Prospects of poppy crop favourable. |
| Sarun | *Nil* | Bulk of the poppy land sown. Weather favourable. A fall of rain wanted. |
| Chumparun | *Nil* | Prospects of *Aghani* crops good; sowing of poppy seeds progressing; germination fine and healthy. Prices stationary. Public health fair. |
| Patna | *Nil* | Paddy on high land suffering from want of rain; *rabi* crops germinating well; sowing still going on, but rain wanted; poppy prospects good. Public health good. |
| Gya | *Nil* | Rice being harvested, general outturn good; poppy and *rabi* crops doing well. Prices steady. Health fair. |
| Shahabad | *Nil* | Poppy sowings in full progress with help of irrigation. Season favourable. Seeds where germinated doing well. |
| Hazaribagh | *Ni* | Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of paddy continues with good outturn; prospects of cold weather crops favourable; poppy cultivation has commenced in some places. General health good. |
| Cuttack | *Nil* | Weather fine. *Sarad* rice ripening; early *sarad* being cut with fair outturn; *rabi* doing well. Cholera in Jajpore Subdivision. Public health generally good.<br>*General Remarks.*—No rain fell in any of the reporting districts except Chittagong, Dacca, and Khoolna. In Chittagong rain heavy and has done some harm to the standing crops. *Amun* harvest is progressing with prospect of a good outturn, except in the flooded tracts, and in parts of Behar which have suffered for want of October rain; *rabi* crops generally look well, but want of rain somewhat interferes with *rabi* and poppy sowings. Price of rice has generally fallen. General health continues fair. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**—(Nov. 26th) | | |
| Benares (Nov. 24th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold increasses daily. *Rabi* crops are doing well and fields are under irrigation where practicable. Late rice is being cut, but only an average outturn, for want of later rain, is anticipated. Markets are well supplied, and there is but slight fluctuation in prices. The health of the district is generally good and there is no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpur ( ,, 23rd) | *Nil* | Weather clear. Late rice promising. Poppy sowings in progress. |
| Fyzabad ( ,, 24th) | *Nil* | Irrigation of *rabi* and poppy in full progress. Prices falling. Cholera disappearing. |
| Lucknow | | Weather fair. *Rabi* sowing completed and fields are being irrigated. Prospects good. Fever and cholera still prevailing in the district. Condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Bareli (Nov. 23rd) | *Nil* | Weather fair with west wind. Cultivators engaged in irrigating young *rabi*. Poppy is being sown. *Hewat* crops gathered; outturn said to be a little below the average. Market well supplied. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails in the city, but is decreasing. Cattle-disease also decreasing. |
| Partabgarh ( ,, 24th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly over. Markets well stocked. Prices almost stationary. Fever decreasing. Cholera continues. |
| Allahabad ( ,, ,, ) | *Nil* | East and west wind. Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Irrigation actively carried on. *Jarhan* rice being cut. Opium sowings actively progressing, and are germinating. Prices almost stationary. Fever still prevalent. Cholera and cattle-disease decreasing. |
| Cawnpore ( ,, ,, ) | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Poppy sowings continue. *Rabi* as yet doing well. Markets steady. Cholera and fever abating. Slight foot-and-mouth disease. |
| Banda ( ,, ,, ) | *Nil* | Weather continues seasonable. *Rabi* sowings have germinated well. Poppy sowings in hand. Prices have slightly fallen. Fever disappearing. Slight cattle-disease in 5 parganas. |
| Ballia ( ,, 23rd) | | *Kharif* being harvested. Considerable damage being done to wheat and gram by insect. Poppy not yet germinated. Prices dear. Public health good. Cattle-disease in 2 villages. |
| Farakhabad ( ,, 24th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowing completed. Fields being irrigated at some places. Supplies sufficient. Health good, but slight fever still continues. No cattle-disease. |
| Sitapur ( ,, ,, ) | | *Rabi* sowing completed. Markets well supplied. Health of people fair. |
| | | *Rabi* being irrigated. Rain would be beneficial. Prices steady. Opium sowing in rapid progress. Fever still prevalent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. P. & Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Bareilly (Nov. 24th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* doing well. Weather seasonable. Prices fairly stationary. Fever abating; cholera ceased; slight cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon ( „ 23rd) | *Nil* | Weather fair. *Rabi* sowings almost completed. Prices stationary. Health fair, except in Bhabar where fever is general; cattle-disease prevalent. |
| Agra „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings completed. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops doing well. Principal *kharif* crops being threshed. Prices slightly rising. Public health and condition of cattle good. |
| Meerut ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Weather cold. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Sugarcane being pressed. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Fever still continues; otherwise health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* operations nearly completed everywhere, and crops so far progressing favourably, but want of moisture has affected the area sown. Prices steady. Health generally good; cholera and fever abating; condition of cattle fair. |
| **Punjab**—(Nov 25th) | | |
| Delhi . . (Nov. 24th) | *Nil* | Fever abating. *Kharif* reapings almost over; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary. |
| Hissar | *Nil* | Health improving. *Kharif* harvested and being winnowed; *rabi* flourishing. Prices rising. |
| Umballa | *Nil* | Health fair. *Rabi* crops sown. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar | *Nil* | Health good Prices rising. |
| Sialkot | *Nil* | Rain much needed. Health good. *Kharif* crops harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress on irrigated lands. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* ploughings in progress; *kharif* crops nearly harvested. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore | *Nil* | Health good. Prospects uncertain. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Rawalpindi | *Nil* | Health good with exception of a few cases of fever in the Kahuta and Attock Tahsils. *Kharif* prospects average. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Mooltan | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* being sown. Prices falling. |
| Shahpur | *Nil* | Rinderpest has appeared among cattle in the Bhera Tahsil. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | *Nil* | Cholera in a few villages and fever in the city. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar | *Nil* | Slight fever still prevalent. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prices nearly stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain, it is much needed. Slight fever in the Delhi and Peshawar districts in the Kahuta and Attock Tahsils of the Rawalpindi district and in the Dera Ismail Khan city; cholera prevalent in a few villages of the Dera Ismail Khan district; health elsewhere generally good; rinderpest has appeared among cattle in the Bhera Tahsil of the Shahpur District. *Rabi* operations in progress. Prices rising in the Hissar, Amritsar, Lahore, and Rawalpindi districts, falling in the Multan district, and stationary elsewhere. |
| **Central Provinces**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Nagpur | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. Prospects good. Rice being gathered. Fever in parts. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpur | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Threshing of rice in progress; *rabi* sowing and cotton picking continue. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Sangor (Nov. 24th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. *Kharif* harvesting finished; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Slight cholera. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni | *Nil* | Weather cool. *Kharif* harvest nearly completed. Fever increasing. Prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad | *Nil* | Weather cool. Prospects good. Cotton picking commenced. Slight cholera and fever; cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary. |
| Khandwa | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Juar* reaping and cotton picking in progress; *rabi* crops fair. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur | *Nil* | Weather cold and windy. *Kharif* being reaped; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cholera in places. Prices steady. |
| Sambalpur (Nov. 21st) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. Reaping and threshing of *kharif* in progress. Sugarcane-pressing commenced. Cattle-disease in places Trade brisk. Prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* sowings have been nearly completed throughout the provinces and as a rule are germinating well, although in some places the October rain was insufficient; the cotton crop is coming into market and is fully up to anticipation. |
| **British Burma**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Akyab (Nov. 21st) | 0·46 | Total rainfall 186·86. Slight cholera in town and one circle. Cattle-disease slight. |
| Bassein | 1·22 | Total rainfall 118·06. Slight cholera in town and in one circle; cattle-disease disappearing. |
| Rangoon | 0·09 | Total rainfall 104·58. Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy stopped. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) | *Nil* | Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops damaged in certain parts by early cessation of rains; reaping commenced. |
| Tavoy | 0·43 | Total rainfall 192·88. Health of men and cattle good. Crop prospects good; reaping progressing. |
| Pegu | 0·35 | Total rainfall 116·72. Slight cholera in town; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada | 0·42 | Total rainfall 91·18. Health of men and cattle good. Reaping of crops commenced. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burmah**—*contd.* | | |
| Prome | 1·01 | Total rainfall 32·12. Slight cholera in two towns. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good, except in two townships where rainfall has been insufficient. |
| Toungoo | 0·15 | Total rainfall 91·71. Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects good. |
| Thayetmyo | 3·44 | Total rainfall 34·38. Slight cholera in one township. |
| | | *General Remarks*—Slight cholera in seven districts, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in four districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts, except in parts of Hanthawaddy, Prome, and Moulmein districts, where more rain is required. Reaping of crops commenced in Hanthawaddy, Henzada, and Moulmein districts. |
| **Assam**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Gauhati | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; public health fair. *Kalajar* seems still to be lingering here and there in the Luki tahsil. Prospects of all crops good. Reaping of *sali* commenced. |
| Sylhet | 0·29 | State and prospects of crops good. Public health good. |
| Cachar | 0·69 | Weather rainy; health good. Reaping of *sali* crops commenced. Common rice 16 seers 15 chataks per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh | 0·09 | Weather seasonable; *matikalai* and mustard doing well; *sali-dhan* being reaped. Public health good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Bangalore | ·20 | Crops in good condition, except at Tumkur where the late sown; *ragi* needs rain. Cattle-disease in parts of Kolar, Shimoga, and Kadur. Prospects of season good. Public health good, except in the Tumkur and Shimoga districts, where fever is prevalent. Harvesting of *ragi* in progress, water and pasturage abundant. No material change in prices. |
| Tumkur | ·23 | |
| Kolar | ·10 | |
| Mysore | 1·33 | |
| Mercara | *Nil* | Crops in good condition. Slight fall in prices of food grains. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Amraoti | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* being cut; prospects of *rabi* good. Wheat 22 and *jawari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | | Weather clear. Cotton picking continues; *kharif* harvesting continues; *rabi* crops in good condition. |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops prospering; *abi* crops are ripe and ready for harvesting. Fever and ague prevail in some talukas, and cholera in Patlur taluka. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 27, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Indore | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | *Nil* | Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects fair. |
| Neemuch | *Nil* | Sowings of *rabi* approaching completion. Health good. |
| Goona | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore | *Nil* | Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects good. |
| Nowgong | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prices steady. Health good. |
| **Rajputana**—(Nov. 25th) | | |
| Abu (Nov. 25th) | *Nil* | Weather cool and clear. Fever decreasing. |
| Sirohi ( „ 22nd) | *Nil* | Tanks, wells, and health good. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Weather warm for time of the year, fine, and clear. |
| Marwar ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks all full. General health good, though fever to some extent still prevails. Crops being gathered. Weather clear; no clouds; nights cool. Prices tending to fall. |
| Kherwara ( „ 23rd) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells fair. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and seasonable. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 22nd) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells half. Health and crops good. Prices—wheat and *mukka* risen. Weather clear. |
| Meywar ( „ 23rd) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather ordinary. |
| Harowti ( „ 23rd) | *Nil* | *Jowar* being harvested. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 20th) | *Nil* | Cold weather setting in. Health good. |
| Kotah ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine. |
| Ajmere ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Fever still prevalent. Prices steady. *Rabi* sowings in progress. |
| Jeypore ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. Health fair. |
| Kerowli ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. |
| Bhurtpore ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings continue. Ague continues. Prices steady. |
| Ulwur ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings continue. Health good. Prices—wheat 22, barley 32, gram 32, *bajra* 23, and *jowar* 30 seers per rupee. |
| Dholepur ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks dry; wells low. Sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cool. |
| Bikanir ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. Weather clear. |

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

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 | 13 5 | 14 11 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 12 2 | 14 2 | 11 6 | 13 0 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 2 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12. 5 | 16 3 | 15 2 | ... | 24 11 | 22 13 | 29 11 |
| | Godavery | 14 6 | 12 10 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 10 14 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 21 2 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 10 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 14 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 22 2 | 21 5 | 21 5 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 14 2 | 31 10 | 31 10 | 20 8 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 28 14 |
| | Anantapur | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 13 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 25 11 | 22 11 | 23 11 | 26 3 | 21 10 | 22 10 |
| | Bellary | 15 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 25 11 | 25 3 | 25 11 | 24 6 | 23 8 | 18 13 |
| | Kurnool | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 31 8 | 28 13 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 |
| | Madras | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 11 | 12 6 | 12 5 | 14 0 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 6 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 20 8 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 3 | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 23 13 | 23 13 | 18 8 |
| | North Arcot | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 18 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | South Arcot | 7 13 | 7 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 12 10 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 30 0 | 25 6 |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 10 6 | 15 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 23 0 | 20 11 | 25 6 | 28 5 | 23 3 | 25 6 |
| | Trichinopoly | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 6 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 17 13 | 24 0 |
| | Madura | 9 11 | 10 2 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 23 8 | 21 2 | 22 11 | 20 10 | 19 2 | 23 0 |
| | Tinnevelly | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 11 10 | ... | ... | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 8 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 14 8 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 23 8 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 25 0 |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 14 |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 3 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 23 11 | 21 5 | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| | South Canara | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 3 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bombay | 11 1 | 11 6 | 10 9 | 18 6 | 19 2 | 18 0 | 7 8 | 7 7 | 7 8 | 10 13 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 18 2 | 18 12 | 17 14 | 14 11 | 15 8 | 17 10 |
| | Ahmedabad | 15 8 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 21 8 | 24 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 11 | 9 8 | 13 14 | 10 8 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 14 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 13 14 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 23 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 10 |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 9 10 | 10 8 | ... | 8 0 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 9 10 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 14 | 13 13 | 13 5 | 13 12 |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 0 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 18 10 | 19 0 |
| | Násik | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 8 1 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 10 4 | 20 5 | 20 0 | 19 2 | 17 10 | 17 3 | 17 2 |
| | Ahmednagar | 17 6 | 17 13 | 16 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 5 | 8 1 | 9 7 | 9 13 | 9 3 | 17 6 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 |
| | Poona | 12 10 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 3 | 17 6 | 16 5 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 |
| | Sholápur | 12 11 | 13 5 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 8 13 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 5 | 23 6 | 22 10 | 15 8 | 19 12 | 21 2 | 17 7 |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | 13 15 | 14 6 | 17 14 | ... | ... | 14 10 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 9 6½ | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 5 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 17 2 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 6 |
| | Satara | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 3 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| | Belgaum | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 21 48 | 19 8 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 15 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 19 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Ratnágiri | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 12 13 | 8 9 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 9 14 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 14 5 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 9 15 |
| | Kánara (Karwar) | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | 14 4 | 11 4 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 11 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 22 13 | 21 9 | 19 2 | 15 0 | 14 11 | 17 2 |
| | Aden | ... | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 9 | 5 10 | ... | 7 0 | 6 3 | ... | 12 7 | 9 5 | ... | 11 3 | 7 8 |
| | Asirgarh | 16 8 | 16 11 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 6 | 13 0 | 13 1 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 6 | 26 0 | 21 11 |
| | Baroda | 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 13 | 13 2 | 13 11 | 17 8 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 9 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 14 14 | 14 0 | 16 5 |
| | Diesa | 17 3 | 16 8 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 7 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 20 12 | 20 12 | 22 6 |
| | Nimach | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| | Násirabad | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 2½ | 34 11 | 34 1 | 28 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 31 0 | 31 2 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 |
| | Rajkot | 17 8 | 17 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 31 0 | 31 2 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 19 8 | 19 12 | 26 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 19 0 |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 10 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 24 8 |
| | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | 14 8 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 20 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 6 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 21 6 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 14 2 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 14 2 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 21 8 | 20 12 | 22 4 | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 13 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | 16 0 | 17 9 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 18 8 | 19 4 |
| | Burdwan | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 11 10 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 16 2 | 15 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0 | 13 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 14 8 | 14 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 18 seers, and Ramsegunge 13-4 seers.
b In Bisheupore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1885.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Shwee, Cheena, Corahoo, 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. | | |
| | Ganjam | 28 6 | 20 8 | 29 5 | 18 5 | 20 0 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | |
| | Vizagapatam | 30 3 | 21 3 | 26 5 | 22 5 | 23 6 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 97 8 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 11 11 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 26 6 | 26 6 | 32 13 | 19 14 | 22 0 | 29 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 26 8 | 26 8 | 28 6 | 17 11 | 19 6 | 29 2 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 23 3 | 23 3 | 25 0 | 15 11 | 17 5 | 21 0 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 24 2 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 17 2 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 28 3 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 20 3 | 21 5 | 24 10 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 0 | 14 5 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 30 2 | 30 2 | 24 3 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 3 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 14 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 3 | 24 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 133 3 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 6 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 6 | 16 6 | 17 8 | 25 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 83 13 | 15 0 | 16 3 | 17 5 | 14 10 | 15 6 | 16 3 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | 24 11 | 24 11 | 27 6 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 21 13 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 17 6 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 29 14 | 29 14 | 34 3 | 16 2 | 15 13 | 23 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 29 0 | 24 10 | 28 10 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 27 6 | 201 11 | 194 6 | 213 13 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 18 14 | 16 10 | 15 5 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 26 6 | 24 3 | 26 6 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 21 14 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 16 2 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 28 10 | 23 10 | 26 3 | 20 13 | 21 10 | 23 2 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 28 3 | 21 11 | 26 5 | 20 8 | 22 3 | 24 8 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 111 13 | 15 14 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 15 6 | 15 14 | 15 14 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | ... | ... | 21 2 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 17 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 28 0 | 23 0 | 26 3 | 20 14 | 22 5 | 29 6 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 14 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 13 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 19 2 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 25 10 | 25 10 | 28 3 | 21 11 | 19 11 | 29 8 | 194 6 | 140 14 | 151 10 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 18 0 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 22 14 | 18 11 | 22 14 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 20 3 | 145 13 | 133 10 | 126 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 15 5 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 5 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 17 8 | 18 3 | 20 13 | 19 5 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| | Bombay | 15 7 | 14 2 | 8 15 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 18 2 | 63 7 | 62 6 | 67 3 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 9 | Bombay | |
| | Ahmedabad | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 19 0 | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 4 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 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) | ... | ... | 13 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 3 | 16 6 | 15 11 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 17 10 | 20 0 | 280 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 20 11 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 8 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | ... | ... | ... | 17 11 | 17 6 | 23 14 | 103 10 | 103 0 | 86 13 | 13 15 | 13 14 | 14 7 | 13 11 | 13 10 | 14 3 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 13 10 | 14 11 | 14 3 | 13 6 | 14 7 | 13 15 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | ... | ... | ... | 16 7 | 13 11 | 21 14 | 71 2 | 74 2 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 1 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 12 | Bijapur (Bagalkot) | |
| | Satara | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 17 9 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 22 0 | 22 8 | 21 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 15 8 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 89 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 17 3 | 16 7 | 14 2 | 14 11 | 14 0 | 18 3 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 75 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 12 5 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 11 10 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kánara (Karwar) | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 2½ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 7½ | Kánara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Maháls (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 9 5 | ... | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 21 0 | 22 5 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | ... | ... | 19 13 | 16 9 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 5 | 14 10 | 14 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | Baroda | |
| | Diesa | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 12 | 15 5 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Diesa | |
| | Nimach | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Nimach | |
| | Násirabad | ... | ... | ... | 36 5 | 35 6½ | 26 1 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 76 14 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 16 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | Násirabad | |
| | Rajkot | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 4 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 21 12 | 21 4 | 20 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | *12 13 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 10 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | |
| | Shikarpur | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | *190 0 | 190 0 | 210 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 115 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | Burdwan | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | .2 15 0 | ... | 2 14 8 | 13 5¼a | 13 5½ | 13 0 | Burdwan | | |
| | Bancoorah | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 17 12 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 8b | 12 8 | 12 12 | Bancoorah | | |
| | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0c | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | | |
| | Midnapore | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 12 0d | 12 12 | 13 0 | Midnapore | | |
| | Hooghly | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | | |

d In Tumlook retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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, 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. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 14 8 | 14 7 | 17 10 | 19 15 | 19 14 | 20 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 6 | 8 14 | 8 15 | 10 8 | 15 1 | ... | 11 7 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 | 18 8 | 18 7 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 13 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 15 4 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13*f* | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 13 5½ | 13 5½ | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | 20 0 | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 10 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 12 12 | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 240 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*h* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 10 12*i* | 10 12 | 12 0 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 1 3 | 11 8*j* | 12 0 | 11 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 13 12 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 3 | 14 0 | 10 13 | 16 13 | 19 4 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | {14 4 to 17 4} | {15 0 to 17 4} | {16 8 to 17 7} | 16 14 | 16 8 | 21 0 | 10 14 | {10 8 to 12 0} | 9 6 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | {16 8 to 18 0} | {18 0 to 18 12} | {20 0} | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12*k* | 12 12 | 12 12 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 9 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 4 6 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 9 0*l* | 10 8 | 10 0 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 16 8 | 14 4 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 17 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 4 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 5 0 | 3 1 6 | 12 0*m* | 11 4 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 102 8 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 11 8 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*n* | 11 0 | 12 4 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 15 0 | 13 5 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 13 5 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 81 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8*o* | 13 5 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*p* | 12 0 | 11 0 | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0*q* | 13 0 | 11 0 | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensingh | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | ... | 3 3 0 | 12 0*r* | 12 6 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 8 0 | ... *s* | ... | ... | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 12*t* | 10 12 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 11 13 | 11 8 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 12 8 | 13 5 | 19 14 | 14 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 12 8 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*u* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 6 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna | 22 12 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | ... | 26 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 2 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 10 8 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 18 4 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 240 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0*v* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 8*w* | 12 8 | 12 4 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 17 0 | 17 8 | 18 11 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 30 0 | 27 6 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 13 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 176 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 6 | 11 8*x* | 11 8 | 12 0 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore* | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*y* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 19 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 23 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 11 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 8*z* | 11 8 | 12 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 12 0*a1* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 19 2 | 18 9 | 19 7 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 18 9 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 5 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 13 2*a2* | 13 2 | 13 5 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 15 | 21 7 | 21 6 | 20 3 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 6 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 6 | 20 13 | 21 7 | 176 8 | 151 8 | 164 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 6 | 2 15 0 | 12 10*a3* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 3 | 3 10 3 | 3 10 0 | 10 8*a4* | 10 8 | 11 0 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 3 | 3 4 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 14 0 | 13 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 7 0 | 12 8*a5* | 12 0 | 11 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 15 12 | 17 1 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 15 12† | 14 7 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 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 | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 2 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 7 | 13 2 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 95 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 7 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 0 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*a6* | 9 11 | 11 0 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 15 0 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | {16 0 (new) 22 0} | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 10 4*a7* | 10 4 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 (new) | 13 0 (old) | 13 0 old | 26 0 (gora) | 22 0 (gora) | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 10 0 | 10 0*a8* | 9 8 | 10 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singbhoom* | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 160 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Singbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom* | 18 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 10*a9* | 10 10 | 11 10 | Manbhoom | |

* The rise in price was due to large demand for exportation. † In the interior retail prices of common rice 13-2 to 19-11 seers per rupee.

*a* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

*b* In sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 11 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

*c* In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

*d* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

*e* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

*f* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.

*g* In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

*h* Retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division 8 seers per rupee.

*i* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.

*j* In Madarpore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.

*k* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patnakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

*l* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, Sherpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

*m* In Bogra retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

*n* In Jalpaiguri retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

*o* In Fenny the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

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

*q* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurungabad 11-12 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.

*r* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:— Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabbhua 11 seers.

*s* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.

*t* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamurhee 11 seers.

*u* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.

*v* In sub-divisions retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

*w* In Bettiah retail price of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.

*x* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 11-12 seers, and Aurungabad 11 seers per rupee.

*y* In Banka, Mudehpura, and Soopole sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

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

*a1* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Pakour 12-8 seers.

*a2* In sub-divisions retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

*a3* In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

*a4* Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11-8 seers per rupee.

*a5* Retail price of salt at Daltonegunge 9-8 seers per rupee.

*a6* Retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

*a7* In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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. 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. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 10 0 | 9 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 9 6½ | 9 6½ | 12 0 | ... | 13 5½ | ... | 8 14½ | 8 6½ | 10 0 | 14 8½ | 13 5½ | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 11 13½ | 11 13½ | 12 0 | Cachar | | |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Goálpará | | |
| | Garo Hills | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gáro Hills | | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | | |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Darrang | | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | | |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Lakhimpur | | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 8 | ... | 9 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | Nága Hills | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. | | |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 22 9 | 23 1 | 32 4 | 34 6½ | 32 4 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 13 7 | 13 7 | 11 13 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 31 3 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 26 15 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 107 8 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 13 7 | 12 5½ | 12 5½ | 12 15 | Saháranpur | | | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 8 | 22 0 | 23 2 | 35 5 | 35 13 | 33 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 13 4 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 6 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 12 2 | 11 10 | 12 2 | 11 8 | Muzaffarnagar | | | |
| | Meerut | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Meerut | | | |
| | Bulandshahr | 23 8 | 23 0 | 23 12 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 29 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | | | |
| | Aligarh | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 38 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 8 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 4 | Aligarh | | | |
| | Kumaun | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | | | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 5 0 | Garhwál | | | |
| | Bijnor | 22 4 | 22 13 | 18 9 | 36 0 | 36 9 | 21 15 | 12 6 | 11 13 | 9 0 | 14 10 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 20 4 | 22 8 | 24 12 | 23 1 | 20 4 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 115 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 13 | 11 8 | Bijnor | | | |
| | Moradabad | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 5 | 31 8 | 34 8 | 25 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 10 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 21 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Moradabad | | | |
| | Budaun | 22 12½ | 21 14 | 19 3 | 33 9½ | 31 3½ | 25 3 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 12½ | 16 12½ | 15 9½ | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 10 | 25 3½ | 30 0 | 25 5 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 12½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 12 0 | 10 12½ | 10 12½ | 11 10½ | Budaun | | | |
| | Bareilly | 20 0 | 19 6 | 18 12 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 14 11 | 13 12 | 12 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 25 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 2 | Bareilly | | | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 8 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 17 8 | 16 4 | 14 6 | 31 4 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | Sháhjahánpur | | | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 24 8 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | | | |
| | Muttra | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 7 5 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 21 4 | 16 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | Muttra | | | |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Agra | | | |
| | Farukhabad | 18 7 | 18 4 | 19 0 | 25 11 | 26 14 | 27 8 | 5 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 13 | 13 3 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 9 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 7 | 11 10 | 12 4½ | Farukhabad | | | |
| | Mainpuri | 18 12 | 19 3 | 20 8 | 25 9 | 24 14 | 24 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 9 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 135 0 | 132 8 | 109 0 | 11 7 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 5 | Mainpuri | | | |
| | Etáwah | 20 4 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 25 4 | 26 4 | 22 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Etáwah | | | |
| | Etah | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 135 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | Etah | | | |
| | Jalaun | 21 8 | 21 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 146 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Jalaun | | | |
| | Jhánsi | 24 8 | 24 8 | 23 14 | 35 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 29 8 | 29 0 | 26 6 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhánsi | | | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 0 | 24 4 | 26 14 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Lalitpur | | | |
| | Cawnpore | 20 0 | 20 4 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Cawnpore | | | |
| | Fatehpur | 18 12 | 18 0 | 20 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Fatehpur | | | |
| | Bánda | 21 0 | 19 4 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 27 4 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bánda | | | |
| | Allahabad | 19 12 | 19 8 | 18 12 | 28 0 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 27 4 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Allahabad | | | |
| | Hamírpur | 21 2 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 28 8 | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 12 1 | 12 11 | 25 14 | 22 8 | 28 2 | 29 4 | 24 12 | 27 6 | 32 10 | 30 4 | 29 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hamírpur | | | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 6 | 19 6 | 21 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 0 | Jaunpur | | | |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9½ | 21 9½ | 19 5 | 28 13 | 29 14½ | 27 14½ | 9 14½ | 12 9½ | 12 9½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 10 | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | 23 6½ | 21 9½ | 21 9½ | 21 9½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 10 9½ | 10 9½ | 10 6½ | Gorakhpur | | | |
| | Basti | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 9 0 | Basti | | | |
| | Azamgarh | 20 10 | 20 10 | 18 1 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 23 10 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 31 0 | ... | 29 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | Azamgarh | | | |
| | Mirzapur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | | | |
| | Benares | 21 6 | 20 14 | 18 2 | 28 11 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 12 7 | 13 9 | 8 15 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 15 11½ | 20 10 | 22 12 | 23 5 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 21 11 | 25 0 | 23 14 | 23 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 13½ | Benares | | | |
| | Gházipur | 19 9½ | 19 15½ | 18 10½ | 28 15½ | 27 28 | 23 3 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 25 12 | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 21 4 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Gházipur | | | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 23 2 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 10 4 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | Balia | | | |
| | Philibhít | 21 12 | 22 8 | 18 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 23 12 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 11 2 | 12 8 | Philibhít | | | |
| | Almora | No re | turn | receiv | ed | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Almora | | | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Sultánpur | Oudh. | | |
| | Partábgarh | 24 0 | 23 14 | 21 3 | 36 11 | 36 5 | 29 13 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 18 5 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 2 | 22 0 | 180 0 | 173 5 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 9 | 10 11 | Partábgarh | | | |
| | Fyzabad | 19 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 4 | 30 8 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 12 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Fyzabad | | | |
| | Kheri | 26 12 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Kheri | | | |
| | Lucknow | 20 0 | 20 4 | 22 0 | 28 4 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 17 0 | 16 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | 24 4 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Lucknow | | | |
| | Bára Banki | 20 0 | 20 8 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 34 0 | 39 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | | | |
| | Bahraich | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 4 | 35 0 | 30 12 | 28 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bahraich | | | |
| | Rai Bareli | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 32 8 | 28 8 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 190 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Rai Bareli | | | |
| | Sitapur | 23 1½ | 23 0 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 34 7 | 33 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 25 6 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 30 0 | 28 12 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 29 4 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 2 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | Sitapur | | | |
| | Gonda | 24 8 | 24 10 | 22 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 6 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 19 10 | 18 6 | 16 12 | 25 3 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 27 4 | 28 4 | 25 4 | 20 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Gonda | | | |
| | Unáo | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Unáo | | | |
| | Hardui | 20 0 | 19 8 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hardui | | | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 43 0 | 45 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 38 0 | 41 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | Hissar | Punjab. | | |
| | Rohtak | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 27 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | | | |
| | Gurgaon | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | | | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Delhi | | | |
| | Karnál | 24 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 46 0 | 50 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | Karnál | | | |
| | Umballa | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | Umballa | | | |
| | Simla | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Simla | | | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Kángra | | | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | Hoshiárpur | | | |
| | Jullundur | 24 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jullundur | | | |
| | Ludhiana | 25 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | | | |

* Mandwa.

## 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. |
| PUNJAB—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 28 0 |
| | Mooltan | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Jhang | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lahore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Amritsar | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 43 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Gurdáspur | 27 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 19 0 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 |
| | Siálkot | 21 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 53 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 44 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 |
| | Gujrát | 24 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 47 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 60 0 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 60 0 |
| | Jhelum | 23 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 |
| | Shahpúr | 26 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 38 0 |
| | Muzaffargarh | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 38 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 |
| | Banu | 36 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 56 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 |
| | Kohát | 23 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 41 0 | 42 0 | 50 0 |
| | Pesháwár | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 47 0 | 52 0 | 59 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 |
| | Hazára | 29 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | 50 0 | 54 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Saugor | 24 8 | 24 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 15 | 12 15 | 11 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 26 11 | 26 11 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 0 | 18 12 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 9 | 20 0 | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 20 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni | 21 4 | 20 6 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur | 18 9 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 8 | 13 12 | 12 13 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimár | * | 17 10 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | * | 8 7 | 10 7 | * | 11 15 | 14 14 | * | 24 13 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betúl | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwára | 19 0 | 17 14 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 14 | 7 8 | 13 5 | 14 10 | 12 13 | 24 0 | 23 11 | 27 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 21 5 | 22 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 9 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nágpur | 21 4 | 20 0 | 27 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 11 | 9 12 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 25 0 | 24 6 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chánda | 21 2 | 21 3 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 8 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandára | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bálaghát | 27 9 | 28 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 22 15 | 24 4 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Raipur | * | 28 7 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | 12 0 | 15 0 | * | 20 6 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Biláspur | 31 1 | 35 8 | 48 13 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 18 0 | 26 4 | 29 4 | 22 8 | 45 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 6 | 26 4 | 22 12 | 26 4 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BRITISH BURMA. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 8 | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 11 13 | 13 9 | 13 15 | 13 6 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 17 2 | 19 2 | 26 13 | 22 14 | 22 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 12 0 | 20 7 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 12 10 | 12 3 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 13 15 | 7 2 | 12 15 | 15 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Prome | 18 8 | 13 12 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 12 12 | 12 3 | 12 7 | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 2 | 15 5 | 14 12 | 13 5 | 16 4 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 15 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 10 12 | 8 6 | 9 12 | 17 7 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Thayetmyo | 15 1 | 15 1 | 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 6 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 11 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 6 | 19 6 | 21 0 | 17 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 7 | 13 13 | ... | 18 14 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 1 | 9 13 | 10 5 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Salween | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Secunderabad | 15 2 | 14 13 | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 2 | 8 4 | 12 7 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 20 1 | 20 1 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bolarum | 16 12 | 16 6 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 5 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 5 | 10 15 | 27 2 | 24 7 | 18 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat | 11 4 | 11 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 |
| | Amráoti | 20 0 | 20 4 | 22 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 26 2 | 23 8 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| | Ellichpur | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 6 12 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 22 12 | 22 0 | 24 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 12 |
| | Buldana | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Wún | 17 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Básim | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 6 0 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 34 0 | 34 5 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* No return received.



INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 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.* | Ferozepore | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | | |
| | Mooltan | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Mooltan | | |
| | Jhang | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | Jhang | | |
| | Montgomery | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 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 | | | Lahore | | |
| | Amritsar | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 33 0 | 38 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Amritsar | | |
| | Gurdáspur | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Gurdáspur | | |
| | Gujránwála | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 38 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Gujránwála | | |
| | Siálkot | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Siálkot | | |
| | Gujrát | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | † | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Gujrát | | |
| | Ráwalpindi | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 41 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 14 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 6 | Ráwalpindi | | |
| | Jhelum | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | | |
| | Shahpúr | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | | |
| | Muzaffargarh | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | † | † | † | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Muzaffargarh | | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 28 12 | 23 2 | 22 8 | 27 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 45 0 | 43 12 | 47 8 | 42 4 | 41 4 | 45 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | | |
| | Banu | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 36 0 | 53 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Banu | | |
| | Kohát | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 36 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Kohát | | |
| | Pesháwár | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 37 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 104 0 | 45 8 | 44 8 | 42 4 | 44 0 | 43 0 | 41 0 | Pesháwár | | |
| | Hazára | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | Hazára | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Saugor | ... | ... | ... | 30 10 | 27 12 | 25 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 4 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 0 | Saugor | | |
| | Damoh | ... | ... | ... | 36 15 | 36 15 | 27 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 9 | 10 3 | 10 0 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 8 | Damoh | | |
| | Jubbulpore | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Jubbulpore | | |
| | Mandla | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | | |
| | Seoni | ... | ... | ... | 21 5 | 20 6 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 11 7 | 11 3 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 12 | Seoni | | |
| | Narsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 11 | 11 3 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 11 14 | 10 8 | Narsinghpur | | |
| | Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | 27 5 | 26 1 | 29 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | | |
| | Nimár | ... | ... | ... | * | 18 9 | 27 10 | * | 160 0 | 160 0 | * | 13 12 | 13 13 | * | 11 15 | 13 0 | Nimár | | |
| | Betúl | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 0 | Betúl | | |
| | Chhindwára | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 21 14 | 27 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 | 10 14 | 9 12 | 9 15 | 9 13 | 9 0 | Chhindwára | | |
| | Wardha | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 13 12 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Wardha | | |
| | Nágpur | ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 21 14 | 21 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 13 | 11 9 | 11 12 | Nágpur | | |
| | Chánda | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 27 8 | 540 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 12 2 | 12 0 | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 0 | Chánda | | |
| | Bhandára | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 180 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Bhandára | | |
| | Bálaghát | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 25 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 8 | Bálaghát | | |
| | Raipur | ... | ... | ... | * | 20 6 | 26 0 | * | 60 0 | 64 0 | * | 10 8 | 10 8 | * | 9 10 | 10 0 | Raipur | | |
| | Biláspur | ... | ... | ... | 25 2 | 25 2 | 36 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Biláspur | | |
| | Sambalpur | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 12 | 19 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Sambalpur | | |
| BRITISH BURMA. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 300 0 | 264 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | ... | 30 0 | 35 0 | Akyab | | |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | Kyoukpyoo | | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | ... | ... | ... | 18 5 | 15 9 | 19 2 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 2 | 50 10 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 28 0 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 22 6 | Pegu | | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | 9 15 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 27 7 | 22 5 | Tharrawaddy | | |
| | Prome | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 29 9 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 12 4 | 394 1 | 349 1 | 282 10 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 26 15 | 25 2 | 25 2 | 25 13 | Bassein | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | Henzada | | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 16 13 | 18 3 | 185 8 | 185 8 | 147 14 | 44 5 | 44 5 | 39 0 | 37 5 | 37 5 | 35 0 | Thonegwa | | |
| | Thayetmyo | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 10 | 245 0 | 27 4 | 27 4 | 29 9 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 18 5 | Thayetmyo | | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 2 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | ... | 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 | ... | 30 6 | 36 8 | ... | 14 36 | 29 3 | Mergui | | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 8 1 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | | |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Secunderabad | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 17 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | Secunderabad | | |
| | Bolarum | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 2 | 18 10 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 12 | 10 12 | Bolarum | | |
| | Chudderghat | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Chudderghat | | |
| | Amráoti | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 12 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Amráoti | | |
| | Akola | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | | |
| | Ellichpur | ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | | |
| | Buldana | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Buldána | | |
| | Wún | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Wún | | |
| | Básim | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 11 | 22 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 11 | 10 0 | 6 8 | 9 11 | 9 0 | 6 0 | Básim | | |

† No wholesale salt sold.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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 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 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 16 | 11 0 | 11 11 | 8 11 | 8 8 | 9 2 | 9 14 | 9 11 | 10 0 | 21 9 | 23 8 | 24 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 14 11 | 11 9 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 13 10 | 14 11 | 15 4 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 27 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 8 13 | 9 1 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 8 | 9 15 | 10 9 | 9 11 | 11 6 | 14 2 | 13 10 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 |
| | Kishengurh | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 32 12 | 32 12 | 26 12 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 12 | 33 0 | 22 4 | 25 12 | 27 0 | 23 4 |
| | Kerrowlee | 20 10 | 21 4 | 22 3 | 31 0 | 32 8 | 27 11 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 10 13 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 10 15 | 31 4 | 32 8 | 26 7 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 3 |
| | Ulwur | 23 14 | 23 10 | 19 5 | 34 6 | 37 0 | 26 11 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 3 | 34 5 | 34 9 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 25 1 | 26 2 |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 0 | 19 14 | 18 11 | 31 12 | 31 10 | 25 3 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 7 6 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 9 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 22 3 | 25 9 | 30 8 | 29 4 |
| | Ajmere | 19 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 23 4 | 24 5 | 26 2 | 35 10½ | 39 12 | 41 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 39 13 | 41 12 | 37 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 31 1 |
| | Erinpura | 18 10 | 19 5 | 21 1 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 28 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 10 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 5 |
| | Sirohee | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 |
| | Abu | 16 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 |
| | Anadra | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| | Bálmere | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 23 0 | 35 0 |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 12 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | 16 0 | 17 10 | ... |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 24 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 17 9½ | 17 3 | 23 7 | 23 7 | 25 6½ | 34 6 | 7 13 | 9 6½ | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bánswára(Meywar Agency) | 28 12 | 23 12 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 21 4 | 21 9 | 23 7 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 4 | 17 12 | 19 12 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 9 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 2 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 20 0 |
| | Bikaneer | 14 0 | 13 4 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 6 7 | 5 6 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 4 |
| | Boondee | 21 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 38 8 | 53 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 38 0 | 42 8 | 55 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kotah | 23 8 | 26 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 8 | 40 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 32 8 | 36 8 | 47 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| | Tonk | 21 8 | 22 4 | 23 8 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 35 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 36 0 | 29 8 | 38 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jhallawar | 21 15½ | 23 1 | 28 1 | 23 14 | 26 14 | 43 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 29 6½ | 31 3 | 15 8 | 18 15 | 20 5 | 22 13 |
| | Shahpoora | 23 0 | 22 12 | 23 4 | 33 0 | 32 4 | 35 8 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 7 12 | 10 6 | 10 12 | 9 12 | 34 4 | 34 2 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 |
| | Dholpur | * | 19 11 | 18 2 | * | 33 0 | 25 5 | * | 10 2 | 9 0 | * | 11 4 | 10 2 | * | 32 6 | 24 14 | * | 36 4 | 37 10 |
| Central India. | Indore | 17 12 | 17 12 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 3 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| | Gwalior | 18 10 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 27 6 | 27 0 | 20 1 | 8 2 | 7 7 | 7 3 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 8 15 | 27 6 | 27 0 | 23 5 | 30 10 | 30 2 | 24 10 |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 48 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | *a* | *a* | *a* | ... | ... | 18 0 |

* Not received.

*a* Not sold.

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



IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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. | Provinces. | 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. | | |
| 28 3 | 27 11 | 27 14 | 17 1 | 16 2 | 21 7 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Bangalore | Mysore. |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 35 8 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 24 8 | 156 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Kolar | |
| 36 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Túmkúr | |
| 24 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 75 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Mysore | |
| 34 10 | 34 10 | 29 15 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 23 2 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Shimoga | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kadur | |
| 25 1 | 25 1 | 26 10 | 16 11 | 17 14 | 21 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 9 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 10 12 | Coorg | Coorg. |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 8 | 16 4 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 16 0 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 4 | 38 8 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 0 | 23 15 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 13 0 | 14 4 | 12 14 | 12 12 | 14 0 | Kerrowlee | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 5 | 34 11 | 25 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 14 | 31 8 | 22 7 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 8 | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 3 | 30 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 9 | 33 8 | 22 0 | 320 0 | 300 0 | 190 0 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 3 | 3 0 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 210 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 5 | 13 5 | Sirohee | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 3 | 3 1 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Abu | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Anadra | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 4 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 3 3 | 16 12 | 17 8 | 18 4 | Bálmere | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | Jeysalmere | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | † | † | ‡ | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 2 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 22 10½ | 22 4¼ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | 12 1¾ | 11 9¼ | 11 5¼ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 43 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 27 8 | 31 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 6 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 5 | 16 8 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | 22 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 7 3 | 2 9 3 | 2 10 9 | 16 4 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 19 5 | 20 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 34 8 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Boondee | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 35 8 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 29 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 1 | 31 8 | 33 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4½ | 11 4½ | 10 12½ | 11 0½ | 11 0½ | 10 10 | Jhallawar | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 29 4 | 35 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 2 | 13 1 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 12 14 | 13 4 | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | ... | | 31 14 | 19 12 | ... | ... | ... | * | 13 8 | 13 12 | * | 12 8 | 12 14 | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | Indore | Central India. |
| *a* | *a* | *a* | 26 4 | 24 12 | 17 6 | 136 14 | 136 14 | 146 0 | 11 14 | 12 2 | 12 6 | 11 7 | 11 14 | 11 14 | Gwalior | |
| *a* | *a* | *a* | 31 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Goona | |
| *a* | *a* | *a* | 29 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 14 | 10 4 | 10 12 | 11 14 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

† ight pies per bundle.

‡ Ten pies per bundle.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1556, 1557, 1558 AND 1559 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th NOVEMBER 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, Coralee, 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. | Rs. p. per maund. | Rs. p. per maund. | Rs. p. per maund. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Assam (*Revised*). | Sylhet | 9 0 | 11 6 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 |
| | Cachar | 9 6½ | 10 0 | 12 4 | 13 5½ | ... | 13 4 | 8 6½ | 8 6½ | 10 0 | 13 5½ | 13 5½ | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | ... | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 13½ | 12 1 | 11 12 |
| | Goálpará | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 10 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 7 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 10 0 | 4 1 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| | Khásí and Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 |
| H. A. Districts. | Secunderabad | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 8 | 7 14 | 11 11 | 12 7 | 11 4 | 20 1 | 20 1 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 8 | 16 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 115 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 13 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 4 |
| | Bolarum | 16 6 | 18 1 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 11 5 | 11 3 | 10 15 | 24 7 | 24 7 | 18 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 14 13 | 18 16 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 12 |
| | Chudderghat | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Offg. 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 SEPTEMBER 1885.**

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | | Demerara. | Mauritius. | Natal. | Trinidad. | Fiji. | Surinam. | French W. I. Colonies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 2 years. | Males. | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| | Total. | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | ... | 448 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| From 2 to 10 years | Males. | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| | Total. | ... | ... | ... | 69 | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | ... | 500 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ | Males. | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| | Total. | ... | ... | ... | 84 | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | ... | 556 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ | Males. | ... | ... | 1 | 210 | ... | ... | ... | 211 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | 1 | 118 | ... | ... | ... | 119 |
| | Total. | ... | ... | 2 | 328 | ... | ... | ... | 330 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | 100 women to every 100 men. | 562 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ | Males. | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| | Total. | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | ... | 462 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ | Males. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | 0 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Above 50 „ | Males. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Females. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | Males. | ... | ... | 3 | 384 | ... | ... | ... | 387 |
| | Females. | ... | ... | 1 | 196 | ... | ... | ... | 197 |
| | Total. | ... | ... | 4 | 580 | ... | ... | ... | 584 |
| | Proportion of women to men. | ... | ... | 333 women to every 100 men. | 510 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*No. 2.—As to Places whence Immigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | Demerara. | Mauritius. | Natal. | Trinidad. | Fiji. | Surinam. | French W. I. Colonies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Western Bengal | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Central ,, ditto | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Eastern ,, ditto | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Behar | ... | ... | 196 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | 319 |
| North-Western Provinces | ... | ... | 113 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 154 |
| Oudh | ... | ... | 60 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Central India | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Punjab | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Nepal | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 388 | 198 | ... | ... | ... | 586 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | MEMO. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste | | 59 | 16 | 75 |
| Agriculturists | | 45 | 22 | 67 |
| Artisans | | 98 | 36 | 134 |
| Low castes | | 116 | 91 | 207 |
| Mussulmans | | 48 | 30 | 78 |
| Christians | | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total | | 366 | 196 | 562 |
| | 1. Hindus | 318 | 165 | 483 |
| | 2. Mussulmans | 48 | 30 | 78 |
| | 3. Christians | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 366 | 196 | 562 |

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII 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 18th Oct. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 17th Oct. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 18th Oct. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 17th Oct. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 83,861 | 141 | 608 | 91,214 | 150 | 27,69,653 | 176 | 30,82,691 | 178 | 3,13,038 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 704 | 2,13,891 | 304 | 704 | 3,01,946 | 429 | 56,08,854 | 268 | 73,98,039 | 367 | 17,89,185 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,26,203 | 147 | 861 | 1,37,537 | 160 | 39,01,046 | 158 | 40,46,200 | 164 | 1,45,154 | ... |
| 7th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 72,906 | 111 | 654 | 82,202 | 126 | 25,21,829 | 134 | 25,03,110 | 134 | ... | 18,719 |
| 7th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,456 | 5,08,837 | 351 | 1,497 | 5,74,043 | 384 | 1,77,95,409 | 427 | 1,81,04,562 | 423 | 3,09,153 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,83,367 | 398 | 461 | 2,07,900 | 451 | 61,72,803 | 466 | 68,39,700 | 519 | 6,66,897 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,724 | 11,89,065 | 252 | 4,785 | 13,94,932 | 292 | 3,87,69,594 | 287 | 4,19,74,302 | 307 | 32,04,708 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14th Nov. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 8,14,237 | 539 | 1,515 | 8,66,020 | 572 | 2,21,86,280 | 512 | 2,51,56,592 | 581 | 29,70,312 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,62,668 | 698 | 233 | 94,841 | 407 | 29,61,159 | 442 | 20,83,281 | 313 | ... | 8,77,878 |
| 14th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,587 | 58 | 27 | 1,625 | 60 | 43,634 | 56 | 40,483 | 52 | ... | 3,151 |
| 7th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 54,913 | 221 | 249 | 41,710 | 168 | 11,16,460 | 158 | 9,81,314 | 138 | ... | 1,35,146 |
| 7th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 3,763 | 102 | 37 | 2,039 | 55 | 72,857 | 68 | 66,511 | 62 | ... | 6,346 |
| 14th ditto | Tirhoot | 226 | 18,183 | 80 | 226 | 21,937 | 97 | 6,51,569 | 116 | 6,75,030 | 104 | 23,461 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 11,259 | 197 | 57 | 8,821 | 154 | 2,93,146 | 179 | 2,72,029 | 167 | ... | 21,117 |
| 31st Oct. 1885 | Cawnpore-Achmera | 240 | 17,497 | 73 | 249 | 12,479 | 50 | 5,20,187 | 76 | 4,22,680 | 60 | ... | 97,507 |
| 14th Nov. 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 629 | 52 | 12 | 610 | 51 | 26,158 | 76 | 25,605 | 75 | ... | 553 |
| 14th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(a) | 1,260 | 2,43,800 | 193 | 1,411 | 3,20,000 | 227 | 66,95,634 | 185 | 83,70,399 | 208 | 16,74,765 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 9,226 | 205 | 45 | 11,550 | 257 | 2,98,962 | 231 | 2,46,239 | 192 | ... | 52,723 |
| 7th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 12,129 | 81 | 149 | 13,940 | 94 | 6,65,201 | 155 | 6,87,873 | 162 | 22,672 | ... |
| 7th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 35,015 | 138 | 327 | 34,646 | 106 | 10,58,723 | 159 | 10,18,505 | 122 | ... | 40,218 |
| 14th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 7,794 | 104 | 75 | 6,600 | 88 | 1,85,365 | 86 | 1,80,923 | 85 | ... | 4,442 |
| 7th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 75,450 | 169 | 447 | 63,916 | 143 | 16,61,681 | 130 | 20,15,139 | 158 | 3,53,458 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,50,417 | 228 | 660 | 2,72,800 | 413 | 40,13,930 | 212 | 63,37,203 | 336 | 23,23,273 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 5,917 | 90 | 66 | 5,860 | 89 | 1,14,043 | 67 | 1,59,984 | 85 | 45,941 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 12 | (b)26 | 2 | 36 | 950 | 26 | (b)26 | 2 | 35,043 | 34 | 35,017 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,311 | 15 | ... | ... | 45,346 | 81 | 45,346 | ... |
| 24th Oct. 1885 | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 641 | 26 | ... | ... | 19,615 | 27 | 19,615 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,049 | 8,10,273 | 200 | 4,417 | 9,16,276 | 207 | 2,03,78,735 | 178 | 2,36,83,202 | 191 | 33,04,467 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 10,282 | 28,13,575 | 274 | 10,717 | 31,77,228 | 296 | 8,13,34,609 | 278 | 9,08,14,096 | 298 | 94,79,487 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,15,02,945 | 142 | 4,75,73,223 | 156 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,98,31,664 | 136 | 4,32,40,873 | 142 | 34,09,209 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 7,465 | 59 | 126 | 8,273 | 66 | 2,78,713 | 78 | 2,83,690 | 78 | 4,977 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | 67 | (b)3,960 | 59 | 67 | 6,385 | 95 | (b)3,960 | 59 | 1,35,762 | 71 | 1,31,802 | ... |
| 31st Oct. 1885 | Assam | 70 | 5,623 | 80 | 78 | 4,722 | 61 | 1,10,241 | 58 | 1,33,200 | 59 | 22,959 | ... |
| 14th Nov. 1885 | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 5,773 | 27 | 315 | 17,165 | 54 | 79,515 | 25 | 4,82,847 | 63 | 4,03,332 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,430 | 21 | 303 | 20,880 | 69 | (c)43,337 | 21 | 6,98,399 | 80 | 6,55,062 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,689 | 168 | ... | ... | 1,35,034 | 215 | 1,35,034 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 546 | 24,251 | 44 | 911 | 61,114 | 67 | 5,15,766 | 48 | 18,68,932 | 76 | 13,53,166 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 16,603 | 86 | 193 | 12,801 | 66 | 6,53,644 | 118 | 5,32,581 | 97 | ... | 1,21,063 |
| 14th ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 1,451 | 33 | 64 | 3,200 | 50 | 28,783 | 29 | 89,470 | 49 | 60,687 | ... |
| 31st Oct. 1885 | Nizam's | 121 | 15,817 | 131 | 121 | 15,848 | 131 | 5,41,986 | 156 | 6,26,213 | 181 | 84,227 | ... |
| 31st ditto | Mysore | 129 | 7,309 | 57 | 140 | 23,547 | 168 | 2,07,235 | 69 | 2,40,321 | 69 | 33,086 | ... |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1,057 | 66 | ... | ... | 22,389 | 49 | 22,389 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 487 | 41,180 | 85 | 534 | 56,453 | 106 | 14,31,648 | 111 | 15,10,974 | 99 | 79,326 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(b) Total receipts from 12th to 18th October 1884.

(c) Total receipts from 2nd April to 18th October 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 26th November 1885.*

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd DECEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the Madura District of Madras and the Dibrugarh District of Assam, no rain has been reported from any part of India during the past week. In the Madras Presidency prospects are generally fair, and continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. In Mysore the standing crops are in good condition and harvesting of *ragi* and sowing of gram, *jowari*, and paddy continue. Water and pasturage are abundant, but cattle-disease is reported from three districts. In Coorg the season promises well.

In parts of the Puna, Nasik, Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Presidency rain is wanted for *rabi* crops. Reaping of the *kharif* and sowing of the *rabi* crops continue in most districts. In the Berars and Hyderadad the crops promise well. In the Central India States and in most of the Rajputana States the prospects of the crops are good; but in Sirohi, Meywar, Kerauli and Dholpur tanks and wells are low.

Prospects continue favourable in the Central Provinces and the *rabi* sowings are complete, except in the Chhatisgarh Division, and the *kharif* harvest is in active progress. In parts of the Punjab rain is much needed; *rabi* operations are in general progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* promises well, but more rain would be beneficial for sowings. The weather continues seasonable.

Some damage has been caused to crops in East Bengal by the rain and wind of the previous week. The *aman* harvest promises a good outturn, and the *rabi* crops are coming up well, though in parts of Behar and Hazaribagh more rain would be beneficial for these and for poppy. Prospects continue good in Assam.

No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

The public health continues fair.

Prices are falling in Coorg and are fluctuating in Mysore; elsewhere they are generally steady. In Bengal the price of rice is lower than last year in almost all districts.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras**—(Dec. 2nd) | | |
| Bellary | *Nil* | Early dry crops much improved; later sowings thriving, but in parts white cholum attacked with disease, and pulses affected by insects. Wet crops good; harvest wet and dry grains yield paddy average; dry grains about average. Three deaths from cholera. |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops fair, but paddy crops under canal want water owing to breach of anicut. Harvest paddy and early cereals yield below average. Smallpox and cattle-disease in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras**—*continued.* | | |
| Ganjam | | Irrigated paddy ripening. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks; 29 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna | | Standing crops generally good. River 1·85 feet over anicut. Fever and smallpox exist slightly. Deaths from cholera unreported last week 2, this week 7. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | ·01 (average) | Standing crops generally good, but slightly damaged by rain in parts of two taluks. Harvest paddy in parts yield below average. Cattle-disease in four taluks; 3 deaths from cholera. |
| Coimbatore | *Nil* | Rain wanted in two taluks. Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains outturn about average. Slight fever and smallpox in two taluks. |
| Tanjore | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Standing crops generally good, and those damaged by late rain and floods improving. Harvest paddy and dry grains outturn below average. |
| Madura | average last week 2·73 | Fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. |
| Malabar | *Nil* | Second crop cultivation fair; harvest later, first crop paddy in one taluk, outturn above average. Slight smallpox in five, and fever in two taluks. Seven deaths from cholera. Cattle-disease in two taluks. |
| Travancore | | Paddy thriving. Fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay**—**(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 30th ultimo, 5 feet against 6 feet 3 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing continue. Fever in 12, and cattle-disease in six talukas. Slight shock of earthquake at Kotri on night of 18th ultimo. Prices—wheat, red-rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34; in Tatta 16, 38 and 36; in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 43, and in Manjhand 32, 32 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowing over. Crops in good condition. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo, 5 feet against 6 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Smallpox in one, fever in 11, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 28, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee |
| Ahmedabad | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvesting nearly over. *Rabi* sowing progressing. Fever in Sanad, Viramgam, Dholka, and Gogo talukas. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda | *Nil* | Cholera continues in Sidhpur and Debgaon talukas of Kadi division. Cattle-disease in Kalol of Kadi division. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Opium sowing in Kadi division commenced. *Bajri* 27, wheat 24, and rice 16 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing progressing. Cattle healthy; cholera in Jalalpur taluka, 2 cases, 2 deaths. Fever in all talukas except Chorasi. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik | *Nil* | Reaping of *kharif* crops completed in all talukas except in Malgaon and Peint, where it is in progress. *Rabi* sowing almost finished throughout the district. Want of rain felt in Yeola taluka. Crops generally in fair condition. Fever and ague in some villages of Malgaon, Kalvan, and Peint talukas. No cholera. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 33¾ and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | *Nil* | Average abnormal temperature 1° cool. Vapour in air defective. Wind normal. |
| Poona | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops doing well. Rain wanted in Indapur and Bhimthadi for *rabi* crops. Seven cholera cases in two talukas, 7 deaths. Cattle-disease prevalent im Junar taluka. Prices of *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 39, in Poona, *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | *Nil* | Rain wanted. *Rabi* crops suffering. Slight fever in Akola. *Bajri* average 38 and *jowari* 51 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvest in progress. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cotton crop inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas. *Jowari* 49 pounds 9 tolas, and *bajri* 42 pounds 17 tolas per rupee. Cholera 46 cases, 25 deaths. |
| Dharwar | *Nil* | Reaping of rice crop and sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Early *jowari* being harvested. Cotton crop good. Cattle-disease in Bankapur, Hangal and Kod. Slight fever in Kalghatgi. Rice 29 to 30, and *jowari* 42 to 64 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara | *Nil* | Strong land breezes. Preparing ground for second crop on coast. Rice harvest continues above Ghat. Measles in Karwar. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Yellapur and Mundgod, subsiding in Sirsi; fever and smallpox in three talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 13½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot | *Nil* | Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Many stars fell on the night of 27th ultimo. Weather cold. *Bajri* 34, *jowari* 39, and wheat 34 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—River continues low in Sind. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in several districts. More rain wanted for *rabi* crops in two talukas of Poona, one of Nasik, and two of Khandesh, and in parts of Ahmednagar. Standing crops suffering from drought in parts of Ahmednagar, and from blight in parts of Bijapur. Cholera and cattle-disease in parts of nine, fever in parts of sixteen, and smallpox in parts of five districts. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—**(Dec. 1st)** | | |
| Chittagong | *Nil* | Standing crops partly damaged by last week's storm. *Aman* being harvested. Prices rising. Public health good. |
| Dacca | *Nil* | Prospects good. *Aman* paddy being harvested. Winter crops being sown. Public health generally good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | *Nil* | Prospects of *aman*, except in low and inundated parts good; *aman* harvest going on; yield estimated at about 12 annas. Winter crops doing well. Public health generally good. |
| Khoolna | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prospects of *aman* paddy good; reaping begun. Winter crops growing. Price of rice lower. Some fever but public health good. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Aman* rice being harvested; yield will be above the average. Prospects of all cold-weather crops favourable. Public health good. |
| Pubna (Serajganj) | *Nil* | *Aman* being harvested; outturn excellent. Winter crops coming up. Cholera occasional. Fever general and bad in town; cattle-disease in one village. Price of rice lower. |
| Dinagepore | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Crop prospects good. Cholera in eight thanas. Price of rice stationary. |
| Rungpore | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable. Reaping of *aman* commenced. Wheat being sown. Fever abating. Public health generally good. |
| Midnapore | *Nil* | Prospects of crops outside the flooded tracts remain generally good. Price of rice low. Cholera still reported. |
| Burdwan | *Nil* | Outturn of *aman* good. Winter crops promise well. Public health fair. |
| Bhagulpore | *Nil* | Paddy harvest begun in uplands. Low land paddy good; *rabi* prospects good in the Sadr, elsewhere not so good owing to want of rain. Cholera decreasing. Prices falling. |
| Monghyr | | Poppy sowings in progress. About one anna still remains to be sown. Seed germinating well, and plants promising. Scarcity of water in many places. |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Prospects of crops very good. Rain wanted. Sowing of wheat and barley continues. Harvesting of *kartiki* rice begun. Cholera and fever continue. |
| Durbhunga | *Nil* | Harvesting of paddy going on. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable, but rain urgently needed. Prices falling. Public health generally good. |
| Mozufferpore | | Poppy plants progressing favourably. |
| Sarun | | Poppy coming on well, except in Sarwal Kothi in Alligunj sub-agency. Weather favourable. |
| Chumparun | *Nil* | Prospects of *aghani* rice continue good; reaping commenced. Poppy sowings progressing. Prices stationary. Public health fair. |
| Patna | *Nil* | Sowing of *rabi* crops almost finished. Harvesting of *jowar* and paddy commenced. Mustard flowering. Prospects of poppy good. Public health good. |
| Gya | *Nil* | *Rabi* and poppy crops doing very well. Rice yielding a good outturn. Health good. Prices better than last year. |
| Shahabad | | Weather favourable for germination of poppy. Crop backward owing to dry weather, artificial irrigation having been necessary. Sowings completed. |
| Hazaribagh | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold with westerly winds. Paddy being harvested. *Rabi* prospects generally good; in some places rain much needed. Poppy sowings completed, and nearly one-half of the crop has germinated well. Public health generally good. |
| Cuttack | *Nil* | Weather cold. Early *sarad* rice being reaped. Late *sarad* ripening. Cholera severe in Jajpore, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week. Cold weather has fairly set in. Rain and wind of the previous week have done some damage to standing crops in East Bengal. *Aman* harvest is progressing, generally with prospect of a good outturn, except in flooded tracts. *Rabi* crops are coming up well, but in parts of Behar and Hazaribagh these crops and poppy are somewhat backward for want of rain. Public health continues generally fair. Rice cheaper than last year in almost all districts. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**—**(Dec. 3rd)** | | |
| Benares (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* as yet doing well and irrigation in progress where practicable. Supplies ample. No alteration in prices since last report. Public health good; no cattle-disease. |
| Gorakhpur (Nov. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather clear. Poppy sowings completed and germinating well; irrigation of *rabi* in full progress. Prices stationary. Cholera abating. |
| Fyzabad (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Weather fair. *Jarhan* rice being cut; *rabi* sowings nearly over; cultivators engaged in irrigating *joney rabi*; poppy is being sown. Cholera still prevails in the district. Condition of cattle good. |
| Lucknow (Nov. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather fair; west wind. Irrigation of *rabi* in progress; poppy sowing continues. Market well supplied. Prices stationary. Cholera decreasing; condition of cattle good. |
| Rae Barelli ( „ 30th) | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Rabi* crops germinating; *jarhan* rice being cut. Supplies abundant. Prices steady. Cholera decreasing. |
| Partabgarh (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Wind westerly; weather clear. *Jarhan* rice is still being cut; irrigation actively carried on; poppy sowings completed. Prices of wheat and barley slightly rising. Fever and cholera decreasing. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. P. & Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Allahabad (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well, but rain required. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health of men and cattle good; slight fever still reported; cholera almost disappeared. |
| Cawnpore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather cool and clear. *Rabi* sowings promise well; poppy sowing completed in many villages and have germinated excellently. Prices show a tendency to fall. Fever decreasing; slight cattle-disease in five parganas. |
| Ballia (Nov. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather continues seasonable. Irrigation of *rabi* going on; sugarcane promising. Market well stocked. Fever abating; public health good; condition of cattle good. |
| Farakhabad ( Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings germinating; rain needed; poppy sowings nearly finished. Prices stationary. Health of people fair. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* promising; rain wanted for unirrigated crops; opium sowing in progress. Prices steady. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops good. Weather much colder. Cholera ceased in city; cattle-disease not reported any where this week. |
| Banda ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Rain much wanted; considerable damage being done by insects to wheat, gram and linseed crops. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather normal. *Rabi* sowings being completed. Prices rising Health fair; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra (Nov. 30th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever diminishing. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Kharif* crop being threshed; rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Prices almost steady. Public health good. |
| Meerut (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* crops have germinated well; sugarcane being pressed. Prices steady. Health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather continues seasonable. Rain would be beneficial for *rabi* sowings where there is no irrigation. Prices are generally steady, and markets well supplied. Public health is fair. |
| **Punjab—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Delhi . (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Fever abating. *Kharif* reaping almost over; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices fluctuating. |
| Hissar . . . | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* harvested, and is being winnowed; *rabi* flourishing. Prices nearly stationary. |
| Umballa . . . | *Nil* | Health fair. *Rabi* crops sown and germinated. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar . . . | *Nil* | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Sialkot . . . | *Nil* | Health good. Great scarcity of fodder. Rain greatly needed. Prices falling. |
| Ferozepore . . . | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* ploughings in progress; yield of *kharif* crops below average. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore . . . | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Rain wanted. Prospects uncertain. Prices rising. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | *Nil* | Health good, with exception of fever in tahsil Fatteh jang. *Kharif* prospects average. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Mooltan . . . | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* sown. Prices almost stationary. |
| Shahpur . . . | *Nil* | Rain much wanted. Rinderpest disappeared from the Bhera tahsil. Prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | *Nil* | Cholera in parts of district; fever in city. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar . . . | *Nil* | Fever decreasing. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain; it is much needed. Cholera in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district, elsewhere health is generally good. *Rabi* operations in progress. Prices on the whole steady. |
| **Central Provinces—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Nagpur . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. Prospects good. Slight fever and cattle-disease. Prices steady. |
| Jubbulpur . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. Prospects favourable. Wheat sowings finished. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor . (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. Slight cholera. Prices stationary. |
| Seoni . . . . | *Nil* | Weather cool. *Kharif* threshing commenced. Slight cholera and smallpox; fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad . . | *Nil* | Weather cool. Prospects good. Fever and cattle-disease in parts. Wheat 17, rice 12, and *juari* 27, seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* being reaped; *rabi* crops fair. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Raipur . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and clear. Reaping of *kharif* continues; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Slight cholera. Prices steady. |
| Sambalpur (Nov. 28th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* harvest in progress; sugarcane being pressed. Health good. Trade brisk. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable. The *rabi* sowings are completed, except in the Chhattisgarh division, and the harvesting of the *kharif* is in full swing. Weather unusually cold |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Gauhati . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Public health fair. *Kalajar* seems still to be lingering here and there in the Luki tahsil. Prospects of all crops good; reaping of *sali* continued. |
| Cachar . . . | . . . . | Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* crops progresses. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Tea season is rapidly closing. Public health good. |
| Dibrugarh . . . | ·44 | Weather seasonable. *Sali* crop being reaped with good outturn. District healthy. |
| Sylhet . . . | *Nil* | No change since last report. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Bangalore . . . | *Nil* | Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of *ragi* continues; Bengal gram, *jowari* and paddy being sown. Cattle-disease reported in Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga, districts. Prospects of season good. Public health good, except in the Tumkur and Shimoga districts, where fever and dysentery are prevalent. Water and pasturage abundant. Prices fluctuating. |
| Mercara . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Amraoti . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. Cotton gathering continues. Prospects of crops good. Wheat 22, *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . | *Nil* | Weather cool. *Juar* reaping and cotton-picking in progress; *rabi* crops good. |
| Hyderabad . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* and *abi* crops prospering. Fever and ague in some talukas. Cholera abated in the Pathur taluka. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20½, yellow *juar* 27 and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Indore . . . | *Nil* | Prospects good. Weather seasonable. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and clear. Health improving, though cholera still exists in Rewa city. Prospects fair. |
| Neemuch . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* and opium crops doing well. Health good. |
| Goona . . . | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Agar . . . . | *Nil* | Health and opium prospects fair. |
| Sehore . . . | *Nil* | Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects good. |
| Nowgong . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Bhopawar (Manpur) . | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. Opium sowings in progress. Prices steady. |
| **Rajputana—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Abu . (Dec. 2nd) | *Nil* | Weather clear and colder. Fever decreasing. General health good. |
| Sirohi . (Nov. 29th) | *Nil* | Tanks drying up. Wells good. *Rabi* sowing not yet finished. Health good. Weather warmer than usual at this time of the year. |
| Marwar . ( „ 28th) | *Nil* | Tanks all full. General health good. Fever still prevails. Crops being gathered. Weather clear. Prices stationary. |
| Kherwara . ( „ 30th) | . . . . | Tanks and wells fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine and seasonable. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 29th) | . . . . | Tanks decreasing. Health and crops good. Prices steady. Weather clear. |
| Meywar . ( „ 30th) | . . . . | Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Smallpox slightly prevalent. Prices rising. Weather seasonable. |
| Harowti . (Nov. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Fever prevalent. |
| Jhallawar . ( „ 27th) | *Nil* | Health continues good. |
| Kotah . ( „ 28th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells amply supplied. Health good. *Kharif* crops being gathered. Prices stationary. |
| Ajmere . (Dec. 1st) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowing continues. Slight fever and smallpox still prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Jeypore . ( „ 1 | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Kerowli . (Nov. 28th) | *Nil* | Tanks dry. Wells decreasing. *Rabi* sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. |
| Dholepur . ( „ 28th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells drying up. *Rabi* sowings completed. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Grass dear. |
| Bhurtpore . ( „ 28th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells full. Ague prevalent. Prices steady. Weather fine. |
| Ulwur . ( Dec. 1st) | . . . . | Outturn of *Kharif* much below average. Health good. |
| Bikanir . (Nov. 28th) | . . . . | Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. Weather clear and colder. |

E. C. BUCK,
*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 OCTOBER 1885.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Mauritius. | | | | Natal. | | | | Trinidad. | | | | Fiji. | | | | Surinam. | | | | French W. I. Colonies. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Grand Total. |
| Under 2 years | 11 | 16 | 27 | 57·54 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 30·10 women to every 100 men. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 30 | 54 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 39 | 26 | 65 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 23 | 11 | 34 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 62 | 37 | 99 |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ | 87 | 36 | 123 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 82 | 23 | 105 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 169 | 59 | 228 |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ | 252 | 151 | 403 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 262 | 87 | 349 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 514 | 238 | 752 |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ | 18 | 18 | 36 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 38 | 5 | 43 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 56 | 23 | 79 |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ | 1 | 1 | 2 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Above 50 „ | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 408 | 248 | 656 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 418 | 140 | 558 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 826 | 388 | 1,214 |

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Western Bengal | 14 | 20 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 22 | 42 |
| Central ditto | 6 | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Eastern ditto | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Behar | 187 | 112 | 299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | 92 | 256 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 351 | 204 | 555 |
| North-Western Provinces | 126 | 78 | 204 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 30 | 163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 | 108 | 367 |
| Oudh | 54 | 24 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 14 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 157 | 38 | 195 |
| Central India | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Punjab | 12 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Nepal | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 408 | 248 | 656 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 418 | 140 | 558 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 826 | 388 | 1,214 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste | 44 | 32 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 20 | 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 | 52 | 179 |
| Hindoos: Agriculturists | 65 | 34 | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 17 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 | 51 | 191 |
| Hindoos: Artisans | 99 | 55 | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 33 | 124 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 | 88 | 278 |
| Hindoos: Low castes | 131 | 82 | 213 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 41 | 152 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 242 | 123 | 365 |
| Musulmans | 69 | 45 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 29 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 | 74 | 201 |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 408 | 248 | 656 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 418 | 140 | 558 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 826 | 388 | 1,214 |

| Memo. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus | 699 | 314 | 1,013 |
| 2. Musulmans | 127 | 74 | 201 |
| 3. Christians | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 826 | 388 | 1,214 |

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

*Printed & published for the* Govt. of India *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

№ 50. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 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.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th DECEMBER 1885.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in British Burma and slight rain in parts of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg. Elsewhere the week has been rainless.

Agricultural prospects continue fair in the Madras Presidency, though in one or two places some injury has been caused by insects and in parts of Coimbatore more rain would be beneficial. In Mysore the standing crops are in good condition, but those sown late need rain. The *ragi* and paddy harvests are in progress. In Coorg the season promises well.

In the Bombay Presidency *kharif* crops are still being harvested and *rabi* sown. In parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Nasik, more rain is wanted for the latter. In the Berars, Hyderabad, and Central India and Rajputana, the cutting of the *kharif* crops is in progress, and the *rabi* crops promise well.

The *rabi* sowings have been almost completed in the Central Provinces and in the Punjab. In the latter province rain is much wanted in several districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops are coming up well, but more rain is wanted in the districts of Allahabad, Banda, Kumaon and Jhansi.

The rice harvest in Bengal is yielding a good outturn and the *rabi* crops promise well. In Assam the state and prospects of the crops continue favourable.

In British Burma crop prospects are generally good in all districts except in Thayetmyo.

The public health is fair in all provinces.

Prices are generally steady everywhere except in the Punjab and Coorg, where they show a tendency to rise, and in Mysore where they are fluctuating.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Bellary | *Nil* | Early dry crops much improved; later sowings thriving, but white *cholum* suffering from disease in two taluks, and pulses from insects in one taluk; crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, yield paddy average, dry grains about average. |
| Kurnool | *Nil* | Standing crops fair, but paddy crops under canal want water owing to breach of Anicut; harvest paddy and early cereals, yield below average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in four taluks. |
| Ganjam | *Nil* | Harvest paddy. Cattle-disease slight in one taluk; 33 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna | *Nil* | Standing crops generally good, but castor affected by insects in parts. River 3·2 feet over. Anicut. Fever and smallpox in some taluks; deaths from cholera unreported last week 5. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | (Average) ·07 | Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy in parts, yield below average. Fever in two, smallpox in two, and cattle-disease in four taluks. |
| Coimbatore | *Nil* | Rain wanted in two taluks; standing crops generally good, but dry crops damaged by insects in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy above average, dry grains about average. Slight fever and samllpox in two taluks, and cattle-disease in one taluk. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras**—*continued.* | | |
| Tanjore | (Average) ·02 | Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. One death from cholera. |
| Madura | *Nil* | Fever prevalent; cattle-disease exists. Water-supply sufficient. |
| Malabar | *Nil* | Second crop cultivation fair; harvest later, first crop paddy in one taluk, outturn above average. Slight smallpox in five and fever in two taluks. 16 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in two taluks. |
| Travancore | ·05 | Paddy thriving. Fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay**—(Dec. 9th) | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 6th, 4 feet 8 inches against 6 feet 1 inch on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting completed in seven talukas. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, Ghorabari 22, 40, and 26, Sujawal *nil*, 44 and 42, and Sehwan 32, 42, and 42 pounds per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings over; crops in good condition. River at Kotri on 7th, 4 feet 8 inches against 6 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in six talukas. Prices of grain steady. Days unusually warm. |
| Ahmedabad | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowing progressing. Fever in Sanand and Viramgam talukas. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Baroda | *Nil* | Fever in Debgam and Utarsamba mahals of Kadi division and forest mahals of Navsari division; cholera in Debgam; cattle-disease in Songod and Kalol. Standing crops in good condition; *rabi* sowing in progress; sugarcane pressing going on; opium sowing in progress in Kadi division. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 25, and rice 16 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy. *Kharif* crops except *jowari* and cotton almost harvested; *rabi* sowing nearly completed. Cattle healthy; fever in Olpad, Bardoli, Bulsar, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 39 and *nagli* 47 pounds per rupee. |
| Nasik | *Nil* | *Kharif* reaping finished and threshing commenced; *rabi* sowing commenced in some talukas, in progress in others; wheat and *bajri* suffered for want of rain in Yeola taluka. Fever and ague in Malegaon taluka; fever in Kalvan; fever, cough, and inflammation of eyes in Peint; in the rest of the talukas public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | *Nil* | Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 2nd to 7th and *nil* on 8th. Vapour in air excessive from 2nd to 6th and very excessive on 7th and 8th. Abnormal wind from north-east on 2nd and 3rd. Wind normal from 4th to 8th. |
| Poona | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops doing well. One fatal case of cholera in Indapur; cattle-disease prevalent in Junnar. Prices of *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 39; in Poona, *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | *Nil* | Rain wanted. *Rabi* crops suffering. Public health good. *Bajri* average 36 and *jowari* 46 pounds per rupee. |
| Sholapur | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvest almost completed; *rabi* crops doing well. Rain wanted in Sholapur, Barsi, and Malsiras talukas. *Jowari* 45 pounds 34 tolas, and *bajri* 40 pounds 2 tolas per rupee. Cholera, 43 cases, 18 deaths |
| Dharwar | *Nil* | Reaping of rice and early *jowari* in progress; sowing of late *jowari*, wheat and gram completed; cotton and other crops good. Cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal; fever in Mugud, Hangal, and Kalghatgi. Rice 19 to 21 and *jowari* 42 to 64 pounds per rupee. |
| Kanara | *Nil* | Rice and betelnut harvest continues above ghât. Measles in Karwar; fever and smallpox in four talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Sirsa, Yellapur, and Supa. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 13½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot | *Nil* | Weather cold. Early crops brought in grain-yards. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. *Bajri* 34, *jowari* 39, and wheat 34 pounds per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—River falling in Sind. More rain wanted for *rabi* crops in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Khandesh. Standing crops suffering from drought in one taluka of Nasik and parts of Ahmednagar, and from blight in parts of Bijapur. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of seven districts. Cholera in parts of seven, fever in parts of sixteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and smallpox in parts of three districts. |
| **Bengal**—(Dec. 9th) | | |
| Chittagong (Dec. 8th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair; harvesting of *amun* continues. Prices steady. Public health good. |
| Dacca | *Nil* | *Amun* paddy being cut; prospects good; winter crops doing well. Sporadic cholera in places. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | *Nil* | Prospects of *amun*, except on low and inundated lands, good; harvesting going on, yield estimated at 10 to 12 annas; *rabi* crops doing well. Fever in Bussirhat and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions; public health generally good. |
| Khoolna | *Nil* | Weather clear. Harvesting of *amun* paddy going on; prospects good; winter crops growing well. Price of rice falling. Some fever, but public health good. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Amun* rice being reaped; crop good; *kalai*, which will be harvested soon, is an excellent crop; prospects of all cold-weather crops good. Public health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Pubna (Serajganj) | *Nil* | Weather cool. Prospects of winter crops good; *amun* being harvested with favourable outturn. Price of rice lower. Health generally good. |
| Dinagepore | *Nil* | Weather cool. Harvesting of *amun* continues with fair outturn; prospects of *rabi* crops good. A little cholera reported. |
| Rungpore | *Nil* | Prospects of all crops very good; *amun* being harvested. Fever has abated; cholera has appeared. |
| Midnapore | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good, except in flooded tracts. Health good. |
| Burdwan | *Nil* | *Amun* outturn good; winter crops promise well. Health fair. |
| Bhagulpore | *Nil* | Rice harvest going on, yield on uplands light; low land crop good; oilseeds have suffered for want of rain; other cold weather crops doing well. |
| Monghyr | | Poppy sowings have been completed, but owing to scarcity of water a good deal cannot be sown, and there will be a considerable deficit on engagements; crop sown so far promising. Rain needed. |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; cutting of late rice continues; wheat and barley sown. Fever and cholera decreasing. |
| Durbhunga | *Nil* | Harvesting of paddy in progress; cold-weather crops, including poppy, look promising, but rain wanted. Prices falling. Public health generally good. |
| Mozufferpore | *Nil* | Prospects of poppy crop favourable. |
| Sarun | *Nil* | Poppy coming on well. Weather favourable. |
| Chumparun | *Nil* | *Aghani* rice prospects good; poppy sowings progressing. Prices stationary. Public health fair. |
| Patna | *Nil* | *Jowar* and paddy being harvested; *rabi* and poppy growing splendidly; mustard in flower. Cholera in Dinapore sub-division; otherwise public health good. |
| Gya | *Nil* | Weather excellent. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; rice harvest turning out better than was expected. Health good. Prices unchanged. |
| Shahabad | | Poppy sowings nearly completed; crops healthy and vigorous; area sown better than anticipated. |
| Hazaribagh | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues with fair outturn, except in one part of the district; *rabi* crops generally doing well; poppy prospects so far favourable. General health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week. Rice harvest is proceeding, and is generally yielding a good outturn. *Rabi* crops everywhere, and poppy in Behar and Hazareebagh, are promising, but want rain in parts of Behar. Price of rice remained stationary in almost all districts during the week. Public health continues generally fair. |
| **N. W. Provinces and Oudh**—(Dec. 10th) | | |
| Benares (Dec. 8th) | *Nil* | Weather cold. *Rabi* crops continue good, and cultivators are busily engaged in irrigating their fields, wherever practicable. Average outturn of late rice a ten-anna crop. Poppy sowings almost completed. This season's poppy crop will be a late one, but prospects are good, as germination has taken place freely. Supplies sufficient and prices of food grains show a tendency to fall. General health of men and cattle good. |
| Gorakhpore („ 7th) | *Nil* | Weather clear. *Rabi* and poppy sowings good. Irrigation in full progress. Prices stationary; cholera abating. |
| Fyzabad („ 8th) | *Nil* | Weather dry. Irrigation of *rabi* in progress; poppy sowings nearly completed. Market well supplied. Cholera still prevails in the district; condition of cattle good. |
| Lucknow („ 7th) | *Nil* | Weather fair. *Rabi* crops are being watered; poppy sowing continues. Markets well supplied; prices steady. Health of people good; condition of cattle good |
| Rae Barelli („ „) | *Nil* | Weather continues cloudy. Irrigation of *rabi* going on. Young crops look well. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera decreasing. |
| Partabgarh („ 8th) | *Nil* | Weather clear, with west wind. *Jarhan* rice is still being cut; irrigation of *rabi* going on. Prices stationary. Fever diminishing. |
| Allahabad („ „) | *Nil* | Weather cold. Crops as yet flourishing, but rain is much wanted. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Health of men and cattle good. |
| Cawnpore („ „) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being irrigated; poppy sowings completed nearly all over the district, and have germinated well. Prices rising. Fever decreasing; slight cattle-disease in four parganas. |
| Banda („ „) | *Nil* | *Kharif* harvesting almost completed; *rabi* crops suffering much from want of rain and ravages of grasshoppers. Prices rising. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages. |
| Ballia („ 7th) | *Nil* | Weather cold and clear. *Rabi* doing well. Market well supplied. Fever decreasing and health good; condition of cattle good, and fodder sufficient. |
| Farakhabad („ 8th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops progressing; poppy sowings completed. Prices steady Health of people fair. |
| Sitapur („ „) | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* crops germinating well; poppy crops healthy. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent in parts of the district; no cattle-disease. |
| Bareilly („ „) | *Nil* | *Rabi* flourishing, except *juar* which has risen appreciably. Prices of other food-grains remain stationary. Fever abating. |
| Kumaon („ „) | *Nil* | Weather fine. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings already completed. Prices falling slowly. General health good; cattle-disease continues. |
| Agra („ 7th) | *Nil* | Irrigation going on. Prices falling slightly. Fever abating. |
| Jhansi („ „) | *Nil* | *Kharif* outturn on the whole indifferent; rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Prices almost steady. Public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W.P. & Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Meerut . (Dec. 8th) | *Nil* | Rain needed. *Rabi* sowings successful; sugarcane still being pressed. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Fever abated; health improved; condition of cattle good. *General Remarks.*—Weather turning colder. Rain is needed in some districts for the *rabi*. Markets are well supplied and prices fairly steady. Public health is generally good. |
| **Punjab—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Delhi . . (Dec. 8th) | *Nil* | Fever abating. *Kharif* crops average; *rabi* sowings almost over. Prices slightly rising. |
| Hissar . . . | *Nil* | Health fair. *Kharif* harvested and being winnowed; *rabi* flourishing. Prices nearly stationary. |
| Umballa . . . | *Nil* | Health fair. *Rabi* sown and germinated. Rain wanted. Prices slightly rising. |
| Jullundur . . . | *Nil* | Health good. Crops sown. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Amritsar . . . | *Nil* | Health good. Prices rising. |
| Sialkot . . . | *Nil* | Health good. All irrigated lands cultivated. Rain much wanted. Prices rising. |
| Ferozepore . . . | *Nil* | Health good. Rain wanted. *Rabi* sown. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore . . . | *Nil* | Health good. Rain wanted. Prospects uncertain. Prices rising. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | *Nil* | Health good with exception of slight fever in Tahsil Fatteh gunj. *Kharif* prospects average. Rain wanted. Prices rising. |
| Mooltan . . . | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices fluctuating. |
| Shahpur . . . | *Nil* | Slight fever prevalent in parts of the district. Prices rising rapidly owing to want of rain. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | *Nil* | Cholera in parts of the district, chiefly amongst Powindahs. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar . . . | *Nil* | Fever decreasing. *Rabi* being sown. Rain wanted. Prices almost stationary. *General Remarks*—No rain; it is much wanted. Cholera in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district, elsewhere the health is generally good. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Prices show a rising tendency. |
| **Central Provinces—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Nagpur . . . | *Nil* | Weather somewhat cloudy. *Jowari* and cotton being gathered. Prospects good. Fever and cattle-disease continue. Prices stationary. |
| Raipur . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and cloudy. Reaping of *kharif* continues; *rabi* sowings almost completed. Fever in parts. Rice 23, and wheat 30 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( Dec. 5th ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Harvest in progress. Health good. Common rice 30 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather rather cloudy and less cold. *Kharif* harvest progressing; *rabi* sowings almost finished. Prospects favourable. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Dec. 2nd)** | | |
| Akyab ( Nov. 28th ) | 3·52 | Total rainfall 190·38. Slight cholera in town; cattle-disease slight. Damage to crop by gale of 22nd not known yet. |
| Bassein . . . | 0·56 | Total rainfall 118·62. Health of men good; cattle-disease severe in one township. Crops healthy. |
| Rangoon . . . | 1·97 | Total rainfall 106·55. Health of men and cattle good. Supplies of paddy stopped. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | 1·47 | Total rainfall 190·24. Public health good. Cattle healthy. |
| Tavoy . . . | 0·46 | Total rainfall 193 34. Public health good. Cattle healthy. Crops favourable; reaping progressing. |
| Pegu . . . | 1·94 | Total rainfall 118·66. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada . . . | 0·30 | Total rainfall 91·48. Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Reaping progressing. |
| Prome . . . | 1·36 | Total rainfall 33·48. Slight cholera in town and one township; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good except in two townships where more rain is required. Harvest commenced. |
| Toungoo . . . | 0·24 | Total rainfall 91·95. Health of men and cattle good. Crops promising. |
| Thayetmayo . . . | 0·08 | Total rainfall 34·46. Slight cholera; cattle-disease prevalent in one township. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in eight districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in five districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts except in Tharrawaddy and Prome where the rainfall has not been sufficient. There has been heavy rain over the whole province and a violent gale on the seaboard; the extent of damage which the rain and the gale may have done to the crops is not yet known. |
| **British Burma—(Dec. 9th.)** | | |
| Akyab . (Dec. 5th) | *Nil* | Slight cholera in three circles; some cattle-disease in two circles. Crops being reaped. |
| Bassein . . . | *Nil* | Slight cholera in town; cattle-disease of a mild type in one subdivision. |
| Rangoon . . . | 0·20 | Total rainfall 106·75. Slight cholera in town. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | 0·12 | Total rainfall 190·36. Public health good; cattle healthy. Reaping commenced. |
| Tavoy . . . | 0·02 | Total rainfall 193·36. Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing. |
| Pegu . . . | *Nil* | Public health good; slight cattle-disease. Crop prospects good. |
| Henzada . . . | *Nil* | Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Reaping progressing. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma**—*contd.* | | |
| Prome . . . | *Nil* | Public health and health of cattle good. Crops good in parts of district, bad on high land; reaping commenced. |
| Tounghoo . . | 0·05 | Total rainfall 92·0. Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects good. |
| Thayetmyo . . . | *Nil* | Slight cholera and cattle-disease in one township. Crop prospects bad; reaping commenced. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in seven districts, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in six districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts except in Thayetmyo, where the crops are poor, and in Prome and Tharrawady, where they are fair. |
| **Assam—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Gauhati . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Public health fair. *Kalajar* seems still prevalent in parts of the Luki tahsil. Prospects of all crops good. Reaping of *sali* being continued. Cattle-disease again reported from some mouzahs. |
| Sylhet . . . | *Nil* | State and prospects good. A few cases of cholera reported from Sunamganj. |
| Cachar . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Reaping of *sail* crops continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; tea season nearly closed. Public health good. |
| Dibrugarh . . . | 0·04 | Weather cloudy. *Sali* crop being reaped with good outturn. District healthy. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Bangalore . . . | 0·36 | Public health generally good, except in parts where fever prevails; cattle-disease in parts of Shimoga, Kolar, and Kadur. Standing crops in good condition; crops sown late need rain; harvesting of *ragi* and of paddy in progress. Prices fluctuating. |
| Tumkur . | 0·16 | |
| Kolar . . | 0·48 | |
| Mercara . . . | 0·38 | Crops in good condition. Slight rise in prices of food grains. Prospects of season and public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Amraoti . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cool. Cotton picking continues; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* prospects good. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold. Reaping of *kharif* continues; *rabi* crops flourishing. |
| Hyderabad . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops almost concluded; *abi* crops prospering. Fever continues to prevail. Prices—white rice 14¼, coarse rice 12⅔, white *juar* 20¼, yellow *juar* 27, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Indore . . . | *Nil* | Price of wheat risen. Weather warm for season. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable. |
| Sutna . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good; cholera still in Rewah. |
| Neemuch . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* doing well. Health good. |
| Goona . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good. |
| Agar . . . | *Nil* | Health and opium prospects good. |
| Sehore . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear. Prospects good. |
| Nowgong . . . | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Bhopawar (Manpur) . | *Nil* | Prospects good. Opium sowings in progress. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| **Rajputana—(Dec. 9th)** | | |
| Abu . . (Dec. 9th) | *Nil* | General health good, but fever to some extent still prevails. Weather clear and colder. |
| Sirohi . ( „ 6th) | *Nil* | Little water in tanks and wells. Health good. Winter crops nearly all sown. Weather fine and cool. |
| Marwar . ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | Tanks all full. General health good, but fever still prevails. *Kharif* crops being gathered and the *rabi* thriving. Weather during the week almost clear. Prices stationary. |
| Kherwara . ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells fair. *Rabi* sowings continue. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine and cool. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 6th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells decreasing. Crop prospects and health good. Prices rising. Weather clear. |
| Meywar . ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Small-pox slightly prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable. |
| Harowti(Tonk)( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Opium sowings commenced. Fever decreasing. Prices stationary. |
| Jhallawar . ( „ 4th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. Health good. |
| Kotah . ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | Health good. *Rabi* crops germinating. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy. |
| Ajmere . ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | *Rabi* sowings in progress. Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices rising. |
| Jeypore . ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. General health good. |
| Ulwur . ( „ 8th) | *Nil* | Health good. Cattle-disease prevalent in two tahsils. |
| Bikanir . ( „ 5th) | *Nil* | Health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and colder. |

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 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, Cocaloo, Murhwa, Nourlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cocaloo, Murhwa, Nourlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cocaloo, Murhwa, Nourlee), *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. | | |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 11 13 | 13 5 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 10 14 | 14 2 | 13 0 | 11 6 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 23 0 | 29 5 | 20 0 | 18 5 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| | Vizagapatam | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 2 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 5 | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | 24 11 | 24 11 | 29 11 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 26 5 | 22 3 | 18 14 | 35 2 | 93 5 | 93 3 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 12 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 11 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 10 14 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 26 6 | 32 13 | 18 14 | 19 14 | 29 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 35 8 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 29 6 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 14 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 19 11 | 20 10 | 22 2 | 21 5 | 21 5 | 24 6 | 27 3 | 27 3 | 30 0 | 20 10 | 19 13 | 24 14 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 10 | 14 13 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 14 6 | 17 2 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 2 | 12 6 | 12 14 | 12 6 | 14 2 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 26 2 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 23 14 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 29 2 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 11 | 14 5 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 6 | 11 13 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 28 1 | 26 3 | 26 3 | 22 10 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 26 3 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 14 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 28 11 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 11 | 21 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 138 13 | 14 0 | 14 13 | 13 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 11 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 3 | 28 13 | 31 8 | 28 13 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 5 | 24 0 | 28 6 | 16 13 | 16 6 | 22 10 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 77 13 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 15 13 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 0 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 11 0 | 11 5 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 3 | 12 0 | 12 13 | 12 5 | 12 6 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 0 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 26 6 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 27 6 | 16 13 | 16 6 | 22 10 | 92 5 | 97 3 | 92 5 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 17 6 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 17 0 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 10 | 12 0 | 12 13 | 13 3 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 23 13 | 23 13 | 30 13 | 29 14 | 34 3 | 16 11 | 16 2 | 23 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 22 14 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 15 5 | 16 3 | 16 10 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 8 10 | 7 13 | 7 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 11 11 | 11 5 | 13 2 | 12 11 | 12 3 | 19 10 | 18 14 | 25 0 | 20 10 | 28 14 | 23 14 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 28 11 | 19 11 | 19 3 | 21 14 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 3 | Tanjore | |
| | Tanjore | 9 14 | 9 8 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 10 | 10 0 | 15 14 | 15 0 | 14 10 | 27 13 | 23 0 | 26 3 | 28 5 | 28 5 | 31 14 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 26 6 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 23 5 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 8 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 13 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 11 10 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 22 11 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 28 8 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 24 3 | 21 6 | 20 13 | 24 8 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 111 13 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 0 | Madura | |
| | Madura | 9 11 | 9 11 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 19 13 | 19 13 | 19 2 | ... | ... | 25 1 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 26 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 17 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Tinnevelly | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 13 10 | 12 11 | 14 8 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 22 5 | 22 5 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 13 | 20 14 | 30 6 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 97 3 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 15 2 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 8 | 12 11 | 12 13 | 14 8 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 23 11 | 20 8 | 21 5 | 16 13 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 18 0 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 19 2 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 6 | 25 10 | 32 14 | 22 5 | 21 11 | 32 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 151 10 | 17 8 | 16 14 | 18 0 | 16 14 | 15 11 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 3 | 12 2 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 21 13 | 23 11 | 20 8 | 21 5 | 21 5 | 23 0 | 21 2 | 18 11 | 22 14 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 20 8 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 126 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 15 5 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 5 | South Canara | |
| | South Canara | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 11 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 20 13 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 25 3 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| | Malabar | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 10 9 | 11 1 | 11 10 | 18 0 | 18 6 | 20 3 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 15 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 2 | 17 14 | 18 2 | 17 14 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 13 4 | 15 7 | 15 7 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 13 | 72 13 | 63 7 | 58 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 5 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| | Ahmedabad | 16 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 14 | ... | 23 0 | 26 10 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 22 14 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 10 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 11 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 10 | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 3 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 9 10 | 9 10 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 10 | 9 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 14 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 17 14 | 17 14 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 21 4 | 19 8 | 20 12 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 15 8 | Násik | |
| | Násik | 17 8 | 17 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 7 | 17 11 | 24 7 | 99 0 | 103 10 | 84 2 | 13 14 | 13 15 | 14 8 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 4 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Ahmednagar | 16 13 | 17 6 | 18 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 3 | 8 5 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 8 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 20 6 | 17 3 | 17 10 | 17 12 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 13 11 | 13 10 | 14 6 | 13 7 | 13 6 | 14 2 | Poona | |
| | Poona | 13 4 | 12 10 | 13 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 11 | 14 15 | 13 13 | 14 15 | ... | ... | ... | 16 7 | 16 7 | 21 14 | 75 4 | 71 2 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Sholápur | |
| | Sholápur | 12 11 | 12 11 | 14 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 16 6 | 20 11 | 19 12 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 1 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 12 | Bijápur (Bijápur) | |
| | Bijápur (Bajápur) | 12 11 | 13 15 | 17 14 | ... | ... | 14 10 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 9 6 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 5 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 17 2 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 18 3 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Satara | |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 11 6 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 3 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 14 10 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 14 4 | 12 15 | 15 12 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | Belgaum | |
| | Belgaum | 16 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 15 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 7 | 17 3 | 14 11 | 15 6 | 14 11 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 90 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 12 5 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 11 10 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Ratnágiri | 10 9 | 9 4 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 9 4 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 9 14 | 16 14 | 15 10 | 16 14 | 14 15 | 14 11 | 9 13 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahás (Godhra) | |
| | Pánch Mahás (Godhra) | 12 0 | 11 4 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 25 0 | 22 13 | 20 10 | 16 0 | 15 16 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 3 | 22 3 | 22 3 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 9 | 5 10 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 3 | 11 3 | 12 7 | 9 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 7 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 19 13 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Asirgarh | |
| | Asirgarh | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 6 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 6 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Baroda | |
| | Baroda | 11 7 | 11 7 | 13 6 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 17 8 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 9 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 16 2 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 15 4 | 16 4 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Disa | |
| | Disa | 17 10 | 17 3 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 14 | 8 7 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 21 10 | 20 12 | 23 2 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 25 8 | 27 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Nimach | |
| | Nimach | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 42 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Nasirabad | |
| | Nasirabad | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Rajkot | |
| | Rajkot | 17 4 | 17 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 26 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 22 12 | 21 12 | 20 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 12 | *12 10 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 3 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 1 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 10 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | |
| | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | 14 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 210 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| | Shikarpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 13 12 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 8 | ... | 24 6 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 19 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| Bengal. | Burdwan | 15 12 | 15 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 23 0 | 11 8 | 11 10 | 11 8 | 16 8 | 16 2 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 14 8 | 13 4*a* | 13 5½ | 13 0 | Burdwan | Bengal. |
| | Bancoorah | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 6 | 12 12*b* | 12 8 | 12 12 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0*c* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8*d* | 12 0 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 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 9*e* | 13 9 | 13 9 | Hooghly | |
| | Howrah | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 85 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

*a* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 13-8 seers.
*b* In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
*c* In Rampore Hát retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
*d* In Ghattal retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
*e* In Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
* In common use.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE — IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. | Retail. Present fortnight. | Retail. Past fortnight. | 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. | 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.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL—continued. |
| | Calcutta | 14 4 | 14 8 | 17 10 | 19 13 | 19 15 | 20 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 6 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 10 8 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 11 7 | 15 1 | 17 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 18 8 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 13 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13*f* | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 13 5½ | 13 5½ | 17 4 | ... | 14 8 | 21 5½ | 11 6 | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 12 13 | 12 0 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 12 | 21 5½ | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*h* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 16 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 10 12*i* | 10 12 | 11 12 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 1 3 | 12 0*j* | 11 8 | 12 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 8 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 6 | 13 3 | 10 12 | 19 3 | 16 13 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8*k* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 14 4 to 18 12 | 14 4 to 17 4 | 16 8 to 17 8 | 21 0 | 16 14 | 21 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 10 14 | 10 8 | 18 12 to 22 0 | 17 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 17 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12*l* | 12 12 | 12 12 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 18 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 7 14 | 7 0 | 13 4 | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 9 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 93 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 6 0 | ... | 11 15*m* | 9 0 | ... | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 15 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 0 | 20 0* (new) 18 12 (old) | 16 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 18 0 | 17 4 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 15 0 | 17 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 0 | 12 6*n* | 12 0 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*o* | 12 4 | 12 0 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca | 13 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8*p* | 12 8 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*q* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0*r* | 13 0 | 13 0 | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensingh | 11 8 | 12 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 0*s* | 12 0 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8*t* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 12*u* | 10 12 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 12 0 | 11 13 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 14 12 | 12 8 | 16 6 | 19 14 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 10 5 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*v* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Hill Tipperah | |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 0 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 0 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 18 0 | 18 4 | 17 12 | 23 4 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 4*w* | 12 8 | 12 4 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 12 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 19 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 4 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 198 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 8*x* | 11 8 | 13 3 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 20 0 | 19 12 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 8*y* | 11 8 | 12 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*z* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 19 12 | 19 2 | 19 15 | 22 4 | 24 2 | 18 14 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | 23 1 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 2 14 6 | 13 2*a1* | 13 2 | 13 2 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 16 6 | 17 0 | 19 9 | 22 11 | 21 7 | 20 3 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 13 14 | 13 4 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 7 | 21 6 | 21 7 | 164 0 | 176 8 | 164 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 10*a2* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 10 3 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 190 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 17 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 0*z3* | 12 8 | 11 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack | 18 6 | 15 12 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 14 7‡ | 15 12 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 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 | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 7 | 14 7 | 17 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 7 0 | 14 4*z4* | 14 4 | 16 0 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*z5* | 10 8 | 11 0 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 7 3 | 10 8*z6* | 10 4 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 (new) 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 (new) 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singbhoom | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 160 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Singbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 3 0 | 10 10*z7* | 10 10 | 11 10 | Manbhoom | |

* Rice selling cheaper because of the new abundant harvest.
† Price of all articles except salt in Patna not published, the figures given being apparently incorrect.
‡ In the interior price of common rice 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
*f* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
*g* In sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 11-8 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
*h* In Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*i* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
*j* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
*k* Retail price of salt at Raigunge 10 seers per rupee.
*l* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.
*m* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 11 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.
*n* In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-12 seers per rupee.
*o* Retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division 8 seers per rupee.
*p* In Moonshigunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
*q* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gualundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
*r* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
*s* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, Sherepore 1 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
*t* Retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar 11-8 seers per rupee.
*u* In Fenny the retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
*v* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.
*w* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:— Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
*x* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
*y* In Sewan retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
*z* In Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*z1* In Beguserai retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*z2* In Banka, Mudehpura, and Soopole sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*z3* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda 11 seers, and Rajmehal 11-8 seers.
*z4* In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
*z5* In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.
*z6* Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.
*z7* In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 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, Muthwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, 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 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 10 0 | 9 6½ | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6½ | 8 14½ | 8 8 | 13 5½ | 14 8¾ | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 13½ | 10 8 | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gáro Hills | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 11 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | 16 0 0 | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | 22 9 | 22 9 | 23 1½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 7 9 | 8 9¼ | 8 9¼ | 15 1 | 13 7 | 11 13 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 32 4 | 26 14 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 107 8 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 13 2½ | 12 6 | 12 5¼ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 18 11 | 22 8 | 23 2 | 35 5 | 35 5 | 33 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 29 11 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 26 6 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 11 8 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 4 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 0 | 23 8 | 24 8 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 11 | 38 8 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 21 4 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 29 0 | 5 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 6 4 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 22 4 | 22 4 | 20 0 | 34 14 | 36 0 | 23 14 | 12 10 | 12 6 | 10 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 5 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 115 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 6 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 11 | 38 0 | 31 8 | 25 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 25 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 22 12½ | 21 12½ | 19 8 | 33 9¾ | 33 9¾ | 26 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 9¼ | 18 0 | 16 12½ | 16 12½ | 28 12½ | ... | 30 0 | 26 6 | 25 3¼ | 27 2½ | 26 | 26 | 26 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 11 6½ | 12 0 | 11 6½ | 10 12½ | 11 6 | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 1 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 26 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 14 11 | 13 2 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 14 | 23 12 | 22 8 | 26 14 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 112 8 | 12 3 | 12 8 | 13 7 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 2 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 22 0 | 21 8 | 23 0 | 38 0 | 30 8 | 31 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 19 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 5 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 19 2½ | 18 7 | 22 0 | 25 15½ | 25 11 | 31 5 | 5 12 | 5 6 | 5 8 | 15 5 | 14 13 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | 24 4 | 22 11 | 23 2¼ | 26 | 26 | 26 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 95 0 | 11 1½ | 11 7 | 14 5 | 11 2 | 11 4 | 12 15 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 19 12 | 18 12 | 19 8 | 25 11 | 25 9 | 27 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 11 9 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 23 3 | ... | ... | 23 12 | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | 12 14 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 21 8 | 26 8 | 28 8 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 13 8 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 21 8 | 21 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 26 10 | 25 4¼ | 25 0 | 22 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 24 13½ | 24 8 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 29 11½ | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 29 8 | 28 8 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 0 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 12 | 24 0 | 26 8 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 34 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 20 8 | 19 12 | 19 4 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 31 0 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 3 | 11 0 | 10 13 | 10 9½ | 10 13 | 10 13 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 20 0 | 21 2 | 23 1 | 24 12 | 23 10 | 22 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 5 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 29 4 | 25 14 | 28 2 | 28 2 | 29 4 | 30 6 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 6 | 19 6 | 21 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 22 8 | 21 9½ | 20 11 | 30 9½ | 28 13 | 25 3 | 9 14½ | 9 14½ | 13 8 | 18 1½ | 18 0 | 17 11 | 25 3 | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 3 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 21 6 | 20 10 | 19 8 | 30 4 | 29 8 | 24 8 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 29 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 13½ | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirsapur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Mirsapur | |
| | Benares | 20 1 | 21 6 | 19 0 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 23 14 | 12 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 17 14 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 20 14 | 20 10 | 25 0 | 26 9 | 25 8 | 23 14 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 18 5 | 28 5 | 28 11½ | 26 13 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 27 8 | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 21 14 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | No return received | | | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 27 0 | 28 12 | 28 2 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 15 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 22 0 | 21 12 | 18 12 | 33 8 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 23 11 | 24 0 | 22 1 | 37 3 | 36 11 | 34 0 | 18 0 | 18 12 | 18 5 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 13 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 20 8 | 19 12 | 21 8 | 27 4 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 33 0 | 33 8 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 26 0 | 26 12 | 24 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 21 0 | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 4 | 28 0 | 28 4 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 25 8 | 24 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 22 4 | 22 0 | 23 12 | 30 0 | 30 12 | 29 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 23 14 | 23 12 | 23 11 | 33 8 | 34 7 | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 0 | 19 12 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 35 8 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 24 10 | 24 3 | 22 12 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 24 14 | 16 6 | 16 4 | 14 4 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 12 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 21 0 | 20 8 | 23 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 31 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Hardui | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Hissar | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 42 0 | 45 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | Hissar | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Rohtak | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 6 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 6 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 39 0 | 41 0 | 28 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 25 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 48 0 | 46 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 0 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 36 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | |

* Mandwa.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. | Retail. Present fortnight. | Retail. Past fortnight. | 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. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 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 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | 32 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 0 | 39 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | Punjab—*continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | Mooltan | | |
| | Jhang | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | Jhang | | |
| | Montgomery | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Montgomery | | |
| | Lahore | 21 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 39 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Lahore | | |
| | Amritsar | 23 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 34 0 | 37 0 | 42 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Amritsar | | |
| | Gurdáspur | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 11 6 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 10 0 | Gurdáspur | | |
| | Gujránwála | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Gujránwála | | |
| | Siálkot | 20 0 | 21 0 | 31 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 52 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 44 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 39 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | Siálkot | | |
| | Gujrát | 23 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 51 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 46 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | † | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Gujrát | | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 25 0 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 45 0 | 48 0 | 54 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 60 0 | 35 0 | 44 0 | 56 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 42 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 83 0 | 15 12 | 15 14 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 6 | Ráwalpindi | | |
| | Jhelum | 22 0 | 23 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 34 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 16 8 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | | |
| | Shahpúr | 25 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | † | † | † | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Muzaffargarh | | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 23 2 | 27 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 45 0 | 43 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 46 14 | 45 0 | 47 8 | 43 12 | 42 4 | 45 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | | |
| | Banu | 34 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 54 0 | 56 0 | 56 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 40 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | 45 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 50 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Banu | | |
| | Kohát | 23 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 55 0 | 54 0 | 69 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 41 0 | 55 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Kohát | | |
| | Pesháwár | 23 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 49 0 | 47 0 | 59 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 50 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 37 0 | 94 0 | 100 0 | 109 0 | 44 4 | 45 8 | 45 8 | 43 0 | 44 0 | 44 4 | Pesháwár | | |
| | Hazára | 26 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 42 0 | 50 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 36 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 13 12 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Hazára | | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | 25 13 | 24 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | .. | 12 4 | 12 15 | 12 0 | 13 3 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 7 | 30 10 | 23 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 8 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 4 | Saugor | Central Provinces. | |
| | Damoh | 26 11 | 26 11 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 9 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 36 15 | 27 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 10 9 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 9 13 | 10 0 | Damoh | | |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Jubbulpore | | |
| | Mandla | * | 20 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | * | 13 0 | 16 0 | * | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | 35 0 | 42 0 | * | 256 0 | 256 0 | * | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | Mandla | | |
| | Seoni | 21 5 | 21 4 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 15 7 | 16 9 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 5 | 21 5 | 34 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 0 | Seoni | | |
| | Narsinghpur | 18 9 | 18 9 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 5 | 9 8 | 14 5 | 13 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 6 | 28 3 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 8 | Narsinghpur | | |
| | Hoshangabad | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 1 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 5 | 27 5 | 33 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | | |
| | Nimár | 17 10 | 17 10 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 11 9 | 12 7 | 11 15 | 14 14 | 27 9 | 24 13 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 9 | 19 11 | 27 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 14 12 | 13 13 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | Nimár | | |
| | Betúl | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 3 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Betúl | | |
| | Chhindwára | 19 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 4 | 26 10 | 24 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 23 13 | 27 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 | 9 6 | 9 13 | 9 15 | 8 13 | Chhindwára | | |
| | Wardha | 20 0 | 21 5 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 0 | 13 5 | 14 9 | 12 0 | 26 11 | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 155 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 12 0 | Wardha | | |
| | Nágpur | 19 6 | 21 4 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 15 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 14 11 | 16 4 | 14 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 21 14 | 22 12 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 | Nágpur | | |
| | Chánda | 21 2 | 21 2 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 5 | 17 8 | 23 11 | 33 5 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 18 14 | 27 8 | 675 0 | 540 0 | 360 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 0 | Chánda | | |
| | Bhandára | 17 8 | 20 0 | 26 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Bhandára | | |
| | Bálaghát | 27 9 | 27 9 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 25 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 275 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 8 | Bálaghát | | |
| | Raipur | 28 0 | 32 5 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 11 | 13 11 | 15 0 | 23 11 | 23 11 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 20 6 | 21 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 0 | Raipur | | |
| | Biláspur | * | 31 1 | 48 13 | ... | ... | ... | * | 22 8 | 26 4 | * | 29 4 | 45 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | 25 2 | 36 0 | * | 128 0 | 120 0 | * | 8 0 | ... | * | 7 0 | 9 0 | Biláspur | | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 19 4 | 24 8 | 21 0 | 22 12 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 11 6 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 10 0 | Sambalpur | | |
| British Burma. | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | 300 0 | 240 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | ... | 30 0 | 35 0 | Akyab | British Burma. | |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Northern Arakan | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 12 7 | 13 6 | 16 8 | 15 4 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 22 14 | 26 13 | 22 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | | |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 11 2 | 12 0 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 2 | 12 3 | 12 6 | 12 10 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 5 | 19 5 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 12 | 50 2 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 11 0 | 8 9 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 49 6 | 46 9 | 58 4 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 22 6 | Pegu | | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 7 2 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | 11 1 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 25 1 | 25 1 | 22 5 | Tharrawaddy | | |
| | Prome | 12 2 | 18 3 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 5 | 12 12 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 12 7 | 15 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 14 2 | 14 0 | 13 9 | 13 5 | 17 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 13 7 | 349 1 | 349 1 | 407 7 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 26 15 | 25 2 | 25 2 | 23 13 | Bassein | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 4 | 13 1 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | Henzada | | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | 9 12 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 18 3 | ... | 185 8 | 147 10 | ... | 44 5 | 39 0 | ... | 37 5 | 35 0 | Thonegwa | | |
| | Thayetmyo | 9 4 | 15 1 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 10 | 10 3 | 9 6 | 8 10 | 14 4 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 13 9 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 10 | 245 0 | 17 12 | 27 4 | 29 9 | 9 7 | 18 4 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 11 8 | 9 11 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 13 8 | 12 2 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 | Moulmein Town & Amherst | | |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 6 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | Tavoy | | |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 14 2 | 13 13 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 5¾ | 14 5¾ | 29 3 | Mergui | | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 8 1 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 27 2 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 13 | 10 10 | 10 6 | 10 5 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | 35 6 | 32 3 | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | | |
| | Salween | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received | | | Salween | | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad | 15 15 | 15 2 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 12 3 | 12 7 | 11 8 | 21 0 | 20 1 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 14 2 | 13 13 | 17 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 135 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 14 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 6 | Secunderabad | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | |
| | Bolarum | 16 14 | 16 12 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 11 10 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 24 4 | 27 2 | 18 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 15 4 | 18 15 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 12 | Bolarum | | |
| | Chudderghat | 11 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 18 15 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Chudderghat | | |
| | Amráoti | 20 8 | 20 0 | 24 6 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 9 | 26 4 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Amráoti | | |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 22 12 | 25 26 | 20 4 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | | |
| | Ellichpur | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 26 26 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 17 12 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | | |
| | Buldana | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Buldana | | |
| | Wún | 17 8 | 17 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Wún | | |
| | Básim | 25 11 | 27 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 13 | 13 0 | 34 5 | 34 5 | 34 10 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 25 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 13 | 10 11 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 11 | 10 0 | Básim | | |

* No return received.

† No wholesale salt sold.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | Provinces. | Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 10 4 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 10 12 | 10 15 | 11 11 | 8 8 | 8 11 | 9 6 | 9 8 | 9 14 | 10 6 | 22 14 | 21 9 | 22 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 17 1 | 23 14 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 12 4 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | Mysore. | Bangalore | Mysore. |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 25 0 | 144 0 | 156 0 | 156 0 | 11 12 | 11 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | | Kolar | | |
| | Túmkúr | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | Túmkúr | | |
| | Mysore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 75 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | | Mysore | | |
| | Shimoga | 10 8 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 9 | 12 10 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 16 13 | 27 5 | 27 5 | 32 9 | ... | ... | ... | 24 2 | 24 2 | 23 2 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | Shimoga | | |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | Kadur | | |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 9 0 | 8 13 | 9 14 | 8 0 | 9 6 | 10 1 | 11 4 | 10 9 | 11 7 | 13 0 | 14 2 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 25 1 | 26 7 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 12 | 10 9 | 11 2 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 9 15 | | Coorg | Coorg. | |
| Rajputana. | Jeypore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 4 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | | Jeypore | Rajputana. | |
| | Kishengurh | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 32 12 | 26 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 39 0 | 32 12 | 22 4 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 38 4 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | | Kishengurh | | |
| | Kerrowlee | 22 8 | 20 10 | 20 0 | 31 4 | 31 0 | 27 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 10 | 30 10 | 31 4 | 27 8 | 21 9 | 28 12 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 14 | 14 4 | | Kerrowlee | | |
| | Ulwur | No | return | received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Ulwur | | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 30 12 | 31 12 | 30 0 | 7 2 | 7 4 | 7 6 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 10 | 29 12 | 29 4 | 32 8 | 24 8 | 25 9 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | 31 6 | 31 14 | 23 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | | |
| | Ajmere | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 23 10½ | 23 4 | 26 3 | 37 0 | 35 10½ | 40 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 39 1 | 39 13 | 36 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 4 | ... | ... | ... | 34 10 | 34 0 | 31 11½ | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 11 | Deoli Cantonment | | |
| | Erinpura | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. per md. | ₹ a. p. | | | | Erinpura | | |
| | Sirohee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sirohee | | |
| | Abu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Abu | | |
| | Anadra | No | return | received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Anadra | | |
| | Bálmere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bálmere | | |
| | Jeysalmere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Jeysalmere | | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 22 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | † | † | ‡ | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 16 12½ | 17 9½ | 24 9½ | 22 10½ | 23 7 | 36 7½ | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 14½ | 21 14 | 24 3½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | S. Ch. 12 1½ ₹ a. p. per md. | S. Ch. 11 11½ ₹ a. p. | S. Ch. 12 1½ ₹ a. p. | 11 11½ | 11 9½ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 27 8 | 27 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 4 | 42 8 | 37 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | | |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 21 14 | 21 4 | 25 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 30 0 | 31 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 3 | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 8 | 17 10 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | No | return | received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Marwar (Jodhpore) | | |
| | Bikaneer | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 17 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 19 5 | 19 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | S. Ch. ... | S. Ch. ... | S. Ch. ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | | |
| | Boondee | 23 0 | 21 0 | 30 12 | 38 8 | 27 0 | 60 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 36 8 | 38 0 | 55 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 8 | 27 0 | 42 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Boondee | | |
| | Kotah | 25 0 | 23 8 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 30 0 | 32 8 | 47 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 32 8 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Kotah | | |
| | Tonk | 22 0 | 21 8 | 28 8 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 36 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 39 4 | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 10 | 30 0 | 29 12 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 4 | Tonk | | |
| | Jhallawar | 21 0 | 21 15 | 26 12 | 24 2 | 23 14 | 43 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 28 5 | 29 6½ | 42 11 | 18 11 | 18 15 | 17 0½ | ... | ... | ... | 29 6½ | 30 1 | 30 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4½ | 11 4½ | 10 3 | 11 0½ | 11 0½ | 10 0 | Jhallawar | | |
| | Shahpoora | 23 12 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 37 8 | 8 4 | 8 6 | 7 12 | 10 2 | 10 6 | 9 12 | 34 4 | 34 4 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 4 | 31 0 | 26 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 4 | Shahpoora | | |
| | Dholpur | 19 12 | 19 10 | 18 2 | 34 0 | 34 8 | 28 4 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 2 | 30 6 | 30 11 | 36 1 | 31 0 | 36 13 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 34 7 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 14 | Dholpur | | |
| Central India. | Indore | 16 4 | 17 12 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 9 3 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 28 3 | 29 0 | 28 3 | 21 14 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 21 8 | 25 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | Indore | Central India. | |
| | Gwalior | 19 3 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 29 4 | 27 6 | 19 10 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 7 5 | 9 10 | 9 2 | 8 13 | 29 4 | 27 6 | 23 13 | 32 0 | 30 10 | 22 15 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 4 | 18 4 | 136 14 | 136 14 | 127 12 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 6 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 14 | Gwalior | | |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 45 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 13 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Goona | | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | * | * | * | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 9 | 11 0 | 11 15 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 11 12 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | | |

* Not sold.

† Eight pies per bundle.

‡ Eleven pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1883-84 AND 1884-85 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

| Works. | Items. | Area of the district. | Cultivable area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1884, *i. e.*, 1st crop. Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Sown from December 1884 to March 1885, *i. e.*, 2nd crop. Total Acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease | Whole Year, 1884-85. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | RAINFALL. Monsoons. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | *1. Ganjam.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 2,688,417 | 436,072 | 353,381 | 148,549 | ... | 7,041 | 4,561 | ... | 2,937 | 153,110 | ... | 9,978 | — 0·72 | South-west | 35·65 | 31·80 | — 10·80 | |
| | Inam land | 158,943 | 136,508 | 128,579 | 48,535 | 14,057 | ... | 8,420 | ... | 4,954 | 56,955 | 9,103 | ... | + 45·00 | North-east | 10·38 | 8·00 | — 22·93 | |
| | Zamindari | 2,472,960 | 847,040 | 60,710 | 39,078 | 478 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,078 | 478 | ... | + 1·24 | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 5,320,320 | 1,419,620 | 542,670 | 236,162 | 7,494 | ... | 12,981 | ... | 7,891 | 249,143 | ... | 397 | + 8·35 | ... | 46·03 | 39·80 | — 13·53 | |
| | *2. Vizagapatam.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 187,563 | 121,600 | 243,923 | 44,232 | ... | 425 | 11,955 | 1,435 | ... | 56,187 | 1,010 | ... | + 1·83 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 52,206 | 61,440 | 65,342 | 14,452 | 480 | ... | 1,166 | 823 | ... | 15,618 | 1,303 | ... | + 9·10 | South-west | 33·43 | 37·79 | + 13·04 | |
| | Zamindari | 3,600,231 | 803,840 | | | | | | | | | | | | North-east | 8·92 | 6·41 | — 28·14 | |
| | Agency tracts | 7,283,200 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 11,123,200 | 986,880 | 309,265 | 58,684 | 55 | ... | 13,121 | 2,258 | ... | 71,805 | 2,313 | ... | + 3·33 | ... | 42·35 | 44·20 | + 4·37 | |
| | *3. Godavari.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godavari anicut. | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 261,091 | 1,831 | 17,503 | 6,987 | 2,582 | ... | 268,078 | 4,413 | ... | + 1·67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 134,336 | ... | ... | 5,610 | 1,666 | ... | 139,946 | ... | 15,837 | — 10·17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 119,155 | 9,017 | ... | 4,955 | 1,275 | ... | 124,110 | 10,292 | ... | + 9·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 514,582 | ... | 6,655 | 17,552 | 5,523 | ... | 532,134 | ... | 1,132 | — 0·21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 48,435 | 10,663 | ... | 3,078 | 509 | ... | 51,513 | 11,172 | ... | + 27·69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 34,693 | 3,867 | ... | 1,483 | ... | 166 | 36,176 | 3,701 | ... | + 11·39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 10,688 | 215 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,688 | 215 | ... | + 2·05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 93,816 | 14,745 | ... | 4,561 | 343 | . | 98,377 | 15,088 | ... | + 18·12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 1,871,071 | 1,079,255 | 632,135 | 309,526 | 12,494 | ... | 10,065 | 3,091 | ... | 319,591 | 15,585 | ... | + 5·13 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 500,640 | 469,954 | 357,399 | 169,029 | ... | 13,636 | 7,093 | 1,500 | ... | 176,122 | ... | 12,136 | — 6·45 | South-west | 16·95 | 29·80 | + 75·81 | |
| | Zamindari | 2,367,693 | 762,545 | 513,840 | 129,843 | 9,232 | ... | 4,955 | 1,275 | ... | 134,798 | 10,507 | ... | + 8·45 | North-east | 17·32 | 4·81 | — 72·23 | |
| | TOTAL | 4,739,404 | 2,311,754 | 1,503,374 | 608,398 | 8,090 | ... | 22,113 | 5,866 | ... | 630,511 | 13,956 | ... | + 2·26 | ... | 34·27 | 34·61 | + 0·99 | |
| | *4. Kistna.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna anicut | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 181,231 | 5,891 | ... | 3,186 | 2,156 | ... | 184,417 | 8,047 | ... | + 4·56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 50,117 | 6,637 | ... | 213 | 112 | ... | 50,330 | 6,749 | ... | + 15·49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 56,107 | 3,963 | ... | 2 | ... | 17 | 56,109 | 3,946 | ... | + 7·56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 287,456 | 16,491 | ... | 3,401 | 2,251 | ... | 290,856 | 18,742 | ... | + 6·89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 24,627 | 8,958 | ... | 841 | ... | 825 | 25,468 | 8,133 | ... | + 46·91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 3,620 | 1,213 | ... | 100 | ... | 7 | 3,810 | 1,206 | ... | + 46·31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 5,380 | ... | 1,626 | 445 | ... | 662 | 5,825 | ... | 2,288 | — 28·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 33,627 | 8,545 | ... | 1,476 | ... | 1,494 | 35,103 | 7,051 | ... | + 25·14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 3,424,000 | 2,206,791 | 1,493,256 | 265,858 | 14,849 | ... | 4,027 | 1,331 | ... | 209,885 | 16,180 | ... | + 8·35 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 683,520 | 643,380 | 437,724 | 53,737 | 7,850 | ... | 403 | 105 | ... | 54,140 | 7,955 | ... | + 17·22 | South-west | 18·99 | 25·30 | + 33·23 | |
| | Zamindari | 949,120 | 709,120 | ... | 61,487 | 2,337 | | 447 | ... | 679 | 61,934 | 1,658 | ... | + 2·75 | North-east | 14·29 | 8·01 | — 43·95 | |
| | Add unspecified | 364,806 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 5,421,440 | 3,559,291 | 1,930,980 | 321,082 | 25,036 | ... | 4,877 | 757 | ... | 325,959 | 25,793 | ... | + 8·59 | ... | 33·28 | 33·31 | + 0·09 | |
| | *5. Nellore.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penner anicut | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 25,474 | ... | 1,268 | 26,234 | 8,418 | ... | 51,708 | 7,150 | ... | + 16·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 5,080 | ... | 2,961 | 8,690 | 3,057 | ... | 13,770 | 96 | .. | + 0·70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 30,554 | ... | 4,229 | 34,924 | 11,475 | ... | 65,478 | 7,246 | ... | + 12·44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sangam project | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 8,450 | ... | 600 | 4,073 | 250 | ... | 12,523 | ... | 350 | — 2·72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 166 | ... | 1,834 | 2,853 | 1,921 | ... | 3,019 | 87 | ... | + 3·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 8,616 | ... | 2,434 | 6,926 | 2,171 | ... | 15,542 | ... | 263 | — 1·66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 66,331 | 9,402 | ... | 45,051 | ... | 17,249 | 111,382 | ... | 7,847 | — 6·58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 34,832 | 17,119 | ... | 34,159 | 13,721 | .. | 68,991 | 30,840 | ... | + 80·83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 101,163 | 26,521 | ... | 79,210 | ... | 3,529 | 180,373 | 22,993 | ... | + 14·61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 2,324,038 | 1,497,600 | 732,238 | 100,255 | 7,534 | ... | 75,358 | ... | 8,581 | 175,613 | ... | 1,047 | — 0·60 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 726,842 | 558,720 | 299,301 | 40,078 | 12,324 | ... | 45,702 | 18,699 | ... | 85,780 | 31,023 | ... | + 56,66 | South-west | 8·88 | 8·54 | — 3·83 | |
| | Zamindari | 1,660,160 | 1,052,160 | | | | | | | | | | | | North-east | 29·09 | 33·15 | + 13·96 | |
| | Add unspecified | 881,920 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 6,592,960 | 3,108,480 | 1,031,539 | 140,333 | 19,858 | ... | 121,060 | 10,118 | ... | 261,393 | 29,976 | ... | + 12·95 | ... | 37·97 | 41·69 | + 9·79 | |
| | *6. Cuddapah.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 4,790,400 | 2,749,621 | 1,030,785 | 111,700 | ... | 690 | 18,861 | ... | 14,457 | 130,561 | ... | 15,147 | — 10·39 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 772,480 | 770,510 | 416,055 | 60,177 | ... | 7,801 | 39,166 | ... | 6,572 | 69,343 | ... | 14,373 | — 17·17 | South-west | 16·91 | 10·06 | — 40·51 | |
| | Zamindari | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | North-east | 17·65 | 20·63 | + 16·88 | |
| | Add unspecified | 29,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 5,592,320 | 3,520,131 | 1,446,840 | 171,877 | ... | 8,491 | 128,027 | ... | 21,029 | 199,904 | ... | 29,520 | — 12·87 | ... | 34·56 | 30·69 | — 11·19 | |
| | *7. Bellary.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 2,920,077 | 2,539,181 | 1,065,674 | 23,827 | ... | 2,842 | 5,542 | ... | 948 | 29,369 | ... | 3,790 | — 11·43 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 820,679 | 823,249 | 473,388 | 9,436 | ... | 415 | 2,320 | 46 | ... | 11,756 | ... | 369 | — 3·04 | South-west | 13·10 | 6·79 | — 48·17 | |
| | Zamindari | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | North-east | 7·71 | 5·15 | — 33·20 | |
| | Deduct unspecified | 264,960 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 3,475,796 | 3,362,430 | 1,539,062 | 33,263 | ... | 3,257 | 7,862 | ... | 902 | 41,125 | .. | 4,159 | — 9·18 | .... | 20·81 | 11·94 | — 42·62 | |
| | *8. Kurnool.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 2,509,257 | 1,991,672 | 703,851 | 27,880 | ... | 19,344 | 29,547 | ... | 17,907 | 57,427 | ... | 37,251 | — 39·34 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 624,947 | 614,625 | 285,156 | 10,048 | ... | 9,091 | 9,230 | ... | 2,701 | 19,278 | ... | 11,792 | — 37·95 | South-west | 13·74 | 4·78 | — 65·21 | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | North-east | 9·32 | 6·30 | — 32·40 | |
| | TOTAL | 3,134,204 | 2,606,297 | 989,007 | 37,928 | ... | 28,435 | 38,777 | ... | 20,608 | 76,705 | ... | 49,043 | — 39·00 | ... | 23·06 | 11·08 | — 51·95 | |

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COLLECTIONS OF INDIA

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 in the Madras Presidency*—continued.

| Works. | Items. | Area of the district. | Cultivable area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1884, i.e., 1st crop. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Sown from December 1884 to March 1885, i.e., 2nd crop. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Whole year, 1884-85. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | RAINFALL. Monsoon. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | *9. Kurnool.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurnool canal | Government land | ... | ... | .. | 17,344 | 3,596 | ... | 3,966 | ... | 140 | 21,310 | 3,456 | ... | + 19·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 3,214 | 1,569 | ... | 218 | 69 | ... | 3,459 | 1,638 | ... | + 89·95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 20,585 | 5,165 | ... | 4,184 | ... | 71 | 24,769 | 5,094 | ... | + 25·89 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 20,456 | ... | 8,882 | 6,577 | 3,133 | ... | 27,033 | ... | 5,749 | — 17·51 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 14,207 | ... | 4,919 | 1,817 | 321 | ... | 16,024 | ... | 4,598 | — 22·29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 34,663 | ... | 13,801 | 8,394 | 3,454 | ... | 43,057 | ... | 10,347 | — 19·37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 3,510,512 | 1,620,104 | 988,463 | 37,800 | ... | 5,286 | 10,543 | 2,993 | ... | 48,343 | ... | 2,293 | — 4·53 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 986,499 | 986,499 | 698,401 | 17,148 | ... | 3,350 | 2,035 | 390 | .... | 19,483 | ... | 2,960 | — 13·29 | South-west | 21·18 | 11·12 | — 47·50 | |
| | Zamindari | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | North-east | 9·25 | 5·93 | — 35·89 | |
| | Add unspecified | 324,480 | ... | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 4,821,491 | 2,606,603 | 1,686,864 | 55,248 | ... | 8,636 | 12,578 | 3,383 | ... | 67,826 | ... | 5,253 | — 7·19 | ... | 30·43 | 17·05 | — 43·97 | |
| | *10. Chingleput.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chembrambakam tanks | Government land | ... | .... | ... | 7,455 | ... | 1,383 | 3,525 | ... | 899 | 10,980 | ... | 2,282 | — 17·21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 1,985 | ... | 115 | 541 | 142 | ... | 2,526 | 27 | ... | + 1·08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 9,440 | ... | 1,498 | 4,066 | ... | 757 | 13,506 | ... | 2,255 | — 14·31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Madras water-supply and irrigation project. | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 6,908 | 1,163 | ... | 879 | ... | 1,365 | 7,787 | ... | 202 | — 2·53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 1,125 | 60 | ... | 153 | ... | 154 | 1,278 | ... | 94 | — 6·85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | 38 | 33 | 19 | ... | 143 | ... | 19 | — 11·72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | | 8,143 | 1,185 | ... | 1,065 | ... | 1,560 | 9,208 | ... | 315 | — 3·31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 229,978 | 19,150 | ... | 82,173 | ... | 11,673 | 312,151 | 7,477 | ... | + 2·45 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 38,290 | 2,023 | ... | 16,607 | ... | 262 | 54,897 | 1,761 | ... | + 3·31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 13,409 | 7,086 | ... | 2,304 | ... | 737 | 15,613 | 6,319 | ... | + 68·53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 281,677 | 28,259 | ... | 100,984 | ... | 12,672 | 382,661 | 15,587 | ... | — 4·24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 1,306,880 | 744,320 | 531,661 | 244,186 | 18,930 | ... | 86,577 | ... | 13,937 | 330,918 | 4,993 | ... | + 1·53 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 277,760 | 218,880 | 122,149 | 41,406 | 1,968 | ... | 17,301 | ... | 274 | 58,701 | 1,694 | ... | + 2·97 | South-west | 14·62 | 13·79 | — 5·68 | |
| | Zamindari | 234,240 | 168,960 | 77,252 | 13,519 | 7,048 | ... | 2,237 | ... | 718 | 15,756 | 6,330 | ... | + 67·15 | North-east | 35·68 | 58·25 | + 63·26 | |
| | TOTAL | 1,818,880 | 1,132,160 | 731,062 | 299,110 | 27,946 | ... | 106,115 | ... | 14,929 | 405,375 | 13,017 | ... | + 3·32 | ... | 50·30 | 72·04 | + 43·22 | |
| Pálár anicut | *11. North Arcot.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 46,160 | 1,752 | ... | 14,462 | ... | 3,073 | 60,622 | ... | 1,321 | — 2·13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 3,880 | 400 | ... | 5,672 | ... | 164 | 9,552 | 236 | ... | + 2·53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 50,040 | 2,152 | ... | 20,134 | ... | 3,237 | 70,174 | ... | 1,085 | — 1·52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 248,154 | 98,740 | ... | 90,402 | 14,335 | ... | 338,556 | 113,075 | ... | + 50·15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 36,922 | 6,294 | ... | 20,566 | 5,949 | ... | 57,488 | 12,243 | ... | + 27·06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 285,076 | 105,034 | ... | 110,968 | 20,284 | ... | 395,044 | 125,318 | ... | + 46·29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 2,805,120 | 1,185,920 | 657,443 | 294,314 | 100,492 | ... | 104,864 | 11,262 | ... | 399,178 | 111,754 | ... | + 38·88 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 211,200 | 183,040 | 95,849 | 40,802 | 6,694 | ... | 26,238 | 5,785 | ... | 67,040 | 12,479 | ... | + 22·87 | South-west | 18·93 | 13·43 | — 29·05 | |
| | Zamindari | 1,785,600 | 750,080 | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | North-east | 24·73 | 35·34 | + 42·90 | |
| | TOTAL | 4,801,920 | 2,119,040 | 753,292 | 335,116 | 107,186 | ... | 131,102 | 17,047 | ... | 466,218 | 124,233 | ... | + 36·33 | ... | 43·66 | 48·77 | + 11·70 | |
| | *12. South Arcot.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pelandorai anicut. | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 2,867 | ... | 291 | 776 | 320 | ... | 3,643 | 29 | ... | + 0·80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 390 | 117 | ... | 129 | 23 | ... | 519 | 140 | ... | + 36·94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 3,257 | .. | 174 | 905 | 343 | ... | 4,162 | 169 | ... | + 4·23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 193,850 | ... | 42,591 | 140,311 | 20,069 | ... | 334,161 | ... | 22,522 | — 6·31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 16,727 | .... | 472 | 10,170 | 339 | ... | 26,897 | ... | 133 | — 0·49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 1,413 | 24 | ... | 1,105 | 312 | ... | 2,518 | 336 | ... | + 15·39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 211,990 | ... | 43,039 | 151,586 | 20,720 | ... | 363,576 | ... | 22,319 | — 5·78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 2,935,040 | 2,240,000 | 1,010,412 | 196,717 | ... | 42,882 | 141,087 | 20,389 | ... | 337,804 | ... | 22,493 | — 6·24 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 160,000 | 147,200 | 68,709 | 17,117 | ... | 355 | 10,299 | 362 | ... | 27,416 | 7 | ... | + 0·02 | South-west | 14·02 | 12·38 | — 11·70 | |
| | Zamindari | 23,680 | 14,080 | 9,641 | 1,413 | 24 | ... | 1,105 | 312 | .... | 2,518 | 336 | ... | + 15·39 | North-east | 24·94 | 58·65 | + 135·16 | |
| | TOTAL | 3,118,720 | 2,401,280 | 1,088,762 | 215,247 | ... | 43,243 | 152,491 | 21,063 | ... | 367,738 | ... | 22,150 | — 5·68 | ... | 38·96 | 71·03 | + 82·31 | |
| | *13. Tanjore.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper anicut | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 694,718 | ... | 48,471 | 69,016 | ... | 620 | 763,734 | ... | 49,091 | — 6·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 97,208 | ... | 10,431 | 8,517 | ... | 1,486 | 105,725 | ... | 11,917 | — 10·13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 791,926 | ... | 58,902 | 77,533 | ... | 2,106 | 869,459 | ... | 61,008 | — 6·56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 51,128 | ... | 5,660 | 20,853 | 10,382 | ... | 71,981 | 4,722 | ... | + 7·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 28,117 | ... | 13,647 | 41,759 | 22,840 | ... | 69,876 | 9,193 | ... | + 15·15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 79,245 | ... | 19,307 | 62,612 | 33,222 | ... | 141,857 | 13,915 | ... | + 10·88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 1,575,939 | 1,155,933 | 908,833 | 745,846 | ... | 54,131 | 89,869 | 9,762 | ... | 835,715 | ... | 44,369 | — 5·04 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 625,593 | 461,795 | 235,265 | 125,325 | ... | 24,078 | 50,276 | 21,354 | ... | 175,601 | ... | 2,724 | — 1·53 | South-west | 12·29 | 7·63 | — 37·91 | |
| | Zamindari | 191,633 | 147,466 | 50,230 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | North-west | 27·48 | 54·08 | + 96·80 | |
| | Deduct unspecified | — 54,400 | .... | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 2,338,765 | 1,765,194 | 1,194,328 | 871,171 | ... | 78,209 | 140,145 | 31,116 | ... | 1,011,316 | ... | 47,093 | — 4·45 | ... | 39·77 | 61·71 | + 55·16 | |
| | *14. Trichinopoly.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 1,672,320 | 1,288,619 | 849,204 | 104,893 | ... | 5,142 | 56,553 | 4,927 | ... | 161,446 | ... | 215 | — 0·13 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 231,680 | 190,205 | 116,007 | 8,989 | ... | 4,253 | 8,999 | 3,399 | ... | 17,988 | ... | 854 | — 4·53 | South-west | 14·28 | 8·15 | — 42·93 | |
| | Zamindari | 426,880 | 325,114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | North-east | 21·19 | 28·37 | + 33·88 | |
| | TOTAL | 2,330,880 | 1,799,938 | 965,211 | 113,882 | ... | 9,395 | 65,552 | 8,326 | ... | 179,434 | ... | 1,069 | — 0·59 | ... | 35·47 | 36·52 | + 2·96 | |

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 in the Madras Presidency*—concluded.

| Works. | Items. | Area of the district. | Cultivable area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1884, i.e., 1st crop. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Sown from December 1884 to March 1885, i.e., 2nd crop. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Whole year, 1884-85. Total acres. | In comparison with 1883-84. Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | RAINFALL. Monsoons. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1884-85. | Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | *15. Madura.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 2,958,720 | 1,322,240 | 789,261 | 86,408 | ... | 27,761 | 58,732 | 22,443 | ... | 145,140 | ... | 5,318 | — 3·53 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 232,320 | 210,280 | 122,593 | 10,321 | 503 | ... | 5,648 | 1,279 | ... | 15,969 | 1,782 | ... | + 12·56 | South-west | 12·53 | 7·58 | — 39·50 | |
| | Zamindari | 700,160 | 504,960 | 88,027 | 20 | ... | ... | 9,122 | 9,122 | ... | 9,142 | 9,122 | ... | ... | North-east | 20·62 | 26·88 | + 30·36 | |
| | Add Ramnad and Sivaganga Zamin | 1,485,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 5,376,640 | 2,037,480 | 999,881 | 96,749 | ... | 27,258 | 73,502 | 32,844 | ... | 170,251 | 5,586 | ... | + 3·39 | ... | 33·15 | 34·46 | + 3·95 | |
| | *16. Tinnevelly.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Srivaikuntham anicut. | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 7,615 | ... | 6,929 | 17,680 | 169 | ... | 25,295 | ... | 6,760 | — 21·09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 464 | ... | 231 | 928 | 30 | ... | 1,392 | ... | 201 | — 12·62 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 580 | 639 | 57 | ... | 639 | ... | 523 | — 45·01 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 8,079 | ... | 7,740 | 19,247 | 256 | ... | 27,326 | ... | 7,484 | — 21·49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All other works | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 73,097 | ... | 19,916 | 158,299 | ... | 10,658 | 231,396 | ... | 30,574 | — 11·67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 5,163 | ... | 1,951 | 13,034 | ... | 118 | 18,197 | ... | 2,069 | — 10·21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 3,972 | ... | 1,934 | 15,649 | 1,181 | ... | 19,621 | ... | 753 | — 3·69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 82,232 | ... | 23,801 | 186,982 | ... | 9,595 | 263,214 | ... | 33,396 | — 11·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | Government land | 1,890,960 | 1,530,655 | 1,126,042 | 80712 | ... | 26,945 | 175,979 | ... | 10,789 | 256,691 | ... | 37,334 | — 12·69 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 271,360 | 238,564 | 183,129 | 5,627 | ... | 2,182 | 13,962 | ... | 88 | 19,589 | ... | 2,270 | — 10·38 | South-west | 10·68 | 3·11 | — 70·88 | |
| | Zamindari | 925,440 | 760,011 | 615,667 | 3 | ... | 2,514 | 16,288 | 1,338 | ... | 20,260 | ... | 1,276 | — 5·92 | North-east | 19·94 | 30·11 | + 51·00 | |
| | Add unspecified | 350,080 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 3,443,840 | 2,519,230 | 1,924,838 | 90,311 | ... | 31,541 | 206,229 | ... | 9,339 | 296,540 | ... | 40,880 | — 12·12 | ... | 30·62 | 33·22 | + 8·49 | |
| | *17. Coimbatore.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 4,572,266 | 2,927,606 | 1,996,517 | 82,050 | ... | 905 | 33,050 | 19,421 | ... | 115,100 | 18,516 | ... | + 19·17 | South-east | 13·23 | 6·26 | — 52·86 | |
| | Inam land | 328,446 | 325,314 | 220,835 | 7,995 | ... | 1,846 | 4,274 | 2,712 | ... | 12,259 | 866 | ... | + 7·60 | North-west | 18·58 | 17·97 | — 3·28 | |
| | Zamindari | 94,104 | 86,271 | 68,783 | 392 | 6 | ... | 810 | 310 | ... | 702 | 316 | ... | + 81·86 | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 4,994,816 | 3,339,191 | 2,286,135 | 90,427 | ... | 2,745 | 37,634 | 22,443 | ... | 128,061 | 19,698 | ... | + 18·18 | ... | 31·86 | 24·23 | — 23·95 | |
| | *18. Salem.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government land | 3,741,229 | 1,825,520 | 1,180,865 | 78,549 | ... | 13,863 | 26,418 | 1,035 | ... | 104,967 | ... | 12,828 | — 10·89 | South-west | 19·10 | 12·65 | — 33·77 | |
| | Inam land | 278,003 | 156,918 | 85,927 | 5,641 | ... | 2,733 | 2,612 | 650 | ... | 8,253 | ... | 2,083 | — 20·15 | North-east | 19·36 | 17·88 | — 7·64 | |
| | Zamindari | 923,917 | 617,882 | ... | 489 | ... | 4 | 14 | ... | 229 | 503 | ... | 233 | — 31·66 | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 4,943,149 | 2,600,320 | 1,266,792 | 84,679 | ... | 16,600 | 29,044 | 1,456 | ... | 113,723 | ... | 15,144 | — 11·75 | ... | 38·46 | 30·53 | — 20·62 | |
| Total anicuts | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 1,250,313 | ... | 44,709 | 150,784 | 7,798 | ... | 2,310,097 | ... | 36,911 | — 2·55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 297,992 | ... | 24,202 | 38,524 | 5,216 | ... | 331,516 | ... | 19,076 | — 5·44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 175,372 | 12,962 | ... | 5,622 | 1,334 | ... | 181,001 | 13,696 | ... | + 8·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 1,732,677 | ... | 56,689 | 189,937 | 14,348 | ... | 1,922,614 | ... | 42,291 | — 2·15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total of other works. | Government land | ... | ... | ... | 1,664,144 | ... | 8,149 | 792,804 | 21,035 | ... | 2,456,948 | 12,886 | ... | + 0·53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inam land | ... | ... | ... | 388,155 | ... | 1,572 | 191,620 | 37,299 | ... | 579,775 | 35,727 | ... | + 6·57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Zamindari | ... | ... | ... | 74,841 | 4,245 | ... | 28,849 | 9,297 | ... | 103,690 | 13,542 | ... | + 15·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | 2,127,140 | ... | 5,476 | 1,013,273 | 67,631 | ... | 3,140,413 | 62,155 | ... | + 2·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand total including anicut and other works. | Government land | 47,689,809 | 28,462,709 | 16,293,944 | 2,923,457 | ... | 52,858 | 943,588 | 288,331 | ... | 3,867,045 | ... | 24,025 | — 0·62 | | | | | |
| | Inam land | 7,943,118 | 7,197,081 | 4,411,808 | 686,147 | ... | 25,864 | 225,144 | 42,515 | ... | 911,291 | 16,651 | ... | + 1·86 | South-west | 17·14 | 13·94 | — 18·70 | |
| | Zamindari | 16,355,818 | 7,535,529 | 1,484,150 | 250,213 | 16,607 | ... | 34,478 | 10,631 | ... | 284,691 | 27,238 | ... | + 10·58 | North-east | 18·69 | 23·66 | + 26·60 | |
| | Add unspecified area | 1,631,360 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Agency tract | 7,283,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Ramnad and Sivaganga Zamin | 1,485,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | TOTAL | 82,388,745 | 43,195,319 | 22,189,902 | 3,859,817 | ... | 62,115 | 1,203,210 | 81,979 | ... | 5,063,027 | 19,864 | ... | + 0·39 | | 35·83 | 37·60 | + 4·94 | |

MADRAS,
*12th October 1885.*

J. F. PRICE,
*Actg. Dir. of Reve. Settmt. and Agri.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB IN 1885-86 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during September 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). Zilah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bári Doáb Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 4·9 | 5·5 | 3,073·6 | 1,971 | ... | ... | Gurdáspur | 18,580 | 5·31 | 4·1 | Cotton | 32,416 | Fullest possible supply maintained in the Bári Doáb Canal throughout the month, though more could well have been utilized. The demand was intense, the rainfall being very scanty. The area irrigated exceeds that of last year by 47,964 acres, and is the highest on record for the kharif on this canal. |
| 2nd ,, Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | 4·4 | | 1,322 | ... | ... | Amritsar | 63,294 | 4·6 | 1·6 | Rice | 25,673 | |
| 2nd ,, Lahore Branch | 3·35 | 3·5 | | 760 | ... | ... | Lahore | 85,783 | 3·8 | ... | Sugarcane | 9,408 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | | | | Others | 100,180 | |
| Total Bári Doáb Canal | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 4,055 | ... | ... | ... | 167,657 | ... | ... | ... | 167,657 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·6 | 3,125 | ... | ... | ... | 119,693 | ... | ... | ... | 119,693 | |
| **Western Jumna Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kárnal Division | 4·33 | 2·32 | 2,546 | 213 | ... | 587,499 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 9,813 cubic feet fuel. | Umballa | 1,790 | 4·97 | 0·58 | Cotton | 39,751 | On the Western Jumna Canal there was little demand for water during the month. The heavy rain in August having sufficed. The decrease is chiefly due to the heavy and seasonable rainfall during the kharif crop. |
| Hánsi New Branch | 7·00 | 5·65 | | 757 | ... | | Kárnál | 20,152 | 4·72 | 0·10 | Rice | 22,924 | |
| Delhi ,, ,, | 7·00 | 1·72 | | 88 | ... | | Delhi | 27,244 | 5·50 | ... | Sugarcane | 38,101 | |
| ,, ,, Old ,, | 5·70 | 1·17 | | —41 | ... | | Rohtak | 26,890 | 3·02 | 0·85 | Others | 31,231 | |
| Passed through Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 111 | ... | | Hissar | 32,621 | 1·80 | 0·40 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jind | 22,330 | 3·70 | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bikaner | 203 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 780 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Western Jumna Canal | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,128 | ... | 587,499 | ... | 132,010 | ... | ... | ... | 132,010 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,337 | ... | 586,858 | ... | 191,193 | ... | ... | ... | 191,193 | |
| **Sirhind Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main Line | 8·0 | 4·89 | 4,500 | 1,212 | ... | ... | Ludhiána | 3,642 | 4·54 | 1·8 | Cotton | 3,550 | Great demand at the tail of the Abohar Branch in the Fázilka Tahsil. Irrigation developing rapidly as the distributaries are brought into working order. |
| Abohar Branch | 6·8 | 4·57 | 1,650 | 520 | ... | ... | Ferozepore | 23,339 | 2·78 | ... | Rice | 21 | |
| Bhatinda ,, | 5·8 | ... | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... | Faridkot State | 5,353 | ... | ... | Sugarcane | 326 | |
| Feeders | 8·0 | 3·08 | 1,650 | 377 | ... | ... | Nábha State | 207 | ... | ... | Others | 28,652 | |
| British Escapes | ... | ... | ... | 345 | ... | ... | Patiála State | 8 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Sirhind Canal | ... | ... | ... | 1,212 | ... | ... | ... | 32,549 | ... | ... | ... | 32,549 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | 1,253 | ... | ... | ... | 9,414 | ... | ... | ... | 9,414 | |
| **Swat River Canal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,300 | ... | ... | ... | 6,300 | This is the first irrigation from this canal. |
| Total Swat River Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,300 | ... | ... | ... | 6,300 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Inundation Canals.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Sohág Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 11,000 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. | ... | On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 19,284 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of which 11,000 acres is due to the new irrigation of the Lower Sohág and Para Canals. |
| Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 13,010 | ... | ... | | | |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 34,210 | ... | ... | | | |
| Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 229,107 | 0·68 | ... | | | |
| Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Gházi Khan | 127,834 | 0·48 | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 150,870 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 566,031 | ... | ... | ... | 566,031 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 546,747 | ... | ... | ... | 546,747 | |
| Perennial Canals, Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 338,516 | ... | ... | ... | 338,516 | |
| Do. Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320,300 | ... | ... | ... | 320,300 | |

SIDNEY PRESTON,
*Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIX 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 25th Oct. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 24th Oct. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 25th Oct. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 24th Oct. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 90,595 | 153 | 608 | 92,404 | 152 | 28,60,248 | 174 | 31,74,812 | 176 | 3,14,564 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 704 | 2,09,983 | 298 | 704 | 3,16,653 | 449 | 58,18,837 | 269 | 76,87,565 | 369 | 18,68,728 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,13,407 | 132 | 861 | 1,34,493 | 156 | 40,14,453 | 157 | 41,83,024 | 165 | 1,68,571 | ... |
| 7th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 61,934 | 95 | 654 | 85,715 | 131 | 25,83,763 | 133 | 25,89,555 | 134 | 5,792 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 4,91,633 | 339 | 1,497 | 5,12,992 | 343 | 1,82,87,042 | 424 | 1,86,23,976 | 421 | 3,36,934 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1,68,807 | 366 | 461 | 2,12,654 | 461 | 63,41,610 | 463 | 70,52,354 | 517 | 7,10,744 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,724 | 11,86,359 | 241 | 4,785 | 13,54,941 | 283 | 3,99,05,953 | 286 | 4,33,11,286 | 306 | 34,05,333 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 7,13,656 | 473 | 1,515 | 6,75,353 | 446 | 2,28,99,936 | 510 | 2,58,32,415 | 577 | 29,32,509 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,40,954 | 605 | 233 | 1,00,508 | 431 | 32,02,113 | 448 | 21,93,280 | 319 | ... | 9,08,833 |
| 14th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,421 | 52 | 27 | 1,127 | 41 | 45,054 | 55 | 41,740 | 52 | ... | 3,314 |
| 14th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 49,720 | 200 | 249 | 43,070 | 173 | 11,66,180 | 156 | 10,28,021 | 139 | ... | 1,38,159 |
| 14th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 3,308 | 89 | 37 | 1,629 | 44 | 76,165 | 69 | 68,296 | 62 | ... | 7,869 |
| 14th ditto | Tirhoot | 226 | 18,327 | 81 | 226 | 19,365 | 86 | 6,69,896 | 114 | 6,94,395 | 104 | 24,499 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 9,880 | 173 | 57 | 7,249 | 127 | 3,03,026 | 179 | 2,79,278 | 165 | ... | 23,748 |
| 7th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | 240 | 15,813 | 66 | 249 | 13,591 | 55 | 5,36,002 | 75 | 4,36,271 | 60 | ... | 99,731 |
| 21st ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 578 | 48 | 12 | 548 | 46 | 26,736 | 75 | 26,153 | 74 | ... | 583 |
| 21st ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(a) | 1,260 | 2,28,641 | 181 | 1,411 | 3,10,000 | 220 | 69,24,275 | 185 | 86,92,401 | 208 | 17,68,126 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 11,739 | 261 | 45 | 4,398 | 98 | 3,10,701 | 232 | 2,50,926 | 189 | ... | 59,775 |
| 14th ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 14,837 | 100 | 149 | 14,393 | 96 | 6,80,038 | 158 | 7,01,257 | 159 | 21,219 | ... |
| 7th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 35,278 | 139 | 327 | 33,293 | 102 | 10,94,001 | 158 | 10,51,798 | 121 | ... | 42,203 |
| 21st ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,244 | 83 | 75 | 7,270 | 97 | 1,91,609 | 86 | 1,88,193 | 85 | ... | 3,416 |
| 14th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 67,296 | 151 | 447 | 69,168 | 155 | 17,28,977 | 180 | 20,79,788 | 158 | 3,50,811 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,29,567 | 196 | 660 | 2,08,808 | 316 | 41,46,475 | 211 | 65,75,537 | 337 | 24,29,062 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,968 | 75 | 66 | 6,252 | 95 | 1,19,011 | 66 | 1,66,524 | 85 | 47,513 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 12 | 15 | 1 | 36 | 1,062 | 29 | (b)41 | 1 | 86,105 | 34 | 86,064 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,282 | 15 | ... | ... | 46,619 | 29 | 46,619 | ... |
| 31st Oct. 1885 | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 825 | 33 | ... | ... | 20,440 | 27 | 20,440 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,049 | 7,38,588 | 182 | 4,417 | 8,42,330 | 191 | 2,11,20,300 | 178 | 2,45,77,022 | 191 | 34,56,722 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 10,282 | 25,88,603 | 252 | 10,717 | 28,74,624 | 268 | 8,38,26,189 | 277 | 9,37,20,753 | 298 | 97,94,564 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,29,54,229 | 142 | 4,93,17,218 | 157 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,09,71,960 | 135 | 4,44,03,535 | 141 | 34,31,575 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14th Nov. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 3,525 | 68 | 126 | 5,445 | 43 | 2,87,238 | 77 | 2,89,135 | 78 | 1,897 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | 67 | 3,034 | 45 | 67 | 6,741 | 101 | (b)6,994 | 53 | 1,42,503 | 72 | 1,35,509 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Assam | 70 | 5,715 | 82 | 78 | 5,848 | 75 | 1,15,956 | 59 | 1,39,049 | 60 | 23,094 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 5,887 | 28 | 315 | 15,511 | 49 | 1,17,044 | 36 | 4,82,462 | 60 | 3,65,418 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,360 | 20 | 303 | 23,180 | 76 | (c)44,697 | 22 | 7,30,384 | 81 | 6,85,687 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,350 | 198 | ... | ... | 1,39,384 | 214 | 1,39,384 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 546 | 24,521 | 45 | 911 | 61,075 | 67 | 5,71,928 | 42 | 19,22,917 | 75 | 13,50,989 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 13,442 | 70 | 193 | 11,760 | 61 | 6,67,086 | 116 | 5,44,341 | 95 | ... | 1,22,745 |
| 21st ditto | Jodhpur | 44 | 1,449 | 33 | 64 | 3,990 | 62 | 90,232 | 29 | 93,538 | 50 | 63,296 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 16,286 | 135 | 121 | 15,463 | 128 | 5,58,272 | 155 | 6,42,499 | 179 | 83,927 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Mysore | 129 | 5,834 | 45 | 140 | 8,697 | 62 | 2,13,069 | 68 | 2,49,125 | 80 | 36,056 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 759 | 47 | ... | ... | 28,214 | 49 | 28,214 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 487 | 37,011 | 76 | 534 | 40,674 | 76 | 14,68,659 | 109 | 15,52,407 | 98 | 83,748 | ... |

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 12th to 25th October 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd April to 25th October 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*4th December 1885.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXX 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 1st Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 31st Oct. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 1st Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 31st Oct. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 99,262 | 167 | 608 | 1,04,899 | 173 | 29,59,510 | 174 | 32,78,998 | 176 | 3,19,488 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 704 | 2,39,087 | 340 | 704 | 3,12,303 | 444 | 60,57,924 | 272 | 79,81,999 | 371 | 19,24,075 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,27,207 | 148 | 861 | 1,90,281 | 221 | 41,41,660 | 157 | 43,69,763 | 166 | 2,28,103 | ... |
| 7th ditto | South Indian | 654 | 73,312 | 112 | 654 | 88,141 | 135 | 26,57,075 | 132 | 26,79,900 | 134 | 22,825 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 5,80,126 | 400 | 1,497 | 6,55,394 | 438 | 1,88,67,168 | 424 | 1,92,84,605 | 421 | 4,17,437 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 461 | 1,89,357 | 411 | 461 | 2,21,381 | 480 | 65,30,967 | 461 | 72,73,735 | 516 | 7,42,768 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,724 | 13,08,351 | 277 | 4,785 | 15,72,399 | 329 | 4,12,14,304 | 285 | 4,48,69,000 | 307 | 36,54,696 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 7,81,193 | 518 | 1,515 | 8,28,572 | 547 | 2,36,81,129 | 511 | 2,66,61,017 | 575 | 29,79,888 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,23,622 | 531 | 233 | 1,19,501 | 513 | 32,25,791 | 451 | 23,19,399 | 326 | ... | 9,06,392 |
| 14th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,290 | 47 | 27 | 1,501 | 55 | 46,344 | 55 | 43,327 | 52 | ... | 3,017 |
| 14th ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 49,269 | 198 | 249 | 68,790 | 276 | 12,15,449 | 160 | 10,97,197 | 144 | ... | 1,18,252 |
| 14th ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 3,176 | 86 | 37 | 2,910 | 79 | 79,341 | 70 | 71,240 | 63 | ... | 8,101 |
| 14th ditto | Tirhoot | 226 | 27,676 | 122 | 226 | 21,432 | 95 | 6,97,873 | 115 | 7,15,974 | 104 | 18,401 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 10,531 | 184 | 57 | 8,435 | 148 | 3,13,557 | 179 | 2,87,713 | 165 | ... | 25,844 |
| 7th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | 240 | 15,027 | 62 | 249 | 15,483 | 62 | 5,51,029 | 75 | 4,51,754 | 60 | ... | 99,275 |
| 21st ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 697 | 58 | 12 | 570 | 48 | 27,433 | 74 | 26,723 | 73 | ... | 710 |
| 21st ditto | Rajputana-Malwa (a) | 1,260 | 2,56,127 | 204 | 1,411 | 2,88,000 | 204 | 71,80,702 | 186 | 89,97,804 | 209 | 18,17,102 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 7,107 | 158 | 45 | 11,574 | 257 | 3,17,808 | 239 | 2,62,344 | 191 | ... | 55,464 |
| 14th ditto | Nagpur and Chhatisgarh | 149 | 17,512 | 118 | 149 | 18,966 | 127 | 6,97,550 | 152 | 7,18,778 | 158 | 21,228 | ... |
| 14th ditto | British Burma | 254 | 48,694 | 192 | 327 | 31,775 | 97 | 11,42,695 | 160 | 10,83,537 | 120 | ... | 59,158 |
| 21st ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,161 | 82 | 75 | 9,237 | 123 | 1,97,770 | 86 | 1,97,430 | 86 | ... | 340 |
| 14th ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 72,054 | 161 | 447 | 67,641 | 151 | 18,01,031 | 131 | 21,53,742 | 158 | 3,52,711 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,74,245 | 264 | 660 | 2,46,200 | 373 | 43,14,337 | 213 | 68,07,171 | 337 | 24,92,834 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 5,531 | 84 | 66 | 9,851 | 149 | 1,24,542 | 67 | 1,76,048 | 88 | 51,506 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 12 | 13 | 1 | 36 | 1,830 | 51 | (b)54 | 1 | 37,935 | 34 | 37,881 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,563 | 18 | ... | ... | 48,211 | 36 | 48,211 | ... |
| 31st Oct. 1885 | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 824 | 33 | ... | ... | 21,264 | 28 | 21,264 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 4,049 | 8,19,032 | 202 | 4,417 | 9,26,083 | 210 | 2,19,33,006 | 179 | 2,55,17,591 | 193 | 35,84,585 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE | 10,282 | 29,08,576 | 283 | 10,717 | 33,27,054 | 310 | 8,68,28,439 | 277 | 9,70,47,608 | 298 | 1,02,19,169 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,45,79,489 | 142 | 5,13,13,331 | 157 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,22,48,950 | 135 | 4,57,34,277 | 141 | 34,85,327 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14th Nov. 1885 | Bengal-Central | 126 | 10,175 | 81 | 126 | 6,566 | 52 | 2,97,366 | 78 | 2,95,769 | 77 | ... | 1,597 |
| 21st ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | 67 | 4,486 | 67 | 67 | 5,966 | 89 | (b) 11,480 | 57 | 1,48,469 | 73 | 1,36,989 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Assam | 70 | 6,672 | 95 | 78 | 6,023 | 77 | 1,22,628 | 59 | 1,45,072 | 60 | 22,444 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 15,432 | 72 | 315 | 21,544 | 68 | 1,23,300 | 35 | 5,04,006 | 61 | 3,80,706 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 1,890 | 27 | 303 | 24,520 | 81 | (c)46,587 | 21 | 7,45,904 | 81 | 6,99,317 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,601 | 209 | ... | ... | 1,43,985 | 214 | 1,43,985 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 546 | 38,655 | 71 | 911 | 69,220 | 76 | 6,01,361 | 51 | 19,83,205 | 75 | 13,-1,844 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7th Nov. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 19,320 | 100 | 193 | 15,383 | 80 | 6,86,406 | 116 | 5,50,222 | 94 | ... | 1,27,184 |
| 21st ditto | Jodhpore | 44 | 1,622 | 37 | 64 | 3,450 | 54 | 31,854 | 29 | 97,470 | 50 | 65,616 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 14,541 | 120 | 121 | 25,793 | 213 | 5,72,813 | 154 | 6,67,332 | 180 | 94,519 | ... |
| 7th ditto | Mysore | 129 | 6,056 | 47 | 140 | 8,445 | 60 | 2,19,125 | 68 | 2,57,570 | 60 | 38,445 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1,316 | 82 | ... | ... | 24,639 | 50 | 24,639 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 487 | 41,539 | 85 | 534 | 54,387 | 102 | 15,10,198 | 109 | 16,06,233 | 99 | 96,035 | ... |

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total Receipts from 12th October to 1st November 1884.
(c) Total Receipts from 2nd April to 1st November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*4th December 1885.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXI 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 8th Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 7th Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 8th Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 7th Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand. | 594 | 97,388 | 164 | 608 | 1,03,510 | 170 | 30,56,898 | 174 | 33,82,508 | 176 | 3,25,610 | ... |
| 31st Oct. 1885 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | ... | (a)... | ... | ... | (a)... | ... | 60,57,924 | 272 | 79,81,999 | 371 | 19,24,075 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Madras | 861 | 1,11,577 | 130 | 861 | 1,31,444 | 153 | 42,53,237 | 156 | 45,34,035 | 167 | 2,80,798 | ... |
| 21st ditto | South Indian | 654 | 50,922 | 78 | 654 | 71,848 | 110 | 27,07,997 | 131 | 27,52,378 | 133 | 44,381 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 6,31,407 | 435 | 1,504 | 5,81,485 | 387 | 1,94,98,575 | 424 | 1,98,73,816 | 419 | 3,75,241 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 461 | 2,04,620 | 444 | 461 | 1,90,468 | 413 | 67,35,587 | 461 | 74,79,676 | 514 | 7,44,089 | ... |
| | Total | 4,020 | 10,95,914 | 273 | 4,088 | 10,78,755 | 264 | 4,23,10,218 | 286 | 4,60,04,412 | 304 | 36,94,194 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 8,34,845 | 553 | 1,515 | 9,01,178 | 595 | 2,45,15,974 | 512 | 2,75,89,195 | 577 | 30,73,221 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,39,996 | 601 | 233 | 1,25,099 | 537 | 33,65,787 | 456 | 24,44,498 | 333 | ... | 9,21,289 |
| 28th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,306 | 48 | 27 | 1,601 | 59 | 47,650 | 55 | 44,928 | 53 | ... | 2,722 |
| 21st ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 54,054 | 217 | 249 | 57,370 | 230 | 12,69,563 | 162 | 11,57,794 | 147 | ... | 1,11,709 |
| 21st ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 3,141 | 85 | 37 | 3,306 | 89 | 82,482 | 70 | 74,535 | 63 | ... | 7,947 |
| 28th ditto | Tirhoot | 226 | 29,877 | 132 | 226 | 22,217 | 98 | 7,27,450 | 116 | 7,36,095 | 103 | 8,645 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 13,313 | 234 | 57 | 7,611 | 134 | 3,26,900 | 180 | 2,95,324 | 164 | ... | 31,576 |
| 7th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | 240 | 15,515 | 65 | 249 | 17,383 | 70 | 5,66,544 | 74 | 4,69,137 | 60 | ... | 97,407 |
| 28th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 758 | 63 | 12 | 602 | 50 | 28,191 | 74 | 27,325 | 72 | ... | 866 |
| 28th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa(d) | 1,260 | 2,71,840 | 216 | 1,411 | 2,70,000 | 191 | 74,52,542 | 187 | 92,67,804 | 208 | 18,15,262 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 11,896 | 264 | 45 | 22,462 | 499 | 3,29,704 | 231 | 2,85,057 | 201 | ... | 44,647 |
| 21st ditto | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh | 149 | 20,109 | 135 | 149 | 15,655 | 105 | 7,17,659 | 152 | 7,38,860 | 157 | 21,201 | ... |
| 21st ditto | British Burma | 254 | 46,252 | 182 | 327 | 32,192 | 98 | 11,88,947 | 160 | 11,15,765 | 120 | ... | 73,182 |
| 28th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,969 | 93 | 75 | 8,974 | 120 | 2,04,739 | 86 | 206,404 | 87 | 1,665 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 76,589 | 171 | 447 | 77,939 | 174 | 18,77,621 | 132 | 22,31,681 | 158 | 3,54,060 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,53,461 | 232 | 660 | 2,48,600 | 377 | 44,70,767 | 215 | 70,27,482 | 337 | 25,56,715 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,161 | 63 | 66 | 7,614 | 115 | 1,28,763 | 67 | 1,80,699 | 87 | 51,996 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 12 | 22 | 2 | 36 | 1,493 | 41 | (e) 76 | 2 | 41,573 | 36 | 41,497 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 3,166 | 37 | ... | ... | 51,459 | 37 | 51,459 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 883 | 35 | ... | ... | 22,147 | 28 | 22,147 | ... |
| | Total | 4,049 | 8,49,289 | 210 | 4,417 | 9,21,167 | 209 | 2,27,35,265 | 181 | 2,64,18,567 | 193 | 36,33,302 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State) | 9,578 | 27,80,048 | 290 | 10,020 | 29,04,100 | 290 | 8,96,11,457 | 277 | 10,00,12,174 | 297 | 1,04,00,717 | ... |
| | Gross Estimated Expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,61,37,979 | 143 | 5,30,92,070 | 158 | ... | ... |
| | Net Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,34,73,478 | 134 | 4,69,20,104 | 139 | 34,46,626 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 10,987 | 87 | 126 | 6,972 | 55 | 3,08,353 | 78 | 3,02,741 | 76 | ... | 5,612 |
| 21st ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | 67 | 1,954 | 29 | 67 | 5,114 | 76 | (c)13,434 | 50 | 1,56,926 | 74 | 1,43,492 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Assam | 70 | 4,949 | 71 | 78 | 5,884 | 75 | 1,27,576 | 61 | 1,50,956 | 62 | 23,380 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 6,157 | 29 | 315 | 21,744 | 69 | 1,29,796 | 35 | 2,25,550 | 61 | 3,95,754 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 2,470 | 36 | 303 | 22,590 | 75 | (f)49,057 | 22 | 7,68,494 | 81 | 7,19,437 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,787 | 172 | ... | ... | 1,47,772 | 213 | 1,47,772 | ... |
| | Total | 546 | 26,517 | 49 | 911 | 66,091 | 73 | 6,28,216 | 51 | 20,52,439 | 75 | 14,24,223 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 20,890 | 108 | 193 | 10,966 | 57 | 7,07,296 | 116 | 5,70,703 | 94 | ... | 1,36,593 |
| 28th ditto | Jodhpore | 44 | 1,725 | 39 | 64 | 3,850 | 60 | 31,854 | 29 | 97,470 | 48 | 65,616 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 18,773 | 155 | 121 | 19,514 | 161 | 5,91,586 | 155 | 6,86,617 | 180 | 95,031 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Mysore | 129 | 7,108 | 55 | 140 | 7,700 | 55 | 2,26,233 | 67 | 2,66,177 | 60 | 39,944 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | 16 | (g)352 | 22 | 16 | 1,188 | 74 | (g)352 | 19 | 25,707 | 51 | 25,355 | ... |
| | Total | 503 | 48,868 | 97 | 534 | 43,218 | 81 | 15,57,321 | 108 | 16,46,674 | 98 | 89,353 | ... |

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st November 1884.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st October 1885.
(*d*) Including Rewari-Ferozpore State Railway.
(*e*) Total Receipts from 12th October to 8th November 1884.
(*f*) Total Receipts from 2nd April to 8th November 1884.
(*g*) Total Receipts from 1st to 8th November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 10th December 1885.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXII 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 15th Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 14th Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 15th Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 14th Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 92,651 | 156 | 608 | 1,06,377 | 175 | 31,49,549 | 173 | 35,09,077 | 177 | 3,59,528 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Sindh, Punjab and Delhi | 704 | 2,54,378 | 361 | 764 | 2,79,202 | 397 | 65,32,755 | 275 | 85,49,537 | 373 | 20,16,782 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Madras | 861 | 1,19,089 | 138 | 861 | 1,44,950 | 168 | 43,72,326 | 155 | 46,88,201 | 167 | 3,15,875 | ... |
| 21st ditto | South Indian | 654 | 46,935 | 72 | 654 | 83,104 | 127 | 27,54,932 | 129 | 28,35,482 | 133 | 80,550 | ... |
| 22th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,450 | 6,77,169 | 467 | 1,504 | 6,38,058 | 424 | 2,01,75,744 | 425 | 2,05,23 587 | 419 | 3,47,843 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Bombay, Boroda, and Central India | 461 | 2,13,636 | 463 | 461 | 2,15,546 | 468 | 69,49,223 | 461 | 77,23,584 | 515 | 7,74,361 | ... |
| | Total | 4,724 | 14,03,858 | 297 | 4,792 | 14,67,237 | 306 | 4,39,34,529 | 286 | 4,78,29,468 | 307 | 38,94,939 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | East Indian | 1,509 | 8,33,067 | 552 | 1,515 | 8,69,378 | 574 | 2,52,97,590 | 512 | 2,84,34,795 | 576 | 31,37,205 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Eastern Bengal | 233 | 1,16,217 | 499 | 233 | 1,18,119 | 507 | 34,82,004 | 457 | 25,70,159 | 339 | ... | 9,11,845 |
| 28th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,324 | 49 | 27 | 1,902 | 70 | 49,192 | 55 | 46,990 | 53 | ... | 2,202 |
| 21st ditto | Northern Bengal | 249 | 51,091 | 205 | 249 | 60,680 | 244 | 13,20,594 | 163 | 12,18,223 | 141 | ... | 1,02,371 |
| 21st ditto | Kaunia-Dharla | 37 | 4,208 | 114 | 37 | 2,815 | 76 | 86,690 | 71 | 77,439 | 64 | ... | 9,251 |
| 28th ditto | Tirhoot | 226 | 24,470 | 108 | 226 | 21,782 | 96 | 7,51,920 | 115 | 7,55,509 | 103 | 3,589 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 9,470 | 166 | 57 | 7,495 | 131 | 3,36,182 | 180 | 3,09,190 | 166 | ... | 26,992 |
| 7th ditto | Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | (a) | ... | ... | (a) | ... | (b)5,66,544 | 74 | (c)4,69,137 | 60 | ... | 97,407 |
| 28th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 730 | 61 | 12 | 781 | 65 | 28,918 | 74 | 27,998 | 71 | ... | 920 |
| 28th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa (d) | 1,260 | 2,48,544 | 197 | 1,411 | 2,80,000 | 198 | 77,01,086 | 187 | 95,59,139 | 208 | 18,58,053 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 14,696 | 327 | 45 | 14,519 | 323 | 3,44,400 | 234 | 3,00,318 | 205 | ... | 44,082 |
| 21st ditto | Nagpore and Chatisgarh | 149 | 18,802 | 126 | 149 | 17,345 | 116 | 7,36,461 | 151 | 7,56,205 | 156 | 19,744 | ... |
| 21st ditto | British Burma | 254 | 37,161 | 146 | 327 | 32,424 | 99 | 12,26,108 | 160 | 11,48,189 | 119 | ... | 77,919 |
| 28th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,770 | 90 | 75 | 7,164 | 96 | 2,11,928 | 87 | 2,15,438 | 88 | 3,510 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Punjab Northern | 447 | 72,691 | 163 | 447 | 77,884 | 174 | 19,50,311 | 134 | 23,15,453 | 159 | 3,65,142 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Indus Valley | 660 | 1,92,025 | 291 | 660 | 2,49,000 | 377 | 46,57,283 | 216 | 72,86,421 | 339 | 26,28,138 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Amritsar-Pathankot | 66 | 4,824 | 73 | 66 | 6,618 | 100 | 1,38,527 | 67 | 1,85,922 | 87 | 52,395 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Bareilly-Pilibhit | 36 | 76 | 2 | 36 | 2,016 | 56 | (e)152 | 2 | 43,700 | 37 | 43,548 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 1,907 | 22 | ... | ... | 53,340 | 36 | 53,340 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 601 | 24 | ... | ... | 22,748 | 28 | 22,748 | ... |
| | Total | 3,838 | 8,03,099 | 209 | 4,168 | 9,03,052 | 217 | 2,35,83,300 | 181 | 2,73,60,518 | 193 | 37,77,218 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State) | 10,066 | 30,40,024 | 302 | 10,475 | 32,39,667 | 309 | 9,28,15,419 | 278 | 10,36,24,781 | 299 | 1,08,09,362 | ... |
| | Gross Estimated Expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,79,22,198 | 144 | 5,52,59,634 | 160 | ... | ... |
| | Net Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,48,93,221 | 134 | 4,83,65,147 | 139 | 34,71,926 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bengal Central | 126 | 8,259 | 66 | 126 | 8,803 | 70 | 3,16,612 | 78 | 3,11,661 | 76 | ... | 4,951 |
| 21st ditto | Rohilkhand and Kumaon | 67 | 1,469 | 22 | 67 | 2,639 | 54 | (e)14,903 | 45 | 1,59,463 | 73 | 1,44,560 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Assam | 70 | 6,253 | 89 | 78 | 5,707 | 73 | 1,33,829 | 60 | 1,56,663 | 61 | 22,834 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 11,182 | 52 | 315 | 24,679 | 78 | 1,34,789 | 34 | 5,68,265 | 64 | 4,33,476 | ... |
| 14th ditto | Bengal and North-Western | 69 | 7,190 | 104 | 303 | 32,010 | 106 | (f)56,247 | 25 | 8,00,504 | 81 | 7,44,257 | ... |
| 28th ditto | Tarakessur | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,357 | 198 | ... | ... | 1,52,661 | 213 | 1,52,661 | ... |
| | Total | 546 | 34,353 | 63 | 911 | 79,195 | 87 | 6,56,380 | 51 | 21,49,217 | 76 | 14,92,837 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 22,927 | 119 | 193 | 15,316 | 79 | 7,30,223 | 115 | 5,85,060 | 93 | ... | 145,163 |
| 28th ditto | Jodhpore | 44 | 1,613 | 37 | 64 | 4,600 | 72 | 35,192 | 30 | 1,05,367 | 50 | 70,175 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 17,691 | 146 | 121 | 22,574 | 186 | 6,09,277 | 154 | 7,00,191 | 186 | 90,914 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Mysore | 129 | 7,679 | 60 | 140 | 9,159 | 65 | 2,33,912 | 67 | 2,76,944 | 61 | 43,032 | ... |
| 21st ditto | Rajpura-Patiala | 16 | 615 | 38 | 16 | 1,134 | 71 | (g)967 | 28 | 26,896 | 52 | 25,929 | ... |
| | Total | 503 | 50,525 | 100 | 534 | 52,783 | 99 | 16,09,571 | 107 | 17,08,458 | 98 | 93,887 | ... |

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th November 1884.
(*c*) Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th November 1885.
(*d*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway,
(*e*) Total Receipts from 12th October to 15th November 1884.
(*f*) Total Receipts from 2nd April to 15th November 1884.
(*g*) Total Receipts from 1st to 15th November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 10th December 1885.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1885, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during Sept. 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 | 6·57 | 850 | 850 | 45,467 | 49,899 |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 7·00 | 4·95 | 1,100 | 704 | 50,982 | 58,324 |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·10 | 5·4 | 850 | 950 | 56,721 | 67,801 |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 2·07 | 900 | 149 | 55,177 | 81,133 |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5·50 | 1·17 | 1,200 | ... | 69,500 | 87,815 |
| Total Upper Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 4,900 | 2,653 | 277,847 | 344,972 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 10·3 | 1,000 | ... | 17,231 | 19,819 |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | ... | 700 | ... | 22,774 | 27,511 |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | ... | 1·1 | 1,300 | 81 | 47,311 | 41,768 |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | ... | 1·9 | 1,050 | 150 | 53,149 | 53,675 |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 6·70 | 0·5 | 1,050 | ... | 36,714 | 37,817 |
| Total Lower Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 5,100 | 231 | 182,182 | 189,590 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 3·56 | 1,300 | 895 | 86,900 | 91,415 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | ... | 1,300 | ... | 58,393 | 63,755 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,835 | 30,434 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,883 | 3,025 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,204 | 5,016 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 2 |
| Hamirpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 9 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 645,443 | 728,218 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane. | Indigo. | Rice. | Cotton. | Other food-grains. | Fodder crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall: Total from the 1st April to 30th September 1885. | Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | In. | In. |
| Saháranpur | 17,107 | 1,410 | 20,141 | 288 | 145 | 202 | 1,531 | 40,824 | 34·7 | 28·97 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 45,271 | 2,439 | 21,278 | 1,156 | 2,218 | 457 | 1,798 | 74,617 | 29·4 | 26·06 |
| Meerut | 72,457 | 18,304 | 7,924 | 4,288 | 5,231 | 1,426 | 1,464 | 111,094 | 27·2 | 25·01 |
| Bulandshahr | 6,901 | 47,532 | 133 | 11,373 | 1,033 | 625 | 467 | 68,064 | 47·0 | 21·98 |
| Aligarh | 598 | 37,825 | 278 | 6,571 | 1,825 | 208 | 1,958 | 49,263 | 35·8 | 23·18 |
| Muttra | 654 | 12,212 | ... | 12,813 | 38 | 26 | 632 | 26,375 | 28·6 | 19·90 |
| Agra | 1,191 | 8,342 | 3 | 1,369 | 109 | 117 | 759 | 11,890 | 30·2 | 21·58 |
| Etah | 1,594 | 27,004 | 282 | 1,820 | 766 | 175 | 1,481 | 33,122 | 31·5 | 23·63 |
| Mainpuri | 4,100 | 28,009 | 131 | 1,041 | 868 | 110 | 870 | 35,129 | 44·2 | 26·61 |
| Fatehgarh | 3,763 | 17,085 | 39 | 17 | 37 | ... | 677 | 21,618 | 54·3 | 23·76 |
| Etáwah | 5,211 | 47,117 | 102 | 3 | 384 | 84 | 660 | 53,561 | 38·6 | 20·62 |
| Cawnpore | 4,017 | 51,203 | 1,615 | 4 | 411 | 2 | 1,351 | 58,635 | 41·0 | 23·48 |
| Delhi | ... | 104 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 28·1 | 24·32 |
| Gurgaon | 881 | 8,607 | ... | 11,239 | 38 | 120 | 136 | 21,021 | 36·7 | 21·80 |
| Dehra Dún | 801 | ... | 4,118 | ... | ... | ... | 285 | 5,204 | 102·2 | 63·67 |
| Bijnor | 2,309 | ... | 576 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,888 | 36·5 | 33·15 |
| Tarái | 608 | ... | 2,553 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,161 | 62·1 | 39·11 |
| Pilibhít | 1,937 | ... | 2,298 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,235 | 60·8 | 38·58 |
| Bareilly | 8,952 | 31 | 15,496 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 24,499 | 43·6 | 35·36 |
| Jhánsi | 10 | 2 | 12 | 45 | 5 | ... | 7 | 81 | 35·2 | 28·28 |
| Hamirpur | 12 | .. | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 53 | 38·4 | 25·76 |
| Total | 178,374 | 307,226 | 77,005 | 52,034 | 13,138 | 3,552 | 14,114 | 645,443 | ... | ... |
| Total for the same period last year | 154,949 | 369,591 | 84,249 | 61,543 | 25,008 | 12,526 | 20,352 | 728,218 | ... | ... |
| Increase | 23,425 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | 62,365 | 7,244 | 9,509 | 11,870 | 8,974 | 6,238 | 82,775 | ... | ... |

### Remarks.

*Supply*— *Cubic feet per second.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | | 3,701 |
| Entering head of Lower Ganges Canal | | 3,718 |
| Total | | 7,419 |

*Expended*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal | 2,653 | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 231 | |
| | | 2,884 |

*Escaped*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal, Syana escape | 4 | |
| Meerut ditto ditto Jani escape | 445 | |
| Bulandshahr ditto ditto Kot escape | 64 | |
| Aligarh ditto ditto Percolation in Cawnpore and Etawah Branches | 14 | |
| Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Manickpore escape, Fatehgarh Branch | 78 | |
| Ditto ditto ditto Nadrai escape | 3,533 | |
| Ditto ditto percolation in mile 34 of main canal | 107 | |
| Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, percolation | 70 | |
| Etawah ditto ditto tail | 246 | |
| Bhognipur ditto ditto tail series escape | 3 | |
| Ditto ditto ditto Percolation | 12 | |
| | | 4,576 |
| Total | 7,460 | |
| Deduct drainage water entering Lower Ganges Canal | 41 | |
| | | 7,419 |

*Remarks by Executive Engineers.*

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—No rain fell during the month. Demand very heavy in rice and sugarcane. Head bunds under construction. Supply in river fair. Owing to a clerical error, the area irrigated to end of August 1885 was entered as 48,494 acres instead of 44,494.

Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Demand for rice commenced early in the month, and in the end water was being freely taken for all kharif crops, except bájra, juár, and fodder. "Paleo" for wheat commenced on 15th September and was in brisk progress by the end of the month.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—During the first half of the month there was a demand for rice in the upper portion of the division. For the rest of the month the demand was general all over the division for rice and other crops.

Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal—No irrigation during the month.

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal— Ditto ditto.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal— Ditto ditto there being no demand for water.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal— Ditto ditto.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal— Ditto canal being closed.

Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The decrease in irrigation is under indigo, due to the bad prices last year.

Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal—No irrigation, all distributaries being closed throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal—Increase in sugarcane more than balances decrease in rice; there is a decrease on the whole, due to the plentiful rain of July and August. Canal closed up to 6th. Water taken for only rice up to 22nd. After that it was taken for maize.

Agra Canal—Canal was closed during the whole of the month.

Rohilkhand Canals—The rains closed on night of the 1st and general demand set in for rice irrigation. A heavy fall of rain (2" to 3½") on 23rd stopped all demand in 2nd sub-division for a time. Demand for rabi paleo has begun and a considerable area will probably be watered.

Hamirpur Lakes—No irrigation during month.

*Note.*—The Ganges and Agra Canals being closed, the traffic returns are blank.

ALLAHABAD,
*The 21st October 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1885, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1885.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during Oct. 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 | 8·74 | 850 | 770 | 10,527 | ... |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 7·00 | 5·52 | 1,100 | 1,091 | 21,823 | ... |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·10 | 7·41 | 850 | 795 | 27,071 | ... |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 5·86 | 900 | 231 | 6,404 | ... |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5·50 | 4·92 | 1,200 | 250 | 2,629 | ... |
| Total Upper Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 4,900 | 3,047 | 68,454 | ... |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 1·0 | 1,000 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | ... | 700 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | ... | 4·8 | 1,300 | 239 | 639 | ... |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | ... | 2·5 | 1,050 | 345 | ... | ... |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 6·70 | 3·8 | 1,050 | 355 | 2,488 | ... |
| Total Lower Ganges Canal | ... | ... | 5,100 | 1,009 | 3,127 | .. |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 4·78 | 1,300 | 1,303 | 19,514 | ... |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 6·95 | 1,300 | 784 | 14,099 | ... |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 | 110 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... |
| Hamirpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 305 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106,369 | 110 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat. | Barley. | Gram. | Other food-grains. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall: Total from 1st October 1885 to end of the month. | Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | In. | In. |
| Saháranpur | 7,551 | 4 | 266 | 20 | 1,004 | 8,845 | ... | 0·77 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 15,352 | 62 | 455 | 403 | 6,343 | 22,621 | ... | 0·78 |
| Meerut | 36,752 | 902 | 197 | 398 | 1,730 | 39,979 | ... | 0·86 |
| Bulandshahr | 8,660 | 1,772 | 7 | 1,373 | 79 | 11,891 | ... | 0·67 |
| Aligarh | 602 | 388 | 2 | 941 | 332 | 2,265 | ... | 0·98 |
| Muttra | 825 | 511 | 346 | 1,621 | 2,659 | 5,962 | ... | 0·92 |
| Agra | 1,266 | 165 | 138 | 763 | 456 | 2,788 | ... | 0·77 |
| Etah | 984 | 148 | 4 | 117 | 777 | 2,030 | ... | 1·35 |
| Mainpuri | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 263 | 274 | 1·0 | 1·04 |
| Fatehgarh | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 111 | 112 | 0·3 | 1·01 |
| Etáwah | 720 | 293 | 4 | 3 | 432 | 1,452 | ... | 1·23 |
| Cawnpore | 538 | 304 | ... | ... | 721 | 1,563 | 0·3 | 1·26 |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·76 |
| Gurgaon | 954 | 362 | 518 | 622 | 2,956 | 5,412 | ... | 0·68 |
| Dehra Dun | 485 | ... | ... | 139 | 176 | 800 | ... | 0·95 |
| Bijnore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·75 |
| Tarái | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·27 |
| Philibit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·51 |
| Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·90 |
| Jhánsi | 45 | ... | 10 | 10 | 5 | 70 | 0·5 | 0·62 |
| Hamirpur | 6 | 8 | ... | 9 | 282 | 305 | ... | 0·91 |
| Total | 74,751 | 4,919 | 1,947 | 6,426 | 18,326 | 106,369 | ... | ... |
| Total for the same period last year | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 110 | ... | ... |
| Increase | 74,706 | 4,919 | 1,947 | 6,426 | 18,261 | 106,259 | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### Remarks.

*Supply*— *Cubic feet per second.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Entering head of Ganges Canal | | 5,581 |
| Entering head of Lower Ganges Canal | | 102 |
| Total | | 5,683 |

*Expended*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal | 3,047 | |
| Lower Ganges Canal | 1,009 | |
| | | 4,056 |

*Escaped*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal, Syana escape | 28 | |
| Ditto ditto Tail escape | 9 | |
| Meerut ditto ditto Jani escape | 296 | |
| Bulandshahr ditto ditto Kot escape | 157 | |
| Aligarh ditto ditto Percolation in Cawnpore and Etawah branches | 45 | |
| Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, percolation in mile 21, Main Canal | 13 | |
| Ditto ditto Fatehgarh Branch, Manikpur escape | 1 | |
| Ditto ditto Main Canal, Nadrai escape | 38 | |
| Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, percolation | 29 | |
| Cawnpore Ditto ditto tail | 529 | |
| Etáwah ditto ditto tail | 355 | |
| Bhognipur ditto ditto tail series | 127 | |
| | | 1,627 |
| | | 5,683 |

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—Demand very heavy for sugarcane and rabi paleo. Head bunds approaching completion. Supply under control; water in river still plentiful.

Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Besides the rabi irrigation nearly the whole area under sugarcane was irrigated during the month. Demand was high up to the 20th, but fell slightly after that date.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—Good demand for rice, sugar, and paleo for rabi crops.

Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Demand commenced in part of the division during first week and became strong before end of month over half the division, but remained very slack in the second sub-division.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Water was let into the Fatehgarh branch on 23rd. Sugarcane is being irrigated, very little paleo done as yet. Most of the rabi will be sown without paleo.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Slight demand from the 20th for rice and sugarcane. No rabi irrigation effected during the month.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Small demand for rice and rabi paleo.

Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Water was taken in the last running week for rice.

Eastern Jumna Canal—A great deal of land was left unploughed from illness. In expectation of the usual last showers much of the ploughed land was left in clods, the early cl se of the rains, followed at once by hot winds, has dried all this in an unworkable condition and the *rabi paleo* demand is very high and quite abnormal.

Agra Canal—Water was taken eagerly from the date of re-opening of canal for the preparation of land for rabi crops.

Rohilkhund Canals—There has been a fair demand for last watering of rice in first sub-division and for rabi paleo, of which about 5,000 acres have been watered in addition to the kharif irrigation.

In addition to the above the following kharif irrigation was also effected:—

| Divisions. | Sugarcane. | Rice. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rohilkhand canals | ... | 6,539 | 6,539 |
| Bijnore canals | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Jhansi lakes | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Total Area | 2 | 6,556 | 6,558 |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 19th November 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | 1,425 | ... | 1,425 | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | 140 | ... | 100 | ... | 240 | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | 5,144 | ... | 5,144 | ... |
| **Dál—** | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masúri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | 900 | ... | 900 | ... |
| Total | 140 | ... | 7,569 | ... | 7,709 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil-seeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 3,713 | ... | ... | ... | 3,713 | ... |
| Miscellaneous goods | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Timber—** | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 3,915 | ... | 7,569 | ... | 11,484 | ... |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,400 | ... | 2,400 | ... |
| Increase | 3,915 | ... | 5,169 | ... | 9,084 | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1885. | Agra Canal. 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 422 | 88 |
| Ton mileage | 39,673 | 4,346 |
| Value of goods ₹ | 10,278 | 4,375 |
| Number of passengers | *Nil.* | *Nil.* |

Remarks.

Allahabad,
*The 19th November 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 OCTOBER 1885.

| | 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 450 | ... | 1,125 | ... | 1,575 | ... | ... | ... | 1,410 | ... | 1,410 | ... | 329 | ... | 4,663 | ... | 4,992 | ... | 779 | ... | 7,198 | ... | 7,977 | ... | |
| Gram | 1,904 | ... | ... | ... | 1,904 | ... | 1,127 | ... | ... | ... | 1,127 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 3,031 | ... | 100 | ... | 3,131 | ... | |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Paddy or Dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | 450 | ... | 450 | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 450 | ... | 850 | ... | |
| Dál { Urd | 427 | ... | ... | ... | 427 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 427 | ... | ... | ... | 427 | ... | |
| Dál { Múng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Dál { Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 200 | ... | |
| Dál { Masuri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 2,781 | ... | 1,575 | ... | 4,356 | ... | 1,527 | ... | 1,610 | ... | 3,137 | ... | 329 | ... | 4,763 | ... | 5,092 | ... | 4,637 | ... | 7,948 | ... | 12,585 | ... | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 137 | ... | 137 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 137 | ... | |
| Oil-seeds | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 113 | ... | 119 | ... | 119 | ... | 1,014 | ... | 1,914 | ... | 1,914 | ... | 1,064 | ... | ... | ... | 1,183 | ... | |
| Salt | 294 | ... | ... | ... | 294 | ... | 30 | ... | 6 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 2,100 | ... | 2,100 | ... | 324 | ... | ... | ... | 2,430 | ... | |
| Metals | 11,300 | ... | 726 | ... | 12,026 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,518 | ... | 362 | ... | 2,880 | ... | 13,818 | ... | 1,088 | ... | 14,906 | ... | |
| Building materials | 17,561 | ... | 5,240 | ... | 22,801 | ... | 14,351 | ... | 22,743 | ... | 37,094 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,912 | ... | 27,983 | ... | 59,895 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 5,150 | ... | 1,650 | ... | 6,800 | ... | 102 | ... | 483 | ... | 585 | ... | 389 | ... | 3,850 | ... | 4,239 | ... | 5,641 | ... | 5,983 | ... | 11,624 | ... | |
| Firewood | 10,908 | ... | 10,746 | ... | 21,654 | ... | 607 | ... | 5,454 | ... | 6,061 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,515 | ... | 16,200 | ... | 27,715 | ... | |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | 1,425 | 28,500 | 1,425 | 28,500 | ... | ... | 1,062 | 21,240 | 1,062 | 21,240 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,487 | 49,740 | 2,487 | 49,740 | |
| Timber. { Poles and unsquared timber. | ... | ... | 4,979 | 4,979 | 4,979 | 4,979 | ... | ... | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,539 | 5,539 | 5,539 | 5,539 | |
| Timber. { Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Timber. { Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 402 | 20 | 402 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 402 | 20 | 402 | 20 | |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | 337 | 674 | 337 | 674 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 128 | ... | ... | 64 | 128 | 64 | 128 | 337 | 674 | 401 | 802 | |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total | 48,044 | ... | 26,681 | 34,156 | 74,725 | 34,156 | 16,617 | ... | 32,439 | 21,820 | 49,056 | 21,820 | 4,314 | 128 | 11,212 | ... | 15,526 | 128 | 68,975 | 128 | 70,332 | 55,976 | 139,307 | 56,104 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Increase | 48,044 | ... | 26,681 | 34,156 | 74,725 | 34,156 | 16,617 | ... | 32,439 | 21,820 | 49,056 | 21,820 | 4,314 | 128 | 11,212 | ... | 15,526 | 128 | 68,975 | 128 | 70,332 | 55,976 | 139,307 | 56,104 | |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Particulars. | Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1884. | Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1885. | Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1884. | Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1885. | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1884. | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1885. | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1884. | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | ... | 2,745 | ... | 1,801 | ... | 570 | ... | 5,116 |
| Ton mileage | ... | 111,975 | ... | 38,187 | ... | 148,845 | ... | 299,007 |
| Value of goods ₹ | ... | 1,59,959 | ... | 1,76,091 | ... | 50,979 | ... | 3,87,029 |
| Number of passengers | ... | 398 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | ... | 491 |

Allahabad,
*The 19th November 1885.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

№ 51. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.*

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

| Year. | For the eight months, April to November. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal. | | | Bombay. | | | Madras. | | | Sind. | | | 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. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | | | | |
| 1871-72 . | 6,71 | 49,00 | 13,13 | 68,84 | 4,79 | 29,86 | 2,58 | 37,23 | 86 | 86 | 1,17 | 2,89 | 1,06 | 2,79 | 12,17 | 16,02 | 15,71 | 90,66 | 1,06,37 | 38,05 | 1,44,42 | 1871-72. | | | |
| 1872-73 . | 8,38 | 48,46 | 14,63 | 71,47 | 3,52 | 28,03 | 2,21 | 33,76 | 73 | 81 | 1,49 | 3,03 | 1,98 | 3,15 | 21,34 | 26,47 | 17,20 | 88,30 | 1,05,50 | 46,85 | 1,52,35 | 1872-73. | | | |
| 1873-74 . | 6,78 | 46,47 | 10,59 | 63,84 | 4,18 | 29,42 | 2,19 | 35,79 | 78 | 67 | 77 | 2,22 | 2,07 | 3,04 | 15,87 | 21,07 | 16,27 | 88,56 | 1,04,83 | 38,16 | 1,42,99 | 1873-74. | | | |
| 1874-75 . | 7,61 | 52,61 | 8,00 | 68,22 | 4,21 | 30,06 | 2,43 | 36,70 | 75 | 48 | 87 | 2,10 | 2,66 | 4,42 | 10,80 | 17,88 | 17,43 | 96,73 | 1,14,16 | 30,76 | 1,44,92 | 1874-75. | | | |
| 1875-76 . | 8,18 | 50,73 | 9,06 | 67,97 | 4,41 | 25,82 | 3,56 | 33,79 | 83 | 67 | 95 | 2,45 | 2,49 | 3,23 | 18,80 | 24,52 | 18,70 | 90,00 | 1,08,70 | 40,55 | 1,49,25 | 1875-76. | | | |
| 1876-77 . | 8,39 | 44,31 | 8,51 | 61,21 | 5,42 | 26,64 | 68 | 32,74 | 1,01 | 50 | 16 | 1,67 | 2,87 | 3,49 | 13,45 | 19,81 | 21,23 | 83,15 | 1,04,38 | 28,28 | 1,32,66 | 1876-77. | | | |
| 1877-78 . | 9,55 | 54,56 | 10,34 | 74,45 | 5,64 | 31,43 | 62 | 37,69 | 1,34 | 60 | 27 | 2,21 | 3,21 | 4,00 | 9,93 | 17,14 | 23,30 | 96,19 | 1,19,49 | 22,54 | 1,42,03 | 1877-78. | | | |
| 1878-79 . | 8,67 | 45,10 | 9,11 | 62,88 | 5,62 | 29,17 | 1,37 | 36,16 | 1,26 | 39 | 16 | 1,81 | 4,60 | 4,48 | 15,09 | 24,17 | 23,87 | 85,34 | 1,09,21 | 28,68 | 1,37,89 | 1878-79. | | | |
| 1879-80 . | 7,83 | 42,20 | 5,93 | 55,96 | 6,15 | 24,13 | 1,17 | 31,45 | 2,06 | 49 | 14 | 2,69 | 4,42 | 4,14 | 17,75 | 26,31 | 23,85 | 77,14 | 1,00,99 | 29,52 | 1,30,51 | 1879-80. | | | |
| 1880-81 . | 8,54 | 40,52 | 7,27 | 56,33 | 5,61 | 35,12 | 1,26 | 41,99 | 3,09 | 75 | 15 | 3,99 | 3,12 | 5,24 | 21,19 | 29,55 | 23,67 | 88,80 | 1,12,47 | 35,39 | 1,47,86 | 1880-81. | | | |
| 1881-82 . | 8,55 | 37,49 | 9,88 | 55,92 | 6,65 | 30,82 | 1,01 | 38,48 | 2,56 | 91 | 22 | 3,69 | 4,54 | 5,14 | 24,53 | 34,21 | 25,51 | 80,97 | 1,06,48 | 39,13 | 1,45,61 | 1881-82. | | | |
| 1882-83 . | 9,28 | 5 | 10,02 | 19,35 | 6,57 | −1,05* | 92 | 6,44 | 2,27 | 3 | 38 | 2,68 | 5,23 | 5 | 29,32 | 34,60 | 26,94 | −90* | 26,04 | 43,29 | 69,33 | 1882-83. | | | |
| 1883-84 . | 9,28 | 17 | 11,43 | 20,93 | 7,10 | 30 | 89 | 8,29 | 2,42 | 2 | 33 | 2,77 | 5,18 | 11 | 21,42 | 26,71 | 27,33 | 68 | 28,01 | 37,60 | 65,61 | 1883-84. | | | |
| 1884-85 . | 7,88 | 22 | 6,54 | 14,64 | 6,81 | 28 | 1,16 | 8,25 | 2,56 | 4 | 34 | 2,94 | 5,12 | 6 | 15,57 | 20,75 | 25,46 | 63 | 26,09 | 27,27 | 53,36 | 1884-85. | | | |
| 1885-86 . | 8,51 | 16 | 8,62 | 17,29 | 7,75 | 35 | 72 | 8,82 | 2,94 | 3 | 40 | 3,46 | 5,69 | 6 | 24,37 | 28,57 | 26,51 | 68 | 27,19 | 36,64 | 63,83 | 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, 16th December 1885.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII 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 22nd Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 21st Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 21st Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 97,240 | 164 | 608 | 1,13,049 | 186 | 32,46,788 | 173 | 36,19,144 | 177 | 3,72,356 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . | 704 | 2,56,220 | 364 | 704 | 2,59,556 | 369 | 67,88,975 | 278 | 88,12,210 | 373 | 20,23,235 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,31,363 | 153 | 861 | 1,29,758 | 151 | 45,03,689 | 155 | 48,19,397 | 167 | 3,15,708 | ... |
| 21st ditto . | South Indian . . | 654 | 56,240 | 86 | 654 | 63,088 | 96 | 28,11,172 | 127 | 29,01,561 | 132 | 90,389 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,497 | 7,07,396 | 473 | 1,504 | 7,75,598 | 516 | 2,08,83,140 | 414 | 2,13,06,511 | 422 | 4,23,371 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 1,96,598 | 426 | 461 | 2,43,403 | 528 | 71,45,821 | 460 | 79,99,486 | 517 | 8,53,665 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,771 | 14,45,057 | 303 | 4,792 | 15,84,452 | 332 | 4,53,79,585 | 283 | 4,94,58,309 | 307 | 40,78,724 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | East Indian . . | 1,509 | 9,12,069 | 604 | 1,515 | 9,39,200 | 620 | 2,62,09,659 | 515 | 2,93,73,995 | 578 | 31,64,336 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Eastern Bengal . . | 233 | 1,20,431 | 517 | 233 | 1,12,378 | 482 | 36,02,435 | 459 | 26,82,537 | 343 | ... | 9,19,898 |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,455 | 54 | 27 | 1,726 | 64 | 50,429 | 55 | 49,486 | 54 | ... | 943 |
| 5th ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 249 | 48,948 | 197 | 249 | 57,230 | 230 | 13,69,542 | 164 | 12,87,996 | 154 | ... | 81,546 |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 37 | 3,735 | 101 | 37 | 2,416 | 65 | 90,425 | 73 | 79,916 | 64 | ... | 10,509 |
| 28th ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 226 | 27,979 | 124 | 226 | 32,598 | 144 | 7,79,899 | 116 | 7,93,435 | 104 | 13,536 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Patna-Gya . . | 57 | 8,246 | 145 | 57 | 11,058 | 194 | 3,44,428 | 179 | 3,20,248 | 167 | ... | 24,180 |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Cawnpore-Achnera . | 240 | 22,253 | 93 | 249 | 18,558 | 75 | 6,06,159 | 75 | 5,10,865 | 61 | ... | 95,294 |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 830 | 69 | 12 | 1,065 | 89 | 20,748 | 74 | 29,063 | 72 | ... | 685 |
| 5th ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa(a) . | 1,260 | 2,46,974 | 196 | 1,411 | 3,47,000 | 246 | 79,48,060 | 187 | 98,90,247 | 209 | 19,42,187 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 13,816 | 307 | 45 | 18,286 | 406 | 3,53,216 | 236 | 3,18,863 | 211 | ... | 39,348 |
| 21st ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . | 149 | 20,501 | 138 | 149 | 22,509 | 151 | 7,56,962 | 151 | 7,77,358 | 155 | 20,296 | ... |
| 21st ditto . | British Burma . . | 254 | 33,870 | 133 | 327 | 28,447 | 87 | 12,59,978 | 159 | 11,76,636 | 118 | ... | 83,342 |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 8,034 | 107 | 75 | 6,859 | 91 | 2,19,962 | 87 | 2,22,297 | 88 | 2,335 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 75,717 | 169 | 447 | 74,751 | 167 | 20,26,029 | 134 | 23,90,204 | 160 | 3,64,175 | 24,180 |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,86,472 | 283 | 660 | 1,83,800 | 278 | 48,44,550 | 218 | 75,09,548 | 339 | 26,64,998 | 95,294 |
| 28th ditto . | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 4,475 | 68 | 66 | 5,415 | 82 | 1,38,002 | 68 | 1,91,359 | 86 | 53,357 | 685 |
| 21st ditto . | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | 36 | 856 | 24 | 36 | 2,055 | 57 | (b)1,008 | 4 | 45,737 | 38 | 44,729 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh . . | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 2,662 | 80 | ... | ... | 55,793 | 36 | 55,793 | ... |
| 14th ditto . | Jorhat . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (c) | ... | ... | ... | 22,748 | 28 | 22,748 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,073 | 8,24,592 | 202 | 4,392 | 9,28,773 | 211 | 2,44,25,832 | 181 | 2,83,54,341 | 194 | 39,28,509 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . . | 10,353 | 31,81,718 | 307 | 10,699 | 34,52,425 | 323 | 9,60,15,076 | 278 | 10,71,86,645 | 299 | 1,11,71,569 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,97,24,006 | 144 | 5,73,96,753 | 160 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,62,91,070 | 134 | 4,97,89,892 | 139 | 34,98,822 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bengal Central . . | 126 | 9,061 | 72 | 126 | 10,024 | 80 | 3,25,673 | 77 | 3,21,685 | 76 | ... | 3,988 |
| 21st ditto . | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | 67 | 1,641 | 24 | 67 | 3,685 | 55 | (b)16,544 | 41 | 1,62,107 | 72 | 1,45,563 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Assam . . . | 70 | 4,738 | 68 | 78 | 6,014 | 77 | 1,38,567 | 60 | 1,62,677 | 62 | 24,110 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Southern Mahratta . | 214 | 9,065 | 42 | 315 | 27,462 | 87 | 1,41,060 | 34 | 5,95,727 | 64 | 4,54,667 | ... |
| 21st ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . | 69 | 2,530 | 37 | 303 | 44,330 | 146 | (e)58,777 | 25 | 8,40,917 | 83 | 7,82,140 | ... |
| 26th ditto . | Tarakesur . . | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,822 | 219 | ... | ... | 1,57,483 | 214 | 1,57,483 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 546 | 27,035 | 49 | 911 | 96,337 | 106 | 6,80,621 | 50 | 22,40,596 | 76 | 15,59,975 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 19,172 | 99 | 193 | 17,770 | 92 | 7,49,395 | 115 | 6,04,055 | 93 | ... | 1,45,340 |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Jodhpur . . . | 44 | 1,728 | 39 | 64 | 4,460 | 70 | 36,920 | 30 | 1,09,895 | 50 | 72,975 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1885 | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 17,410 | 144 | 121 | 26,337 | 218 | 6,26,686 | 153 | 7,35,914 | 181 | 1,09,228 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Mysore . . . | 129 | 7,166 | 56 | 140 | 8,983 | 64 | 2,41,078 | 67 | 2,86,417 | 61 | 45,339 | ... |
| 28th ditto . | Rajpura-Patiala . . | 16 | 546 | 34 | 16 | 720 | 45 | (f)1,513 | 30 | 27,652 | 52 | 26,139 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 503 | 46,022 | 91 | 534 | 58,270 | 109 | 16,55,592 | 107 | 17,63,983 | 99 | 1,08,341 | ... |

N. B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October to 22nd November 1884.
(c) Returns not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th November 1885.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 22nd November 1884.
(f) Total receipts from 1st to 22nd November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 17th December 1885.*

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 52. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 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 SECOND QUARTER OF 1885.

No. 1155 R. T., Fort William, 15th December 1885.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 39 R. T., dated 13th January 1885.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 810 R. T., dated 8th September 1885.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 015 T., dated 27th November 1885.

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 30th June 1885.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 82, or 8·41 per cent., with an increase of 1,029 miles, or 9·47 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,537,744 miles, or 14·13 per cent. in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the fluctuations chiefly took place :—

| RAILWAY. | ACCIDENTS. | | | | TRAIN MILEAGE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage of increase. | Percentage of decrease. | Percentage of increase. | Percentage of decrease. |
| Madras | 21 | ... | 45·7 | ... | 2·0 | ... |
| Sind, Punjab and Delhi | ... | 13 | ... | 18·6 | 35·4 | ... |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | 15 | ... | 30·0 | 9·5 | ... |
| Southern Mahratta | 12 | ... | 300·0 | ... | 290·0 | ... |
| Bengal and North-Western | 20 | ... | 500·0 | ... | 1,244·8 | ... |
| Darjeeling-Himalayan | ... | 31 | ... | 77·5 | ... | 21·7 |
| Indus Valley | ... | 27 | ... | 21·9 | 46·2 | ... |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 28 | ... | 20·6 | ... | 23·0 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 49 | ... | 87·5 | ... | ... | 15·4 |
| Northern Bengal | 10 | ... | 40·0 | ... | 2·7 | ... |
| Cawnpore-Achnera | 25 | ... | 178·6 | ... | 90·6 | ... |
| Burma | ... | 13 | ... | 52·0 | ... | 17·4 |

2. Besides the above, there were 4 accidents on the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, and 37 on the Jorhat Railway. These lines were not opened during the corresponding period of 1884.

3. The increase on the Madras, Southern Mahratta, Rajputana Malwa, and Cawnpore-Achnera mainly occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line." The accidents under this head on the Madras Railway numbered 36 against 19, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway 128 against 101, and on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway 29 against 12.

4. The increase on the Bengal and North-Western Railway may be attributed to increased open length and train mileage. Out of a total of 24 accidents, 9 were under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 7 under "Trains running over cattle on the line."

5. Of the increase of 49 accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 17 were under "Trains running over cattle," 11 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 6 under "Failure of couplings." The total number shows an increase of 87·5 per cent. against a decrease of 15·4 per cent. in the train mileage.

6. On the Northern Bengal State Railway, the number of accidents classified as "Other accidents" increased from 1 to 11. The variations under the other heads do not appear to call for any notice.

7. The decrease on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway principally took place under "Trains running over cattle" and "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and that on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway under "Trains running over cattle."

8. The improvement on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway is general, the total being 9 against 40.

9. On the Indus Valley Railway, the number of cattle accidents diminished from 53 to 12, but that of "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" rose from 5 to 16, and that of "the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" from 2 to 9.

10. The number of cattle accidents on the South Indian Railways shows a decrease of 16, but owing to increases under other heads there has been a net decrease of 9 accidents only.

11. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were—among passengers and others—1 killed and 2 injured against 12 injured, and among servants, 6 injured against 16 killed and 26 injured. In the second quarter of 1884 the number of casualties was heavy in consequence of 14 Railway servants having been killed and 14 injured by the derailment of a ballast train on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

12. 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, or parts of passenger trains | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Collisions between light engines | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |



| Description. | Number of accidents. | Number of passengers and others. | | Number of servants. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains running over cattle on the line | 491 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trains running over obstructions on the line | 31 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Trains running through gates at level crossings | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of tyres | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of wheels | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of axles | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of brake apparatus | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of couplings | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Broken rails | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The flooding of portions of permanent-way | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slips in cuttings or embankments | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire in trains | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other accidents | 71 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 1,057 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | 1 | 8 |

13. The number of collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains, decreased from 27 to 19, or by 8, chiefly owing to there being only one accident of this description against 8 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

14. The cases in which passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, left the metals numbered 16 against 24. On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway alone there was a decrease of 10 accidents under this head.

15. On the Madras Railway, as the mail train from Madras—consisting of the engine, tender, and 13 carriages—was approaching the Cuddapah Station at 1-40 A.M. on the 29th April 1885, the last 11 carriages and the hind wheels of the tender were thrown off the rails, owing to some fish-plates and keys having been maliciously removed by gate-watchman. With the exception of some slight damage to the rolling stock and permanent-way, no other injury was done. The offender was tried at the Sessions Court of Cuddapah and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

16. The cattle accidents were the most numerous on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, being 128 out of a total of 491. Next to this line stand the Eastern Bengal and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, the numbers on which were 62 and 40 respectively. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway appears to be due, to a large extent, to increased train mileage, the percentage of increase in the number of accidents being 28 against an increase of 23 per cent. in the train mileage.

17. The numbers of "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" and of "Failures of couplings" were very large on the Indus Valley and Eastern Bengal Railways. Under the former head there have been on these two lines 16 and 15 accidents, respectively, out of a total of 59, and under the latter, 10 and 7 out of a total of 29.

18. There were 35 cases of failure of "wheels, &c.," of which 34 occurred on the Jorhat Railway alone. It is understood that new and stronger wheels are being substituted on this Railway.

19. Under "Fire in trains" the number of cases has increased from 101 to 121, of which 39 have occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 24 on the Indus Valley Railway, and 21 on the Madras Railway. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with an increase of 3 per cent. in the train mileage, the accidents under this class have increased 77 per cent.

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

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| From falling between carriages and platforms | 1 | 3 |
| Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains | ... | 5 |
| Whilst crossing the line at stations | 2 | ... |
| By closing of carriage doors | ... | 3 |
| Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains | 4 | 22 |
| Other accidents | 2 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 40 |

21. 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 | 7 | 6 |
| Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. | 3 | 10 |
| Coming in contact, with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains | ... | 2 |
| Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines | ... | 1 |
| Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. | 2 | 19 |
| Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting | 2 | 23 |
| Whilst working at cranes or capstans | 1 | 3 |
| Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings | 2 | 8 |
| Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work | 1 | ... |
| Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line | 10 | 7 |
| Whilst passing between vehicles | ... | 4 |
| Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. | ... | 6 |
| Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms | 1 | 2 |
| Falling of ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. | ... | 3 |
| By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timbers, weights, &c. | ... | 7 |
| Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons | 3 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | 56 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 163 |

22. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed and 2 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 29 were killed and 12 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 10 committed suicide; and 6 were killed and 6 injured from miscellaneous causes.

23. 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 1884:—

| 2ND QUARTER, 1884. | | 2ND QUARTER, 1885. | | | 2ND QUARTER, 1884. | | 2ND QUARTER, 1885. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Open mileage. | Train mileage. | Open mileage. | Train mileage. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 10,865 | 11,238,992 | 11,894 | 12,626,736 | *Passengers.* | | | | |
| | | | | From causes beyond their own control | ... | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | From misconduct or want of caution | 10 | 10 | 9 | 38 |
| | | | | *Servants.* | | | | |
| | | | | From causes beyond their own control | 17 | 36 | ... | 12 |
| | | | | From misconduct or want of caution | 32 | 90 | 39 | 157 |
| | | | | *Others.* | | | | |
| | | | | Whilst passing at level crossings | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | Trespassers, including suicides | 48 | 6 | 39 | 12 |
| | | | | Other persons | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 116 | 173 | 96 | 230 |



24. In addition to the above, 18 persons are reported to have been killed and 78 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 127 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the large increase in the number of cattle accidents on the Madras, Rajputana-Malwa, and Cawnpore-Achnera Railways, and to the large number of cases of fire in trains on the Madras, Great Indian Peninsula, and Indus Valley State Railways. The Bombay Government should be asked to report specially on the progress recently made in fencing the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and what steps it is proposed to take to complete the fencing on those portions of the line where cattle accidents occur most frequently.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated to the Local 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 Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
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 Return of Accidents for the second quarter of 1885.

*Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Second Quarter of 1885 were received by the Government of India.*

| Number. | Railways. | Date of Receipt. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bengal and North-Western | 20th July 1885. | |
| 2 | Eastern Bengal | 27th „ „ | |
| 3 | Jodhpore | 28th „ „ | |
| 4 | Rohilkhand-Kumaun | 28th „ „ | |
| 5 | Bareilly-Pilibheet | 28th „ „ | |
| 6 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 30th „ „ | |
| 7 | Indus Valley | 30th „ „ | |
| 8 | Nágpur-Chhattisgarh | 4th August 1885. | |
| 9 | Deoghur | 4th „ „ | |
| 10 | Mysore | 5th „ „ | |
| 11 | Punjab Northern | 8th „ „ | |
| 12 | Nalhati | 12th „ „ | |
| 13 | Northern Bengal | 12th „ „ | |
| 14 | Kaunia-Dharlla | 12th „ „ | |
| 15 | Tirhoot | 12th „ „ | |
| 16 | Náráyangánj-Dacca-Mymensing | 12th „ „ | |
| 17 | South Indian | 12th „ „ | |
| 18 | Madras | 12th „ „ | |
| 19 | Great Indian Peninsula | 12th „ „ | |
| 20 | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 12th „ „ | |
| 21 | Southern Mahratta | 12th „ „ | |
| 22 | His Highness the Gaekwar's | 12th „ „ | |
| 23 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 12th „ „ | |
| 24 | His Highness the Nizam's | 13th „ „ | |
| 25 | Burma | 14th „ „ | |
| 26 | Cawnpore-Achnera | 18th „ „ | |
| 27 | Wardha Coal | 25th „ „ | |
| 28 | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 27th „ „ | |
| 29 | Rajputana-Malwa | 4th September 1885. | |
| 30 | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 24th „ „ | |
| 31 | Jorhat | 5th October 1885. | |
| 32 | East Indian | *12th „ „ | * Tables 1 to 4. |



## TABLE No. 1.

### GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, 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.

| RAILWAYS. | Mean mileage open. | | 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. | | 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. |
| | | 1884 | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 36 | 27 |
| (b) East Indian | 1,653 | 1885 | ... | 1 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 12 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | 20 | ... | 30 | 73 |
| | 1,675 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GUARANTEED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 861 | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Madras | 861 | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| | 654 | 1884 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 12 |
| (c) South Indian | 654 | 1885 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 |
| | 1,457½ | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 4 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 17 |
| (b) Great Indian Peninsula | 1,602½ | 1885 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | 15 | 38 |
| | 461 | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| (d) Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 461 | 1885 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 11 |
| | 759 | 1884 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | (a) 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 21 | 28 |
| (e) Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 756 | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| | 547 | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 8 |
| | 6,392½ | 1884 | ... | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 89 | 112 |
| Carried over | 6,504½ | 1885 | ... | 2 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 13 | 70 | 153 |

(a) A cart-driver was injured by a running train whilst crossing the line with his cart near a level-crossing gate.
(b) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Undertaking.
(c) Excludes the Pondicherry Railway.
(d) Includes the West Bengal worked by the Company.
(e) 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.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways worked by the Company, but excludes the 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL TOTAL.—NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

| Miles open. | RAILWAYS. | | PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed. | PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured. | PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed. | PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured. | PASSENGERS. Total. Killed. | PASSENGERS. Total. Injured. | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed. | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured. | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed. | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured. | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. Total. Killed. | RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. Total. Injured. | OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed. | OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Injured. | OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed. | OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured. | OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. Killed. | OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. Injured. | OTHER PERSONS. Total. Killed. | OTHER PERSONS. Total. Injured. | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed. | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,392 | Brought forward | 1884 | ... | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 58 | 39 | 81 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 89 | 112 |
| 6,566 | | 1885 | ... | 2 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 21 | ... | 3 | 29 | 116 | 29 | 119 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 13 | 70 | 153 |
| | **ASSISTED COMPANIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Southern Mahratta | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 214 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 73 | Bengal and North-Western | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 303 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Deoghur | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Assam (g) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 51 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| — | Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Moradabad-Bareilly-Pilibhee State Railway) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | **IMPERIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 446 | Punjab Northern | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| 446 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 7 |
| 653 | Indus Valley (h) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| 653 | | 1885 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 9 |
| 1,281 | Rajputana-Malwa (i) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 17 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 21 |
| 1,411 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| 356 | Eastern Bengal (j) | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | 4 |
| 359 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 15 | 2 | 15 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 20 |
| 45 | Wardha Coal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | **PROVINCIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kathiawar | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 249 | Northern Bengal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 249 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 |
| 32½ | Kaunia-Dharla | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 193 | Tirhoot | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 226 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| — | Náráyanganj-Dacca-Mymensing | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 10 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 183 | Cawnpore-Achnera | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 251 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 149 | Nágpur-Chhattisgarh | 1884 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 149 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 207½ | Burma | 1884 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 254 | | 1885 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| — | Jorhat | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 80 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | **NATIVE STATES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 193 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 193 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 59 | H. H. the Gaekwar's | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Jodhpore | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 121 | H. H. the Nizam's | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 121 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 86 | Mysore | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 140 | | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10,865½ | TOTAL | 1884 | ... | 14 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 33 | 17 | 36 | 32 | 90 | 49 | 126 | 2 | 3 | 48 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 57 | 14 | 116 | 173 |
| 11,894½ | | 1885 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 38 | 10 | 41 | ... | 12 | 39 | 157 | 39 | 169 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 47 | 20 | 96 | 230 |

(g) The Returns submitted being incomplete, they were returned for completion, but amended Returns have not been received.
(h) Excludes 7 miles from Moolian to Musaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
(i) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore line.
(j) Includes the Bengal Central, and the late Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways.

# TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | |
|---|---|---

# TABLE No. 3.

**Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, 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. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 104 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 37 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 199,695,660 | | | | | | 58,430,954 | | | | | | | 58,639,874 (a) | | | | | | | 99,273,187 | | | | | | | 55,955,789 | | | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | 23,771 | | | | | | 5,881 | | | | | | | 7,940 (a) | | | | | | | 24,322 | | | | | | | 6,272 | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 2,661,027 | | | | | | 550,078 | | | | | | | 438,779 (a) | | | | | | | 2,889,435 | | | | | | | 635,686 | | | | | |

(a) Excluding figures for the Pondicherry Line.



## TABLE No. 3.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Guaranteed—*excluded.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Assisted Companies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi. | | | | | | | Oudh and Rohilkhand. | | | | | | | Southern Maratta. | | | | | | | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 16 | ... | (b)1 | ... | ... | ... | (b)1 | 29 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 5 | ... | (b)1 | ... | ... | ... | (b)1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | 7 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 57 | ... | (b)1 | ... | ... | ... | (b)1 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | 85,991,289 | | | | | | 36,001,963 | | | | | | | 3,862,684 | | | | | | | 7,781,539 | | | | | | | 120,410 | | | | | |
| „ of Servant employed | | | 17,444 | | | | | | 5,800 | | | | | | | 1,627 | | | | | | | 1,035 | | | | | | | 61 | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | 284,215 | | | | | | 85,670 | | | | | | | 70,123 | | | | | | | 197,971 | | | | | | | 3,658 | | | | | |

(b) Not passenger [illegible] Rot of Table No. 1

## TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

### ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*

| | ASSAM. (b) | | | | | | | DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN. | | | | | | | ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDING BAREILLY-PILIBHEET STATE RAILWAY.) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | | | | | (a) | | | | | | | 1,523,784 | | | | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | | | | | | 619 | | | | | | | 402 | | | | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | | | | | | 26,532 | | | | | | | 27,265 | | | | | | |

### IMPERIAL STATE.

| | 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. | |
| | | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | 35,438,106 | | | | | | | 36,243,104 | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | | 3,075 | | | | | | | 5,233 | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | | 295,925 | | | | | | | 669,376 | | | |

(a) Figures not furnished. (b) Amended Returns have not been received.



## TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

### IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.*

| | RAJPUTANA-MALWA. | | | | | | | EASTERN BENGAL. | | | | | | | WARDHA COAL. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 164 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | 87,997,331 | | | | | | | 41,560,233 | | | | | | | 824,069 | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | | 13,929 | | | | | | | 5,463 | | | | | | | 424 | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | | 1,512,000 | | | | | | | 228,019 | | | | | | | 19,341 | | | |

### PROVINCIAL STATE.

| | 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. | |
| | | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | 635,849 | | | | | | | 11,258,610 | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | | 156 | | | | | | | 2,113 | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | | 10,446 | | | | | | | 185,351 | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.*

| | KAUNIA-DHARLLA. | | | | | | | TIRHOOT. | | | | | | | NARAYANGANJ-DACCA-MYMENSING. | | | | | | | CAWNPORE-ACHNERA. | | | | | | | NAGPUR-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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | 386,099 | | | | | | | 11,346,386 | | | | | | | 612,800 | | | | | | | 10,329,960 | | | | | | | 4,774,643 | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | 290 | | | | | | | 2,711 | | | | | | | 140 | | | | | | | 2,419 | | | | | | | 3,311 | | | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions | 6,660 | | | | | | | 120,129 | | | | | | | 20,829 | | | | | | | 124,417 | | | | | | | 131,597 | | | | | |

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.* NATIVE STATES.

| | BURMA. | | | | | | | JORHAT. | | | | | | | BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL. | | | | | | | H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | No. | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of Passenger miles | 20,374,123 | | | | | | | Opened for goods traffic only. | | | | | | | 7,487,650 | | | | | | | 1,634,145 | | | | | | |
| " of Servants employed | 122 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 775 | | | | | | | 329 | | | | | | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions | 4,625 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 114,498 | | | | | | | 19,305 | | | | | | |

## TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1885, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | NATIVE STATES—*concluded.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JODHPORE. | | | | | | | H. H. THE 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 Pas-engers 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Ditto over cattle on the line | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 491 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 1(a) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,057 | 1 | 2(b) | ... | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Number of Passenger miles | | | | 1,951,907 | | | | | | | 6,787,631 | | | | | | | 3,088,666 | | | | | | | 890,008,445 | | | |
| „ of Servants employed | | | | 294 | | | | | | | 813 | | | | | | | 856 | | | | | | | 139,786 | | | |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | | | | 12,375 | | | | | | | 93,765 | | | | | | | 44,396 | | | | | | | 12,826,736 | | | |

(a) Not passenger, see note (a) at foot of Table No. 1.

(b) One was not a passenger, see note (a)

# TABLE

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

# No. 1.

and the Number of RAILWAY SER

Second Quarter of 1885, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS

PARTS Killed or Injured thereby.

| RAILWAYS. | 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains. | 2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line. | 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains. | 4. Collisions between light engines. | 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails. | 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails. | 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points. | 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed. | 9. Trains running over cattle on the line. | 10. Trains running over obstructions on the line. | 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings. | 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. | 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines. | 14. The failure of tyres. | 15. The failure of wheels. | 16. The failure of axles. | 17. The failure of brake apparatus. | 18. The failure of couplings. | 19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts. | 20. Broken rails, &c. | 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 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,675 | 3,256,059 | 2,661,027 | 199,695,660 | 1,944 | 1,589 | 119,221 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **GUARANTEED.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 36 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 1 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 861 | 1,364,926 | 550,078 | 58,430,954 | 1,585 | 639 | 67,864 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 654 | 1,639,978 | 438,772 | 58,639,874 | 2,508 | 671 | 89,663 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Great Indian Peninsula | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 39 | ... | 4 | 104 | .. | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 1,502 | 1,863,163 | 2,889,435 | 99,273,187 | 1,240 | 1,923 | 66,061 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 461 | 2,064,992 | 635,686 | 55,955,789 | 4,479 | 1,379 | 121,379 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 1 | ... | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 57 | ... | (c)1 | ... | ... | (c)1 | 756 | 1,454,266 | 984,215 | 85,991,289 | 1,924 | 1,302 | 113,745 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 29 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 594 | 749,800 | 564,791 | 36,001,963 | 1,262 | 951 | 60,609 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **ASSISTED COMPANIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Mahratta | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214 | 86,464 | 70,132 | 3,862,684 | 404 | 328 | 18,050 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bengal and North-Western | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 303 | 223,870 | 197,971 | 7,781,539 | 739 | 653 | 25,683 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dooliat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 30,128 | 3,658 | 120,410 | 4,635 | 563 | 18,525 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assam(c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling-Himalayan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 9,182 | 26,532 | (b) | 180 | 520 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 44,279 | 27,265 | 1,523,784 | 487 | 300 | 16,724 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **IMPERIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab Northern | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 444½ | 879,864 | 395,925 | 35,438,100 | 1,298 | 662 | 79,324 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indus Valley | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 2 | ... | 9 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 4 | 5 | 96 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 353 | 469,839 | 369,376 | 36,348,101 | 750 | 1,025 | 55,502 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana-Malwa | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 128 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 164 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,411 | 1,447,774 | 1,513,000 | 87,997,331 | 1,026 | 1,072 | 62,365 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 62 | 4 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 359 | 1,376,053 | 228,019 | 41,560,233 | 3,833 | 635 | 115,767 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Warora Coal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 81,556 | 19,341 | 824,069 | 701 | 430 | 18,312 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **PROVINCIAL STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mhow | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 271 | 29,719 | 10,446 | 635,849 | 1,091 | 383 | 23,334 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Northern Bengal | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 249 | 221,327 | 185,351 | 11,258,610 | 889 | 744 | 45,215 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaimur-Dhurlia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 18,745 | 6,660 | 386,099 | 507 | 180 | 10,435 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirhoot | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 355,943 | 120,129 | 11,346,386 | 1,575 | 532 | 50,205 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 61,280 | 20,829 | 612,800 | 6,128 | 2,083 | 61,280 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cawnpore-Achnera | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251 | 389,899 | 124,417 | 10,829,960 | 1,474 | 496 | 41,155 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur-Chhattisgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149 | 185,788 | 131,597 | 4,774,643 | 1,247 | 883 | 32,045 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 254 | 788,744 | 164,118 | 20,374,123 | 3,105 | 646 | 80,213 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jorhat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | Opened for goods traffic only. | 4,625 | Opened for goods traffic only. | ... | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **NATIVE STATES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhavnagar-Gondal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 198,664 | 114,498 | 7,487,650 | 1,029 | 593 | 38,796 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| H. H. the Gaekwar's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 80,607 | 19,305 | 1,634,145 | 1,868 | 327 | 27,697 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jeypore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 46,885 | 12,375 | 1,951,907 | 732 | 193 | 30,498 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| H. H. the Nizam's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 133,517 | 93,765 | 6,787,631 | 1,103 | 775 | 56,096 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Travancore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 | 98,648 | 44,396 | 3,088,666 | 705 | 317 | 22,062 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 1885 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 7 | 16 | 80 | 19 | 6 | 491 | 31 | 14 | 912 | 59 | 4 | 35 | 6 | 1 | 55 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 71 | 1,097 | 1 | (c)2 | ... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 17,642 | 19,301,779 | 12,526,736 | 899,008,445 | 1,027 | 1,078 | 75,340 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 1884 | 4 | 14 | 27 | 2 | 24 | 63 | 11 | 8 | 489 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 47 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 55 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 69 | 978 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 26 | 18 | 38 | 16,955 | 19,283,972 | 11,238,902 | 878,779,618 | 1,037 | 1,084 | 80,379 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(a) For explanation, see note (a) at foot of Table No. 1.

(b) Of these 10 are passengers.

(c) This returns submitted being incomplete, they cannot be compared with previous returns, see note (c).

(d) Of these 10 are passengers.

(e) The returns submitted being incomplete, they cannot be compared with previous returns, but amended returns have not been received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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, 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. | S. Ch. | | |
| Madras. | Ganjam | 11 2 | 11 13 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 11 5 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 6 | 20 8 | 29 5 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras. |
| | Vizagapatam | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 2 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 5 | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | 24 11 | 21 11 | 29 11 | 21 3 | 20 3 | 28 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | 14 6 | 14 6 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 25 0 | .. | ... | ... | 27 5 | 29 2 | 30 14 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | 8 13 | 12 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 2 | 17 3 | 16 2 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 8 | 30 6 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 14 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 20 10 | 19 11 | 22 10 | 22 3 | 21 5 | 21 11 | 25 0 | 23 3 | 25 0 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 12 14 | 14 2 | 23 11 | 23 5 | 30 8 | 28 5 | 26 2 | 23 14 | 26 8 | 28 8 | 30 0 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 17 2 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 13 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 0 | 24 11 | 25 11 | 23 11 | 29 2 | 28 3 | 22 10 | 30 2 | 29 2 | 30 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 13 | 25 11 | 23 11 | 25 6 | 24 6 | 21 10 | 32 0 | 30 2 | 26 3 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 3 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 14 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | 12 11 | 12 2 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 11 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 29 6 | 28 13 | 26 0 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 139 0 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 10 | 14 0 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 3 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 23 0 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 25 11 | 24 5 | 24 5 | 28 6 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 71 11 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 14 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 16 6 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | .. | 21 2 | 21 2 | 22 6 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 27 6 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 17 6 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 13 | 30 13 | 34 3 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 5 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 8 10 | 8 10 | 7 13 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 12 3 | 11 5 | 12 11 | 13 2 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 30 6 | 29 10 | 24 10 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 6 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 213 13 | 17 8 | 16 10 | 18 6 | 17 2 | 16 3 | 18 0 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 14 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | 16 5 | 15 14 | 13 13 | 26 3 | 27 13 | 25 6 | 28 5 | 28 5 | 27 8 | 28 11 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 15 3 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 14 5 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 8 | 9 3 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 13 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 10 | 19 10 | 19 10 | 19 10 | 21 10 | 20 5 | 26 11 | 24 14 | 23 10 | 27 8 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 24 5 | 23 8 | 22 11 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 23 6 | 24 13 | 23 3 | 24 13 | 116 10 | 116 10 | 106 14 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 14 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 0 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 11 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | 18 6 | ... | ... | 19 2 | ... | ... | 21 2 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 26 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 17 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 17 6 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 13 8 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 13 10 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 22 5 | 22 5 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 6 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 29 6 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 15 2 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 8 13 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 17 11 | 16 18 | 19 10 | 15 6 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 18 11 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 13 | 12 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 18 | 21 13 | 21 13 | 23 11 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 23 0 | 25 10 | 27 6 | 29 2 | 227 14 | 194 6 | 151 10 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 15 11 | 16 14 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 9 11 | 9 3 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 11 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 22 14 | 14 6 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 126 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 15 5 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 14 5 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 13 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| Bombay. | Bombay | 10 9 | 10 9 | 11 10 | 17 13 | 18 0 | 19 2 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 12 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 17 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 12 10 | 15 7 | 15 7 | 12 10 | 72 13 | 72 13 | 58 3 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Bombay | Bombay. |
| | Ahmedabad | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Ahmedabad | |
| | Kaira | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 29 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 11 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 13 5 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 22 13 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 18 13 | 29 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kaira | |
| | Surat | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 14 3 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 10 | 11 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 11 10 | 13 10 | Surat | |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 14 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 8 | 14 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 8 | 14 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | Broach | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 9 | 9 10 | 9 10 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 10 | 9 0 | 10 9 | 18 15 | 18 5 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | 74 8 | 74 8 | 70 0 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 15 3 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 13 5 | Tanna (Salsette) | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | Colába (Alibag) | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 18 0 | 17 14 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 9 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | |
| | Násik | 17 8 | 17 8 | 20 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 11 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 15 | 20 11 | 20 11 | 23 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 24 10 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 11 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 7 | Násik | |
| | Ahmednagar | 15 10 | 16 13 | 17 11 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 5 15 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | 20 11 | 20 5 | 21 0 | 17 13 | 17 3 | 18 1 | ... | ... | ... | 88 12 | 99 0 | 88 12 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 14 11 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 7 | Ahmednagar | |
| | Poona | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 15 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 13 | 9 3 | 8 9 | 10 7 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 16 11 | 16 2 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 15 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 6 | 13 7 | 13 7 | 14 2 | Poona | |
| | Sholápur | 14 8 | 12 11 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 7 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 25 0 | 23 6 | 15 15 | 23 14 | 20 11 | 17 15 | ... | ... | ... | 75 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | Sholápur | |
| | Bijápur (Bijápur) | 16 2 | 12 11 | 15 11 | ... | ... | 11 14 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 9 $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 5 | 22 10 | 19 4 | 13 4 | 24 8 | 19 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 15 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 12 15 | Bijápur (Bijápur) | |
| | Satara | 12 1 | 12 1 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 3 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 15 5 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | 116 8 | 116 8 | 116 8 | 15 4 | 13 13 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 13 2 | 13 13 | Satara | |
| | Belgaum | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 2 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 13 2 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 15 14 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 55 0 | 55 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Belgaum | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | |
| | Ratnágiri | 8 9 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | ... | 9 4 | 12 11 | 14 2 | 11 5 | 15 10 | 16 14 | 15 10 | 13 8 | 15 15 | 14 14 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 90 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 12 15 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 12 15 | Ratnágiri | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 12 8 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 14 | 16 7 | 16 7 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 12 9 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | |
| | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | Pánch Mahals (Godhra) | |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 9 | 5 10 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 5 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | |
| | Asirgarh | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 22 11 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Asirgarh | |
| | Baroda | 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 13 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 16 5 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 9 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 15 12 | 18 5 | 18 8 | 19 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 9 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Baroda | |
| | Disa | 17 10 | 17 10 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 22 4 | ... | ... | ... | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Disa | |
| | Nimach | 20 8 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 38 0 | 44 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Nimach | |
| | Nasirabad | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 31 $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 16 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 14 | Nasirabad | |
| | Rajkot | 17 0 | 17 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 48 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Rajkot | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 15 8 | 15 3 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 24 8 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 2 | 12 1 | 11 4 | 26 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | *12 13 | *12 13 | *12 11 | *12 10 | *12 12 | *12 10 | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 10 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | 14 4 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 15 15 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder) | |
| | Shikarpur | 13 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 190 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | Sukkur | |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 15 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 | 11 6 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 15 3 | 2 15 0 | 2 14 8 | 13 8*a* | 13 4 | 13 0 | Burdwan | |
| | Bancoorah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 6 | ... | 12 12*b* | 12 12 | 13 0 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 12 0*c* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 3 1 2 | 3 1 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8*d* | 12 8 | 12 12 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 13 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 9*e* | 13 9 | 13 9 | Hooghly | |
| | Howrah | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 90 0 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

*a* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Baneegunge 13-4 seers.
*b* In Bishenpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
*c* In Rampore Hat retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
*d* In Ghattal retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
*e* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. | Retail. Present fortnight. | Retail. Past fortnight. | 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. | 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 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 17 10 | 19 13 | 19 13 | 20 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 10 8 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 11 7 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 11 8 | 18 9 | 18 9 | 19 11 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 13 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 14 0 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13*g* | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 13 15 | 13 5¼ | 17 4 | ... | ... | 21 5¼ | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 2 | 13 5¼ | 12 13 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5¼ | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*g* | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*h* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 12 4 | 13 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*i* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 1 3 | 12 0*j* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 14 8 | 13 12 | 15 12 | 20 0 | ... | 16 0 | 15 9 | 14 6 | 10 13 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 14 4 | 14 4 to 18 12 | 16 14 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 8 0 to 10 12 | 15 12 to 18 0 | 18 12 to 22 8 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 17 4 to 19 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 12*k* | 12 12 | 12 12 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 15 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 4 | 9 12 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 93 0 | 3 4 6 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 0*l* | 11 15 | 10 0 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 15 0 | 15 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 26 4 | 30 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 3 2 8 | 3 2 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 17 4 | 18 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 13 14 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 6*m* | 12 6 | 12 6 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Jalpáiguri | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*n* | 12 0 | 12 4 | Jalpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | Dacca | 14 0 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 8*o* | 12 8 | 13 0 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 13 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 0*p* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 0*q* | 13 0 | 13 0 | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensingh | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 9*r* | 12 0 | 12 8 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 2 14 0 | 10 8*s* | 10 8 | 13 0 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 11 0*t* | 10 12 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 11 13 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 15 12 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 6 | 19 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 12 0*u* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 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 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 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 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 0 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Patna | |
| | Gya | 18 8 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 22 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 0*v* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 24 0 | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | 3 1 0 | 12 8*w* | 12 4 | 12 8 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 12 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 (new) 12 0 (old) | 16 0 | 13 4 to 17 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 200 15 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 6 | 11 8*x* | 11 8 | 12 15 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*y* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 20 8 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 35 0 | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | 3 2 9 | 11 8*z* | 11 8 | 12 4 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 6 | 3 3 6 | 3 2 9 | 11 8*z* | 11 8 | 12 4 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 19 12 | 19 12 | 23 1 | 27 9 | 22 4 | 22 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 9 | 12 9 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*a1* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 18 4 | 16 6 | 19 9 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 15 2 | 13 14 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 7 | 21 7 | 22 11 | 164 0 | 164 0 | 164 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 12 10*a3* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | ... | 11 0*a4* | 11 0 | ... | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 4 | 10 12 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 4 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 17 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 5 6 | 12 8*a5* | 12 0 | 11 8 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 15 12* | 14 7 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 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 | 14 7 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 17 1 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 7 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*a6* | 10 8 | 10 12 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 7 3 | 10 8*a7* | 10 8 | 10 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 (new) 26 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 8*a8* | 10 0 | 11 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singbhoom | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 160 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Singbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | 17 8 | 16 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 10 10*a9* | 10 10 | 11 10 | Manbhoom | |

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 19-11 to 23-10 seers per rupee.

*f* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Mangrahat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

*g* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 12-5 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

*h* In Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

*i* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

*j* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers, Jungipore 13-4 seers.

*k* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.

*l* In Gaibanda retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

*m* In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

*n* Retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division 8 seers per rupee.

*o* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.

*p* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

*q* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

*r* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, Attia 12 seers, Sherepore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

*s* In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

*t* In Fenny retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

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

*v* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :— Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.

*w* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.

*x* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.

*y* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.

*z* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.

*a1* In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

*a2* In Begusserai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

*a3* In Banka, Mudehpura, and Soopole retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

*a4* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 13 seers.

*a5* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers.

*a6* In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

*a7* In Bhadruck retail price of salt at Kharagdiha 12 seers per rupee.

*a8* Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 9·5b seers per rupee.

*a9* Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 12 seers per rupee.

In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 10 10½ | 10 0 | 11 6½ | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 8 6½ | 9 9 | 17 14 | 13 5½ | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 4 3 | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 8 | 10 10½ | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gáro Hills | |
| | Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Darrang | |
| | Nowgong | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Sibságar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 10 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | |
| | Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | Nága Hills | |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 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 | 22 9 | 22 9 | 22 8½ | 32 4 | 32 4 | 25 13 | 7 8½ | 7 9 | 8 9½ | 13 7 | 15 1 | 11 13 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 27 15 | 27 15 | 26 14 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 107 8 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | 13 2½ | 12 5 | 12 6 | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 22 8 | 18 11 | 24 6 | 35 5 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 14 | 29 11 | 29 11 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 28 11 | 29 11 | 27 8 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 10 | 11 10 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 21 4 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 4 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 38 8 | 38 8 | 33 8 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 30 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 21 0 | 21 4 | 20 12 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | Aligarh | |
| | Kumaun | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0* | 20 0* | 22 0* | 8 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 7 12 | 6 4 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 21 6 | 22 4 | 19 11 | 35 12 | 34 14 | 24 3 | 12 6 | 12 10 | 12 6 | 14 14 | 14 10 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 27 0 | 23 1 | 25 14 | 25 8 | 22 8 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 115 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 4 | 11 13 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 22 12 | 22 12 | 20 8 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 25 12 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 9 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 21 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 22 3 | 20 0 | 19 12½ | 33 13 | 33 12 | 25 14 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 9½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 12 | 28 12½ | 28 12½ | 24 3 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 3 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 9½ | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 12 0 | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 6 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 25 12 | 11 8 | 11 6 | 9 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 6 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 20 12 | 23 2 | 24 0 | 21 11 | 125 0 | 137 8 | 125 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 13 | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | 12 8 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 8 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 100 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 19 4 | 19 0 | 19 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 12 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 135 0 | 185 0 | 92 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 12½ | 13 8 | 11 4 | 11 2 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 20 8 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 12 14 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 5 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 24 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 132 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 7 | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 21 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 21 8 | 24 13½ | 25 12 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | 24 0 | 24 12 | 25 12 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 8 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 4 | 10 12 | 11 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 8 | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 20 12 | 18 8 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 135 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 8 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 12 0 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 20 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 115 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 21 6 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 19 6 | 19 6 | 19 11 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 155 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 12 | 11 6 | 11 6 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 11 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 3 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 9½ | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | No ret | urn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 20 10 | 21 6 | 19 3 | 30 4 | 30 4 | 25 1 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 29 8 | 20 10 | 22 14 | 22 8 | 20 10 | 22 14 | 22 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 21 11 | 20 1 | 20 10 | 29 8 | 28 8 | 25 7 | 12 7½ | 12 7 | 12 7 | 17 14 | 17 14 | 14 10 | 28 23 | 28 8 | 26 7 | 25 14 | 26 9 | 24 2 | 21 14 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 19 5 | 28 5 | 27 5 | 23 2 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 27 3 | 27 2 | 27 0 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 22 4 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 19 4 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 22 8 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 27 8 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No ret | urn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | 24 5½ | 23 11 | 22 13 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 28 5 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 37 0 | ... | 37 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 5 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 11 1 | 10 13 | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 21 6 | 23 8 | 21 12 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 28 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | 37 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 25 8 | 26 0 | 23 8 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 10 | 24 6 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 10 | 24 6 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 28 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 26 1 | 25 8 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 4 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 24 0 | 23 4 | 21 8 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 22 8 | 22 4 | 21 8 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 24 8 | 23 14 | 22 8 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 25 4 | 24 10 | 23 8 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 29 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 46 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 19 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 36 8 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 21 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hardui | |
| Punjab. | Hissar | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 38 0 | 42 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 30 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | Hissar | Punjab. |
| | Rohtak | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Rohtak | |
| | Gurgaon | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Gurgaon | |
| | Delhi | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 1 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Delhi | |
| | Karnál | 23 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 11 8 | Karnál | |
| | Umballa | 25 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | Umballa | |
| | Simla | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 0 | Simla | |
| | Kángra | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Kángra | |
| | Hoshiárpur | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 14 0 | Hoshiárpur | |
| | Jullundur | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jullundur | |
| | Ludhiana | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Ludhiana | |

* Mandwa.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| PUNJAB—*continued.* | Ferozepore | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | ... | 34 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | 41 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Ferozepore | PUNJAB—*continued.* |
| | Mooltan | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 8 | Mooltan | |
| | Jhang | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | Jhang | |
| | Montgomery | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 35 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Montgomery | |
| | Lahore | 20 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 39 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Lahore | |
| | Amritsar | 23 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 39 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 40 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Amritsar | |
| | Gurdáspur | 25 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Gurdáspur | |
| | Gujránwála | 18 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | Gujránwála | |
| | Siálkot | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No return received | | | Siálkot | |
| | Gujrát | 22 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 53 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 33 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | * | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Gujrát | |
| | Ráwalpindi | 24 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 39 0 | 45 0 | 57 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 50 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | 31 0 | 34 0 | 42 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 15 10 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 10 | 15 6 | Ráwalpindi | |
| | Jhelum | 21 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 37 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 33 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | Jhelum | |
| | Shahpúr | 22 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Shahpúr | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | * | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Muzaffargarh | |
| | Dera Gházi Khán | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 39 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 27 8 | Dera Gházi Khán | |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | 34 0 | 33 0 | 37 0 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 125 0 | 46 14 | 46 14 | 47 8 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 45 0 | Dera Ismail Khán | |
| | Bannu | 35 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 55 0 | 54 0 | 59 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 55 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | ... | ... | *40 0* | *39 0* | 54 0 | *80 0* | *80 0* | *80 0* | *60 0* | *60 0* | *80 0* | 50 0 | 50 0 | *60 0* | Bannu | |
| | Kohát | 22 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 59 0 | 55 0 | 66 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 128 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 58 11 | 58 11 | 58 11 | Kohát | |
| | Pesháwár | 23 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 43 0 | 49 0 | 59 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 55 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 37 0 | 94 0 | 94 0 | 109 0 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 45 8 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 44 0 | Pesháwár | |
| | Hazára | 26 0 | 26 0 | 34 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 46 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Hazára | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Saugor | 25 13 | 25 13 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 27 7 | 26 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 13 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 8 | Saugor | CENTRAL PROVINCES. |
| | Damoh | 25 4 | 26 11 | 34 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 36 0 | 21 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 11 | 40 0 | 29 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 4 | Damoh | |
| | Jubbulpore | 19 4 | 19 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | | | | | | | | 28 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Jubbulpore | |
| | Mandla | 21 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 42 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Mandla | |
| | Seoni | 22 6 | 21 5 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 15 7 | 15 7 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 5 | 21 5 | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 12 | Seoni | |
| | Narsinghpur | 19 2 | 18 9 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | 9 8 | 13 4 | 14 5 | 13 8 | 31 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 3 | 28 3 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| | Hoshangabad | 17 8 | 19 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 37 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 5 | 27 5 | 28 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hoshangabad | |
| | Nimár | 17 10 | 17 10 | 24 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 11 9 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 28 6 | 29 6 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 27 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 12 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 13 0 | Nimár | |
| | Betúl | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 15 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Betúl | |
| | Chhindwára | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 0 | 11 7 | 13 5 | 12 0 | ... | 26 11 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 22 13 | 26 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 3 | 10 15 | 9 5 | 9 2 | 9 13 | 8 12 | Chhindwára | |
| | Wardha | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 15 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 14 11 | 14 12 | 26 4 | 26 11 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 155 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Wardha | |
| | Nágpur | 18 12 | 19 6 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 16 8 | 17 12 | 23 11 | 25 0 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 14 | 22 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 | Nágpur | |
| | Chánda | 20 10 | 21 2 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 8 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 23 11 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 10 | 20 2 | 27 8 | 675 0 | 675 0 | 675 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 9 | Chánda | |
| | Bhandára | 17 8 | 17 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 22 15 | 22 15 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 8 | 24 8 | 200 0 | 190 0 | 220 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Bhandára | |
| | Bálaghat | 26 4 | 27 9 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 11 | 13 11 | 14 0 | 23 11 | 23 11 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 3 | 25 3 | 28 0 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 275 0 | 11 7 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 11 | 10 2 | 10 8 | Bálaghát | |
| | Raipur | 31 2 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 22 8 | 26 2 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 36 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 10 | 10 9 | 10 6 | Raipur | |
| | Bilaspur | 33 4 | 31 1 | 18 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 36 8 | 128 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | Bilaspur | |
| | Sambalpur | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 125 0 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Sambalpur | |
| ARAKAN DIVISION. | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 264 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | Akyab | ARAKAN DIVISION. |
| | Northern Arakan | No return received | | | | | | 12 8 | 15 0 | 14 11 | 14 4 | 16 8 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Northern Arakan | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 14 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 26 13 | 22 14 | 26 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | Kyoukpyoo | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 0 | 22 13 | Sandoway | |
| PEGU DIVISION. | Rangoon Town | 11 2 | 11 2 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 6 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 7 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 10 | 50 12 | 50 11 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 22 10 | Rangoon Town | PEGU DIVISION. |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 9 | 7 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 46 9 | 46 9 | 66 9 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 31 13 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 22 6 | Pegu | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 14 14 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 17 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | 11 1 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 29 12 | 25 1 | 35 11 | Tharrawaddy | |
| | Prome | ... | ... | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 13 7 | 13 1 | 12 7 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 12 7 | 15 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 32 4 | 32 4 | 29 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | Prome | |
| IRRAWADDY DIVISION. | Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 13 14 | 16 0 | 14 10 | 13 9 | 17 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 13 7 | 231 7 | 349 1 | 407 7 | 28 6 | 28 6 | 26 15 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 23 13 | Bassein | IRRAWADDY DIVISION. |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 1 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 29 9 | Henzada | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 9 6 | 8 6 | 14 11 | 11 4 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | 13 7 | 18 3 | 246 0 | 185 0 | 147 10 | 35 7 | 44 5 | 39 0 | 30 6 | 39 6 | 35 0 | Thonegwa | |
| | Thayetmyo | 9 4 | 9 4 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 9 6 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 13 13 | 326 10 | 326 0 | 245 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 29 9 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 18 15 | Thayetmyo | |
| TENASSERIM DIVISION. | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 11 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 | Moulmein Town & Amherst | TENASSERIM DIVISION. |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 17 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | Tavoy | |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 36 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 29 3 | Mergui | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 8 1 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 29 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | Toungoo | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 29 8 | ... | 35 6 | 18 14 | ... | 18 14 | Shwaygyin | |
| | Salween | No return received | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Salween | |
| BERAR. | Secundorabad | 16 5 | 15 15 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 11 11 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 7 | 14 2 | 18 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 135 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 13 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 6 | Secundorabad | BERAR. |
| | Bolarum | 17 7 | 16 14 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 0 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 0 | 24 4 | 24 4 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 9 | 18 15 | 116 14 | 116 14 | 116 14 | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 13 | Bolarum | |
| | Chudderghat | 18 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 88 0 | 88 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Chudderghat | |
| | Amráoti | 20 2 | 20 8 | 24 12 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 27 8 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 24 0 | ... | 64 0 | 64 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Amráoti | |
| | Akola | 21 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 24 0 | 64 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Akola | |
| | Ellichpur | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 6 | 7 12 | 7 0 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Ellichpur | |
| | Buldana | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 12 | 19 12 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Buldana | |
| | Wún | 17 8 | 17 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 250 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | Wún | |
| | Básim | 26 11 | 25 11 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 25 5 | 23 11 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 83 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 3 | Básim | |

* No wholesale salt sold.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. | Provinces. | 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. | | | | | | |
| Mysore. | Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur | Mysore. |
| Coorg. | Coorg | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 13 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 9 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 20 8 | 27 7 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 23 6 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 11 1 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 15 | Coorg | Coorg. |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 12 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 16 0 | Jeypore | |
| | Kishengurh | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 26 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 4 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 32 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 12 | 13 12 | 16 12 | 30 10 | 30 10 | 32 8 | 23 8 | 31 9 | 31 4 | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 12 12 | 12 14 | 14 0 | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | 22 9 | 22 3 | 20 1 | 32 2 | 32 2 | 25 1 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 8 | 30 0 | 33 13 | 30 6 | 22 15 | 24 2 | 28 6 | ... | ... | ... | 31 12 | 32 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 15 8 | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 20 5 | 20 8 | 18 6 | 31 0 | 30 12 | 26 12 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 7 6 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 28 8 | 22 14 | 24 3 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 31 6 | 22 14 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 24 8 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 24 8½ | 23 10½ | 26 2 | 38 1 | 37 0 | 41 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 32 8½ | 39 1 | 37 8 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 34 12 | 34 10 | 30 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... R a. p. per md. | ... R a. p. per md. | ... R a. p. | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere | Rajpootana. |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | † | † | † | 3 10 0 S. Ch. R a. p. per md. | 3 10 0 S. Ch. R a. p. | 4 0 0 S. Ch. R a. p. | 11 2 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 17 15½ | 16 12½ | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 10½ | 37 8 | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 15½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 5 | 19 14¼ | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 S. Ch. R a. p. per md. | 12 1¼ R a. p. | 12 9 R a. p. | 12 1¾ | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 8 | 32 8 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1 9 | ... | ... | No return received | | | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | 23 12 | 21 14 | 26 14 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 10 10 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 15 | 17 12 | 17 5 | Partábgarh ( ,, ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | No return received | | | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | Bikaneer | 14 4 | 14 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | 16 10 | 16 2 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 12 | 19 2 | 20 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | 24 0 | 23 0 | 31 0 | 38 8 | 38 8 | 60 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 38 8 | 36 8 | 54 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 8 | 34 8 | 32 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | 25 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 40 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 47 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 33 8 | 37 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | 22 12 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 37 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 38 0 | 40 4 | 25 12 | ... | 32 4 | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 10 | 30 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 80 0 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 12 2 | 12 0 | 13 12 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 1 | 23 14 | 24 2 | 43 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 28 5 | 28 5 | 45 8 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 22 13 | ... | ... | ... | 29 6½ | 29 6½ | 33 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4½ | 11 4½ | 10 12½ | 11 0½ | 11 0½ | 10 10 | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | 24 0 | 23 12 | 24 1 | 40 0 | 33 0 | 28 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 7 12 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 38 4 | 34 4 | 32 0 | 28 8 | 25 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 31 4 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 10 | 13 2 | 14 8 | 12 6 | 13 0 | 14 4 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | ‡ | 19 12 | 18 3 | ‡ | 34 0 | 30 2 | ‡ | 10 2 | 9 0 | ‡ | 11 4 | 10 2 | ‡ | 30 6 | 36 1 | ‡ | 34 0 | 34 6 | ... | ... | ... | ‡ | 32 0 | 19 6 | ... | ... | ... | ‡ | 13 6 | 13 8 | ‡ | 12 4 | 12 10 | Dholpur | |
| Central India. | Indore | 16 8 | 16 4 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 22 0 | 21 14 | 21 0 | * | * | * | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | Indore | |
| | Gwalior | 19 3 | 19 3 | 20 3 | 28 13 | 29 4 | 20 9 | 7 13 | 8 0 | 7 5 | 9 2 | 9 10 | 9 0 | 27 14 | 29 4 | 25 9 | 30 2 | 32 0 | 25 5 | * | * | * | 27 2 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 136 14 | 136 14 | 127 12 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 6 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 14 | Gwalior | |
| | Goona | 24 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 8½ | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 45 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | * | * | * | 31 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | Goona | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | * | 35 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | * | * | * | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 10 | 11 9 | 11 15 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Not sold.

† Eight pies per bundle.

‡ Not received.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1628 AND 1629 OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th DECEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | | Barley. | | | | Rice. Best sort. | | | | Rice. Common. | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | | Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarii, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* | | | | Gram. | | | | Firewood. | | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | | Salt. Retail. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | |
| | | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. |
| Rajputana | Erinpura | 18 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| | Sirohee | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 23 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| | Abu | 17 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Anadra | 17 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 12 | 25 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| | Bálmere | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 280 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 16 |
| | Jeysalmere | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 22 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 90 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 22 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 12 | 25 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 3 |

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV 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 29th Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 28th Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 29th Nov. 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 28th Nov. 1885. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1885-86. | Total Decrease in 1885-86. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 594 | 93,567 | 158 | 608 | 1,09,529 | 180 | 33,40,355 | 172 | 37,25,880 | 177 | 3,85,525 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . | 704 | 2,57,567 | 366 | 704 | 2,53,915 | 361 | 70,46,542 | 280 | 90,69,159 | 372 | 20,22,617 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,53,696 | 179 | 861 | 1,52,294 | 177 | 46,57,385 | 156 | 49,75,257 | 167 | 3,17,872 | ... |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | South Indian . . | 654 | 76,390 | 117 | 654 | 79,584 | 122 | 28,87,562 | 127 | 29,81,320 | 132 | 93,758 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,504 | 6,34,588 | 422 | 1,504 | 8,18,088 | 544 | 2,15,17,728 | 412 | 2,21,29,927 | 426 | 6,12,199 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 2,21,143 | 480 | 461 | 2,31,364 | 502 | 73,66,964 | 461 | 82,44,092 | 517 | 8,77,128 | ... |
| | Total . | 4,778 | 14,36,951 | 301 | 4,792 | 16,44,774 | 343 | 4,68,16,536 | 284 | 5,11,25,635 | 309 | 43,09,099 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th Dec. 1885 | East Indian . . | 1,509 | 9,02,006 | 598 | 1,515 | 9,61,288 | 635 | 2,71,11,665 | 517 | 3,03,35,283 | 579 | 32,23,618 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Eastern Bengal . . | 233 | 1,18,137 | 507 | 233 | 1,22,338 | 525 | 37,20,572 | 460 | 28,18,448 | 350 | ... | 9,02,124 |
| 5th ditto . | Nalhati . . | 27 | 1,437 | 53 | 27 | 1,238 | 46 | 51,866 | 55 | 50,727 | 54 | ... | 1,139 |
| 5th ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 249 | 56,967 | 229 | 249 | 68,240 | 274 | 14,26,509 | 166 | 13,63,617 | 158 | ... | 62,892 |
| 5th ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 37 | 3,390 | 92 | 37 | 2,940 | 79 | 93,815 | 73 | 83,067 | 65 | ... | 10,748 |
| 12th ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 226 | 31,456 | 139 | 226 | 34,496 | 153 | 8,11,355 | 116 | 8,26,739 | 106 | 15,384 | ... |
| 12th ditto . | Patna-Gya . . | 57 | 8,233 | 144 | 57 | 10,051 | 176 | 3,52,661 | 178 | 3,30,299 | 167 | ... | 22,362 |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | Cawnpore-Achnera . | 240 | 17,026 | 71 | 253 | 20,354 | 80 | 6,23,185 | 75 | 5,31,219 | 62 | ... | 91,966 |
| 12th Dec. 1885 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 912 | 76 | 12 | 1,059 | 88 | 30,660 | 74 | 30,122 | 73 | ... | 537 |
| 12th ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa(a) . | 1,260 | 2,77,613 | 220 | 1,411 | 3,60,000 | 255 | 82,25,673 | 188 | 1,02,64,644 | 210 | 20,38,971 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 25,636 | 570 | 45 | 17,659 | 392 | 3,83,852 | 246 | 3,36,921 | 217 | ... | 46,931 |
| 5th ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . | 149 | 18,484 | 124 | 149 | 24,605 | 165 | 7,75,446 | 150 | 8,03,263 | 156 | 27,817 | ... |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | British Burma . . | 254 | 32,256 | 127 | 327 | 30,013 | 92 | 12,92,234 | 158 | 12,06,649 | 117 | ... | 85,585 |
| 19th Dec. 1885 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 8,255 | 110 | 75 | 7,912 | 105 | 2,28,2 7 | 88 | 2,30,209 | 89 | 1,902 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 447 | 76,820 | 171 | 447 | 76,096 | 170 | 21,25,473 | 137 | 24,68,573 | 159 | 3,43,100 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 2,04,885 | 310 | 660 | 2,07,900 | 315 | 50,46,805 | 221 | 77,22,514 | 339 | 26,75,709 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Amritsar-Pathankot . | 66 | 4,570 | 69 | 66 | 5,267 | 80 | 1,42,572 | 67 | 1,97,255 | 87 | 54,683 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Bareilly-Pilibhit . | 36 | 831 | 23 | 36 | 1,506 | 42 | (b)1,839 | 6 | 47,303 | 38 | 45,464 | ... |
| 12th ditto . | Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh . . | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 3,078 | 36 | ... | ... | 58,721 | 36 | 58,721 | ... |
| 14th Nov. 1885 | Jorhat . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | (c) | ... | ... | ... | (d)22,748 | 28 | 22,748 | ... |
| | Total . | 4,073 | 8,86,408 | 218 | 4,396 | 9,94,692 | 226 | 2,53,32,734 | 181 | 2,93,93,038 | 195 | 40,60,304 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . . | 10,360 | 32,25,365 | 311 | 10,703 | 36,00,754 | 336 | 9,92,60,935 | 277 | 11,08,53,956 | 301 | 1,15,93,021 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,15,41,687 | 144 | 5,95,97,139 | 162 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,77,19,248 | 133 | 5,12,56,817 | 139 | 35,37,569 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Bengal Central . . | 126 | 8,823 | 70 | 126 | 9,805 | 78 | 3,34,496 | 77 | 3,31,269 | 76 | ... | 3,227 |
| 5th ditto . | Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . . | 67 | 6,835 | 102 | 67 | 4,020 | 60 | (b)23,379 | 50 | 1,64,868 | 71 | 1,41,489 | ... |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | Assam . . . | 70 | 6,258 | 89 | 78 | 6,172 | 79 | 1,44,825 | 62 | 1,68,849 | 62 | 24,024 | ... |
| 12th Dec. 1885 | Southern Mahratta | 214 | 8,240 | 39 | 315 | 29,155 | 92 | 1,51,139 | 34 | 6,24,882 | 66 | 4,73,743 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . | 69 | 1,610 | 23 | 303 | 40,830 | 135 | (c)60,387 | 25 | 8,80,328 | 84 | 8,19,941 | ... |
| 12th ditto . | Tarakessur . . | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 4,342 | 197 | ... | ... | 1,61,825 | 212 | 1,61,825 | ... |
| | Total . | 546 | 31,766 | 58 | 911 | 94,324 | 104 | 7,14,226 | 51 | 23,32,021 | 77 | 16,17,795 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 19,533 | 101 | 193 | 18,812 | 97 | 7,68,928 | 115 | 6,22,867 | 93 | ... | 1,46,061 |
| 12th ditto . | Jodhpur . . . | 44 | 2,368 | 54 | 64 | 4,970 | 78 | 39,288 | 31 | 1,14,221 | 52 | 74,933 | ... |
| 5th ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 18,784 | 155 | 121 | 26,393 | 218 | 6,45,471 | 154 | 7,62,369 | 182 | 1,16,898 | ... |
| 28th Nov. 1885 | Mysore . . . | 129 | 10,978 | 85 | 140 | 7,849 | 56 | 2,52,056 | 67 | 2,94,012 | 61 | 41,956 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1885 | Rajpura-Patiala . | 16 | 635 | 40 | 16 | 1,160 | 72 | (f)2,148 | 32 | 28,817 | 52 | 26,669 | ... |
| | Total . | 503 | 52,298 | 104 | 534 | 59,184 | 111 | 17,07,891 | 108 | 18,22,286 | 99 | 1,14,393 | ... |

*N. B.*—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th October to 29th November 1884.
(*c*) Returns not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th November 1885.
(*e*) Total receipts from 2nd April to 29th November 1884.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st to 29th November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 24th December 1885.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CIVIL WORKS.

### Irrigation.

### REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1884-85.

No. 324 I., Fort William, December 23, 1885.

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

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1884-85.

OBSERVATIONS.—The direct Capital outlay of 1884-85 is compared below with the final grant for the year :—

| | No. of works. | Final grant. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Productive Public Works . . . | 8 | 17,67,510 | 16,10,544 |
| Ordinary Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . | 6 | *4,18,303 | †3,60,956 |
| Protective Works (Rushikuliya Project) . | 1 | 1,76,618 | 1,36,732 |

The short outlay was due to the prevalence of cholera in the Kistna and Nellore districts, to the competition of railways for labour, and to heavy rainfall and unusual floods in the southern districts.

2. The total Capital outlay (direct and indirect) incurred on Productive Irrigation Works up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,32,65,737 ; the gross revenue of the year, direct and indirect, to Rs. 33,90,139 ; the maintenance charges, including cost of collection in Revenue Department, to Rs. 12,03,495, and the net revenue to Rs. 21,86,644, or 5·05 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year. The corresponding return of the previous year amounted to 6·16 per cent. If, however, the Kurnool Canal, Barur Tank, and Sangam Project—three works as yet absolutely unremunerative—be excluded from the account, the net returns of 1884-85 would amount to 9·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The total areas irrigated from Productive Public Works and the revenue derived from them (including the areas and revenue due to the old Irrigation Works) are compared below with those of the previous year :—

| Year. | Crop. | Irrigated area. | Irrigation revenue. | Rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1883-84 | First | 1,814,844 | 56,07,840 | 3·09 |
| | Second | 154,973 | 4,11,351 | 2·65 |
| | Total | 1,969,817 | 60,19,191 | 3·05 |
| 1884-85 | First | 1,666,865 | 52,54,870 | 3·15 |
| | Second | 126,830 | 3,23,020 | 2·55 |
| | Total | 1,793,695 | 55,77,890 | 3·11 |

4. The area occupied for irrigation on the Godavari canals amounted to 553,905 acres, of which 545,472 acres were effectively irrigated, the corresponding areas of the previous year having been 563,041 and 545,981 acres, and the total area irrigable being 612,000 acres. The total income from all sources (exclusive of that derived from former works) amounted to Rs. 17,87,360 ; the maintenance charges (direct and indirect), including cost of collection at 5 per cent., to Rs. 6,15,532, and the net revenue to Rs. 11,71,828, or 9·90 per cent., on Rs. 1,18,33,177, the total Capital outlay of all kinds to the end of the year.

* Rs. 1,50,000 grant-in-aid from "Protective" Funds towards Buckingham Canal included in this.

† Rs. 1,01,318 expenditure on Buckingham Canal against grant from "Protective" included in this.



The river began to rise on June 27, 1884, and did not again fall below the level of crest of the weir until March 30, 1885. In September a flood, which lasted three days, rose to the unusual height of 14·70 feet on the crest of the weir, only 0·55 feet less than the highest flood hitherto recorded. The Gunnarum aqueduct in the Central Delta of the Godavari was breached for a length of 160 feet during August 1884, but, owing to the rapidity with which temporary repairs were effected, water was passed across the breach within ten days of the date of the accident.

5. The area irrigated and the irrigation revenue of the Kistna amounted to 309,479 acres and Rs. 10,16,039 during 1884-85 ; those of the previous year having been 298,226 acres and Rs. 9,72,379, and the total area irrigable being 475,000 acres.

The gross revenue, exclusive of old irrigation, amounted to Rs. 11,02,571; the maintenance charges to Rs. 3,44,079, including cost of collection, and the net revenue to Rs. 7,58,492, or 10·59 per cent. on Rs. 71,61,408, the total Capital outlay of all kinds to the end of the year.

The river did not rise over the weir crest until an unusually late date—July 4th, 1884; but the freshes, though late, were sufficient in quantity and not excessive, so that the year was, on the whole, favourable to irrigation.

6. The Navigation receipts and charges of 1884-85 on the Godavari and Kistna canals are compared below with those of the previous year and the averages of the 5 years ending with 1880 :—

| | | Receipts. | Charges. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Average of 5 years ending with 1880 | Godavari | 50,548 | 68,038 | —17,490 |
| | Kistna | 19,379 | 32,421 | —13,042 |
| | Total | 69,927 | 1,00,459 | —30,532 |
| 1883-84 | Godavari | 53,378 | 63,414 | —10,036 |
| | Kistna | 12,980 | 54,030 | —41,050 |
| | Total | 66,358 | 1,17,444 | —51,086 |
| 1884-85 | Godavari | 82,559 | 1,47,261 | —64,702 |
| | Kistna | 19,160 | 61,819 | —42,659 |
| | Total | 1,01,719 | 2,09,080 | —1,07,361 |

The increase in charges appears to call for enquiry, although the outlay on the Godavari canals during 1884-85 was evidently due to exceptional causes.

7. The following statement gives the more important items of information for the remaining Productive Irrigation Works for 1884-85 :—

| Name of Irrigation System. | Capital outlay, direct & indirect, to end of 1884-85. | Acres irrigated. | Revenue from all sources. | Charges, including cost of collection. | Net revenue. | Per cent. on Capital outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Penner | 16,57,072 | 63,043 | 1,27,928 | 21,422 | 1,06,506 | 6·43 |
| Kurnool | 1,75,62,464 | 25,651 | 1,32,286 | —82,299 | —0·47 | |
| Kavari | 14,24,263 | 814,196 | 1,56,333 | —4,090 | 1,60,423 | 11·26 |
| Srivaikuntham | 14,03,058 | 35,854 | 89,580 | 17,886 | 71,694 | 5·11 |

8. The Revenue Account of the Sangam Anicut Project was opened during the year, a small area of land having been irrigated from the works for the first time, but the revenue was not booked, and there were no charges on Revenue Account except the usual percentage on revenue allowed to cover cost of establishment; Rs. 20,49,529 had been expended up to the end of the year on Capital Account against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 35,69,049.

9. The area irrigated on the Kurnool Canal compares favourably with that of the previous year —

| | Acres irrigated. | Irrigation revenue. | Rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1883-84 . . . . | 19,674 | 67,945 | 3·45 |
| 1884-85 . . . . | 25,651 | 84,815 | 3·30 |

1,561 acres of land, which had not been irrigated for ten years, were taken up for wet cultivation at ½ rates for the first 5 years and ¾ rates for a second term of 5 years, and 3,324 acres of unoccupied land, free of charge for the first 5 years and at half rates for a second term of 5 years; full rates being in each case payable at the end of 10 years.

10. There was a considerable decrease both in area irrigated and irrigation revenue of the Kavari Delta, due to heavy floods which occurred at the close of 1884 and caused much injury both to irrigation channels and standing crops.

| Year. | Acres irrigated. | Irrigation revenue. | Rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1883-84 . . . . | 1,001,848 | 29,31,551 | 2·92 |
| 1884-85 . . . . | 814,196 | 24,10,613 | 2·96 |

The *minus* quantity shewn in column of maintenance charges against these works is due to the cost of maintenance of the improved works being less than that of the old ones.

In November 1884 an extraordinary fall of rain occurred along the coast, 20 inches having been registered in 24 hours at Tiruvalur and Nandalar, and 25 inches in 7 days at Tranquebar.

11. The same heavy rainfall and the resulting floods caused a falling off of 4,517 acres in the irrigated area and of Rs. 17,091 in the irrigation revenue of the Srivaikuntham Anicut System. The average water-rates per acre, Rs. 5·75 for first and Rs. 3·22 for second crop, are higher on this system than on any of the others.

12. In the following statement are shewn the net revenue returns on Capital outlay obtained from the Ordinary Imperial and Provincial Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :—

| | Name of System or Work. | Capital outlay, direct and indirect, to end of 1884-85. | Acres irrigated. | Revenue from all sources. | Charges, including cost of collection. | Net revenue. | Per cent. on Capital outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Imperial | Chambrambakam Tank . | 7,36,589 | 18,547 | 38,601 | 6,457 | 32,144 | 4·36 |
| | Palar Anicut . . | 16,89,932 | 88,201 | 1,21,745 | 42,522 | 79,323 | 4·63 |
| | Pelandorai Anicut . . | 3,94,142 | 4,237 | 8,115 | 18,910 | —10,795 | —2·74 |
| Provincial | Madras Water-supply . | 17,53,981 | 8,804 | 13,164 | 63,735 | —50,571 | —2·88 |
| | Buckingham Canal . . | 58,39,326 | ... | 47,188 | 99,077 | —51,889 | —0·89 |

13. The irrigated area of the Chambrambakam Tank and Palar Anicut works agreed very closely with that of the previous year; but, on the Chambrambakam Tank, the net return rose from 3·33 per cent. in 1883-84 to 4·36 per cent. in 1884-85, owing to a decrease in maintenance charges; and on the Palar Anicut it fell off from 5·31 to 4·68 per cent., owing to a decrease in irrigation revenue.

On the Pelandorai Anicut the irrigated area and irrigation revenue fell from 5,187 acres and Rs. 13,860 in 1883-84 to 4,237 acres and Rs. 11,208 in 1884-85; but, owing to a large decrease in maintenance charges, the deficit of the latter year was only Rs. 10,795 against Rs. 17,807 in 1883-84.

The anicut was breached during December 1884 for the third time since its completion in 1876, and Rs. 30,000 will be required to repair the accident.



14. Owing to a serious breach in the embankment of the Red Hills Tank, during a cyclone on the night of November 20-21, 1884, the irrigated area and revenue fell from 10,554 acres and Rs. 23,228 during 1883-84 to 8,804 acres and Rs. 17,871 in 1884-85; the net result of the latter year being a loss of 2·88 per cent. against a profit of 0·68 per cent. in 1883-84. The receipts collected in the Public Works Department for the supply of fresh water to the town of Madras amounted to Rs. 5,529 only.

On the Buckingham Canal the receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 47,188 and Rs. 99,077 during 1884-85 against Rs. 50,111 and Rs. 1,74,859 in 1883-84; the deficit of the year having been reduced in consequence from Rs. 1,24,748 to Rs. 51,889 for 1884-85.

15. The direct outlay during 1884-85 upon Irrigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted during the year to Rs. 19,39,604 against a final grant of Rs. 19,83,827.

Of the total outlay, Rs. 3,44,809 were allotted to meet old maintenance charges of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept; Rs. 2,28,849 were expended on extensions and improvements; Rs. 1,87,069 on the "Tank Maintenance" Schemes, and the balance on Repairs and Establishment charges. The grant for the year was Rs. 2,15,086 and the expenditure Rs. 2,39,745 in excess of the grant and expenditure of 1883-84. 2,571,738 acres of first crop rice were irrigated from those works, yielding an irrigation revenue of Rs. 68,02,656; the average incidence of irrigation revenue being Rs. 2·64 per acre; of second crop rice 688,502 acres were irrigated, yielding Rs. 13,71,985 at an average rate of Rs. 1·99 per acre.

The total outlay of all kinds* amounted to 19·51 per cent. of the Irrigation revenue derived from the works, the corresponding proportion having been 15·19 in 1883-84.

* Excluding old maintenance charges of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

16. The direct outlay upon Agricultural Works during the year amounted to Rs. 4,15,131 against an allotment of Rs. 4,47,315; the outlay of the previous year having been Rs. 4,32,902, and that of 1882-83, Rs. 5,67,993.

17. The expenditure on Protective Works amounted to Rs. 2,20,623, against a grant of Rs. 3,26,618. Of the total allotment under this head, Rs. 1,50,000 were given as a "grant-in-aid" towards completion of the Buckingham Canal.

18. The rainfall of the year averaged 37·60 inches over the Presidency, but was unequally distributed both in season and locality, the fall of the north-east monsoon having been 23·6 inches,—nearly 70 per cent. in excess of the 14 inches which fell in the south-west monsoon. The rainfall too, while unseasonable and scanty in some parts of the Presidency, was injuriously excessive in others. Heavy floods occurred towards the end of 1884 in the districts along the Coromandel Coast, breaching tanks and anicuts to a very serious extent.

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

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

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.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Depy. 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 23rd DECEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all the reporting districts of the Madras Presidency, where the condition of the crops continue to be favourable. In Bellary the standing crops have been much improved, but in Kurnool and Tanjore they have been somewhat injured by last week's rain. Good rain has fallen generally in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore districts of the Mysore Province, and the condition of the standing crops is good. In Coorg the week's rainfall has been unfavourable to the crops, but in other respects agricultural prospects continue good.

In Bombay there has been rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Upper Sind Frontier. In parts of Nasik and Khandesh the *rabi* crops need more rain. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of the *rabi* crops continue in some districts. In the Berars the *rabi* continues in good condition, but the *jowari* and cotton crops have been injured to some extent by the late rains. In Hyderabad the *kharif* harvest is over; the gram, wheat and tobacco crops are reported to have been slightly damaged by the rain. In Central India and Rajputana rain has been almost general and has been of much benefit to the standing crops, which promise well.

Good rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, greatly benefiting the opium and *rabi* crops. In the Punjab also rain is reported from every district and prospects are on the whole favourable. In Shahpur, Peshawar, and Rawalpindi more rain is wanted for the crops. In the Central Provinces the heavy showers of the past two weeks have been beneficial to the *rabi* crops except in Nagpur and Raipur, where slight damage is reported. The general rain in Bengal has been very beneficial to the *rabi* crops which are everywhere doing well, and to the poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh. The *amun* harvest is generally yielding very well except where the crop was destroyed by floods in August and September. In Assam agricultural prospects continue favourable.

In British Burma the rice crop is being reaped with prospects of a good outturn. The public health continues fair.

Prices are unsteady in Mysore and falling in Coorg. In Bengal the price of rice is generally much cheaper than last year; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Bellary | (Average) 0·36 | Early dry crops much improved; white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of one taluk and pulses from insects in another; wet crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, yield, paddy about average, dry grains above average. Fever in parts of two taluks. |
| Kurnool | 1·06 | Standing early crops injured by recent unseasonable rains. Harvest paddy and early cereals, yield below average. Smallpox in one taluk and cattle-disease in another. |
| Ganjam | (Average) 0·27 | Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one taluk and cattle-disease in four places; 25 deaths from cholera. |
| Kistna | „ 0·91 | Standing crops generally fair. River 2 feet 9 inches over Anicut. Fever in several taluks; smallpox slight. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | 3·61 | Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield below average Fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks. |
| Tanjore | 5·42 | Standing crops good, but in parts of one taluk submerged by water; harvest paddy, outturn below average. 5 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura | Average of last week 1·53; this week 1·48. | Fever prevalent. Water supply sufficient. |
| Coimbatore | 1·45 | Standing crops generally good, but damaged by insects in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight smallpox and fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in part of one taluk. |
| Malabar | 1·18 | Second crop cultivation partially injured by insects in one taluk. Fever in two and slight smallpox in seven taluks; 24 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in one taluk. |
| Travancore | 0·36 | Paddy good. Fever in parts. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair and continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 20th 4 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* sowings continue in eleven talukas. Cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 16 and 34, in Ghorabari 22, 40, and 36, in Shahbundar 22, 40, and 44, and in Manjhand 32, 38, and 38 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | *Nil* | *Rabi* cultivation good. Days and nights seasonably cold. River at Kotri on 21st 4 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in 12 and cattle-disease in nine talukas. Smallpox reported in Kandiaro taluka. Wheat 27½, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 18, and red rice 26 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy. Fever in Gogo, Viramagam and Sanand talukas. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Baroda | *Nil* | Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Songad and Kalol talukas. Standing crops in good condition; opium and *rabi* sowings going on in Kadi division. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 24, and rice 18 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy. Reaping of *jowari* in progress. Cattle healthy; fever in Olpad, Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasick | In Igatpuri ·09<br>„ Niphad ·21<br>„ Yeola 1·13<br>„ Maligaon ·27<br>„ Nandgaon 1·87 | Threshing of *kharif* crops almost completed; *rabi* crops in fair condition in Yeola and Malegaon talukas; these crops suffered slightly for want of rain in a few places. Public health good. Fever and ague in parts of Malegaon and Peint talukas. Wheat 31⅓, *bajri* 36¾, and rice 20¾ lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | *Nil* | Average abnormal temperature 30° cool; vapour in air defective; abnormal wind southerly on 16th, northerly on 19th and 20th, wind normal on all other days. |
| Poona | Rain at Poona, Indapur and Khed; maximum 1·28 and minimum ·64; light showers in other talukas. | *Rabi* crops doing well. 66 cholera cases in taluka Haveli and Poona city, 38 deaths; cattle free from disease. Prices of *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 40; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 40 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | Rain general | *Rabi* good. Health good except that fever and slight cattle-disease prevails in Akola. *Jowari* 53 and *bajri* 42 lbs. per rupee. |
| Sholapur | In Sholapur 1·23<br>„ Barsi 1·48<br>„ Madha 1·21<br>„ Karmala ·56<br>„ Pandharpur ·09<br>„ Sangola ·32<br>„ Malsiras ·48 | *Kharif* harvest almost completed; cotton crop inferior in Karmala taluka; *rabi* crops progressing well owing to recent rainfall. *Jowari* 47 lbs. 38 tolas and *bajri* 42 lbs. 34 tolas per rupee. Cholera, 16 cases, 6 deaths. |
| Dharwar | Rain throughout the district; 1·0 in Gadag and Ranibennur each, nearly 2·0 in Ron and slight in others. | Reaping of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed; cotton and other crops good. Fever and cattle-disease in Mugud, Hangal, and Kalghatgi. Rice 19 to 30 and *jowari* 43 to 64 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara | *Nil* | Preparing ground for second crop in some parts. Rice and betel-nut harvest continue above Ghat. Fever and smallpox slight; cattle-disease in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13; in district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather cloudy. |
| Rajkot | *Nil* | Fever prevalent in some talukas. Weather cold. General health good. *Bajri* 34, *jowari* 39, and wheat 34 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—River continues low in Sindh. Rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Upper Sindh Frontier; more wanted for *rabi* crops in four talukas of Khandesh and two of Nasik. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue in some districts. Standing crops damaged by blight in two talukas of Khandesh and one of Satara, and by insects in parts of Bijapur. Fever in parts of 15, cattle-disease in parts of 12, cholera in parts of 3, and smallpox in parts of 5 districts. |
| **Bengal—(Dec. 22nd)** | | |
| Dacca | 0·12 | Winter crops doing well. Harvesting of *amun* paddy and sugarcane going on. Planting of *boro* paddy commenced. Public health generally good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 0·80 | Harvesting of *amun* going on, yield estimated at about 12 annas; *rabi* crops doing well. Public health generally good. |
| Khoolna | 0·41 | Weather cloudy. *Amun* harvest continues; prospects good. Winter crops doing well. Price of rice falling. Some cholera; public health fair. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. *Amun* rice still being harvested, outturn good. Cold weather crops doing well. Public health good. |
| Pubna | 0·24 | Weather cloudy. *Amun* still being harvested. Winter crops promising. Public health good. |
| Dinagepore | 0·15 on 18th | Weather fair and cold. Rice harvest progressing. Cholera in several thanas. |
| Rungpore | 0·19 | Winter rice being harvested. Prospects of all cold weather crops good. Sporadic cholera reported. Fever less prevalent. |
| Midnapore | 1·15 | Weather cold. *Amun* harvest progressing. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Public health good. |
| Burdwan | 0·96 | *Amun* outturn excellent. *Rabi* crops doing well. |
| Bhagulpore | 0·26 | Prospects of crops continue good. Prices falling. Public health good. |
| Monghyr | *Nil* | Recent rain very beneficial to poppy crop, prospects of which are much improved. |
| Purneah | 0·35 | Prospects of crops good. *Amun* harvest progresses. Cholera abating; fever prevalent. |
| Durbhunga | 0·09 | Harvesting paddy still going on. Prospects of *rabi* very promising. Prices stationary. General health good. |
| Sarun | *Nil* | Poppy promising; late rain has been beneficial; weather cloudy and uncertain. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd* | | |
| Chumparun . . | 1·09 | Harvesting of paddy in progress. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops promising. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly. Public health fair. |
| Gya . . . . | 0·96 | Continued cloudy and wet weather for several days has been injurious to poppy ; *rabi* crops have not suffered. Bright weather for past two days. Rice much cheaper. |
| Shahabad . . . | *Nil* | General rain all over district has greatly improved poppy prospects. |
| Hazaribagh . . | 1·65 | Weather cold and seasonable. Paddy harvest still continues in parts of district ; *rabi* much benefited by late rain ; poppy healthy, and its prospects favourable. Public health good. |
| Cuttack . . . | 1·61 | Weather cloudy. Reaping of late rice continues with fair outturn. Price of rice unchanged. Cholera still bad in Jajpore and Kendrapara ; fever virulent in some parts. |
| | | *General Remarks*—Rain in all districts during the week. It has been very beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are everywhere doing well, and to poppy crop in Behar and Hazaribagh. In Gya, however, some injury to poppy is reported. *Amun* harvest is generally yielding very well, except where the crop was destroyed by August and September floods. Price of rice generally much cheaper than last year, except in Calcutta and neighbouring districts. Fever and cholera severe in some parts of Cuttack, and cholera increasing in Tipperah, elsewhere public health generally fair. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(23rd Dec.)** | | |
| Benares . (Dec. 22nd) | 1·5 | Weather cloudy till 21st. The rain has been of great benefit to *rabi* crops which are coming on well. Supplies ample, but owing to import of food grains being somewhat impeded by the rainfall which has lasted throughout the week from a drizzle to an occasional good shower, prices have slightly risen. Health generally good, and there is no cattle-disease in the district. |
| Gorakhpur . ( „ 21st) | 1·2 till the 19th instant | Weather cloudy ; rain beneficial to poppy and *rabi* sowings. Prices stationary. Cholera has disappeared. |
| Fyzabad . ( „ 22nd) | 2·5 at Sadar | Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Poppy sowing completed. Markets well supplied. Cholera still prevalent in the district. |
| Lucknow . ( „ 21st) | 2·4 to 2·5 Heavy rains and strong winds on the 17th and 18th. | The rains will be highly beneficial to *rabi* and poppy crops if succeeded by clear weather and mild west wind. Markets well supplied. Prices risen. Fodder very dear. Health of people good, as well as the condition of cattle. |
| Rae Barelli . ( „ „ ) | Rain all over the district, 2·6 at Sadar. | Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops greatly benefited. Markets full. Prices stationary. General health fair. |
| Partabgarh . ( „ 22nd) | 2·0 at Sadar, 1·9 in Kunda, and 1·0 in Patti. | *Rabi* and opium crops are in general promising well, but the latter in low lands are likely to suffer from damp. Prices show a fall in *arhar*, rice, and gram. |
| Allahabad . ( „ „ ) | Good rain all over the district. | Weather cloudy. Crops much benefited ; poppy prospects reported good. Market well supplied. Prices fairly stationary. Health of men and cattle good. |
| Cawnpore . ( „ 21st) | General and good rain during the week. | Rain has much benefited the *rabi* crops ; poppy crops doing well and young plants reported to be strong and healthy. Prices show a tendency to rise. Some fever in four parganas ; very little catte-disease. |
| Banda . ( „ 22nd) | Good and general rain during the week. | Rain has greatly benefited *rabi* crops. Prices slightly lower. Public health and condition of cattle very good. |
| Ballia . ( „ 21st) | 0·9 average rainfall during the week. | Sky clear to-day. Prospects of *rabi* much improved. Sugarcane being pressed. Supplies sufficient. Health of men and cattle good. |
| Farakhabad . ( „ 22nd) | 0·8 average throughout the district. | Weather not yet clear. Prices steady. Health of people fair. |
| Sitapur . ( „ „ ) | Heavy rain throughout the district. | West winds now blowing. No more rain wanted. *Rabi* crops much benefited by the rain. |
| Bareilly . ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Crops much benefited by recent general rain. Weather now very cold, but cloudy. Markets tending to fall slightly. Public health good ; no cattle-disease. |
| Kumaon . ( „ 21st) | . . . . | Sufficient rain for the *rabi*, which is progressing well. Prices stationary. General health good ; cattle-disease still prevalent in parts. |
| Agra . ( „ „ ) | Rain in all parganas, 0·4 to 0·7. | *Rabi* getting on well. Prices steady. Health good. |
| Jhansi . ( „ „ ) | Excellent rain all over the district. | *Rabi* prospects now very good. Prices slightly risen. Health of people and cattle good. |
| Meerut . ( „ 22nd) | Slight rain during the past week. | Weather clear and cold again. Very great benefit from rain to all crops, especially on dry lands where the crop is now assured, but irrigation not altogether stopped. Prices stationary. Health improving. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Plentiful supply of rain greatly benefited the *rabi* and opium crops. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Public health and condition of cattle good. |
| **Punjab—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Delhi . . (Dec. 22nd) | ·01 | Fever abating. *Rabi* crops progressing favourably. Prices stationary. |
| Hissar . . . | Rain with hail 4·70 | Health good. *Kharif* being winnowed ; *rabi* flourishing. Prices stationary. |
| Umballa . . . | 1·50 | Health fair. *Rabi* flourishing. Prices stationary. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab**—*contd.* | | |
| Jullundur . . . | 3·60 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Amritsar . . . | 1·50 | Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Sialkot . . . | 1·70 | Health good. Sowing operations being pushed on vigorously. Prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore . . . | 1·10 at head-quarters | Health good. *Rabi* sown. Prices stationary. |
| Lahore . . . | 1·30 | Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prices almost stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | 0·55 | More rain wanted. Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. |
| Mooltan . . . | Drizzle at Sadar | Health good. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prices falling. |
| Shahpur . . . | *Nil* | Rain wanted. Fever in the towns of Sahiwal and Bhera. Prices rising. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | *Nil* | Cholera in Chandwan and Kulachi ; fever in city. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. |
| Peshawar . . . | Slight rain | More wanted. Health fair. Prices rising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in nearly every district. Health generally good. *Rabi* progressing. Prospects average. Prices on the whole steady. |
| **Central Provinces—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Nagpur . . . | 1·68 | Weather cold and clear. Rain has somewhat damaged crops. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore . . . | 4·24 | Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. Crops progressing favourably. Fever prevalent. Prices steady. |
| Saugor ( Dec. 22nd ) | 1·99 | Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. One case of cholera. Prices steady. |
| Seoni . . . . | 5·39 | Weather rainy. *Rabi* much benefited, especially wheat ; *kharif* threshing in progress. |
| Hoshangabad . . | 7·01 | Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. Fever and cattle-disease in parts. Prices unchanged. |
| Khandwa . . . | 2·39 | Weather clear. Rain has done much good to *rabi* crops. General health good. Prices steady. |
| Raipur . . . | . . . . | Weather cold and clear. Rain has benefited *rabi* crops except linseed, which being in flower has been somewhat injured ; *kodo* also damaged. Health good. Prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur ( Dec. 19th ) | 0·17 | Harvest in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in early part of week ; weather now clear ; the heavy showers of the past two weeks have been beneficial to the *rabi* crops, except in Nagpur and Raipur, where slight damage is reported. |
| **British Burma—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Akyab ( Dec. 19th ) | . . . . | Slight cholera in town ; cattle-disease in two circles. Reaping progressing. |
| Bassein . . . | . . . . | Slight cholera ; cattle-disease of a mild type continues in three townships. |
| Rangoon . . . | . . . . | Public health good. |
| Pegu . . . | . . . . | Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing. |
| Henzada . . . | . . . . | Slight cholera in town ; cattle healthy. Reaping progressing ; slight damage to crops in one township. |
| Prome . . . | . . . . | Public health and health of catte good. Crops reported indifferent in several parts of the district. |
| Toungoo . . . | . . . . | Slight cholera in one township ; cattle healthy. Reaping commenced. |
| Thayetmyo . . . | . . . . | Public health good. Reaping nearly finished. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in five districts, elsewhere public health good ; cattle-disease in four districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts, except Tharrawaddy and Prome where crop is fair and Thayetmyo where it is poor. |
| **Assam—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Gauhati . . . | ·12 during the week ending 23rd instant. | Weather more or less cloudy and cold. Public health fair. Reaping of *sali* in progress. Gathering of *mati kalai* and *mugh* in some villages continued. |
| Sylhet . . . | *Nil* | State and prospects of crops favourable. Cholera reported from several localities. |
| Cachar . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold for last two days. Reaping of *sail* crops progresses. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Four deaths reported from cholera from sadar station. |
| Dibrugarh . . . | ·73 | Weather seasonable. *Sali* crop being reaped with good outturn except in the eastern part of North Lakhimpore where damage reported by caterpillars. District healthy. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Bangalore . . | In Bangalore 2·09<br>„ Kolar 1·77<br>„ Tumkur ·19<br>„ Mysore 3·26 | Public health generally good ; fever still in parts of Tumkur Shimoga, and Kadur ; cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary in Tumkur, fallen in Kolar, fluctuating in other parts. Standing crops in good condition. Paddy and *ragi* being harvested. |
| Mysore . . . | | |
| Mercara . . . | 1·60 | Rain unfavourable to standing crops ; in other respects prospects continue good. Slight fall in prices of food grains. Public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Amraoti . . . | 2·57 | The rain has damaged *jowari* ; *rabi* in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week under report. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Berar and Hyderabad —*contd.*** | | |
| Akola . . . | 5·83 | Cotton and *jowari* have been injured to some extent; *rabi* crops in good condition. |
| Hyderabad . . . | 0·99 | Harvesting of *kharif* crops concluded; *abi* crops prospering; gram, wheat, and tobacco crops slightly damaged by rainfall of week. Fever and ague have appeared again. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20½, yellow *juar* 26, and *tur* 16 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Indore . . . | Slight rain during week. | Weather cold. Opium doing well. Health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | 1·20 | Total rainfall 31·4. Health and prospects good. |
| Sutna . . . | 3·17 | Weather now clear. Health and prospects good. |
| | Continuous rain for 5 days. | |
| Neemuch . . . | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and cold. Crops doing well. Fever prevalent. |
| Goona . . . | 1·29 | Weather cloudy and cold. |
| Agar . . . . | 3·07 | Health and opium prospects good. |
| Sehore . . . | 6·59 | Weather cloudy. Crops and health good. |
| Nowgong . . . | 4·21 | Total rainfall 44·38. Weather cold. |
| **Rajputana—(Dec. 23rd)** | | |
| Abu . . (Dec. 23rd) | *Nil* | Fever nearly disappeared. General health good. Weather clear and cold. |
| Sirohi . ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks drying. Health and crops good. Weather clear and cold. |
| Marwar . ( „ 19th) | ·60 on 17th | Tanks almost full. Fever and smallpox still prevail. *Rabi* thriving. Cold increasing. |
| Kherwara . ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Tanks and wells fair. *Rabi* sown and germinating. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy and wintry. |
| Pertabgurh ( „ 20th) | 0·15 | Tanks and wells very low. Health and crops good. Weather occasionally cloudy. |
| Meywar . ( „ 21st) | . . . . | Tanks and wells low. Smallpox prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy. |
| Harowti . ( „ „ ) | Tonk . ·96<br>Deoli . ·65<br>Shahpura . ·47 | Hail-storm on 16th. Crops benefited. Weather cold and clear. Health good. |
| Jhallawar . ( „ 18th) | 1·17<br>Rainfall general throughout state. | *Jowari* harvested, but return is poor. |
| Kotah . ( „ 19th) | ·83 | Health good. Rain very beneficial to young crops. Isolated cases of smallpox, otherwise health good. Prices falling. Weather wet and stormy. |
| Ajmere . ( „ 22nd) | ·28 | Rain has benefited *rabi* crops and increased the cold. Prices steady. Fever and smallpox in district. |
| Jeypore . ( „ 22nd) | ·68 | Crop prospects much improved. Prices stationary. Health good. |
| Dholepur . ( „ 19th) | ·80 | Tanks and wells decreasing. Prospects good. Prices steady. |
| Kerowli . ( „ „ ) | 1·72 | Tanks dry. Rain beneficial to crops. Prices stationary. |
| Bhurtpur . ( „ „ ) | ·60 | Tanks and wells full. Fever abating. Prices falling. Weather cloudy. |
| Ulwur . ( „ 22nd) | ·72 | Rain has done much good. Health good. |
| Bikanir . ( „ 19th) | Slight rain. | |
| Sujangurh . ( „ 12th) | ·60<br>Slight rain. | Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and very cold. |
| **Nepal—(Dec. 17th)** | | |
| Katmandu . . . | Slight rain. | |

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1885, No. III.

The following 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 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which 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 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the schedule annexed, and have now the honour to submit this our further Report.

It must be understood that in referring to the decisions of the Committee we state the view of the majority where there has been any difference of opinion.

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

2. We have made some slight amendments in, and additions to, this chapter, but few of them call for notice here.

The definition of "estate" and that of "proprietor", which is dependent on it, have given rise to the erroneous supposition that it was intended to exclude Government tenants from the operation of the Bill. We have now so amended the definitions as to remove any misapprehension on this point.

3. As it seems reasonable that the provisions of the Bill contained in sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III should apply to money recoverable under any enactment as if it was rent, we have added to the definition of "rent" a clause providing that "rent" shall in those portions of the Bill include such money.

### CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

4. The only amendments calling for notice in this chapter are—

*1st*—that we have omitted all reference to the raiyat converted into a tenure-holder under section 37 of the Bill No. II, as it has been determined to omit section 37 (see *infra*, paragraph 17) ; and

*2nd*—that we have altered section 5 (5) so as to provide that a tenant holding more than 100 bighás shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be a tenure-holder, without raising an issue as to his having sub-let any part of his holding.

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## CHAPTER III.

### TENURE-HOLDERS.

5. We have in section 7 of this chapter included, among the matters to which a Court must have regard in enhancing the rent of a tenure-holder, the questions "whether the tenure was originally granted at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation" and "whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure."

6. We have omitted section 8 of the Bill No. II, which provided that a Court should not enhance the rent of a tenure to more than double the previous rent.

7. We have in section 9 made the interval which must elapse between successive enhancements of the rent of a tenure the same as in the case of an occupancy-holding, namely, fifteen years.

8. We have omitted the provisions of this chapter specially applicable to patní tenures, and Chapter XVI, relating to summary sale of patní and other tenures for arrears, as we are, on further consideration, reluctant to interfere at present with the existing law regarding patní tenures, and are of opinion that any extension of the patní sale law to other tenures should be reserved for consideration in connection with the Bengal Registration Bill, to which we shall presently have to refer.

9. We have in sections 12 to 16 of the Bill so far altered the system of the registration of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures as to provide merely for enabling the landlord to register such transfers instead of compelling him to do so.

The Bill in its previous stages provided for a compulsory system of registration by the landlord. This, it was objected, would not work satisfactorily, especially as the landlords of many tenure-holders are poor and ignorant persons, having no regular office and no means of establishing one or maintaining a suitable register. At the same time it was pointed out that the establishment of an official registry would confer a great benefit on all concerned, and especially on the landlords, who might, if such a registry were established, be allowed to realize their rents by the process of summary sale which is now available only in the case of a limited class of tenures.

A Bill for the establishment of an official registry is at this moment before the Bengal Legislative Council, and the object we have set before ourselves in re-casting the portion of our Bill now under consideration has been to frame its provisions in such a manner as to secure to the Collector, who will be the officer entrusted with the preparation and maintenance of the official register, early and accurate information of all transfers and successions which may from time to time take place.

We have not overlooked the fact that the substitution of official registration for registration in the landlord's sherista would deprive the landlords of the fees which it was proposed to allow them under the Bill as originally framed, and which, it is believed, they commonly realize at present, though in most cases without any warrant of law. We think that the fees prescribed by the Bill in its earlier stages may well be paid to the landlord, even though he is to be relieved of the duty of registration.

10. The provisions we have inserted in the Bill in order to give effect to these views are as follows:—

First, as regards voluntary transfers (section 12), the simplest plan has appeared to us to be to require that every such transfer shall be registered under the ordinary law relating to the registration of documents. It is understood that the Local Government will make all arrangements requisite for facilitating the registration of such transfers. The parties applying for registration will be required to pay to the registering officer "the landlord's fee" and a process-fee for the service of notice on the landlord. When the registration has been completed, the registering officer will forward to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer containing all necessary particulars, and the Collector will thereupon cause the landlord's fee to be paid to the landlord and the notice to be served upon him, at the same time taking any such steps as may be prescribed by the measure now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council for the entry of the transfer in his official register.

When a transfer takes place by sale in execution of a decree (sections 13 and 14), the procedure will be substantially similar, the notice and the fee being sent to the Collector by the Court, except that, following the lines of the Bill in its earlier stages, we have not provided for the payment of a fee to the landlord when the sale takes place in execution of a decree for arrears.

In the only remaining case of transfer, namely, that of transfer by summary sale, the Collector will have in his own office all the information requisite for the purpose of registration.

11. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the party succeeding will be bound (section 15) to give notice to the Collector and pay to him the landlord's fee and the process-fee above referred to, and the Collector will then proceed as above described.

12. In order to compel the person succeeding to comply with the provisions of this section, we have retained, for the case of successions, the provision of section 18 of the Bill No. II, under which a person succeeding will be debarred from recovering his rent by suit, distraint or otherwise, until he has given the notice and paid the fees prescribed.



## CHAPTER V.

### OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

13. The first alteration in this chapter which appears to call for notice has reference to the area over which the status of settled raiyat is to hold good.

In the 11th paragraph of our first Report we referred to the inconvenience which might arise in certain exceptionally large estates from the status holding good over the whole estate, and this has given rise to considerable discussion. The Bengal Government, in the 22nd paragraph of its report of the 15th September, 1884, stated that "the majority of the officers consulted disapproved of the definition of 'settled raiyat' as given in the Bill," and that "the proposal which found favour was the elimination of the word 'estate' from the definition".

That Government, nevertheless, was of opinion that it was necessary to retain the word "estate" in order to meet the danger of the acquisition of the occupancy-right being prevented by shifting raiyats from one village to another within the estate.

It seemed to us that this danger was not so great as to justify the extension, over all portions of an estate of the status of "settled raiyat" acquired in one portion of it, since estates are frequently divided among numerous tenure-holders, who would have no opportunity of examining each other's books, or knowing anything about each other's raiyats. The danger in either direction is not serious, for in the vast majority of cases the raiyat is practically tied to his own village; and we felt, moreover, that by confining the status to the village we should be proceeding in closer conformity to the original conception of a khúdkásht raiyat, which, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been always intended to keep in view.

14. We have in section 22 re-cast sections 28 and 29 of the Bill No. II so as to carry out more precisely the intention with which they were framed, and we have inserted a sub-section (2) providing that if the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder it shall cease to exist.

15. Sections 23 to 26 of the amended Bill take the place of sections 31 to 36 of the Bill No. II; but, except a saving of custom as regards the descent of the occupancy-right in section 26, the only important change they involve is the omission of all provisions regarding the transfer of the occupancy-right, which, apart from the matter of sale in execution of a decree for rent (dealt with in Chapter XIV), we now propose to leave to custom as under the existing law.

16. The reasons for and against the proposal to make the occupancy-right everywhere transferable by an express legislative enactment have been so fully discussed within the last three years, and are so well known to all interested in such matters, that we shall not lengthen this Report by attempting to recapitulate them. It is enough to say that the Government of Bengal, in their letter of the 15th of September last, proposed to leave the law relating to the transferability of the right for the present untouched in Behar, and that on a further consideration of the question we are of opinion that the most prudent course will be to omit the provisions relating to voluntary transfer altogether from the present Bill. This decision has enabled us to omit all reference to the question of pre-emption.

17. The 37th section of the Bill No. II, which provided that raiyats sub-letting their land should in certain cases be deemed to be converted into tenure-holders, has met with much adverse criticism, and we now propose to omit it.

The remaining provisions as to sub-letting we have relegated to Chapter IX, where they will be found with certain modifications and additions.

18. In regard to the enhancement of rent in the case of occupancy-rights the Government of Bengal made certain proposals in their letter of 15th September, 1884, which are summarised in the 84th paragraph of that letter as shown on the margin.*

* VI.—To recognize the principle that, in the absence of reason to the contrary, the Courts shall regard a rise in the price of staple food-grain as entitling the landlord to an enhancement of rent.

VII.—To fix the percentage by which the enhanced rent shall exceed the former rent at a definite proportion (one-half is suggested for consideration) of the percentage by which the enhanced prices exceed the former prices, the other portion going as an allowance for increased cost of production.

VIII.—To assign to enhancements on the ground of landlords' improvements a maximum limit of double the former rent.

IX.—To abandon the provision for enhancement on the ground of a "prevailing rate," experience having shown that no such rate exists, and that the position assigned to it in the present law has led to the construction of collusive and fictitious rates for the purpose of forcing up rents.

X.—To abandon fluvial action as a ground of enhancement of rent, but to recognize freedom of contract between landlord and raiyat in regard to new alluvium.

XI.—To withdraw the arbitrary limitations on enhancements by suit on account of a rise in prices, and to allow contracts for enhancement of rent out of Court up to a maximum limit of two annas in the rupee (12½ per cent) of the former rent, and for a minimum period of 15 years.

XII.—To withdraw all restrictions on freedom of contract in respect of the *initial* rent of all land which may lapse to the landlord from whatever cause.

XIII.—To re-introduce the provision that the rent of the occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat shall not exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food-grains.

In regard to VI and VII we said in paragraph 84 of our Report last year that in applying the proportion rule in the case of prices the question of making some deduction to cover the effect of increased prices on the cost of cultivation would receive further consideration. The Government of Bengal recommended a deduction of one-half on this account.

We recognised the difficulty of making the Courts ascertain the actual cost of production, and as it was necessary to fix an arbitrary limit we have fixed the deduction at one-third as a general rule.

19. With reference to VIII we did not think we could justify any arbitrary limit in terms of a fractional proportion of the old rent being placed on enhancement when made on the ground of landlords' improvements.

20. We were unable to accept the proposal (IX) to abolish the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement, inasmuch as this has, in one shape or another, been a ground of enhancement ever since the Permanent Settlement, and as it is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favouritism on the part of his agent or predecessors. In view, however, of the dangers which are said by competent authorities to arise from the artificial manufacture of rates, and from the very wide interpretation given to the term "places adjacent," we have somewhat modified the terms of the section, have limited enhancement to the rate ascertained to be the prevailing rate *in the village*, and have required that this rate should be determined with reference to the rates actually paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit.

21. We were not able to accept the proposal (X) to abandon fluvial action as a ground of enhancement.

22. On the other hand, we have accepted the proposal (XI) to limit enhancements by registered contract (except on the ground of improvement made by the landlord) to two annas in the Rupee (12½ per cent.) carrying with it in all cases a right to hold at the enhanced rent for 15 years, and we have at the same time struck out all the fractional limits placed on enhancement in Court by sections 44 (*a*), 45 (*b*) and 47 (*b*) of the Bill No. II.

23. The restrictions which it was proposed by section 42 to impose in certain cases on the initial rents payable by settled raiyats have, we think, been shown to be impracticable, and we have therefore, as proposed by the Government of Bengal (XI), omitted the section.

24. We were not able to accept the recommendation numbered XIII.

25. The only other amendments in the chapter which appear to call for special notice are as follows:—

(*a*) we have required Courts, in dealing with claims to enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, to take decennial periods instead of quinquennial periods for the purposes of comparison, except when owing to the absence of price-lists or any other cause they find it impracticable to take such periods, in which case they may take any shorter periods;

(*b*) we have amended section 39 so that the price-lists prepared under it shall be merely presumptive evidence instead of being conclusive, as provided in the corresponding provision of the Bill No. II. The Bengal Government are of opinion that their arrangements are not at present so perfect as to justify these lists being made conclusive evidence;

(*c*) we have in section 40 included among the matters to be taken into consideration by an officer commuting rent the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### General Provisions as to Rent.

26. We have omitted from the section (50) which enacts the well-known presumption arising from holding at a rent unchanged for 20 years the sub-section which made the presumption applicable to produce-rents, as opinions generally were opposed to it.

27. We have, in section 52, providing for the alteration of rent on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding, assimilated the provisions of the two clauses (*a*) and (*b*), which provide respectively for increase and reduction; and we have inserted the following new sub-section to guide the Courts in cases where there may be a dispute as to the area for which the tenant has been paying rent:—

"In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

"(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy; for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire holding;



"(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

"(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

"(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit."

We have also brought the section under the general rule that the Court shall not fix a rent which would be unfair or inequitable.

28. We have substituted for the section of the Bill No. II regulating the instalments in which rent is to be payable the following simpler provision, namely:—

"53. Subject to agreement or established usage a money-rent payable by a tenure-holder or raiyat shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year";

and to prevent raiyats being harassed by successive suits for arrears, when by agreement or custom a larger number of instalments than four may be established, we have inserted in Chapter XIII a section (147) enacting in effect that such suits shall not be instituted against a raiyat oftener than once in three months.

29. We have made certain amendments in the division of the chapter relating to receipts and accounts, but the only one calling for special notice is the insertion of a new section (59) requiring the Local Government to provide and keep on sale forms of receipts and accounts. It will be for the landlords to choose whether they will use those forms, but we believe they will be found convenient.

30. In pursuance of the policy of the Bengal Act for the registration of proprietors, we have inserted the following section:—

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor.

"60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate or of his agent authorized in that behalf shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

"But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee."

31. We have likewise modified in some particulars the provisions relating to the deposit of rent, but need only mention the provision that the deposit shall be made in the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent, and the limitation of the second ground on which an application to deposit rent may be made to cases where the tenant has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the landlord will not be willing to receive the rent or grant a receipt.

32. We have omitted the second sub-section of section 77 of the Bill No. II, which enacted that, when the right, title and interest of a tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to have his rent paid first out of the sale-proceeds, and we have so re-cast the section as to make it clear that in the case of a tenure-holder, raiyat at fixed rates or occupancy-raiyat the landlord's remedy for arrears will be sale and not ejectment, and that the arrears will be a first charge on the tenure or holding.

33. We have substituted for section 79 of the Bill No. II a section (67) providing that an arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due.

34. To meet those cases in which transfer without the landlord's consent is a valid custom, we have provided in section 73 that, until notice of such a transfer is duly served on the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing after the transfer.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.

35. We have in section 79 provided that a non-occupancy raiyat shall be entitled to construct a well for the irrigation of his holding. A well constructed under this provision will be an

improvement within the meaning of the Act, and the raiyat will on being ejected be entitled to receive compensation for it. The high importance of facilitating and encouraging the construction of all works of irrigation in this country with a view to the prevention of famine points to the necessity of this.

36. We have inserted a new section (84) giving power to landlords to acquire by compulsory sale, through the Civil Court and at a price to be fixed by the Court, any land in their estate required for building purposes or for religious, charitable or educational objects. The necessity of some such power, especially with a view to provide building-sites either for new tenants or in cases of diluvion, has been strongly urged upon us. We have guarded the section against abuse by requiring the certificate of a Collector as to the sufficiency of the reason before action can be taken under it.

37. We have inserted a section (85) providing that if a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with his landlord's consent, that a sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years (seven years was the longest term for which an occupancy-raiyat could sub-let under section 38 of the Bill No. II) and that where a raiyat has without his landlord's consent granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of the Act the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of the Act.

38. In dealing with surrender and abandonment the only changes made by us which need here be noticed are the provisions which we have inserted to check collusive surrender or abandonment in fraud of the rights of third parties. The necessity for this was brought to notice in paragraph 69 of the Bengal Government's letter of 15th September, where it is shown that raiyats not unfrequently sub-let the whole or a portion of their holdings in consideration of a large bonus for a term of years. To leave the interests of sub-lessees in such cases entirely at the mercy of the sub-lessor in collusion with his landlord would do serious practical harm. We have therefore provided (section 86 (*6*)) that the surrender of a holding which is subject to a registered incumbrance shall not be valid without the consent of the incumbrancer and the landlord, and in case of abandonment we have provided (section 87 (*4*)) that the sub-lease shall only be avoided after the sub-lessee has had the opportunity of taking over for the unexpired period of his sub-lease the full rights and liabilities of his lessor in regard to the rent of his entire holding. These provisions appear to us to present the only method by which protection can be given to the sub-lessee without injury to the landlord or without risking the conversion of these sub-leases into permanent transfers. In the case of sale in execution of a decree for rent, the sub-lessee has the same protection as other incumbrancers under Chapter XIV.

39. We have in section 88 provided that a division of rent shall not be valid as against the landlord without his consent in writing. This we understand to be the existing law.

40. We have amended section 90 so as to make it clear that a landlord is not entitled to enter on and measure land exempt from the payment of revenue.

41. We have in section 92 substituted the acre for the standard bíghá as the official standard of measurement, and have empowered a Court or Revenue-officer to direct, where such a course may seem more convenient, that a measurement shall be made by any other specified standard.

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## CHAPTER X.

### Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.

42. In the Bill No. II the two processes known as the record-of-rights and the settlement of rents were dealt with separately, but it seemed to us more convenient that they should be amalgamated, and we have accordingly given to the Revenue-officer who is appointed to settle disputes during the operation of recording rights a similar power to settle disputes regarding rents.

We have, however, provided for two distinct kinds of settlement. Under the ordinary settlement, the officer will only have the power to settle rents when a settlement of land-revenue is being made or a question between the landlord and tenant arises, and such rents as he settles will generally be fixed for a term of years; in other cases his recorded entries will only have a presumptive value; he can, moreover, only reduce rents on the grounds under which reduction is demandable in the Civil Courts. Under the special settlement, which will only be undertaken with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and which is meant to be applied only in circumstances in which the operation of the ordinary law is likely to prove insufficient, the Settlement-officer will have power to settle all rents, and will, moreover, have



power to reduce rents on other grounds than those ordinarily applicable. We think that in the exceptional cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to this procedure the Government should have power to go to the root of the matter, and to put its settlement on a thoroughly stable footing.

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### Tables of Rates.

43. We have decided, in deference to the opinion of many experienced officers and with the consent of the Government of Bengal, to omit the chapter (XI of Bill No. II) providing for the preparation of tables of rates. It was evident that the procedure would only be made use of in rare and exceptional cases, and a more effectual method of treating these cases is provided in the Settlement chapter.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.

44. The only amendment calling for notice in this chapter is the insertion of a provision in section 116, that nothing in the chapter (VI) relating to non-occupancy-raiyats shall apply to a proprietor's private lands. This merely expresses what was always intended, though by an oversight it was not previously provided for.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### Distraint.

45. We have inserted two sections of some importance at the end of this chapter.

The first (141) provides that when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Court under this chapter, it may by order authorize the landlord to distrain by himself or his agent; but that a landlord so distraining shall forthwith give notice to the Court, and that the Court shall thereupon depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained, and proceed thereafter as if he had distrained under the ordinary procedure. The other section (142) added to this chapter empowers the High Court to make rules regulating the procedure under it.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### Judicial Procedure.

46. Section 147 has already been noticed (*supra* paragraph 28).

47. We have in section 148 added to the sections of the Civil Procedure Code, which are not to apply to rent-suits, section 326, empowering the Court to authorize the Collector to stay an execution sale of land in certain cases.

48. We have in section 153 excepted from the rules restricting appeals in rent-suits cases in which a question of the amount of rent annually payable by the tenant has been determined.

49. We have omitted section 172 of the Bill No. II, which required all mutual claims between the landlord and tenant as such to be inquired into and determined in every suit and proceeding for ejectment.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### Sale for Arrears under Decree.

50. We have added to the "protected interests" in section 160—

"(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer."

The section as it stood would probably have been construed to cover such cases, but we think it well to leave no room for doubt on the point.

51. We have, in order to shorten proceedings, inserted in section (163) a clause enacting that in cases under this chapter the order of attachment and the proclamation of sale required by section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be issued simultaneously.

52. We have, at the suggestion of our honourable colleague **Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji**, inserted a new section (174) allowing a judgment-debtor to apply to set aside a sale of his tenure or holding, on depositing in Court within thirty days from the date of sale for payment to the decree-holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the purchase-money. Applications under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside sales cause expense and annoyance to the decree-holder and auction-purchaser. It is believed that they are often instituted merely with a view to recovering the tenure or holding which has been sold, and it is anticipated that, if a judgment-debtor is allowed to recover his property by depositing after the sale the amount decreed against him, the number of these applications will be considerably diminished.

## CHAPTER XV.

### CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

53. A question having been raised as to how far section 210 of the Bill No. II, which was intended to have retrospective effect, should be allowed such effect, we have carefully considered each provision of that section, and have come to the conclusion that some of those provisions ought, with reference to this point, to be treated differently from others. The way in which we propose to treat the matter will be best seen from the new section we now propose, which runs as follows:—

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

"178. (*1*) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

"(*a*) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

"(*b*) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

"(*c*) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

"(*d*) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

"(*2*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880,* and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring, in accordance with this Act, an occupancy-right in land.

"(*3*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

"(*a*) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

"(*b*) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

"(*c*) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

"(*d*) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

"(*e*) take away the right of a raiyat to sub-let subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act;

"(*f*) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

"(*g*) take away the right of a landlord or tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

"(*h*) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent."

54. To meet the important case of a lease for the reclamation of waste land to which these provisions are not suitable, we have added the following proviso:—

"Provided as follows:—

"(i) Nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would, under Chapter V, be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right."

* This was the date of the publication by the Government of Bengal of the Rent Commission's Report and Draft Bill.



55. We have further provided that the section shall not affect those contracts which are occasionally entered into for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

56. We have in section 180 put útbandi lands on the footing on which chur lands were placed by section 213 of the Bill No. II, that is to say, no occupancy-right will be acquirable in them until they have been held for twelve years, and meantime the tenant will be bound to pay whatever rent may be agreed on between him and his landlord. We have further provided that Chapter VI of the Bill shall not apply to such lands.

57. We agree with the Government of Bengal in thinking that it is not desirable to make any special provision regarding the lands known as "hál-hasili," and we have accordingly omitted all references to them in this chapter.

58. We have considered the proposals of the Government of Bengal regarding homestead lands, and find that they practically resolve themselves into this, that the tenure of such lands should, as provided by section 216 of the Bill No. II, be regulated by local custom, with this addition, however, that, subject to local custom, they should be regulated by the provisions of the Bill applicable to land held by a raiyat. We have amended the section (182) on these line.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTAL.

59. We have in section 189 added to the powers which may be conferred on officers by the rules to be made by the Local Government—"any power exerciseable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875."

60. We have also inserted the following new section, which speaks for itself:—

"194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition."

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

61. Lastly, we have added a section (196) providing that "this Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council." In the absence of some such provision as this, the Bengal Legislative Council would, owing to the wide extent of ground covered by this measure of the Supreme legislature, find itself practically debarred for all time to come from dealing with almost every question affecting the relations of agricultural landlords and tenants.

62. In the 99th paragraph of our former Report we mentioned certain points on which we desired further information, and on which we solicited the opinions of the Local Government or High Court or both, and to these it is necessary briefly to allude in so far as they have not been disposed of by the foregoing remarks.

63. The first of these points, which was referred to the Local Government, was "whether, with reference especially to landlord's improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation-channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation, and, if so, what form such provisions should take."

We are fully sensible of the great importance of this question, but on full consideration we agree with the Government of Bengal in thinking that a discussion of it would be out of place in connection with the present Bill, and that it will be most appropriately treated in connection with the irrigation law, which will probably soon come under revision in Bengal.

64. The only other points specially referred to the Local Government, and to which we have not already adverted, were certain proposals to extend the patní sale procedure. Those proposals did not commend themselves to the Local Government, and now that the patní procedure is to be excluded from the present Bill, they would more properly be reserved for future consideration.

65. The remaining points to which we think it necessary to advert had reference to the question as to the possibility of devising some simplification of the procedure in rent-suits. In paragrap h 83 of our former Report we said—"For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction, which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice." We, however,

proposed that certain suggestions which had been made should be referred for the opinion of the High Court. The reply of the Honourable Judges is among the papers before us, and we regret to find that, as we apprehended, they too are unable to strike out any royal road to the result desired. They disapprove of the specific suggestions made, and they state it as their opinion that the true remedy for the evils complained of is to be found in executive rather than in legislative action, that is to say, in an increase in the judicial staff and a reduction of the court-fees.

Since the reply of the Honourable Judges has been received, further proposals have been submitted to us, and in particular a scheme put forward by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy, on which the opinions of certain officers have been taken, but we regret to say we have not found among them anything which would materially abridge the procedure without entailing a risk of serious failure of justice. The executive measures referred to by the High Court will, doubtless, receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government.

66. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| *Gazette of India* ... ... ... ... | 29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884. |
| *Calcutta Gazette* ... ... ... ... | 2nd, 9th and 16th April, 1884. |

*In the Vernaculars.*

| *Province.* | *Language.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal ... ... ... | Bengali ... ... | 29th April, 1884. |
| | Hindi ... ... | 6th May, 1884. |
| | Uriya ... ... | 8th May, 1884. |

**67. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.**

S. C. BAYLEY.
RIVERS THOMPSON.*
C. P. ILBERT.
LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA.*(*a*)
J. W. QUINTON.
T. M. GIBBON.*
AMÍR ALÍ.*(*b*)
W. W. HUNTER.*
H. J. REYNOLDS.*
PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI.* (*c*)
G. H. P. EVANS.*

*The 12th February, 1885.*

* Signed subject to dissent on certain points.

(*a*) I sign this Report as it represents the views of the majority, but I reserve to myself the right of recording a separate dissent.

(*b*) I object to some of the main provisions of the Bill and have recorded a separate dissent.

(*c*) This Report represents the views of the majority. I object to the main principles of the Bill and record a separate dissent.



## SCHEDULE.

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 197—1-63, dated 13th March, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 42].

From Bábú Pronob Náth Ghosál, Náib, Roy Luchmiput Sing Bahadur's Zamíndárí, Kutabpur, District Rungpur, dated 24th April, 1884 [Paper No. 43].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 491—9-24R., dated 23rd July, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

Office Memorandum by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 499R., dated 25th July, 1884 [Papers No. 45].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1986, dated 8th August, 1884 [Paper No. 46].

Extract from *The Bengálí* of 30th August, 1884 [Paper No. 47].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2611, dated 15th September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 48].

„ Bábú Kishori Lál Sarkár, dated 21st September, 1884 [Paper No. 49].

„ Secretary, British Indian Association, No. 87, dated 23rd September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 50].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 648—926, dated 23rd September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 51].

Note by Bábú Kishori Lál Sarkár [Paper No. 52].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1906T.R., dated 15th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 53].

„ Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2071T.R., dated 29th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 54].

Memorial of Committee of Orissa People's Association, dated 21st October, 1884 [Paper No. 55].

Memorial of Middle Tenure-holders of the Sub-division of Jhenidah, District Jessore [Paper No. 56].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 749—9-35R., dated 31st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 57].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2759, dated 3rd November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 58].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2943, dated 10th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 59].

From Honorary Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, dated 27th October, 1884 [Paper No. 60].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2201T.R., dated 9th October, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 61].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mookerjea, Cultivator-raiyat, Utterpára, dated 24th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 62].

Notes by the Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon [Papers No. 63].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1926—1009L.R., dated 28th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 64].

From Bábú Umesh Chundra Ghosh, Senior Pleader, Jessore, dated 24th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 65].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mookerjee, Utterpára, dated 5th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 66].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2002—1038 L. R., dated 4th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 67].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2018—1041 L. R., dated 4th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 68].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1980—1024 L. R., dated 3rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 69].

From Secretary, Bhagulpore Landholders Association, No. 52, dated 3rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 70].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2085—1075 L. R., dated 10th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 71].

From Bábú Bepin Behari Sircar, dated 1st December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 72].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2091—1077 L. R., dated 10th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 73].

A Review of the Procedure sections of the Bill (No. II), and a few suggestions for the simplification of Procedure, by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy [Paper No. 74].

From Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, dated 13th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 75].

From Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, No. 123, dated 29th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 76].

Memorial of Khás Mahál Raiyats of Government Estate Jalamuta, Villages Paikbhera, Harmasah, &c., District Midnapur [Papers No. 77].

From Bábú Sarat Chunder Mukhopadhya, to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 27th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 78].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mukerjea, Utterpára, dated 8th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 79].

From the Mahárájá of Burdwan, No. L.9—301, dated 7th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 80].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 126, dated 14th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 81].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 111, dated 19th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 82].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 113, dated 17th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 83].

From Bábú Ketaki Bilas Rai, Kirtipur, Jessore, dated 26th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 84].

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 327-128 L.R., dated 31st January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 85].

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***Memorandum of dissent from the decisions of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.***

In signing the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill I wish to place on record my opinion that, having regard to all that has been elicited by the Commissions and enquiries of the last six or seven years, the Bill inadequately meets the necessities of the case which called for legislation. It is unsatisfactory, in so far as it gives insufficient protection to all raiyats against excessive enhancements of rent, and no real protection in other directions to the non-occupancy-raiyat.

To enter briefly into details I note, *firstly*, that the change under which the limit of the "village" has been substituted for the "village or estate" in section 20 of the Bill, will seriously affect the fixity of the "settled" raiyat's tenure. As originally drawn, "estate" formed part of this section, and its adoption as part of the definition had the sanction of the Secretary of State. In that form no doubt the definition met with considerable opposition in Committee, but I was prepared to meet objections by accepting an arrangement whereby a permanent cultivator, when willing to pay a fair rent, should carry his *status* as a settled raiyat to any land in that portion of his landlord's estate as might be situated in the pargana or fiscal circle in which the raiyat resided.

*Secondly*, I have opposed the "prevailing rate" as a ground of enhancement. There is ample evidence in the recorded literature on the subject to shew that such a thing as a "prevailing rate" of rent does not exist in any part of the country. Under the law, as it stands, it is admitted that the zamíndárs have been unable to establish a "prevailing rate" in their suits for enhancement on this ground; and the consequence was that, failing proof, they created it fictitiously. The result has been demoralizing and very injurious to the raiyats, and I am afraid that the Select Committee, though animated by the very best intentions, has not provided any positive safeguard against the mischievous tendencies to which I have referred. On the contrary, their proposals on the subject will probably facilitate enhancements up to the *average* of rates prevailing in the village, and will thus place a much stronger power for enhancing rents in the hands of the zamíndárs than the present law permitted or ever contemplated.

*Thirdly*, the Bill as it leaves the Committee almost entirely abandons the non-occupancy-raiyat and the under-raiyat. They are practically unprotected, and such a result appears to me to be contrary to the intention with which the legislation on the rent question was undertaken, and contrary to the conclusions of authoritative opinion that the growth of the right of occupancy, as tending to establish a substantial peasantry, should be encouraged and advanced.

*Lastly*, the loss of the limitation of the maximum rent to one-fifth of the gross produce is a serious loss, specially as it affects the non-occupancy and under-raiyats The pro-



posal to limit rents to a fraction of the gross produce in staple food-crops did not originate with me, though I accepted it and suggested the particular fraction of one-fifth. Indeed, had my views been approved in regard to the abolition of the "prevailing rate" as a general ground of enhancement, and in regard to the protection of the non-occupancy-raiyat, I should not have placed the stress I now do on the gross-produce limit. But as the majority of the Select Committee have rejected, one by one, every effectual check on rack-renting adopted by the Government of India in the original Bill, as they have also rejected the equivalents for those checks advocated by me without themselves proposing any substitutes, it seemed to me that the only hope of escape from the danger of a Bill for the unlimited enhancements of rent lay in a recurrence to the proposal made by the Government of India in their first Bill to limit rents to a share of the gross produce. I am, of course, conscious of the objections to which such a gross-produce limitation is open as a matter of theory; but theory and practice do not always coincide, and practically a gross produce limit on rents is indigenous to this country, had been asked for by the landlords, and recommended by the ablest among my predecessors. My views on the subject are not shared by a majority of the Committee, and the proposal fell to the ground. I have always admitted that in some Bengal districts the tenantry can well afford to pay higher rents, and I have endeavoured to provide landlords with reasonable facilities for enhancement. But in Behar rents are already too high, while there are many parts of Bengal in which rents are also excessive. Taking Bengal and Behar together, I cannot contemplate without anxiety a legislative measure whose tendency is to promote, without an ultimate check, a further increase of those rents.

I had hoped that the legislation now in hand, and which has been the subject of discussion and consideration of no less than four Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, would have carried with it some measure of finality. In its present outcome it seems to me impossible to accept this Bill as a final settlement of the chief questions connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

*The 12th February, 1885.*

*Memorandum of dissent from the decisions of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill.*

ALTHOUGH I think the Bill as it now leaves the hands of the Select Committee an improvement on the Bill submitted to it for amendment, it still contains certain provisions with reference to which I differ with the majority in opinion, and on these points I would beg to record my dissent.

1. I object to the omission of the words "and the whole or part of it is sub-let" from section "5", sub-section "5". The word should be again inserted or the whole of the sub-section omitted.

Under the Bill a tenure-holder is a tenant "who has acquired a right to hold land for the purposes of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing raiyats on it." A raiyat, is a person "who has acquired land for the purpose of cultivating it *himself or by* hired labour."

I cannot understand on what grounds the majority of the Committee deemed it necessary to over-ride the essential difference in the nature of the two tenancies, and to declare that all persons holding more than 33 standard acres of land shall be presumed to be tenure-holders until the contrary is proved.

To me it appears that the first and only enquiry to be made is whether the tenant cultivates it himself or sub-lets the whole or a portion of it. If he cultivates it himself it should be presumed that he is a raiyat until the contrary is proved. If he sub-lets a portion of it, it should be presumed that he is a tenure-holder, until he proves that he *originally* acquired the land for cultivating purposes, and that the tenants who hold under him are sub-tenants.

Our efforts in this instance should be confined to strengthening the position of the actual cultivators of the soil.

2. I dissent from the decision of the majority of the Select Committee to omit transferability from among the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding.

I have already exhausted every argument I can think of to induce the Government and the Committee to legalize and control transfer and failed to gain their support, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here, I will therefore only record my dissent.

3. *Section 18, Chapter 3.*—The provisions of this chapter should be confined to mocurraree holdings, holdings admitted by the landlord to be held at fixed rents, and holdings the rents of which have been declared fixed in perpetuity under decrees of competent Courts. If this is not allowed, sections 15 to 22 of Bill No. 2 should be again inserted in the Bill in place of sections 12 (*3*) and 13.

All raiyati holdings acquired for the purposes of cultivation whether held at a fixed rent or at a rent subject to enhancement, should only be used for the purpose for which they were acquired, *viz.*, for the purposes of cultivation, and for the growth of crops. There can be no sufficient reason for allowing an ordinary cultivator to be ejected from his holding if he uses it in a manner to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy and at the same time to allow raiyats at fixed rates of rent to do, as they think right with the land even to destroying it whatever the rate of rent may be, whether *subject to periodical enhancement or not*, the purpose for which the land was originally acquired was the same in both instances and should remain so.

If the provisions of the chapter were confined to admitted rights, the injury to the landlord would be lessened, as they stand in the Bill, in every instance that a landlord sues under section 25 (*a*), the provisions of this chapter will be pleaded to debar suit.

If the above suggestions were adopted, it would not inflict any hardship on the tenant; if the tenant claiming to hold at fixed rates, but whose rights had not been admitted wished to avail himself of the privileges allowed him under this chapter, all he need do is to apply under section 157, to have the nature of his tenancy declared previous to availing himself of them.

If the operation of *this chapter is not confined to* mocurraree holdings, and *holdings* the rents of which have been declared fixed by a competent Court, sections 15 to 22 of Bill No. 2 should be again inserted in the Bill, or the landlord will be compelled to bring a suit to set aside every conveyance in which the holding is incorrectly described as a holding at fixed rates, when he receives notice of transfer.

4. The restrictions placed on voluntary enhancement under section 29, will have the effect of compelling the landlord to exact every pice of rent the law will permit him to demand, it prohibits all enhancement out of court, or it will induce the parties concerned to resort to deception and fraud to evade the payment of the heavy costs entailed upon them in a heavy law suit for enhancement of rents, they will fight it out to the bitter end or lie.



5. Section 35 I consider superfluous we have throughout the Bill directed the Courts to decree only fair and equitable rents, therefore to tell the Courts that they shall not decree unfair and inequitable rents is unnecessary. With an experienced judge it will have no weight but an inexperienced judge may attach undue importance to it and in doing so do substantial injustice to one of the parties concerned.

6. Under sections 48 and 49 we have effected too little for the protection of the sub-tenant, the actual cultivator of the soil.

The sub-tenant holding under a registered lease is, I think, amply protected short of allowing him to acquire occupancy-rights in the land, the Committee have gone as far as it is possible to go without encroaching on the rights of others, but the sub-tenant who holds under a verbal agreement or an agreement which cannot be accepted as evidence under the law is not sufficiently protected. I would wish to see the sub-tenant receive the same protection against hasty eviction, rack-renting, &c., as is afforded the non-occupancy-raiyat under the Bill.

7. Section 50 is an improvement on section 64 of Bill No. 2, but it does not go far enough. I am of opinion that the suggestions made in the Bengal Government letter of September, 1884, that the presumption should run from 20 years previous to the introduction of the suit, should be adopted, my reasons for wishing it so I stated in my dissent on the Bill No. 2, therefore need not repeat them here.

8. The penal clauses 59, 74 and 185 require modification as they stand, they will be harsh in their operation and may be used solely for the purpose of giving the landlord annoyance.

9. Section 89—2 prohibiting the landlords measuring lands oftener than once in ten years will have the effect of encouraging encroachments. As the landlords are prohibited from bringing suits for enhancement oftener than once in 15 years there is no necessity for this prohibition and the right to do so will, in all instances, be useful to them to test encroachments.

10. Section 138 limits the area of the landlords zeraut or home cultivation to all land held by him as such for 12 years continuously "previous" to the introduction of the Act, thereby preventing him from acquiring any more land as zeraut after the passing of the Bill.

It does not prevent his cultivating more land as home cultivation, but if he once lets it out of his possession, lets it to another person for one season, he will lose his rights in it for ever.

I think the period he is required to hold it for, in order so acquire zeraut rights in the land should run for a period of 12 years before or after the Act is introduced.

11. Section 173 contains a new proxision in law, it permits a judgment-debtor to recover possession of his holding 30 days after it has been sold by decree of Court by paying in the amount of the decree.

I object to it as I think it will have an effect contrary to what is intended.

It will deter would-be purchasers from bidding, thereby allowing holdings to be sold for one quarter their value.

It will encourage hangers on about the Courts to make speculative purchases.

And last not least it will induce the judgment-debtors to be careless in the due payment of their debts.

T. M. GIBBON.

*12th February, 1885.*

## *Dissent.*

I REGRET I cannot concur with many of the decisions arrived at by the majority of the Select Committee. It seems to me that we have failed to achieve some of the principal objects of the Bill, and that the modifications which the measure has undergone, whilst securing to the landlords substantial advantages, have left the raiyats as defenceless as before.

The Bill was introduced in Council with certain well-defined objects which were of a two-fold character, namely (1) to give reasonable security to the peasant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent. In order to attain the first object, it was proposed to make the following changes in the existing system:—

(1) to extend to permanent cultivators, holding land in a particular village or estate, the right to hold that land on payment of a fair rent;

(2) to make occupancy-rights transferable;

(3) to introduce a fixed maximum limit for the enhancement of rents; and

(4) to provide some efficient guarantee to non-occupancy-raiyats against *arbitrary* eviction and *arbitrary* enhancement of rents. As regards the first object, the proposal, no doubt, has been maintained with some modification. But this has certainly not been the case with the others, and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the withdrawal of most of those provisions which were from time to time introduced to secure these objects.

The free transfer of occupancy-holdings was, if I may so call it, the keystone of the measure. The custom had grown up in various parts of Bengal and was gradually extending itself to the entire province. Excepting those places where the presence of a foreign element predominated and caused some degree of friction between landlords and raiyats, the tenants who enjoyed the right of free transfer were admittedly more prosperous and better able to withstand the periodical shocks of scarcities and famines. It was admitted that, during the years immediately preceding the introduction of the measure in Council, the evidence in favour of the extension of the right of transferability had accumulated considerably. It was accordingly proposed to give a statutory sanction to that right. With reference to Behar, however, a doubt was entertained by the Government of Bengal, and my own knowledge of the circumstances of that province induced me last session to bring forward a proposal to withdraw Behar from the operation of the provision. That proposal, however, was not approved of, and it was resolved to give the right to all occupancy-raiyats throughout Bengal and Behar. During the present session, the provision has been dropped entirely from the Bill. Whilst agreeing to the advisability of leaving to custom the right of free transfer in Behar, I consider that as regards Bengal it would have a mischievous tendency. In every place, even where the right has been freely exercised, such as the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, the custom will be disputed, with the result that a large portion of the consideration money will pass either into the hands of the landlords or their servants. It would have been far better to recognize transferability throughout Bengal Proper, subject, if necessary, to the payment by the raiyat of a graduated scale of fees upon the consideration money, than to have left it to custom, which I fear will henceforth be disputed in every instance, to the serious prejudice of the tenant in the exercise of his right. With the safeguards which the Bengal Government proposed to attach to the recognition of the right in Bengal Proper, no injury to the landholding interests need have been feared. I think the mode in which the question has been discussed and decided is likely to produce mischief. Had the question not been raised, this mischief might have been avoided.

2. From the very inception of the Bill, it was considered necessary to introduce a maximum limit on rents. In many parts of the province it was proved by the stern testimony of facts that the enhancement of rent beyond a certain limit implied starvation to the cultivators of the soil, and that any endeavour to exact rent beyond that limit ended in failure to the landlord or distress to the tenant. In the interests of the landholding classes themselves it was proposed to provide a check to the system of rack-renting which many of them were disposed to adopt. The East Landholders Association and the late Bábú Kristodás Pál both proposed a gross produce-limit—the former one-fifth as the highest limit of enhancement which the zamíndárs thought proper to demand, the latter one-fourth. The important question to determine was what proportion should the raiyat be left in enjoyment of after payment of his rent? If experience and the collective evidence of competent observers are of any account, it is clear that the raiyats in Bengal can hardly pay for rent more than one-fifth of the gross produce without trenching upon the bare means of subsistence. If in some places the *jamábandis* shew a higher rent, the question remains is the raiyat ever



able to discharge his liability? Among other evidence, that recently supplied by the Board of Revenue as the result of its experience of wards' estates furnishes a negative answer to this question. It certainly cannot be the interest of anybody to leave the raiyat a bare subsistence. Whatever the proportion it may have been considered desirable to adopt, a gross produce-limit appeared to me the most satisfactory and most feasible of all the proposals brought forward to prevent rack-renting. The adoption of this limit would have also enabled the legislature to give some degree of protection to the large body of non-occupancy and under-raiyats who are now practically left without any protection. The withdrawal of the fractional limit upon enhancements in Court is in my opinion likely to prove injurious to the raiyats.

3. I consider the ground of enhancement on the basis of "prevailing rates" as open to serious objection. It introduces, in the form it has now assumed in this Bill, an entirely novel principle into the law of Bengal. The law has hitherto not recognized enhancements up to the *average* of rates payable, and it seems to me that the recognition of such a principle is not only dangerous, but, without any correlative ground of reduction, unjust. It will end in screwing up rents to the factitious average of a large number of rates, over the correctness or reality of which no individual raiyat has any control, and that average will furnish the basis for a fresh increase until the highest possible rate is reached.

4. Enhancement on the ground of increase in the price of staple food-crops is to my mind economically indefensible. When the price of food-crops increases, the price of other necessary articles also increases. Is it fair or reasonable to constitute a rise in the price of staple food-crops as a ground of enhancement when a hundred other circumstances, like the increasing cost of production, increasing cost of the bare necessities of life, &c., tend to show that the raiyat of to-day in the majority of instances is not a whit better off than the raiyat of twenty years ago? Let us take for example an instance (which is not uncommon in Bengal), of a raiyat whose holding is fit for growing, say cotton, and whose cultivation, owing to a fall in the cotton-market, has diminished in value. As the Bill stands such a raiyat would, notwithstanding his contracted ability to pay enhanced rent, be still liable to enhancement should the price of food-grains have risen. In other words, although he gets less for his crop and has to pay more for his food, he is still liable to have his rents increased. I cannot help thinking that the Select Committee have failed to realize the full effects of this ground of enhancement, and I would strongly urge that the old ground of enhancement on the basis of net values should be reverted to.

5. The Bill provides no efficient safeguard against the ejectment of a non-occupancy raiyat to prevent the possibility of his acquiring an occupancy-right.

6. I am not able to understand the object of the factitious difference which has been created between under-raiyats holding under registered sub-leases, and under-raiyats holding verbally or under an unregistered lease. The system of sub-letting is [illegible] the agricultural economy of the country, and the Committee at a very early stage recognized the inexpediency of introducing any provision in the Bill interfering with it. Considerable protection has been given to planters and capitalists taking lands for purposes of indigo cultivation from the raiyats under registered sub-leases. No protection, however, is given to the mass of under-raiyats. It is said that these may secure to themselves the same rights by simply taking registered leases; but it must be remembered that the majority of the under-raiyats are poor to the verge of starvation, and that they are not in a position to demand registered leases.

7. I demur, also, to the provision embodied in the Bill regarding *útbandi* tenures. This provision seems to me to be in direct contradiction to the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, that "shifting" should be put an end to. The *útbandi* provisions recognize and legalize the eviction of a raiyat at the mere caprice of the landlord. I had no objection to the proposals of the Bengal Government, to allow land held on the *útbandi* system to be a matter for contract; but I have strong objections to the *útbandi* raiyat being left, as this Bill leaves him, without any practical protection whatsoever.

These are the main and essential points on which I differ from my colleagues; but there are various minor details with reference to which, also, I cannot agree with them.

8. On the whole I regret to think that a measure from which so much was expected should prove so inadequate in its general result. The guarantees to which the raiyats had laid claim, as well on constitutional grounds as on those of equity and expediency, have been either withheld or only partially conceded. Between contending claims the Bill does not in my opinion strike a just balance, and it seems to me that unless some further modifications are made in the direction which I have indicated, it will not answer the purpose of definitely setting at rest the disputes between landlord and tenant in Bengal.

AMIR ALI.

## MINUTE.

I signed the preliminary Report of the Select Committee last year, on the understanding that I postponed the expression of my opinion on certain questions until the submission of the final Report to Council. Some of the sections to which I then objected have, during the subsequent revision, been removed from the Bill, others have been modified, and I now confine my remarks to four principal points. I desire, however, at the same time to record in general terms my hesitation in regard to several other provisions in the Bill. For the Select Committee has been asked to deal with the entire relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal, without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. Opinions and statements, often conflicting and sometimes contradictory, have been furnished to it in large numbers. But it has not had the means of ascertaining which of these opinions and statements would have borne the test of cross-examination, or how far their discrepancies might have been reconciled. Absence of such data is the more to be regretted in a measure affecting land-right in Bengal; for in Bengal almost alone among the Provinces of India, there is no central department of statistics, and until quite recently there was no agricultural bureau, which might in some measure have compensated for the evidence of witnesses heard in the Districts. But, while I regret the defective method of enquiry originally adopted, I acknowledge that, at the stage which the measure had reached when the Bill came before the Select Committee, the time for an effective local enquiry had gone past. The Committee heard the views of several gentlemen in Calcutta on two minor points, but no body of evidence has been collected in the Districts and subjected to cross-examination. The result has been to leave in my mind an extreme uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals.

Coming to specific grounds I object, in the first place, to the application of one set of minute provisions for the regulation of rent, to two Provinces in which the relation of landlord and tenant is so widely dissimilar as in Bengal and Behar. [Section 1 (3).] The statements before the Committee show that in Behar, owing to over-population and to the consequent competition for land, the difficulty is to secure a sufficient share of the crop to the cultivator; while throughout large areas in Bengal the difficulty is for the landlord to realise his rent. Yet the fundamental differences between Bengal and Behar find no recognition in the Bill. The effect of this has been, in my opinion, to increase the difficulty of making effective provision for either Province. Thus in regard to perhaps the most important question dealt with in the Bill, namely, the restrictions to be placed on enhancement of rents, the Bengal Government declared that to limit rents to one-fifth of the gross-produce was a necessity for Behar, while the imposition of that limit was found indefensible for Bengal. The one-fifth limit has accordingly been dropped, and minor restrictions have been introduced. It seems doubtful to me whether some of these minor restrictions do not go further than is warranted by the facts in Bengal; and it is more than doubtful, considering the statements made on behalf of the Bengal Government, whether these restrictions will meet the necessities of Behar.

I object, in the second place, to the discouragement which the Bill places on the reclamation of waste lands by proprietors at their own expense. Important provisions in the Bill rest on considerations arising out of the pressure of the population on the soil, and on the necessity of protecting the cultivator against the monopoly in land which is thus conferred on the landlord. The most direct remedy for this state of things is to increase the area available for cultivation. Yet the Bill not only gives no new inducement to landholders to reclaim wastes, but places discouragements, which did not exist under the previous law, upon their doing so. As regards lands brought under cultivation by means of reclamation leases, the landlord will be in a rather worse position than before; for the occupancy-right will now commence to accrue to the tenants during the currency of such leases, and it may be enforced immediately on their expiry. 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 un-reclaimed 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. Considering that the Bill, in order to deal with the evils of over-population, restricts the former rights of the landholders, I think that such discouragements are not only impolitic but unjust. I purpose, therefore, to move amendments in Council, which will have the effect of protecting a landlord who reclaims at his own expense *bonâ fide* waste lands, against the growth of occupancy-rights in those lands during a reasonable period to recoup his outlay, say for thirty years.



In the third place, I object to certain of the provisions for the enhancement and reduction of rents on the ground of a rise in prices [section 39]. The Bill substitutes for an old and a scarcely workable ground of enhancement, namely, a rise in the value of the produce, a much more simple ground, namely, a rise in the prices of staple food-crops. The latter contention would in any case be more easily susceptible of proof. But the Bill further simplifies the burden of proof, by directing that the Courts shall be guided by certain lists of prices to be published in the official Gazette. These lists are to be of two kinds; one set of lists are to record current prices in the future, the other set refer to prices in the past. A new and sharp weapon of enhancement is thus placed in the hands of the landlord; but, subject to conditions on its application imposed by the Bill in favour of the tenants, I believe it to be a fair ground of enhancement. The weapon is two-edged; it cuts against the tenant as a means of enhancement if prices have gone up, and against the landlord as a ground for the reduction of rent if prices have gone down. It is obvious, however, that as the Bill entrusts the Local Government with the duty of supplying the evidence, it should take reasonable guarantees that the evidence thus supplied shall be good evidence. The draft Bill of last year provided that all the price lists officially published, should be conclusive evidence. The Bill as now finally settled directs that the Courts shall presume that the facts stated in the lists are correct unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect; thus giving the value of presumptive evidence to both the sets of lists.

I believe that the lists to be prepared for current prices in the future, under the safeguards provided by the Bill, will merit this degree of credibility: but that the lists, purporting to record prices in the past, do not. This latter class of lists will have to be compiled, *ex post facto*, for a period running back ten or fifteen years, from certain price-lists which were collected at a time when adequate safeguards were not taken to secure their accuracy, and when the effective safeguards now provided by the Bill for future price-lists were not thought of. At the period of their collection, moreover, it was never contemplated to give to them the value of conclusive or presumptive evidence in the Courts. I have examined some of the old lists. I do not think that they afford a safe basis for a recompilation which should be accepted by the Courts either as conclusive or presumptive evidence of prices in the past. They are valuable concurrent evidence, taken together with the evidence to be derived from the business books of grain-merchants, zamíndárs, and dealers in export produce. I do not think that lists to be mainly compiled from them should now have a greater weight than the original lists would have had under the Evidence Act. I propose, therefore, to move an amendment which will have the effect of leaving the value of presumptive evidence to the lists prepared for current prices in future, but withdrawing that value from the lists to be compiled for prices in the past.

In the fourth place, while not dissenting from the powers granted by section 112 to the Local Government, in certain exceptional circumstances, to reduce rents, I wish to place on record the hesitation with which I have agreed to that provision. The exceptional circumstances contemplated are when the Government has to intervene between landlord and tenant, "in the interests of public order or of the local welfare." On the one hand, the experience of the past, and the statements which have been made in regard to the future, seem to render it expedient that this power should, under due safeguards, be accorded to the Local Government. The Bill, in requiring that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained, provides due safeguards. On the other hand, I do not think that a general disruption of contracts between landlord and tenant, such as is involved by a reduction of rents on a large scale, should be effected by any authority of a less deliberative character than the Legislature itself. If, therefore, it ever becomes necessary to apply this clause to a considerable area, I hope that the process will be conducted under, or receive effect from, an express Act. It is in this hope that I have agreed to the provision in the present Bill.

I have thought it my duty to place on record objections to specific provisions of the Bill, and to mention in general terms my uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which it deals. I ought, therefore, to state clearly that I believe the Bill, taken as a whole, makes substantial improvements on the existing law, and that, where it alters that law, the changes are, with certain exceptions, expedient and just.

W. W. HUNTER.

## *Dissent.*

I DISSENT from this Report, because I am not satisfied that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, affords that effectual protection to the raiyat which the measure, as introduced into the Council, was intended to give. What the nature of that protection was, and on what grounds it was thought necessary, can readily be learnt from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and from the speech delivered in Council on the 2nd March, 1883, by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill. It was the intention of the Bill to secure to the occupancy-raiyat fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. The Bill accordingly declared, *first*, that every settled raiyat should have a right of occupancy throughout the village or estate in which he held land at the date of the introduction of the Bill; *secondly*, that his rent should never exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops; *thirdly*, that he might transfer his holding at his pleasure, subject to a right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord, and that the landlord's purchase of the holding should not extinguish the occupancy-right, but that the right should revive as soon as the land was let to another tenant. The interests of the non-occupancy-raiyat were not less carefully guarded. "Tenants of this class", said the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill, "should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyats should be facilitated in every possible way." The Hon'ble Member quoted with approval a remark made by Sir Ashley Eden, that "no raiyat should be evicted from his fields on any ground save persistent failure to pay a fair and reasonable rent". In accordance with these principles, the Bill prescribed a maximum limit of rent for the non-occupancy-raiyat; it did not allow him to be ejected on the ground that the term of his lease had expired; and it provided that, if he were ejected for refusing to agree to an enhancement demanded by the landlord, he should be entitled to receive compensation for disturbance.

Such was the Bill which was introduced into the Council, and which was referred to the Select Committee. It was drawn with a full recognition of the character and the gravity of the evils which it was designed to remedy. "What we hope for" (said the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill) "is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country to withdraw land from the operation of the occupancy-right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that where occupancy-rights do, as a matter of fact, exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat". In speaking of the necessity for legislation, and of the kind of legislation required, the Hon'ble Member re-produced a striking passage from the Report of the Famine Commission. "We have received" (the Famine Commissioners wrote) "a large amount of evidence, remarkable in its weight and unanimity, to the effect that in the Bengal Province the relations of landlord and tenant are in a specially unsatisfactory condition. We feel no doubt that the condition of the rent-law and the way in which it is administered in Bengal are a very grave hindrance to its agricultural prosperity, and that large portions of the agricultural population remain, owing mainly to this cause, at all times dangerously near to actual destitution, and unable to resist the additional strain of famine. We can feel no doubt that in all the provinces of Northern India, and particularly in Bengal, it is the duty of the Government to make the provisions of the law more effectual for the protection of the cultivators' rights. * * * * It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the numbers of the occupancy-class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will, who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or to improvement. It is desirable for all parties that measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and the widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights, and the strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable."

These, I repeat, were the principles upon which the Bill was based, and these objects would have been effectually secured by the Bill as originally introduced into Council. In the amended Bill, fixity of tenure is weakened by the limitation of the definition of a settled raiyat to the village alone; fair rent is deprived of the safeguard (the only ultimate safeguard) of a maximum limit beyond which rent can never be enhanced; and free sale has disappeared altogether from the Bill, or survives only in a section which saves customary rights. The non-occupancy-raiyat has fared even worse, at the hands of the Select Committee, than his occupancy brother. The gross produce limit of his rent is struck out; he is declared liable



to ejectment on the ground that the term of his lease has expired; if he refuses to agree to any enhancement demanded of him, he cannot claim a judicial rent for a longer period than five years; and he may be ejected at any time before he has acquired a right of occupancy without obtaining any compensation for disturbance.

It will possibly be said that these alterations, sweeping as they may seem to be, are counterbalanced by other changes which have been made in the Bill, and that, when the account on both sides is fairly summed up, it will be seen that the objects of the original measure have substantially been attained. Let us consider how far this is the case as regards each of the two great classes of raiyats, and, first, as regards the occupancy-raiyat.

It must be admitted that transferability, or the right of free sale, is not an essential provision of the Bill. I believe that (in Bengal at any rate) it might usefully and safely have been conceded; but there were arguments in favour of a different conclusion, and it was open to the Select Committee to decide that transferability would not have the effect of either strengthening or extending the occupancy-right. I do not therefore desire to lay any stress on the abandonment of this provision.

With regard to fixity of tenure, the elimination of "the estate" from the definition of the settled raiyat is, I think, much to be regretted. If no middle course could be found, the Committee had to decide between a definition which might, in a few exceptional cases, entail a slight hardship on the landlord, and a definition which could easily be worked so as to produce, in a multitude of cases, a grievous wrong to the tenant. On this point the decision of the Committee was, in my opinion, a lamentable mistake. At the same time I admit that, as regards fixity of tenure, the position of the occupancy-raiyat is somewhat stronger under the amended Bill than under the present law, and that this object of the Bill has been partially, though still imperfectly, attained.

Fixity of tenure, however, without fair rent is worse than useless, and in the matter of fair rent the Bill signally fails to afford the occupancy-raiyat reasonable protection. He is protected, under the existing law, by the fact that the enhancement provisions of the Act now in force have proved to be unworkable. Such a condition of things is a public scandal, and the Select Committee rightly resolved that just claims to enhancement should no longer be baffled by the uncertain wording or the complicated conditions of the law. But the Committee seem to have overlooked the danger of enlarging the facilities for the use of the enhancement sections without also taking precautions to guard against the abuse of them. The Bill puts enormous powers of enhancement into the hands of the landlords. The sections relating to enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate have been re-cast in a form which will practically allow the landlord to raise the rent of every raiyat in the village to the highest rate which he can persuade or compel any one to pay. In suing for enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, the landlord will find the evidence, which it has hitherto been impossible for him to adduce, provided by Government ready to his hands. He will have nothing to do but to lay before the Court the official price-lists, and a decree in his favour will follow as a matter of course.

The feeble palliatives which the Bill provides are impotent to restrain the evils which the working of the enhancement sections is calculated to produce. It is declared that no enhancement shall be decreed in excess of what is fair and equitable; that the rent of a raiyat shall not be enhanced at intervals of less than 15 years; and that, in extreme cases, the Government of India may interpose, and may depute an officer, not, as usual, to enhance rents, but to reduce them. The first of these provisions may occasionally be of use in tempering the rigour of the law, but it is of too vague and indeterminate a character to afford any adequate protection. The second will make the pauperizing process more gradual, but not less certain or complete. And what shall we say of the third? Where is the wisdom of enacting a law the natural operation of which may produce a state of things which will require the law to be not merely suspended, but reversed? But in truth what is most to be feared is not such outrageous oppression as would call for the interposition of Government under this special provision of the Bill. What is most to be feared is that the gradual and steady operation of the enhancement sections will be a permanent bar to all improvement in the condition of the occupancy-raiyats. They will have no inducement to raise larger crops or to cultivate more valuable products, for they would be toiling for the benefit, not of themselves, but of their landlords. The machinery of this Bill they can neither resist nor evade.

These evil consequences would have been avoided, if the Select Committee had accepted two of the recommendations of the Government of Bengal. That Government desired, first, to restrict enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate to those individual cases which it was originally intended to meet, and secondly, to prescribe an absolute limit beyond which no claims to enhancement should be allowed. The Government of Bengal saw that, if the landlord's demand were restricted to one-fifth of the gross produce in staple crops, rack-renting would be effectually stopped, the cultivation of the more valuable crops would be encouraged, and the agricultural advance of the country would be ensured. Unhappily, these views were not accepted by the majority of the Select Committee, and the amended Bill leaves the occupancy-raiyat without any adequate security in the matter of fair rent.

With respect to the non-occupancy-raiyat, the original Bill was designed to protect him against unreasonable exactions, and to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. I have shown what stress was laid on these objects, and especially on the second of these objects, by the Famine Commissioners and by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that the amended Bill leaves the non-occupancy-raiyat entirely at the mercy of his landlord as regards his rent. When first admitted to occupation he must pay such rent as may be agreed upon between himself and his landlord. It is true that, if he is afterwards called upon to agree to an enhancement, he may demand a judicial rent for a term of five years. But this provision will be inoperative, for the raiyat will be aware that, unless he comes to terms with his landlord in the matter of rent, the landlord will not formally demand an enhancement, but will sue to have him ejected. Those who know the peasantry of Bengal know that a raiyat will agree to pay any rent rather than face the alternative of ejectment from his holding. The provisions of Chapter VI of the Bill will therefore enable the landlord to exact from the non-occupancy-raiyat the highest rent which the land can possibly bear, a rent which will leave the tenant nothing more than a bare subsistence: and the demand of enhancement may be repeated year after year.

It is remarkable, as I have observed, that the amended Bill affords the non-occupancy-raiyat no protection as regards his rent. But it is still more remarkable that it does nothing to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. It provides, it is true, that he shall not contract himself out of the power to acquire the right. But this stipulation is useless so long as the Bill affords a simple and effectual means of ensuring that the right shall never accrue. The right can be acquired only by 12 years' continuous occupation of village-land. The Bill leaves it in the power of the landlord to rack-rent the non-occupancy-raiyat during eleven years, to evict him in the twelfth, and then to re-admit him and begin the process again. In the populous parts of the country, the raiyat, who cannot live without the land, will have no resource but to submit.

Can it be alleged that such provisions as these redeem the pledges made when the Bill was introduced, or place the non-occupancy-raiyat in the position which he may equitably claim to hold? What was his status under the Regulations of 1793—the contract to which the landlords and their advocates so continually appeal? He was entitled (as Mr. Justice O'Kinealy has shown) to hold at the customary rate, and was not liable to eviction, except for non-payment of rent. What is his status under this Bill? He is a mere tenant-at-will, with absolutely no rights beyond those which his landlord may be pleased to allow him. It may not be possible to revert at the present day to the conditions of 1793, but at least it is reasonable to ask that the legislation of 1885 shall not place the non-occupancy-raiyat in a worse position than he held in 1859.

I cannot admit that there is any force in the plea that the landlords, as a body, are not likely to strain to the utmost the powers given them by the Bill. The legislature is not justified in putting one class of men at the mercy of another class, on the chance that the latter will use their irresponsible power with moderation. And I must add that I feel no assurance that, as regards the accrual of the occupancy-right, these powers will be moderately used. I have already quoted the words in which the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill referred to "the vigorous efforts now being made by landlords to prevent the natural growth of occupancy-rights". There is overwhelming evidence before the Council to show that this feeling among the landlord class is widely spread and deeply seated. I apprehend that landlords will not fail to use largely the opportunities which this Bill will give them. They will not merely prevent the growth of the right over lands now held by non-occupancy-raiyats, but, as occupancy-holdings from time to time fall into their hands by death, abandonment or surrender, they will treat the new tenants of these holdings in the same manner. "There could be no greater misfortune to the country", said the Famine Commissioners, in a passage which I have already quoted, "than that the numbers of the occupancy-class should decrease". The provisions of the amended Bill seem to me to threaten the country with this misfortune.

For these reasons I am unable to assent to the Report, or to regard the Bill, in the form which it has now assumed, as an adequate and final settlement of the questions raised in this great controversy. If the Bill is to be accepted, it must, I think, be accepted only as an instalment of the legislation necessary to place the relations of landlord and tenant in these Provinces on a secure and satisfactory basis.

H. J. REYNOLDS.



## *Minute of Dissent.*

The present rent law has been in operation for the last 25 years. One would have thought that legislation which aimed at an amendment of that law would be directed to such defects and objectionable provisions in it as judicial administration during this long period had brought to prominent notice. But this is far from the actual state of things. Upon one point, indeed, there was a consensus of opinion. The Government and the zamíndárs alike were agreed that the present procedure for the recovery of rent was lamentably defective. So acutely did the Government feel the difficulty that they caused special enactments to be passed by the Local Council for securing for themselves a summary procedure for the recovery and settlement of rent in their own estates, while the zamíndárs were left to follow the procedure which Government in their own case were compelled to abandon. When, again, the obligation of collecting the road and public works cesses was imposed upon the landholders, distinct promises were made to them that they should obtain statutory facilities for the recovery of rent by suit in Court. And when two Bills were introduced for the purpose in the Local Council (and neither of them was carried through) it was observed by the President from his place in the Local Council that "only the procedure sections (those for the more effective realisation of rents) should be proceeded with." So far, therefore, the very facts, which point to legislative action clearly show that there was no necessity for a substantive amendment of the Rent Law. There was besides the unwarrantable Proclamation issued by Sir George Campbell in 1872, setting forth that "it is perfectly lawful to unite in a peaceable manner to resist any excessive demands of the zamíndárs; but it is not lawful to unite to use violence and intimidation." For, the Pubna disturbances which occurred about this time, and the significant declaration of the raiyats that they had become the direct tenants of Her Majesty showed not that they were rising in arms against a Government which they meant to condemn as unmindful of their requirements, but that they considered themselves powerful for the assistance they had secured and that they were possessed of the upper hand over their landlords to whom they were liable for arrears of rent. In fact, before the Report and draft Bill of the Rent Commission were published in July 1880, no complaint was made on behalf of the raiyats about the harsh operation of any of the sections of the law and no suggestion for a revision of its fundamental principles emanated from any judicial officer. On the contrary, Sir Barnes Peacock had expressed as his decided opinion that the occupancy section was operating unjustly against the legitimate interests of the landholders and that it should be abolished. And it would be extraordinary to treat Sir Barnes Peacock's recommendation or the Government promise of a summary procedure for the recovery of rent as evidence of necessity or justification of a Bill like the one before Council which, in our opinion, makes serious inroads upon the ancient rights and privileges of the landholders. The draft Bill of the Rent Commission was based almost wholly upon theory and speculation, and its many innovations have only been shown up but never proved justifiable in the different stages through which it has since passed. In the meetings of the Select Committee, on which we had the honor to sit, the authority of the Rent Commission was invoked in support of several of the provisions of the revised Bill; in some cases the opinions of the Bengal Government contained in their letter of the 15th of September last was appealed to; in some the opinions submitted by public officers on the requisition of the Bengal Government were pressed into service; and in others again, it was advanced that it would be unwise to disturb the resolutions passed by the Committee last year. Authority ranging under one or other of these heads was no doubt forthcoming in support of the different sections of the revised Bill, but we do not see how this could be convincing to the Legislature in the absence of evidence duly tested by cross-examination by the members of the Select Committee. The advantages of cross-examination are sufficiently well-known and it would certainly be no disrespect to the most talented person or the best qualified expert if a man of inferior ability sought from his place in the Supreme Legislative Council of the country to satisfy himself by such orderly enquiries as happened to suggest themselves to him. And until such opportunity is offered to the most junior member of the Council, its deliberations must remain very unsatisfactory to itself and to the outside public. The private opinions of even judicial officers, when not confined to experiences of the actual operation of particular sections of the law, do not possess much value, and it would be dangerous to introduce new provisions in a difficult branch of the law on the basis of untested opinions of subordinate officers. When a learned judge of the High Court reads the Regulations to mean that "no lease was valid till it had been submitted to, and approved by, the Revenue Authorities;" and when another learned Judge of the High Court adduces the passage in Regulation II of 1793, *viz.*, "the property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders" as "conclusive on the point that the soil was not the property of the zamíndárs," we believe no apology is needed for our not placing implicit faith in the extra-judicial opinions of distinguished officers of Government. As regards the condition of the people and the necessity of radical changes in the law, in other words, the policy of the measure, if high officers of State, judicial and executive, may speak with any authority, it is no small accession of strength to those who are opposed to the main principles of the Bill to be able to say that a majority of Divisional Commissioners and not a few District Judges, share in their views.

Justice Cunningham's Minute, paragraph 16.

Justice O'Kinealy's Minute, paragraph 4.

But these opinions and the opinions of experienced Subordinate Judges on the operation of the different provisions of the present law have in many cases been undervalued by the majority of the Select Committee and consideration shown for the opinions of much less experienced officers upon a perfectly unsupportable estimate of personal weight. We shall have occasion further on to refer to some of these opinions. As regards the general features of the Bill it appears to us that vested rights of landholders have been interfered with without the sanction either of juridical principles or the formally declared authority of the Executive Council; that rights have been created in favor of one class of subjects and at the uncompensated cost of another class which, to say the least, are of dubious benefit to the country at large, and looking to the large question of growth of population and famine difficulties the changes are simply calculated to augment, rather than relieve, the pressure on Government. The changes proposed to be introduced by the Bill will have the further effect of making, in opposition to well-established principles of Government the judicial administration subordinate to the Executive authorities in many respects. And lastly, the changes alluded to are sure to bring about such an extent of litigation and uncertainty in dealings out of Court, that we shudder to think of the subject barely as inhabitants of the country and apart from our interests as landholders and from our feelings as the representatives of the landholders of Bengal and Behar. By a consensus of opinion, official and non-official, the result of the operation of the present law has been to place the whole body of raiyats in a condition of prosperity superior to what they previously enjoyed, and to what is enjoyed by the corresponding classes of people in any the smallest corner of this immense continent of British India. There would be no objection to that condition being made still better if it could be done without interfering with the welfare of the other classes. But we strongly believe that far from benefiting the tenantry the measure, in its present shape, if put in operation, will effect their ruin as a class, or in any case of the honester and poorer portion of them, by endless and harassing litigation. The very discussion of the measure upon the lines disclosed in the Bill is fraught with dangerous consequences upon the rural economy of the country and the firm social relations between class and class of the subject community, and between all classes and the Government at the head. We shall now proceed to examine some of the objectionable provisions of the Bill in detail.

*Section 5.* (5)—The rule that whenever the area of a holding exceeds one hundred bíghás, the raiyat shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder, is arbitrary and opposed to fact. There are many districts in which holdings, each exceeding a hundred bíghás, are not uncommon, but the tenants thereof are raiyats all the same. As no written engagements are usually exchanged, landholders will find great difficulty in rebutting the presumption which this clause will raise, while on the other hand the divisions and sub-divisions created by Hindu and Muhammadan rules of succession will ere long present the spectacle of tenures comprising of only 20 or 30 bíghás of land cultivated by the holders thereof.

*Sections 8 and 36.*—The power given to the Court to direct in the case both of tenure-holders and raiyats, that the enhancement of rent shall be gradual, is novel. As the enhanced rent represents what the landlord is entitled to get, and what the Court considers to be fair and equitable under the circumstances of the case, the provision in question is wholly indefensible. Lord Bramwell truly observed with reference to this provision.—"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. We do not see how that can be taken into account, indeed, what could be taken into account really under such a clause as that.

*Sections 9 and 37.*—The change of the minimum period from 10 to 15 years for which an enhanced rent should obtain currency, is equally arbitrary. Both in the draft Bill of the Rent Commission and the Bill introduced into the Council, the period was 10 years. Although landholders are lawfully entitled to claim enhancement whenever there is a rise in the value of produce and consequent depreciation of the exchange value of money, the limitation of 10 years would be an effectual check to oppressive repetitions of claims for enhancement, but considering the strides the country is daily making in material progress the extension of the period is wholly unwarrantable.

*Section 18.*—The provision to extend to a raiyat holding at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity the same rights of transfer and succession that belong to a tenure-holder is wrong in principle. The same considerations which have induced the committee to expunge the sections regarding free sale of occupancy-rights hold good in the case of these raiyats as forcibly as in the case of other occupancy-raiyats. The landholder's objections to a free sale no less than economic considerations in the interests of the raiyats do not lose a particle of their force, whether the raiyat is protected from enhancement or he is liable to pay a fair and equitable rent. The practical operation of the section would, moreover, be productive of the greatest confusion. Every raiyat will claim to hold at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity, as by so doing he would not only secure to himself a right of free sale, but also protect himself from the conclusion that his rent is liable to enhancement. It would be suicidal on his part to behave himself otherwise than as a raiyat contemplated by this section and thus without any struggle with his landlord to confess himself a raiyat whose rent is liable to enhancement. But what is the Registering Officer, the Court and the Collector to do when a raiyat applies under Chapter III for the registration of a transfer of his holding? Is the Registering Officer or the Collector to enquire and decide in every such case whether the holding is protected from enhancement, or is he to exercise an arbitrary discretion in the matter? Again, is the section to apply to a



raiyat who holds at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity, but whose rent has nevertheless been enhanced by reason of improvements made by his landlord or by reason of his having been found in possession of more land than what he pays rent for? The difficulty would, to a certain extent, be remedied if it were provided, that the provisions of Chapter III should be made applicable only to those raiyats whose rents are protected from enhancement by a registered lease or judicially declared title.

*Section 20* (5).—This sub-section provides that for one year after a man has ceased to hold any land as a raiya in a village he shall continue to be a settled raiyat in that village. This is wholly anomalous. A man cannot have ceased to be a raiyat and still continue to be a raiyat at one and the same time. The provision contained in Section 87 in respect of apparent and not actual abandonment would be a sufficient protection to the raiyat in cases contemplated by this sub-section which involves a contradiction in terms.

*Section 20, Sub-section 7.*—The rule of presumption created by this sub-section is a downright perversion of the law of evidence. Nothing is more easy for a raiyat who has held land for 12 years than to prove his possession by the production of his rent-receipts. It is not altogether an easy matter for the landholder to prove the negative. Even supposing that there has been no change of hands in the proprietary title, a landholder would be unable to prove his papers if within 12 years there have been changes, as there frequently are, by deaths, dismissal and otherwise, in his collecting agency. The difficulty would be unsurmountable in the case of auction-purchasers who would have no means whatever at their disposal for rebutting the presumption.

*Section 21.*—The provision contained in sub-section 1, to the effect that a settled raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him cannot be supported on any considerations which justify the accrual of a right of occupancy. It is no reason that because a man has a right of occupancy in a certain plot of land that the right should extend by possession for a single day to every plot of land that might be let to him. This is directly opposed to the Despatch of the Secretary of State. It is, moreover, a provision which will act injuriously on the settled raiyats themselves. They will hardly get new lands for cultivation which landholders will take care to let to non-occupancy raiyats and strangers with a view to prevent the accrual of a right of occupancy.

*Section 21* (2).—The effect of the operation of sub-section (2) would be to give a raiyat a right of occupancy in land which he has held "at any time between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act," although such land might have passed to the possession of the landholder or another raiyat by abandonment, surrender or transfer at some time within that period. Nothing could be a more fruitful source of litigation.

*Section 22, Sub-section 1.*—This sub-section introduces the doctrine of merger in a matter relating to landlord and tenant not for the purpose of preventing in the spirit of the Ruling reported in 10 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta 45, the acquisition of a right within a superior right, but for the purpose of merging an existing right in the superior right. For reasons explained by Sir Barnes Peacock in a case reported in 10 W. R. 15, this is quite opposed to the system of land-tenures and the condition of the country. The provision is the more objectionable as it saves the right of third parties in the land. The landholder would, therefore, get the land which comes to his possession by purchase, ejectment, abandonment or surrender subject to all the encumbrances created by the out-going tenant. Provisions have been made, it is true, in subsequent sections for defining what would be deemed to be valid encumbrances in different cases, but the language of this sub-section is absolute.

*Section 25.*—As the provision for a free-sale of occupancy-holdings has been abandoned, this section should provide for ejectment for non-payment of rent. A sale of the holding at the instance of the landholder in execution of a decree for rent would, in every case, heap upon the raiyat additional costs which the sale proceeds might not cover and would thus entail loss both upon the landholder and the raiyat. Ejectment would be a simple and effective remedy to the landholder, while the raiyat would always be able to prevent it whenever his holding is worth more than the amount of the decree.

*Section 29* (1).—It might well be taken as an established fact that the price of produce has quadrupled since 1793, and at least doubled within the last 30 years. The productiveness of land has also increased immensely. The restriction which this section imposes upon enhancement by contract to 2 annas in the rupee is therefore most arbitrary. The rule involves a serious infringement of the rights of landholders. The right which the Government of India, when introducing the Bill, assumed it possessed of determining the rates of rent payable by raiyats to their landlord has, I venture to think, been found to be non-existent. A close examination of it will show it to be wholly unfounded. The question, it is well known, engaged the attention of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, and the conclusion to which they came after a searching enquiry can hardly be ignored at the present moment. They observed—"unless the Government should either, by public or private purchase acquire the zamíndáry tenure, it would under the existing Regulations be deemed a breach of faith, without the consent of the zamíndárs to interfere directly between the zamíndár and the raiyat for the purpose of fixing the amount of land tax demandable from the latter under the settlemet of 1792-93." The proposed restriction is, however, altogether uncalled for by the circumstances of the country. No evidence whatever has been adduced to show that the raiyats in any parts of these Provinces are rackrented; all the evidence on the contrary goes to show that landholders have been extremely moderate and forbearing in the matter of settlement of rent with their raiyats. The ratio which rent bore to the value of annual produce at the

time of the Permanent Settlement varied according to Sir Jhon Shore from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ths, and although the landholders were clearly entitled to get from time to time such enhanced rents as represented the changed value of money according to that ratio, it is an undisputed fact that the ratio which rent bears to the annual value of produce at the present day ranges in different parts of these Provinces from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ths. Apart therefore from the question of legal rights the restriction in question is a great injustice to the landholders. The effect of the rule on the economic condition of the country would be an unmixed evil. The experience of every country has confirmed Arthur Young's observation that low rents always act as a damper upon industry and ultimately tells seriously upon the condition of agriculture and the prosperity of the cultivating class. The restriction in question will no doubt be felt by the raiyats as a benefit for a few years but ere long the profits of the holdings will give rise to a large class of under-raiyats, increase sub-infeudation to an alarming extent, and thus make a definite area of land feed two, perhaps, three families of raiyats in the place of the one that it is now feeding. In these Provinces where, according to the figures given in Dr. Hunter's Statistical Accounts, more than one-fourth of the average cultivable area is still uncultivated, not one of the least deplorable consequences of such a state of things would be to check the extension of cultivation and the progress of emigration. The question presents another aspect. Would this legislative embargo effectively control the law of demand and supply? Can the legislature force the principles of political economy to bow to its dicta? If a raiyat and his landlord agree between themselves as to the extent to which the rent should be enhanced, ways and means would not be wanting to give their agreement the form of a binding contract. After the terms have been agreed upon the landholder may sue the raiyat for enhancement at a certain figure and the raiyat may confess judgment in Court, or the raiyat may give the zamíndár's as *salami* the capitalized value of the increase in excess of the enhancement allowed by law. The parties may have recourse to other shifts and devices to defeat the law. But perhaps the history of the provision is its strongest condemnation. The draft Bill (section 71) of the Rent Commission provided that there should be no limit to enhancement by contract. That provision was maintained in the draft Bill (section 63) of the Bengal Government, and also in the draft Bill (section 63) which was sent up to the Secretary of State in Council. It was the Bill which was sent up to the Secretary of State in Council. It was the Bill which was introduced in Council in March 1883, which for the first time provided (section 59 (2) that the increased rent should not exceed 6 annas in the rupee. The Select Committee in the course of deliberations last year reduced the limit to 4 annas in the rupee (section 41). At a meeting of the Select Committee, held on the 8th ultimo, a motion was made on the part of the Bengal Government to reduce the maximum limit to 2 annas in the rupee, but it was not supported by a single member, and it was therefore not carried. The motion was renewed on a subsequent date in connection with the question of a maximum limit to enhancement by suit in Court and carried by a majority. It should be further observed that the extension of the minimum time from 10 to 15 years during which the enhanced rent should obtain currency, was for the first time made by the Select Committee last year; the draft Bill of the Rent Commission, the draft Bill of the Bengal Government, the draft Bill of the Government of India, and also the Bill which was introduced in Council in 1883, all fixed the minimum period at 10 years. The objections to this limit which we have mentioned with reference to tenures apply with double force in the case of raiyati holdings.

*Section 29* (*2*).—This sub-section contemplates an exercise of powers by the registering officer which is likely to do the raiyat more harm than good. Registering officers are not expected to exercise judicial powers, and yet in the face of his opinion under this sub-section, it would be difficult for a raiyat to prove in the Civil Court that he was not at the time in a sound state of mind, or that he was not competent by reason of his minority or other disability to enter into the contract.

*Section 30* (*b*).—The alterations made by this section in the grounds on which a suit for enhancement of rent may be instituted would deprive landholders of enhancement which is justly due and at the same time introduce unnecessary complications in the law to the injury both of the landholder and of the raiyat. There will be no enhancement on the ground of a rise in price unless the rise is in respect of the price of the staple food-crops. By section 39 (7) the local Government has to determine what shall be deemed to be staple food-crops in these provinces, and it appears from a letter written by the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary of the British Indian Association, dated the 23rd February 1884, that "the Lieutenant-Governor would probably declare to be staples the two food-grain crops (apparently rice and wheat) which appear * * to be most largely produced in each district." The effect of this alteration would be very harmful. The landholder would get no enhancement for a large rise in the price of jute, sugarcane, or potato, if there has been no rise in the price of rice; while on the other hand a raiyat cultivating simply jute, sugarcane, potatoes or pulses would have to pay not only enhanced rent to his landlord but also to spend more money for his living if the price of rice has risen although the price of these other crops has fallen or remained stationary. It is easy to see that in some cases the operation of this section would be disastrous to the raiyats.

*Section 30* (*c & d*).—The alteration made in the ground of enhancement relating to increase of the productive powers of the land is equally objectionable. These clauses provide for enhancement when the increase is due either to improvements effected by the landlord, or by fluvial action; but there are other causes of improvement for which the landlord is undoubtedly entitled to get enhancement of rent. Where, for instance, a change in the course of a river, a new railway, a new public road or a new Government embankment frees land from periodical inundations or from frequent trespasses by cattle or wild animals, any rule which deprives the landlord of his share of the benefit of the improvement militates against the very principle on which enhancement on the ground of improvement of the land is based. The alteration in this ground of enhancement has necessitated the introduction of a number of sections about landlords' improvements, and enquiries into the same and registration thereof which might well have been omitted.



*Section 31* (*a*).—There is no justification for the rule contained in this clause to the effect that a landholder, claiming enhancement on the ground that the rent paid by a raiyat is below the prevailing rate should prove the rates of rent paid during a period of not less than 3 years. If the majority of the raiyats of a village have agreed to pay a certain rate of rent and paid that rent by reason of a rise in the price of produce or improvement of the land, why should the landholder have to wait for 3 years before he could sue the remaining dozen or score of raiyats for enhancement of rent at that rate? If these raiyats have any grounds entitling them to continue to hold at a lower rate of rent they may prove such ground as well at the time as 3 years after.

*Section 32* (*a*).—Enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in price of produce would be more visionary than real if, in addition to the other limitations, the restrictions contained in this section are allowed to stand. The Court is required to ascertain the price by comparing the average prices during the 10 years' immediately preceding the date of suit. An average of such a long period will necessarily reduce the rate of enhanced rent and deprive the landholder of his proper dues. It would be enough, for the purpose of determining whether a rise in price is merely casual or steady if the average of 3 years is taken. In connection with this matter it is noticeable that section 38, which provides for reduction of rent on the ground of a fall in the price of produce does not contain the rule to which I object. In all fairness, the rule of procedure should be the same in both cases, but from the way in which section 38 is worded there is nothing to prevent the Court from decreeing reduction of rent on the basis of an average of 2 or 3 years.

*Section 32* (*b*).—The restriction to enhancement contained in this clause is based on a wrong assumption of facts and on false reasoning. The clause provides that, for the purpose of determining the enhanced rent according to the rule of proportion, the average price should be reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$rd of the excess, that fraction representing the increased cost of cultivation. The portion of the Report of the Bengal Government (segment 44), on the basis of which the rule has been introduced, proceeds on wholly erroneous data from beginning to end. Enhancement by the rule of proportion as contained in the first part of this clause involves three different contingencies as regards the costs of cultivation. The costs of cultivation (1) might have increased in the same ratio as the price of produce; (2) they might have increased in a less ratio; (3) they might have increased in a greater ratio. If these costs be taken into consideration the result, by the rule of proportion, would be wholly unaffected in the first case; the landholder would be entitled to get more in the second case in the shape of enhanced rent than he would otherwise get, and it is only in the third case that the raiyat would be entitled to a reduction in the enhanced rent. But where is the evidence to show that the costs of cultivation have increased in a greater ratio than the price of produce? The statement made by some of the officers to the effect that the costs have increased goes for nothing, as they may have increased in the same or in a less ratio than the price of produce. To illustrate our meaning we shall take a hypothetical case. Let the value of the annual produce of a bígáh of land be Rs. 8, of which Rs. 3 represents the costs of cultivation, Rs. 3 the rent and Rs. 2 the profit of the raiyat, and let the rise, as assumed by the Bengal Government for purposes of illustration, be 25 per cent. in prices, so that the value of the annual produce has become Rs. 10. Then, under the simple rule of proportion, the enhanced rent would be Rs. 3-12, the profit of the raiyat under the rule of proportion would be Rs. 2-8, and the balance Rs. 3-12 would represent the costs of cultivation. The rule of proportion, therefore, assumes that the costs of cultivation have risen in the same proportion as the price of produce—an assumption which in a majority of cases is far more favorable to the raiyat than to the landholder. It is this which induced the learned Judges in Thakurany Dasi's case to hold that the cost of cultivation should not be taken into calculation in working the rule of proportion. The report of the Bengal Government states: "Thus if prices rise 25 per cent. they would increase the rent 12½ per cent., and allow the other 12½ per cent. to go as an allowance for increase in costs of production." It is easy to see that this is both arithmetically and logically erroneous. If 12½ per cent. be allowed for costs of cultivation out of the landholder's share, the actual allowance for such costs would be 37½ per cent.

*Section 33* (*a*).—The necessity of registering landlord's improvements created by this section would involve an amount of expensive enquiry which few landholders will care to invite, and the result will, therefore, be to deprive them of enhanced rents to which they are fairly entitled.

*Section 34* (*b*).—Where land is washed away or covered with sand, it is the landlord who suffers. A portion of the land on which lay the security for his revenue is gone. The raiyats who held the land would be welcome to cultivate other plots of lands, but the loss to the landholder is irretrievable. As some compensation for such cases, might not they reasonably ask that they should be allowed the whole benefit of improvements in land caused by natural causes?

*Section 38 (b).*—The same rule of procedure as regards the determination of average prices should hold good both in cases of enhancement and reduction of rent. If it be an average of 10 years in the one case let it be the same also in the other.

*Section 40.*—Few provisions in the Bill will do more harm to the Béhar landholders than the provision contained in this section for the commutation of produce rent into money rent on the application of the raiyat. The institution of payment in kind is one eminently deserving of every encouragement at the hands of the legislature. A Government settlement-officer has rightly observed: "It gives the landlord a fair profit in any improvement he may make; the rents are self-adjusting; the tenant is not driven into debt to meet a fixed demand; if he borrows, he borrows from his landlord, a less exacting creditor than the village banker; a feeling of mutual interdependence and self-interest is created between landlord and tenant; the former is more than a mere rent collector, his own prosperity depends on that of the cultivator." If commutation is allowed at the instance of the raiyat it would entail all the trouble, expense and litigation inseparable from settlements of money rent, involve raiyats in debt, and seriously affect the cause of agriculture. Lands for which produce rents are paid usually require the co-operation of the landholder for their cultivation. In most places, as in the districts of Patna and Gya, such co-operation is indispensible. The utter uselessness of attempts on the part of individual raiyats to cultivate such lands without the help of the landholder is nowhere better explained than in the very valuable letter written on the subject by Bábú Bhupsen Sing, Government Pleader of Gya. He writes: "Because, in the first place, his holding being scattered in small plots and patches all over the village area, many at considerable distances from the *ahars* and *pynes*, he will not think it worth his while to spend any money upon the construction and repairs of the common reservoirs and water-courses; secondly, because he has not the means, nor has he any credit with money-lenders, to raise the required sum by loan; thirdly, because, in the present state of the country, the habits of the people, their ancient and inherited mode of thinking, and their want of confidence in each other, so natural in monetary transactions among the ignorant and illiterate mass to which the majority of the cultivators belong, would make combination and raising up of subscriptions among themselves, creation of a joint common fund and the appointment of trustees for the proper management of such a fund, anything but practicable within the bounds of possibility; fourthly, because, assuming, even for the sake of argument, the possibility of the creation of such a fund and the appointment of such trustees as aforesaid, the mob would be without a lead, and each raiyat having paid for the common reservoirs and water-channels would claim the priority of irrigating his fields, and try to assert his rights or supposed rights, by means, fair or foul, which would often lead to serious affrays, resulting in the "breaking of bones and shedding of blood, and sometimes terminating in murders and man-slaughters."

*Chapter VI.*—The rights given by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat will, to all intents and purposes, convert him into an occupancy-raiyat. He may (section 85) sub-let his holding so as to make the sub-lease binding for 9 years, although his own tenure might be for a much shorter time. The landlord will have no power to eject him for refusal to pay enhanced rent. He must serve upon him a notice of enhancement, sue him in Court, and it is only when the raiyat refuses to pay rent at the rates paid by occupancy-raiyats that the landlord may get a decree for ejectment. A non-occupancy-raiyat may (section 79), as a matter of right, dig a well, and erect a dwelling-house and out-offices on his land and make any other improvement after having first served a notice on his landlord requiring him to do so. When a decree for ejectment is passed the Court may extend the time beyond 15 days, the raiyat will be entitled to get from his landlord the price of the crops, if any, on the land or the cost of the preparation of the land and also (section 82) compensation for improvements made by him. If the landlord applies for a record and settlement of rights, or if the process is forced upon him by the Local Government, the rent of the non-occupancy-raiyat, whether enhanced or reduced, will hold good for 5 years. All these provisions are violent inroads upon well-recognized rights of landholders. It appears to us, however, that the effect of their operation would be to place non-occupancy-raiyats in a much worse position than at present. Having an absolute right of ejecting such a raiyat on the expiry of the term of his lease, the landholder will in every case grant short term leases with a view to protect his interests and thus reduce non-occupancy-raiyats to mere tenants-at-will. For the purpose of providing for the comparatively small number of cases in which landholders have not or may not protect themselves by contract, a number of sections have been introduced in different parts of the Bill which might well be omitted. They simply add to the radical aspect of the measure without doing any corresponding good.

*Chapter VII.*—I shall discuss the provisions of this chapter along with section 85 which might well have formed a part of this chapter.

*Section 50 (2).*—The operation of the rule of 20 years' presumption has been most injurious to the landholders. Instead of merely giving the raiyat a facility for proving that he and his ancestors before him have been in possession by payment of rent at a uniform rate since 1793 in cases where he has been actually in such possession, it has, like a rule of prescription or of limitation, created rights where none existed before. By the very circumstances of their position the landholders have been unable in most cases to rebut the presumption. Those landholders whose families have been in possession of estates since 1793 form a very insignificant number, the vast majority having acquired their estates by purchase since that time, and as it is notorious that the records of landholders are badly kept, and the climate of the country is inimical to the preservation of old records, it is easy to see that excepting a very few cases landholders have been wholly unable to discharge the burden laid upon them by law. The injustice of this rule of presumption has been exposed by none so well as by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in the report which accompanied his draft Bill. He is supported in this respect by a large number of experienced Revenue Officers, District and Subordinate Judges, who were consulted by the Bengal Government on the subject. Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. E. E. Lowis, Mr. G. N. Barlow, Mr. Kean, Mr. D. W. Doyly, Mr. R. Porch, Mr. A. Weekes, Mr. C. B. Garrett, Mr. J. Tweedie, Babu Srinath Rai, Babu Bhagaban Chandra Chakerbutty, Babu Naffar Chandra Bhutta, Syed Moazim Hossein and others have recommended either the abolition of this rule of presumption or a material modification of it. Considering that the rule is opposed to the recognised principles of evidence, that it is opposed to the fact that from ⅓ to ⅔rds of the area of these provinces was waste at the time of the Permanent Settlement, that it has been in operation for the last twenty-five years during which all who really required it and many more have had their titles judicially declared, that it places in the way of auction-purchasers, seeking to get their just dues, obstacles which are practically insurmountable, and that it would operate in future with double hardship upon the landholder, it is but fair to him that the rule should be expunged from the Bill. The justice and necessity of its abolition cannot be better supported than by referring to section 190 of the Bill. When Government with all the means and appliances which a well-kept and organised system of accounts placed at their disposal, find it necessary to protect their own interests by freeing those khas mehals which have never been permanently settled (and these form the majority) from the operation of this rule of presumption, how much more imperative must be the necessity for an amendment of the law in the interests of private landholders?



*Section 50 (3).*—The question as to in what cases the rule of 20 years' presumption, notwithstanding that land has been added to or taken from a holding should apply should be left to the decision of the Courts, according to the merits of each case. A hard-and-fast rule, that the presumption shall appy to all cases of consolidation or reduction of holdings may be fraught with great mischief. The remarks of Sir R. Couch in this connection contained in a ruling reported in 21 W. R. 267 are well worth considering.

*Section 56 (4).*—Considering that section 58 gives the tenant full remedy for refusal or neglect on the part of his landlord to give him a receipt in proper form, this sub-section is wholly unnecessary. It is likely to prove a fruitful source of litigation by holding out to the tenant a prospect of discharge from all liability, if he can shew that his landlord has not put in some one particular in his receipt although it might have been from ignorance or oversight.

*Section 58.*—A demand of the receipt by a letter under a registered cover should precede the institution of a suit for recovery of penalty. The section, as it is, would offer a great temptation to the tenant to refuse to take the receipt and sue his landlord for recovery of double the amount paid by him.

*Section 61.*—Clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of this section are objectionable. A landholder's agent might have once refused to take rent from a raiyat on the ground of his not being a recorded tenant, or on the ground of some dispute as to the amount of rent, but that is no reason why it should be assumed that he would refuse to take rent at all future time, notwithstanding that the matters in dispute have been settled. There should be a tender of payment in every case before deposit is allowed. Nor should the raiyat be allowed to constitute himself a judge of his landlord's title, and to deposit his rent in Court on the plea that by reason of a suit instituted by a third party, against his landlord, he feels a *bonâ fide* doubt as to his title to receive it.

*Section 64 (1).*—If this sub-section were made applicable only to rents deposited under clause (*d*) of section 61, we should have nothing to say; but we strongly object to it as it clearly refers to all classes of deposit of rent. The Court should certainly have no power to pay money to B, when the raiyat has deposited to the credit of A.

*Sections 74 and 75.*—Exception should have been made in these sections in regard to such impositions "in addition to actual rent" which are allowed by law. Take for instance the case of zamíndárí dawk charge, which is by law (Act VIII of 1862, B.C.) payable by the zamíndár, but which he may (section 9) stipulate with his raiyats for payment by them. Take again, the case of the road cess. It is payable by law both by the raiyat and his landlord in certain proportions, but there is nothing to prevent the latter to bind the former by contract for the payment of the whole amount by him. Sec. 4, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, 576. The Salamy which the landholder is clearly entitled to get for parting with a portion of his rights, *e. g.*, allowing the tenant to take earth for brick-making, should also be expressly excepted. This is the more necessary, as the penalty provided in section 74 is very heavy.

*Sections 76—83.*—These sections, about improvements and compensation for improvements have been strongly objected to by landholders. If they are allowed to stand, landholders should be given the prior right to make an improvement, where both they and their raiyat wish to make it; the right of non-occupancy raiyats to make improvements should be taken away, and the difference in this connection between an occupancy-raiyat holding at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent, and other occupancy-raiyats should be abolished. Section 77 furnishes another instance of the great confusion which will arise, if this distinction is maintained. It is provided in clause (3) that if there is a dispute between the raiyat and his landlord "as to the right to make an improvement," the Collector should "decide the question and his decision shall be final." The Collector must therefore determine finally and conclusively, although quite in an incidental way, whether a raiyat holds at a fixed or enhancible rent.

*Section 85.*—The effect of the various provisions of the Bill regarding sub-letting and under-raiyats would be to give a great impetus to the progress of the institution, although both the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India have expressed a desire that the institution should be discouraged. A registered sub-lease will be ordinarily binding for nine years, the sub-lessee's rent may not be enhanced beyond a certain percentage over the lessors' rent, in certain cases of sale of the lessors' title the sub-lease cannot be avoided, and even in cases of abandonment by the lessor he will have the right to hold on if he agrees to pay the rent payable by his lessor. These provisions would be more harmful to landholders and their raiyats than a provision of free sale of occupancy holdings with the restrictions which the revised Bill imposed upon it.

*Section 86 (2).*—The Bill provides for a notice of six months to be given to the raiyat in a case of ejectment. It is fair to the landholder that he should receive a notice of an equal period in a case of surrender.

*Section 86 (3).*—This clause is objectionable. The notice may fairly be presumed if the landholder lets the surrendered land to another raiyat in the beginning of the year, but to presume it in any other case would be doing him wrong. To presume the service of the notice from the fact that the raiyat has taken a new holding in the name of a relative or friend would be contrary to all rules of evidence, and to raise the presumption from the fact that the raiyat has ceased for three months to live in the village, would be to expect the landholder to act in a way quite opposed to the provisions of section 87. When the question is one of continued liability of the raiyat to pay rent, he will be presumed to have surrendered his holding simply from the fact of his having ceased to live in the village for three months, but when the question is one of the landholder's right to re-let land which has been abandoned, no abandonment will be presumed till the expiry of the year, in which the raiyat so abandons, and not even then till the Collector on the application of the landlord has published a notice in the locality. It is provisions like these which have given the Bill such an one-sided character.

*Section 87.*—The attempt made in this section to formulate the nature of evidence required to prove an abandonment, has singularly failed. A raiyat must (1) abandon his residence; (2) omit to make any arrangement for the payment of rent, and (3) cease to cultivate the land, before he can be said under the section to have abandoned his holding. In the case therefore of a pykust or non-resident raiyat, there can be possibly no abandonment of a holding, unless the raiyat abandons his native village belonging to a different landholder. The landholder will have no right to let the lands abandoned by a pykust raiyat to another raiyat until the pykust raiyat "abandons his residence," a contingency which may never happen. Again, there is no reason why a landholder should have to wait for one year, and lose his year's rent, if he is satisfied that the raiyat has really abandoned his holding. The provision for the publication of notice contained in clause (2) and for the recovery of possession by the raiyat contained in clause (3) would be a sufficient check against any *malâ fides* of the landholder.

It should be also observed that clause (3) extends the time within which a raiyat may sue to recover possession from one year to two years. This extension of time is under the circumstances of the case, altogether unnecessary, and it will complicate matters, and give rise to litigation. If the land be let in the meantime to a settled raiyat of the village, and if he lets it to another under-raiyat under a registered sub-lease, what an amount of confusion would be caused?

*Section 90.*—This section takes away important rights of landholders as regards measurement. If the raiyat refuses to attend the measurement and point out his land, clause (2) will place him in no worse position than a raiyat who has attended and pointed out his land. In both cases, the measurement will be presumed to be correct unless the contrary is shewn. The most noticeable defect in the section is however, the absence of any provision for cases in which a landholder, usually an auction-purchaser, is unable to ascertain the raiyats who are in possession of the lands of his estate. A landholder may under such circumstances, it is true, make an application under the Record-of-Rights Chapter, but it would throw upon him not only a deal of expense and trouble but would place him at the mercy of the Revenue-officer.

*Sections 93-100.*—The strong support which the Bengal Government gave in their Report to the provision for the appointment of managers in joint estates was based on an erroneous assumption that it was the existing law. That law was, however, repealed in 1874 when other obsolete enactments were repealed. Since then no necessity has been made out for a provision like this which will place in the hands of a small fractional shareholder of an estate the power of seriously annoying and injuring his co sharers. Considering that the holders of small estates collect their own rents from the raiyats, the appointment of a manager by Court will eat up all their profits. The facilities which the law and the rulings of the Courts have given for the partition of joint estates have rendered such a provision as this wholly unnecessary.

*Sections 101-114.*—Both among landholders and raiyats this is one of the most unpopular portions of the Bill. These sections give to the Executive Government a power to convulse rural society to an extent far exceeding anything which any differences arising out of the ordinary relations of landlord and tenant can create. Even under circumstances of agrarian disturbances neither of the contending parties would avail themselves of these provisions. The Agrarian Disturbance Act of 1875 remained a dead-letter so long as it was in the Statute Book. The Select Committee have made these provisions much more objectionable than before by introducing a section (section 111) which gives the Revenue-officers power to reduce existing rents either on the grounds allowed by law or on any other ground, and we think that in justice to the landholders and in the interests of the raiyats themselves, these sections should be omitted.



*Section 116.*—A record of proprietor's private lands should be made only on his application, as it would otherwise put the landholder and his raiyats to great expense and trouble at a time when there is perhaps perfect peace and harmony between the parties and when neither of them is prepared for the enquiry. The provision empowering the Local Government to order such an enquiry at any time they please, and without any application on the part of the raiyats or their landlord, is, therefore, highly objectionable. Section 120 involves an anomaly. If a landholder after having cultivated by his own servants a piece of land for 12 years before the passing of the Act, turns it into raiyatti land, he will still be enabled after a lapse of 15 or 20 years, when the record will be made, to claim it as his private land and to get it so recorded.

CHAPTER XII.—The provisions relating to distraint amount virtually to an abolition of the institution. They will give the landholders no greater powers than what the Code of Civil Procedure gives to every plaintiff who may wish to get an attachment before judgment. The landholder looks upon the crops as the security for the recovery of his rent. The sale of the houses and the goods and chattels of raiyats is often times quite inadequate to meet the landholder's claim. In the case of non-resident raiyats the crops raised by them are the landlord's only security for his rent. If they remove the crops before paying the rent the landholder generally loses his rent for the year. The procedure contained in this chapter would therefore result in this, that while the landlord is engaged in making application to the Court and satisfying it of the *bona fides* thereof, the raiyat will quietly remove his crops and the former will not only lose his rent but also the costs of the application. It is a misnomer to call that a distraint which is nothing more or less than a process of Court. The present law on the subject does not give the landholder any power which might be possibly abused. He can only attach the crops, but he cannot interfere with the raiyat's doing what he likes with the crops without the assistance of the Court. It is the fear of the consequences if the raiyat removes the distrained crops that constitute the landholder's whole security for the rent. There have been no complaints on the part of judicial officers of any abuse of the power which the present law allows with impunity. On no point, on the contrary, have public officers expressed themselves more forcibly than in condemnation of the procedure contained in the Bill and in support of the existing law. The Presidency Conference, the Patna Conference, the Rajshahi Conference, the Burdwan Conference, the Orissa Conference and a number of individual officers have recommended the retention of the existing law.

*Section 153 (b).*—The rule allowing an appeal in all cases should not be interfered with. Rent suits should not be judged by the amount of the claim. Very often they possess an importance to which the value of the suit is no index. All those whom we have consulted are of opinion that it is much better that they should have the constitutional right of an appeal than that their suits should be finally decided by special officers selected by the local Government.

*Section 154.*—The time within which a suit for enhancement may be instituted should be extended to the first 9 months in order to enable the landholder to judge from the condition of the crops whether he should institute the suit in a particular year. No one would like to institute a suit for enhancement when the prospect of the crops is gloomy or distress is impending over the country.

*Section 155 (1).*—Provision should be made for service by Court of the notice of ejectment. If it were left to the landholders, as this sub-section does, the service would be denied in most cases and the enquiry would entail unnecessary expense and delay.

*Section 156.*—A decree for ejectment severs the relation between landlord and tenant, If there be crops on the land they go with the land to the landholders, as ruled in a case reported in 5 Indian Law Report, Calcutta, 135. This section lays down a principle and provides for an elaborate enquiry quite in opposition to the judge-made law on the subject. A raiyat may be ejected only at the close of the year when the crops have been reaped. There is, therefore, no necessity for this section. Moreover, when a raiyat's interest may be sold outright four times in the year, a provision regarding crops in cases of ejectment only would give the raiyat an illusory protection.

*Section 160.*—This section introduces serious changes in the present law regarding what are called the protected interests. There could be no objection to a lease for building or manufacturing purposes granted at a fair rent being protected from avoidance on the sale of the superior tenure as provided in the present law, but this section goes much farther. A lease of land whereon manufactories have been erected, perhaps without the consent of the landholder, and reserving a nominal rent is declared a protected interest by this section; as also judicial leases granted to non-occupancy raiyats and permanent leases granted by the out-going tenure-holder. The effect of these provisions will be that it would be in the power of a tenure-holder to creates leases in the names of his servants and relations which would absorb the entire profits of the tenure and then put it up to sale by making default in the payment of rent. Most tenures would be rendered quite valueless in no time if these provisions are retained.

*Sections 161—168.*—These Sections introduce alterations in the existing law which will prove a fruitful source of litigation. No necessity whatever was felt for provisions like these. If the sale be made in the first instance subject to the registered encumbrances, and then, after the sale proceeds have been found to be inadequate, a second sale be made with power to avoid such encumbrances, it would saddle the judgment-debtor with unnecessary costs, reduce the market value of the tenure and delay the realisation of money due to the landholder. These

evils would be greatly enhanced if the proceedure be extended by the Local Government to sales of occupancy holdings under Section 168.

*Section 177.*—The preamble of Regulation V of 1812 shows that although the Legislature of 1793 enjoined the exchange of written engagements between landholder and tenant, the raiyats of these Provinces in a body deliberately refused to enter into written engagements which would make it obligatory on them to pay as rent, cesses, and abwábs which they had been paying as benevolences, and that that Regulation was passed, among other objects to provide for such refusal. Since that time there has been vast progress in the material prosperity of the country, in the spread of education and in the condition of the raiyats. They might well therefore be left to the resources of their own judgment in matters relating to their own interests. They will be perfectly free to contract away their liberties and become emigrants in a strange country, to borrow money at usurious rates of interest involving their ultimate ruin, and to mortgage their holdings or sell them in some cases, and yet this section imposes restrictions upon freedom of contract in a variety of matters in which they are the best judges of their own interests. It is very doubtful how far these would be effective in practice and how far they would prevent parties from having recourse to shifts and devices for the purpose of evading the law. These provisions, it should be observed, offer a striking contrast to the provision contained in section 192. In the case of private landholders, free contract is restricted in the interest of raiyats; in the case of Government no contract entered into by a landholder with his raiyats before the property came into the hands of Government would be respected if it interfered with the right of Government to assess fair and equitable rent upon the land.

*Section 182.*—This Bill should have nothing to do with homestead lands in towns and trading places. Where homestead lands do not form part of a raiyatti holding its incidents should be left to custom and contract.

*Section 184.*—The schedule to which this section refers has extended from one year to two years the time within which a raiyat dispossessed by his landlord may sue to recover possession. We see no reason why this alteration in the existing law should be made.

*Section 186.*—A provision which converts into a criminal offence acts, otherwise not criminal, which relate to the daily transactions of life is most objectionable. The provisions of the section are, moreover, very one-sided. In the case of the landholder, for instance, an "attempt to distrain" would be a criminal offence, but in the case of the raiyat not only is an attempt to resist distraint or remove distrained crops not criminal, but he may remove crops stored for division or appraisement under the Danabundy system without subjecting himself to any penalty, civil or criminal.

*Sections 191 & 192.*—For reasons stated in different parts of this Dissent, these two sections should be omitted and Government should be placed in exactly the same position regarding landholding rights as private landholders.

*Section 196.*—We do not see either the necessity or the value of this section. If the Acts of the Local Legislature in any way conflict with the provisions of this Bill such Acts would be rendered inoperative by the Indian Councils Act, 1861. If those Acts provide for matters not embraced by this Bill they would have the force of law without any provision like this.

*Schedule I.*—We strongly object to the sections of Regulation VIII of 1793 mentioned in this schedule being omitted. They contain the most important provisions on which the Permanent Settlement was based, next in importance only to the provisions fixing the revenue in perpetuity.

We desire to say, in conclusion, that the Bill does not provide for any summary procedure for the recovery of rent. By making an express provision for decrees directing recovery of rent by instalments, by extending the time before a sale can take place from 20 to 30 days from the date of the proclamation, and by giving the Courts discretion to extend beyond 15 days the time within which a raiyat might protect himself from ejectment by payment of the decreed amount, the Bill has, on the contrary, thrown additional obstacles in the way of recovery of rent.

Considering the importance of the measure and the material changes in the Bill made by the Select Committee since their Preliminary Report was submitted last year we think that it should be republished before its provisions are taken into consideration by the Council.

PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.
LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH.

*12th February 1885.*

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I wish to add that I regret that my unavoidable absence from the Meetings of the Select Committee in the last stage of their labors and the very short time at my disposal between the receipt by me of the draft report of the majority of the Committee and the date fixed for the submission of the report to the Council, prevents me from recording my opinions at greater length. I adhere to the opinions expressed in my last year's dissent. The measure as a whole is even now opposed to the just rights of the proprietors of land and detrimental to the best interests of the entire community. If not withdrawn, it still requires further and serious consideration by the light of actual ascertained facts and circumstances of the country as opposed to mere opinions and *ex-parte* reports.

LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH.

*12th February 1885.*



# No. III.

# THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1885.

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SCHEDULE I.—REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.
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*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1—3.)*

## No. III.

*Explanation of abbreviations in margin.*

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.
C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.
B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.
SECTION means the corresponding section of the Bill No. II, dated March, 1884.

A

# BILL

TO

*Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient 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; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Section 1.]

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. Short title.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf. Commencemen

[C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 1.]

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof. Local extent.

XIV of 1874.

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 2. Section 2.]

**2.** (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation. Repeal.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

**3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás mahál and revenue-free lands not entered in any register: [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (*1*).]

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (*2*).]

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person. [Section 3 (*3*).]

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government. [Section 3 (*4*)].

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant: [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3, B. B., s. 3. See s. 29. Section 3 (*5*).]

In sections 58 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery." [Section 3 (6).]

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy. [Section 3 (7).]

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested. [B. B., s. 19, Expl. II. Section 27.]

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year. [Sec. 3 (*8*).]

[D., § 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16 B.B., ss. 6 & 15.) Section 3 (9).]

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

[Section 3 (*11*).]

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

[C. B., s 1. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (*12*).]

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

[Section 3 (*13*).]

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

[Section 3 (*14*).]

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

[Section 3 (*15*).]

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

## CHAPTER II.

### CLASSES OF TENANTS.

[Section 4.]

**4.** There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, namely:—

Classes of tenants.

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, namely:—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

[Section 5.]

**5.** (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person 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 includesalso the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat."

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

[D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "raiyat" and "land."]

*Explanation.*—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bighás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

## CHAPTER III.

### TENURE-HOLDERS.

*Enhancement of rent.*

[D., § 16. C. B., s. 7. B. B. s. 7. Section 6.]

**6.** Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

[D., § 23. C. B., ss. 9 & 12. B. B., ss. 9 & 10. Section 7.]

**7.** (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.





*Enhancement of rent.*

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(*4*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C.B., s. 10(*a*). B.B., s. 11(*b*). Section 9.]

**8.** The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

[C.B., s 10(*b*). B.B., s. 11(*c*). Section 10.]

**9.** When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

*Other incidents of tenures.*

[Section 12.]

**10.** A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

[C.B., s. 13. B.B., ss. 13 & 17. Section 11.]

**11.** Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

[D., § 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B., s. 37. Section 15.]

**12.** (*1*) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patní or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

*Other incidents of tenures.*

[D., § 27 C. B., ss. 47, 49. B. B., ss. 39, 41.] III of 1877.

(*2*) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(*3*) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

[C. B. ss., 47, 48 (*c*). B B., ss. 39, 40 (*c*). Section 16.]

**13.** (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before, confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

[Section 17.]

**14.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

**15.** When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Succession to permanent tenure.

*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—16-17.)*

*(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.—Sec. 18.)*

*(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 19-22.)*

*Other incidents of tenures.* [Section 18 (2).]

**16.** A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

**17.** Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

## CHAPTER IV.

### RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

[Section 23.]

**18.** A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

[C. B., s. 13. B. B., ss. 12 & 17.]

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

## CHAPTER V.

### OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

#### *General.*

*General.* [B. B., s. 19 (1) & Expl. IV (*e*), proviso. Section 24.]

**19.** Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

[Section 26.]

**20.** (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

Definition of "settled raiyat."

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer. *General.*

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

[Section 25.]

**21.** (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

[Sections 28 and 29.]

**22.** (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

[D., § 40, Expls. I & V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. IV. B. B., s. 18, Expl. IV (*d*).]

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm.

*Explanation.*—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.



*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 23-31.)*

#### *Incidents of occupancy-right.*

*Incidents of occupancy-right.* [B. B., s. 69. Section 31 (*a*).]

**23.** When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

[D. s. 42, B. B., s. 21 (*d*). Section 31, cl. (*c*).]

**24.** An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

[C. B., s. 20 (*e*). B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 69 (*a*). Section 31, cl. (*d*).]

**25.** An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

[C. B., s. 20. B. B., s. 21. Section 31, cls. (*f*) & (*h*).]

**26.** If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: Provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

#### *Enhancement of rent.*

*Enhancement of rent* [D. § 43, B. B., s. 21 (*a*). Section 39.]

**27.** The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

[B. B., s. 21 (*d*). [Section 40.]

**28.** Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

[Section 41.]

**29.** (*1*) The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by registered contract, subject to the following conditions:—

Enhancement of rent by registered contract.

(*a*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

(*b*) the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

(*2*) The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is not inconsistent with sections 74 and 178 of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding. *Enhancement of rent.*

(*4*) The Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the guidance of officers registering contracts under this section.

[D., § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4). Section 43.]

**30.** The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

Enhancement of rent by suit.

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

*Explanation.*—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

[Section 44.]

**31.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code; XIV of 1882, Act [illegible], 1881, s. [illegible].

*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 32-38.)*

*Enhancement of rent.*

(*c*) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(*d*) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

[Section 45.]

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

**32.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(*a*) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(*b*) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period;

(*c*) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (*a*), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

[Section 46.]

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

**33.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(*b*) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the lands caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent;

(*c*) a decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase of productive powers due to fluvial action.

**34.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

*Enhancement of rent.* [Section 47.]

(*a*) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

[Section 48.]

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

**35.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

[C. B., s. 23 (*d*). B. B., s. 24, (*d*). Section 49.]

Power to order progressive enhancement.

**36.** If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

[B. B., s. 143. Section 50.]

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement-suits.

**37.** (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40 or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

*Reduction of rent.*

*Reduction of rent.* [D., § 47. C. B., s. 25 (3). B. B., s. 25 (2) & (3). Section 51.]

Reduction of rent.

**38.** (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, namely:—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or



*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Sec. 39-40.)*

*(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 41-43.)*

*Reduction of rent.*

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

*Price-lists.*

*Price-lists.* [C. B., 122. B. B., s. 145. Section 52.]

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

**39.** (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area, like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area within the said period of one month presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown thereby are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

*Commutation.*

*Commutation.* [C. B., s. 86. B. B., ss. 90 and 92. Section 53.]

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

**40.** (*1*) Where an occupancy-raivat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

## CHAPTER VI.

### NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

[Section 55.]

Application of chapter.

**41.** This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

[Section 56.]

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

**42.** When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

[Section 57.]

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

**43.** The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46.

*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 44-47.)*

*(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats.—Secs. 48-49.)*

[C. B., s. 79 (5) B. B., ss. 26, 72 (5). Section 58.]

**44.** A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise, namely :—

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent ;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected ;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired ;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

[Section 59.]

**45.** A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

[Section 60.]

**46.** (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

(*8*) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(*9*) In determining what rent is fair and equitable the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(*10*) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

[Section 61.]

**47.** Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

## CHAPTER VII.

### UNDER-RAIYATS.

[Section 62.]

**48.** The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely :—

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

(*a*) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent. ; and

(*b*) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

[Section 63.]

**49.** An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.



*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 50—54.)*

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

*Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.*

*Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.*

[D., §§ 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15. Section 64.]

**50.** (*1*) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding.

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

[D., §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. B. B., ss. 6 & 16.]

(*2*) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement :

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

[D., § 87. C. B., s. 16, Expl. II. B. B., s. 15, Expl. II.]

(*3*) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D., § 20. C. B., s. 6. B. B., s. 6.]

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

[Section 65.]

**51.** If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

*Alteration of rent on alteration of area.*

*Alteration of rent on alteration of area.*

[D., §§ 19, 2, 43 (3) & 47. C. B., ss. 8, 18, 22 (2) & 25 (1). B. B., ss. 8, 8, 22 (2), 25 (1). Section 66.]

**52.** (*1*) Every tenant shall—

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the holding of land which having previously belonged to the holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

*Alteration of rent on alteration of area.*

(*2*) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire holding ;

(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord ;

(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area ; and

(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(*3*) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(*4*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

*Payment of rent.*

*Payment of rent.*

[C. B., s. 55 (*a*). B. B., s. 55 (*a*). Section 67.]

**53.** Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenure-holder or raiyat shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

Instalments of rent.

[Section 68.]

**54.** (*1*) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

Time and place for payment of rent.

(*2*) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord :

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for

*Payment of rent.*

any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

[D., s. 101, C. B., s. 56, B. B., s. 48.]

(*3*) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

[Section 69.]

**55.** (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

Appropriation of payments.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

*Receipts and accounts.*

*Receipts and accounts.*

[D., § 61. C. B., s. 57. B. B., s. 49 (*a*) and (*b*). Section 70.]

**56.** (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(*3*) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*4*) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

[C. B., s. 51 (*a*). B. B., s. 49 (*c*). Section 71.]

**57.** (*1*) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

(*2*) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

*Receipts and accounts.*

[D., s. 65. C. B., s. 57 (*d*). B. B., ss. 49 (*d*) & 94. Section 72.]

**58.** (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

(*2*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge or the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

**59.** (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor.

**60.** Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

VII(B.C.)of 1876.

But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

*Deposit of rent.*

*Deposit of rent.*

Application to deposit rent in Court.

**61.** (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

[D., § 99. C. B., ss. 58 & 59. B. B., ss. 50 & 51. Section 73]

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or





*Deposit of rent.*

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent;

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*), and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs.

XIV of 1882.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B. B., s. 52. Section 74.]

**62.** (*1*) If it appears to the Court to whom an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

[D., § 100. C. B., s. 61 (*a*). B. B., s. 53 (*a*). Section 75.]

**63.** (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

(*2*) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

*Deposit of rent.*

in case (*d*) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

[D. § 100. C.B., s 61, cls. (*b*) & (*c*). B.B., s. 53, cls. (*b*) & (*c*). Section 76.]

Payment or refund of deposit.

**64.** (*1*) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

*Arrears of rent.*

*Arrears of rent.*

[C. B., s. 64. B. B., s. 56. Section 77.]

Liability to sale for arrears in case of tenure, holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

**65.** Where a tenant is a tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

[D. §§ 12 (5) & 93. C. B., ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B., ss. 73 (5) & 169. Section 78.]

Ejectment for arrears in case of non-occupancy-holding or under-raiyat's holding.

**66.** (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of the holding of a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are

*Arrears of rent.*

paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(3) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48. Section 79.]

**67.** An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

Interest on arrears.

[D., § 68. C. B., s. 90. B. B., s. 96. Section 80.]

**68.** (1) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

**Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.**

[D., § 69. C. B., s. 91. B. B., s. 97.]

(2) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

*Produce-rents.*

*Produce-rents.* [D., s. 84, C. B., s. 88. Section 81.]

**69.** (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,—

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

(a) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(b) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(2) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(3) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may by order prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

*Produce-rents.* [Section 82.]

**70.** (1) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

Procedure where officer appointed.

(2) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made, but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(3) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(4) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(5) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(6) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. [C. B., s. 85, B. B., s. 89.]

71. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce. [Section 83.]

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time.

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.





*Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of holding.*

[Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of holding. (D., § 9, C. B., s. 58, B. B., s. 70. Section 84.]

**72.** (1) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

(2) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

**73.** When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Liability for rent after transfer of holding.

*Illegal Cesses, &c.*

*Illegal cesses, &c.* [D., ss. 53 & 57. C. B., s. 71. B. B., s. 68 (2). Section 85.]

**74.** All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

[D., § 64. B. B., ss. 63 (2), 64 (*a*). Section 86.]

**75.** Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

*Improvements.*

[Improvements. C. B., s. 29. B. B., s. 69. Sect[illegible] 87.]

**76.** (1) For the purposes of this Act the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

Definition of "improvement."

*Improvements.*

(2) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(a) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(b) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(c) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(d) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(e) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(f) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(3) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

[Section 88.]

**77.** Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates, his landlord shall not be entitled, as such, to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates.

[C. B., s. 77. B. B., s. Section]

**78.** (1) Where a raiyat has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

Right to make improvement in case of occupancy-holding.

(2) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.

(3) If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(a) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(b) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

[C. B., s. B. B., s. Section]

**79.** (1) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all

Right to make improvement in case of non-occupancy-holding.

*Improvements.* works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(2) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[Section 91.] **80.** (1) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

Registration of landlord's improvements.

(2) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(3) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(*a*) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

[Section 92.] **81.** (1) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

[C. B., s. 20 (2) and 29. Section 93.] **82.** (1) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

*Improvements.* (2) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(3) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(4) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(5) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

[Section 94.] **83.** (1) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(2) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

*Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.*

**84.** A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose, and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and sufficient, authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

*Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.*





*Sub-letting.*

*Sub-letting.* **85.** (1) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

(2) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(3) Where a raiyat has without the consent of his landlord granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

*Surrender and abandonment.*

*Surrender and abandonment.* [D. § 12 (3). C. B., s. 79 (3). B. B., s. 72 (3). Section 95.] **86.** (1) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

Surrender.

(2) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(3) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (2) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely:—

(*a*) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(*b*) 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.

(4) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(5) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(6) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(7) Save as provided in the foregoing sub-section, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

*Surrender and abandonment.*

[D. § 12 (4). C. B., s. 79 (4). B. B., s. 72 (4). Section 96.] **87.** (1) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

Abandonment.

(2) Before a landlord enters under this section he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs.

(3) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just.

(4) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (1) and (2).

*Sub-division of tenancy.*

**88.** A division of a tenure or holding or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing.

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

*Ejectment.*

*Ejectment.* [C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7). Section 98.]

**89.** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

*Measurements.*

*Measurements.* [D. § 58. C.B., s. 75. B. B., s. 67. Section 99.]

**90.** (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him on this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue.

Landlord's right to measure land.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases :—

(*a*) where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area ;

(*b*) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation;

(*c*) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

[D. § 94. B.B., ss. 176 & 177. Section 100].

**91.** (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

[D. § 94. C.B., s. 76(a). B.B., s. 68 (c). Section 101.]

**92.** (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

Standard of measurement.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

*Measurements.*

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

[D. § 98. C. B., s. 76 (b) B.B., s. 68(b).]

*Managers.*

*Managers.* [D. § 93. C. B., s. 66(1). B. B., s. 57 (1). Section 102.]

**93.** When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876.

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

**94.** If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

[C. B., s. 66 (3). B. B., s. 58 (2). Section 102.]

**95.** If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

[C. B., s. 66 (1). B. B., s. 58 (1). Section 103.]

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

**96.** The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

[C. B., s. 66 (2). B. B., s. 58 (2). Section 104.]





[C.B., s. 66(3). B. B., s.58(3). Section 106.]

**97.** In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

IX (B.C. of 1879.

[C. B., s. 67. B. B., s. 59. Section 107.]

**98.** (*1*) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

Provisions applicable to manager.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(*8*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

[C.B., s. 68. B. B., s. 60. Section 108.]

**99.** When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

**100.** The High Court may from time to time make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

Power to make rules.

## CHAPTER X.

### RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

[Sections 110 & 117.]

**101.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely :—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally ;

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(*d*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

[Section 118 (1).]

**102.** Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely :—

Particulars to be recorded.

(*a*) the name of each tenant ;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;

(*c*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him ;

(*d*) the name of his landlord ;

(*e*) the rent payable ;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise ;

(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

[Section 112.]

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

**103.** On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

[Section 118 (3).]

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

**104.** (*1*) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

(*2*) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.

[Section 118 (4).]

(*3*) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents.

[Sections 114 & 118 (7).]

Publication of record.

**105.** (*1*) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(*2*) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

[Sections 114 & 118 (2).]

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

**106.** If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

[Sections 114 & 118 (5).]

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

**107.** In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree. XIV of 1882.

[Section 115].

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

**108.** (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under the last foregoing section.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter: XIV of 1882.

[Section 118 (6).]

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 104.

[Sections 110 & 118(5).]

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

**109.** (*1*) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein.

(*2*) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

[Section 11

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

**110.** When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record.

[Section 11

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

**111.** When an order has been made under section 101,—

(*a*) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(*b*) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a local Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.





Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

**112.** (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely:—

(*a*) power to settle all rents;

(*b*) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(*2*) The powers given under this section may be made exerciseable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

[Section 120.]

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

**113.** When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and in the case of a non-occupancy-holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

[Section 121.]

Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

**114.** Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

[Section 122.]

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

**115.** When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.

§ 40, V. s. 19, 3 (*d*), (4) (*g*).

Saving as to khámár land.

**116.** Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year. B. B., s. 19, Expl. III(*b*). Expl. IV (*f*). Section 30.]

[B.B.,ss. 76 to 82. Section 135.]

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

**117.** The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section.

[Section 136.]

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

**118.** In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

[Section 137.]

Procedure for recording private land.

**119.** When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105, 106, 108 and 109 shall apply.

[C. B., s. 81. B.B., ss. 3 & 75. Section 138.]

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

**120.** (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Distraint.

[B B., ss. 101, 104, 123. Section 139.]

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

**121.** Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no

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*(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 122-125.)*

security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator—

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

VII (B.C.) of 1876. (*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 75.] (*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss. 104 & 105. Section 140.]

**122.** (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify— Form of application.

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints. XIV of 1882.

**123.** (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application. [B. B., ss. 105 & 106. Section 141. Procedure on receipt of application.

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may if it thinks fit make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

**124.** If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court: [B.B., s. 107, Section 142.] Execution of order of distraint.

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering. [D. § 111.]

**125.** (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made. [B. B., s. 1 Section 143 Service of demand and account.

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.



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[B. B., ss. 109 & 110. Section 144.] **126.** (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation. Right to reap, &c., produce.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B. B., s. 113. Section 145.] **127.** (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction: Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B. B., s. 114. Section 146.] **128.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage. Place of sale.

[D., § 111. Section 147.] **129.** (*1*) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing. When produce may be sold standing.

(*2*) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

**130.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder. [B.B., s. 115. Section 148.] Manner of sale.

**131.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property. [B. B., s. 116. Section 149.] Postponement of sale.

**132.** The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold. [B. B., s. 117. Section 150.] Payment of purchase-money.

**133.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid. [B. B., s. 118. Section 151.] Certificate to be given to purchaser.

**134.** (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Local Government in this behalf. [B. B., s. 119. Section 152.] Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(*2*) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

**135.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers. [B. B., s. 120. Section 153.] Certain officers may not purchase.

**136.** (*1*) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn. [B. B., ss. 111, 112 & 133. Section 154.] Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

[B. B., s 124. Section 155.]

**Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.**

**137.** (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B.B., s. 126. Section 156.]

**Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.**

**138.** When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

[Section 157.]

**Distraint of property which is under attachment.**

**139.** When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

[Section 158]

**Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.**

**140.** No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

**Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.**

**141.** (1) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Civil Courts under this chapter, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply to the Civil Court under this chapter:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(2) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(3) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

**Power for High Court to make rules.**

**142.** The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

[Section 159.]

**Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in application to landlord and tenant suits.**

**143.** (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules.

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(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits.

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[Section 160.]

**Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.**

**144.** (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought.

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(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.





[D., § 169. C. B., s. 150. B. B., s. 167 (*a*). Section 161.]

**Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.**

**145.** Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

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[D., § 173. C. B., s. 147. B. B., s. 164. Section 162.]

**Special register of suits.**

**146.** The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

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**Successive rent-suits.**

**147.** Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit.

[C. B., s. 165. B. B., s. 187. Section 163.]

**Procedure in rent-suits.**

**148.** The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit;

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[D., §§ 149 & 185. C. B., s. 167. B. B., s. 189.]

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent, and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification;

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[D., § 192. C. B., s. 174. B.B., s. 195.]

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only;

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866;

XIV of 1866.

when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served;

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court; [D., § 108. C. B., s. 184. B. B., s. 206.]

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not; [BB., s. 214.] XIV of 1882.

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears; [D., §§ 177 & 223. C. B., ss. 155 & 197. B B., ss. 171 & 219.]

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him. [C. B., s. 198. B. B., s. 220.] XIV of 1882.

[Section 164.]

**Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.**

**149.** (1) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

(2) Where such a payment is made the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(3) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (3).

[Section 165.]

**Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.**

**150.** When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

[Section 166.]

**Provision as to payment of portion of money.**

**151.** When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs.

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[Section 167.] **152.** When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

Court to grant receipt.

[D., § 179. C.B., ss. 157 & 220. B. B., ss. 173 & 242. Section 168.] **153.** An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

Appeals in rent-suits.

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 96 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 150, cl. (*b*). Section 169.] **154.** A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing for special reasons a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

[B. B., ss. 21 & 22, 31, 44 & 88, Ch., C. 41, ss. 179.] **155.** (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

Relief against forfeitures.

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

[C. B., s. 80. B. B., s. 78. Section 171.] **156.** The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;



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[C. B., s. 80, B. B., s. 73.] (*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[Section 173.] **157.** When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

[C. B., s. 151. B. B., s. 168. Section 174.] **158.** (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land held by a tenant may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*c*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If in the opinion of the Court any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code.

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(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

[Section 175.] **159.** Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances:"

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

[D., §§ 12 (11) and 155. C. B., ss. 226, Expl., & 210. B. B., ss 228, Expl., & 232. Section 176.] **160.** The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter—

Protected interests.

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

[Section 177.] **161.** For the purposes of this chapter—

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

[C. B., s. 208, Expl. B. B., s. 228, Expl.] (*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided.

[C. B., s. 201, B. B., s. 223. Section 178.] **162.** When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attach-

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

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ment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganná, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

[D. § 152. C. B., s. 203. B. B., s. 225. Section 179.] XIV of 1882.

**163.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

Attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

[C. B., s. 206. B. B., s. 228 (*a*) and Expl. Section 180.]

**164.** (*1*) When a tenure or holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

[C. B., s. 207. B. B., s. 229(*a*). Section 181 (*1*).]

**165.** (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

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[D., § 155. C. B., s. 210. B. B., s. 232.]

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding.

[B. B., s. 228, cl. (*b*). Section 183.]

**166.** (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

[Section 184.]

**167.** (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

[B. B., s. 235 (*c*). Section 185.]

**168.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.



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notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

[D., § 6. C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 233. Section 186.] XIV of 1882.

**169.** (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:—

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

(*a*) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(*b*) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(*c*) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(*d*) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

[D., § 153. C. B., § 204. B. B., s. 226. Section 187.] XIV of 1882.

**170.** (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

[D., §§ 35,35, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227. Section 188.]

**171.** (*1*) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

[D., §§ 35, 36, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227. Section 189.]

**172.** When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

XIV of 1882.

[C. B., s. 206 (1). B. B., s. 230 (1). Section 190.]

**173.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

(*3*) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

**174.** (*1*) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

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*(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 175—177.)*

*(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 178—180.)*

under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money.

(2) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale:

XIV of 1882. Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

[Section 191.] XIV of 1882. (3) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

[Section 192.] **175.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

III of 1877.

[C. B., s. 206, Expl. B. B., s. 2, Expl. Section 193.] **176.** Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

**177.** Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

Power to create incumbrances not extended.

## CHAPTER XV.

### CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

[Section 210.] **178.** (*1*) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

(*a*) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(*b*) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(*c*) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(*d*) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(3) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(*a*) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(*b*) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(*c*) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(*d*) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(*e*) take away the right of a raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(*g*) take away the right of a landlord or tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(*h*) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

**179.** Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

[Section 211.] Permanent mukarrarí leases.

Útbandi, chur and dearah lands. **180.** (*1*) Notwithstanding [illegible] anything in this Act, a raiyat—

[Section 212.]

(*a*) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordinarily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, and

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,—

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom,

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land—

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(2) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(3) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.



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*(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 184—187.)*

Section 215.] **181.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Saving as to service-tenures.

[Section 216.] **182.** When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Homesteads.

[Section 217.] **183.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Saving of custom.

*Illustrations.*

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

[C. B., s. 18, Expl. 1, B. B., s. 5, Expl. 4, Proviso.] (2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### LIMITATION.

[D., §§ 77, 78 & 79. C. B., s. 92. B. B., s. 98. Section 218.] **184.** (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

(2) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

[C. B., s. 93. B. B., s. 99. Section 219.] **185.** Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

XV of 1877.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTAL.

*Penalties.*

*Penalties.* [B. B., ss. 91, 122. Section 220.] **186.** (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,—

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(2) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code.

XLV of 1860.

*Agents and representatives of landlords.*

[Section 221.] *Agents and representatives of landlords.* **187.** (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

*Agents and representatives of landlords.*

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

[Section 222.]

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

**188.** Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

*Rules under Act.*

[Section 223.] *Rules under Act.*

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

**189.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(1) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exerciseable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and

V (B. C.) of 1875.

(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(2) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

[Section 224.]

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

**190.** (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

*Rules under Act.*

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(6) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

*Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.*

*Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.*

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

**191.** Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

[C. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 17, Exception. B. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 16, Exception. Section 225.]

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

**192.** When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

[D., § 42. Section 226.]

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

*Rights of pasturage, &c.*

*Rights of pasturage, &c.*

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

**193.** The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

[D., § 82. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "Rent" and "land." Section 227.]

*Saving for conditions binding on landlords.*

*Saving for conditions binding on landlords.*

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

**194.** Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.





*Savings for special enactments.*

*Savings for special enactments.* [D., § 2. C. B., s. 4. Report of Rent Commission, § 3. B B., s. 4. Section 228.]

Savings for special enactments.

**195.** Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(a) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(b) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(c) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(d) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(e) any enactment relating to patní tenures which is not expressly repealed by this Act; or

(f) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

*Construction of Act.*

*Construction of Act.*

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

**196.** This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

## SCHEDULE I.

*(See section 2.)*

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

*Regulations of the Bengal Code.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1793 | A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65. |
| XII of 1805 | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur. | Section 7. |

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| V of 1812 | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27. |
| XVIII of 1812 | A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | The preamble and sections 2 and 3. |
| XI of 1825 | A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea. | In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause. |

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VI of 1862 | An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal). | The whole Act. |
| IV of 1867 | An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1869 | An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1879 | An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers. | The whole Act. |

*Act of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| X of 1859 | An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. | The whole Act. |

*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)*

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

*(See sections 56 and 57.)*

# FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt

2. Estate ; Village ; Thánd

3. Tenant's name , Son of

4. Particulars of the holding—

*Nukdi*, Bíghás ; rent Rs.

*Baouli*, Bíghás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

Julkur, Rs.
Bunkur, Rs.
Phulkur, Rs.

Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

# FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (RAIYAT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt

2. Estate ; Village ; Thánd

3. Tenant's name , Son of

4. Particulars of the holding—

*Nukdi*, Bíghás ; rent Rs.

*Baouli*, Bíghás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

Julkur, Rs.
Bunkur, Rs.
Phulkur, Rs.

Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)*

## DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PART).

| Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid. | Nukdi. | | Baouli. | | Julkur, &c. | | Cesses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of crop . | Arrear on account of year , crop . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | |

## DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (RAIYAT'S PART).

| Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid. | Nukdi. | | Baouli. | | Julkur, &c. | | Cesses. | | Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of crop . | Arrear on account of year , crop . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
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*Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)*

## FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

| | Bíghás | Rate | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nukdi* | | | |
| Government Cesses | | | |

| | Bíghás | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Baouli* | | | |
| Julkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Bunkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Phulkur ... ... ... ... | | | |

| | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Demand of the year ... ... ... | | |
| 5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |
| 6. Total demand (current and arrear) ... ... | | |
| 7. Paid each on account of { Current demand ... | | |
| { Arrear demand ... | | |
| | Maunds | |
| 8. Paid in kind ... ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

## FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

| | Bíghás | Rate | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nukdi* | | | |
| Government Cesses | | | |

| | Bíghás | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Baouli* | | | |
| Julkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Bunkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Phulkur ... ... ... ... | | | |

| | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Demand of the year ... ... ... | | |
| 5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |
| 6. Total demand (current and arrear) ... ... | | |
| 7. Paid each on account of { Current demand ... | | |
| { Arrear demand ... | | |
| | Maunds | |
| 8. Paid in kind .. ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*
## (*Schedule III.—Limitation.*)

### SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

*(See section 184.)*

PART I.—*Suits.*

| Description of Suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach. | One year . | The date of the breach. |
| 2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent— | | |
| (*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding. | Six months . | The date of the service of notice of the deposit. |
| (*b*) in other cases . | Three years . | The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails. |
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R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1885.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

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## *Bengal Tenancy Act.*

### (*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1-3.*)

***An Act 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.***

WHEREAS it is expedient 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; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third Part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof.

XIV of 1874.

Repeal.

**2.** (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

**3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás maháls and revenue-free lands not entered in any register.

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate.

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person.

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government.

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant:

In sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy.

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested.

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year

prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year.

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

## CHAPTER II.

### CLASSES OF TENANTS.

Classes of tenants.

**4.** There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, (namely) :—

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, (namely) :—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat".

**5.** (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person 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 includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

*Explanation.*—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bíghás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

## CHAPTER III.

### TENURE-HOLDERS.

*Enhancement of rent.*

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

*Enhancement of rent.*

**6.** Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

**7.** (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.





*Enhancement of rent.*

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable, the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(*4*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

**8.** The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

**9.** When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

*Other incidents of tenures.*

*Other incidents of tenures.*

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

**10.** A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected:

Provided that where the contract is made after the commencement of this Act, the condition is consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

**11.** Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

*Other incidents of tenures.*

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

**12.** (*1*) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patní or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

(*2*) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely :—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(*3*) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

**13.** (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

**14.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Succession to permanent tenure.

**15.** When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee

*Other incidents of tenures.*

prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

**16.** A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

**17.** Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

## CHAPTER IV.

### RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

**18.** A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

## CHAPTER V.

### OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

*General.*

*General.*

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

**19.** Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Definition of "settled raiyat".

**20.** (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times. *General.*

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

**21.** (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

**22.** (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm.





*General.*

*Explanation.*—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.

*Incidents of occupancy-right.*

*Incidents of occupancy-right.*

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

**23.** When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not materially impair the value of the land or render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

**24.** An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

**25.** An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

**26.** If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

*Enhancement of rent.*

*Enhancement of rent.*

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

**27.** The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

**28.** Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Enhancement of rent by contract.

**29.** The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

*Enhancement of rent.*

(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

Provided as follows—

(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.

(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.

Enhancement of rent by suit.

**30.** The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, (namely):—

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

*Enhancement of rent.*

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

*Explanation.*—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

**31.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code;

XIV of 1882.

(*c*) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(*d*) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

**32.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(*a*) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(*b*) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period; *Enhancement of rent.*

(*c*) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (*a*), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

**33.** (*1*) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(*b*) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the land caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

**(*2*) A decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.**

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase in productive powers due to fluvial action.

**34.** Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(*a*) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

**35.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

**36.** If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase





*Enhancement of rent.*

yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement suits.

**37.** (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40, or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

*Reduction of rent.*

*Reduction of rent.*

Reduction of rent.

**38.** (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, (namely):—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section, the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

*Price-lists.*

*Price lists.*

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

**39.** (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area, within the said period of one month, presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list. *Price-lists.*

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown in the lists prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

*Commutation.*

*Commutation.*

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

**40.** (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

*Commutation.*

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

## CHAPTER VI.

### NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

**41.** This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

Application of chapter.

**42.** When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

**43.** The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46:

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

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.

**44.** A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise (namely):—

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

**45.** A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

**46.** (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (2) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.





(*8*) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(*9*) In determining what rent is fair and equitable, the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(*10*) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

**47.** Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

## CHAPTER VII.

### UNDER-RAIYATS.

**48.** The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, (namely):—

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

(*a*) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

**49.** An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except—

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

(*a*) on the expiration of the term of a written lease;

(*b*) when holding otherwise than under a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

*Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.*

**50.** (*1*) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the tenure or holding.

*Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.*

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

(*2*) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

*Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.*

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before, a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

(*3*) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

**51.** If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

*Alteration of rent on alteration of area.*

**52.** (*1*) Every tenant shall—

*Alteration of rent on alteration of area.*

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the tenure or holding of land which having previously belonged to the tenure or holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his tenure or holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the tenure or holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

*Alteration of rent on alteration of area.*

(2) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire tenure or holding;

(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(3) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(4) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the tenure or holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the tenure or holding.

*Payment of rent.*

*Payment of rent.*

**53.** Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenant shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

Instalments of rent.

**54.** (*1*) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

Time and place for payment of rent.

(2) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village-office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

*Payment of rent.*

(3) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

Appropriation of payments.

**55.** (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

*Receipts and accounts.*

*Receipts and accounts.*

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

**56.** (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(2) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(3) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(4) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

**57.** (*1*) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

(2) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(3) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.





*Receipts and accounts.*

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of account and failing to keep counterparts.

**58.** (*1*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within three months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) 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, the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(3) If a landlord without reasonable cause fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

**59.** (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(2) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

**60.** Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

*Deposit of rent.*

*Deposit of rent.*

Application to deposit rent in Court.

**61.** (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

*Deposit of rent.*

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent,

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his tenure or holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(2) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs.

XIV of 1882.

Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

**62.** (*1*) If it appears to the Court to which an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

(2) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

**63.** (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

*Deposit of rent.*

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

in case (*d*) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Payment or refund of deposit.

**64.** (*1*) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

### *Arrears of rent.*

*Arrears of rent.*

Liability to sale for arrears in case of permanent tenure, holding at fixed rates or occupancy-holding.

**65.** Where a tenant is a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

Ejectment for arrears in other cases.

**66.** (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due from a tenant not being a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant. *Arrears of rent.*

(*2*) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(*3*) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

Interest on arrears.

**67.** An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause, or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

**68.** (*1*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

(*2*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

### *Produce-rents.*

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

**69.** (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,— *Produce-rents.*

(*a*) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(*b*) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,





*Produce-rents.*

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(*2*) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(*3*) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may, by order, prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

Procedure where officer appointed.

**70.** (*1*) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(*2*) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made; but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(*3*) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(*4*) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(*5*) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(*6*) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

**71.** (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(*2*) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time. *Produce-rents.*

(*3*) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(*4*) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

### *Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.*

*Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.*

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

**72.** (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

(*2*) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Liability for rent after transfer of occupancy-holding.

**73.** When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

### *Illegal Cesses, &c.*

*Illegal cesses, &c.*

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

**74.** All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

**75.** Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding

two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

*Improvements.*

*Improvements.*

Definition of "improvement."

**76.** (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(*2*) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*3*) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

**77.** (*1*) Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates or has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

(*2*) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.

*Improvements.*

Collector to decide question as to right to make improvement, &c.

**78.** If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(*a*) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(*b*) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvements in case of non-occupancy-holding.

**79.** (*1*) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(*2*) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

Registration of landlords' improvements.

**80.** (*1*) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

(*2*) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(*3*) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(*a*) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.





*Improvements.*

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

**81.** (*1*) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(*2*) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

**82.** (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(*5*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

**83.** (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

*Improvements.*

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

*Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.*

*Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.*

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

**84.** A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose,

and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and sufficient,

authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

*Sub-letting.*

*Sub-letting.*

Restrictions on sub-letting.

**85.** (*1*) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent.

(*2*) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(*3*) Where a raiyat has, without the consent of his landlord, granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

*Surrender and abandonment.*

*Surrender and abandonment.*

Surrender.

**86.** (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

*Surrender and abandonment.*

(*2*) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(*3*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (*2*) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely :—

(*a*) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender ;

(*b*) 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.

(*4*) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(*5*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*6*) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(*7*) Save as provided in the last foregoing subsection, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

Abandonment.

**87.** (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*2*) Before a landlord enters under this section, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly ; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government, by rule, directs.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice ; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just. *Surrender and abandonment.*

(*4*) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).

*Sub-division of tenancy.*

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

**88.** A division of a tenure or holding, or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof, shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing. *Sub-division of tenancy.*

*Ejectment.*

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

**89.** No tenant shall be ejected from his tenure or holding except in execution of a decree. *Ejectment.*

*Measurements.*

Landlord's right to measure land.

**90.** (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue. *Measurements.*

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases (namely) :—

(*a*) where the area of the tenure or holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area ;

(*b*) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation ;

(*c*) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.





*Measurements.*

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

**91.** (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Standard of measurement.

**92.** (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

*Managers.*

*Managers.*

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

**93.** When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager :

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876. VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

**94.** If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made. *Managers.*

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

**95.** If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof ; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

**96.** The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section ; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

**97.** In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management. IX (B.C.) of 1879.

Provisions applicable to manager.

**98.** (*1*) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power

*Managers.*

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(*8*) He shall be removable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

**99.** When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

**100.** The High Court may, from time to time, make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

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## CHAPTER X.

### RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

Power to order survey and preparation of record-of-rights.

**101.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following (namely) :—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(*d*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Particulars to be recorded.

**102.** Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely :—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

**103.** On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

**104.** (*1*) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

(*2*) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.





(*3*) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents, as the case may be.

Publication of record.

**105.** (*1*) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(*2*) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

**106.** If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

**107.** In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree.

XIV of 1882.

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

**108.** (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under this chapter.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under this chapter, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter:

XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any tenure or holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the tenure or holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other tenures or holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 104.

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

**109.** (*1*) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein.

(*2*) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

**110.** When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record.

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

**111.** When an order has been made under section 101,—

(*a*) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(*b*) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a Civil Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.

Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

**112.** (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely :—

(*a*) power to settle all rents;

(*b*) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(*2*) The powers given under this section may be made exerciseable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

(*3*) When 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.

*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

(*Chaper XI.—Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.—Secs. 113—120.*)
(*Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Sec. 121.*)

**113.** When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and, in the case of a non-occupancy-holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

**114.** Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

**115.** When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.

**116.** Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

Saving as to khámár land.

**117.** The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section.

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

**118.** In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

**119.** When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105 to 109, both inclusive, shall apply.

Procedure for recording private land.

**120.** (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom, and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Distraint.

**121.** Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,—

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:



*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

(*Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 122-126.*)

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

VII (B. C.) of 1876.

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

(*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

**122.** (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

Form of application.

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints.

XIV of 1882.

**123.** (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, if it thinks fit, make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

**124.** If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Execution of order for distraint.

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

**125.** (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

Service of demand and account.

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on a conspicuous part of the outside of the house in which he usually resides.

**126.** (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products

*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

*(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 127—136.)*

distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

**127.** (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a day specified, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction:

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

Place of sale.

**128.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

When produce may be sold standing.

**129.** (1) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(2) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Manner of sale.

**130.** The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale.

**131.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

**132.** The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

**133.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

**134.** (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made, from time to time, by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

Certain persons may not purchase.

**135.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

**136.** (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section,



*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

*(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 137-142.)*

*(Chapter XIV.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 143-144.)*

the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

**137.** (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

**138.** When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

**139.** When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

**140.** No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.

**141.** (1) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application under this chapter, to the Civil Court, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply under this chapter to the Civil Court:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule, prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(2) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(3) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

Power for High Court to make rules.

**142.** The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in its application to landlord and tenant suits.

**143.** (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules. XIV of 1882.

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

**144.** (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought. XIV of 1882.

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.

## *Bengal Tenancy Act.*

### (*Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 145-151.*)

**145.** Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit or application, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending, or in which the application is made.

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

XIV of 1882.

**146.** The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

XIV of 1882.

Special register of suits.

**147.** Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit.

XIV of 1882.

Successive rent-suits.

**148.** The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

Procedure in rent-suits.

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit:

XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification:

XIV of 1882.

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only:

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866;

XIV of 1866.

when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served:

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court:

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not:

XIV of 1882.

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears:

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him.

XIV of 1882.

**149.** (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

(*2*) Where such a payment is made, the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (*3*).

**150.** When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

**151.** When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs.

Provision as to payment of portion of money.



## *Bengal Tenancy Act.*

### (*Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 152-156.*)

**152.** When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

Court to grant receipt.

**153.** An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

Appeals in rent-suits.

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

**154.** A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing, for special reasons, a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

**155.** (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

Relief against forfeitures.

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

**156.** The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of pro-

ceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;

(*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

**157.** When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

**158.** (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant of the land, determine all or any of the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the name and description of the tenant thereof (if any);

(*c*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*d*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the Court, any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

**159.** Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances":

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

**160.** The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter :—

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

**161.** For the purposes of this chapter—

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

(*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided.

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

**162.** When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganá, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

XIV of 1882.





Order of attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously.

**163.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

**164.** (*1*) When a tenure or a holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

**165.** (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

**166.** (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

**167.** (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

(*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, clause (*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.

*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

*(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 168-174.)*

**168.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

**169.** (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:—

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

XIV of 1882.

(*a*) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(*b*) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(*c*) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(*d*) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

**170.** (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

**171.** (*1*) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the tenure or holding.

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant, and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

**172.** When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

**173.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a tenure or holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a tenure or holding so sold.

(*3*) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a tenure or holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

**174.** (*1*) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.



*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

*(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 175—179.)*

under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money.

(*2*) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale, and the provisions of section 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the case of a sale so set aside:

XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

XIV, 1882.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

**175.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

III of 1877.

**176.** Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

**177.** Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

Power to create incumbrances not extended.

## CHAPTER XV.

### CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

**178.** (*1*) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and a tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

(*a*) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(*b*) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(*c*) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(*d*) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(*2*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(*3*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(*a*) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(*b*) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(*c*) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(*d*) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(*e*) take away the right of an occupancy-raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(*g*) take away the right of a landlord or a tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(*h*) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) 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;

(iii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

**179.** Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

Permanent mukarrarí leases.

Útbandi, chur and dearah lands.

**180.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat—

(*a*) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordinarily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, or

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom, or

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land,

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(*2*) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(*3*) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

Saving as to service-tenures.

**181.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Homesteads.

**182.** When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Saving of custom.

**183.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

*Illustrations.*

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

(2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

**184.** (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

**185.** (*1*) Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 1877.

(*2*) 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. XV of 1877.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTAL.

*Penalties.*

Penalties.

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

**186.** (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*), shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code. XLV of 1860.

*Agents and representatives of landlords.*

Agents and representatives of landlords.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

**187.** (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord.





Agents and representatives of landlords.

(*2*) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

(*3*) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

**188.** Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

*Rules under Act.*

Rules under Act.

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

**189.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*1*) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exercisable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and V (B.C.) of 1875.

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(*2*) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

**190.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration. Rules under Act.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(*6*) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, subject to the sanction (if any) required for making them, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

*Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.*

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled. Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

**191.** Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

**192.** When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

*Rights of pasturage, &c.*

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c. Rights of pasturage, &c.

**193.** The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

*Saving for conditions binding on landlords.*

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord. Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

**194.** Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle

## *Bengal Tenancy Act.*

### (*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.*)

any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

*Savings for special enactments.*

*Savings for special enactments.*

Savings for special enactments.

**195.** Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(*e*) any enactment relating to patní tenures, in so far as it relates to those tenures; or

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

*Construction of Act.*

*Construction of Act.*

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

**196.** This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

### SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

*Regulations of the Bengal Code.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1793 | A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65. |
| XII of 1805 | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur. | Section 7. |

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| V of 1812 | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27. |
| XVIII of 1812 | A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | The preamble and sections 2 and 3. |
| XI of 1825 | A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea. | In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause. |

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VI of 1862 | An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal). | The whole Act. |
| IV of 1867 | An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1869 | An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1879 | An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers. | The whole Act. |

*Act of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| X of 1859 | An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. | The whole Act. |



## *Bengal Tenancy Act.*

### (*Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.*)

### SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(*See sections 56 and 57.*)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (TENANT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thánd
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—
   *Nukdi*, Bighás ; rent Rs.
   *Baouli*, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.
   Government Cesses { Julkur, Rs. / Bunkur, Rs. / Phulkur, Rs. } { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs. }
5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thánd
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—
   *Nukdi*, Bighás ; rent Rs.
   *Baouli*, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.
   Government Cesses { Julkur, Rs. / Bunkur, Rs. / Phulkur, Rs. } { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs. }
5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

*(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)*

## DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

| Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid. | Nukdi. | | Baouli. | | Julkur, &c. | | Cesses. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of crop . | Arrear on account of year , crop . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

## DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (TENANT'S PORTION).

| Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid. | Nukdi. | | Baouli. | | Julkur, &c. | | Cesses. | | Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of crop . | Arrear on account of year , crop . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | Current on account of kist . | Arrear on account of year , kist . | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

## FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

| | Bighás | Rate | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nukdi* | | | |
| Government Cesses | | | |

| | Bighás | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Baouli* | | | |
| Julkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Bunkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Phulkur .... ... ... ... | | | |

| | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Demand of the year ... ... ... | | |
| 5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |
| 6. Total demand (current and arrear) ... ... | | |
| 7. Paid each on account of { Current demand ... | | |
| { Arrear demand ... | | |
| | Maunds | |
| 8. Paid in kind ... ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

## FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

| | Bighás | Rate | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nukdi* | | | |
| Government Cesses | | | |

| | Bighás | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Baouli* | | | |
| Julkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Bunkur ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Phulkur ... ... ... ... | | | |

| | Maunds | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Demand of the year ... ... ... | | |
| 5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |
| 6. Total demand (current and arrear) ... ... | | |
| 7. Paid each on account of { Current demand ... | | |
| { Arrear demand ... | | |
| | Maunds | |
| 8. Paid in kind ... ... ... | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. |

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent



*Bengal Tenancy Act.*

*(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)*

## *Bengal Tenancy Act.*

## (*Schedule III.—Limitation.*)

### SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

*(See section 184.)*

PART I.—*Suits.*

| Description of Suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach. | One year . | The date of the breach. |
| 2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent— | | |
| (*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding. | Six months . | The date of the service of notice of the deposit. |
| (*b*) in other cases . | Three years . | The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails. |
| 3. To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat. | Two years . | The date of dispossession. |

PART II.—*Appeals.*

| Description of Appeal. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| From any decree or order under this Act, to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge. | Thirty days . | The date of the decree or order appealed against. |
| From any order of a Collector under this Act, to the Commissioner. | Thirty days . | The date of the order appealed against. |

PART III.—*Applications.*

| Description of Application. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree; except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree, in which case the period of limitation shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. | Three years . | (1) The date of the decree or order; or<br>(2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or<br>(3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review. |

XV of 1877.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*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 27th February, 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 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.

### LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

THE Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to provide for cases in which mines and minerals are situate under lands which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Sir Steuart Bayley and the mover. He said:—"Considering the other important business which is before us on the present occasion, I think my colleagues will probably consider it sufficient if I refer them to the Statement of Objects and Reasons for a detailed explanation of the provisions which the Bill contains, without detaining the Council for the purpose of going into the various points in detail."

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.

### INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Government securities. He said:—"The main object of the Bill is to legalise and conform the law to the practice obtaining in

England, and actually existing in the Indian Public Debt Offices, both before and after the passing of the Indian Contract Act, which recognises the right to sue, in cases where our securities are held jointly, by one or more survivors in the event of the decease of one or other of the original holders. Doubts have been raised as to whether this practice was in conformity with the provisions of section 45 of the Indian Contract Act. To remove those doubts this measure is about to be brought forward. Advantage will be taken of the occasion to introduce provisions enabling Government officers holding Government securities for public purposes to endorse as such, and not as individuals, the securities they may hold, and to have securities similarly endorsed to them; and, finally, advantage will be taken of this opportunity to conform the provisions of the law to the existing practice as to the issue of fresh securities in place of those which, from being overladen with endorsements, can no longer be conveniently endorsed; and also as to the renewal of lost or destroyed securities, provision being made for the protection of the Government against claims preferred to the securities in place of which renewed securities have been issued."

The motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Reports 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 be taken into consideration. He said:—

**OBJECT OF SPEECH.**

"In moving that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, I do not propose to go behind what passed at the second reading of the Bill. Such questions as whether legislation was necessary at all, and whether legislation was barred by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, I consider to have been then decided, after sufficiently exhaustive discussion, and I, at least, shall not re-open them. What I propose to do is to review the work of the Select Committee; to show the nature and the reasons of the principal alterations they have made, and how far the Bill, as altered, is likely to succeed in securing those results which, in imposing on us our laborious and absorbing task, the Legislative Council had in view.

**To review the work of Select Committee.**

**Constitution of the Committee.**

"Before doing this, however, I may be permitted to say a few words as to the constitution and labours of the Committee. It was particularly strong in numbers, consisting of more than one-half of all the members of the Council. It comprised the selected representative of the Bengal zamíndárs, and though the death of our lamented colleague Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur in the middle of our discussions was a grievous loss to them, and indeed to all of us, yet their interests could hardly have found a better representative than in his successor, who with inflexible constancy and even a more perfect knowledge of detail than his predecessor, contested every inch of ground, and displayed a temper and ability which showed how wisely the British Indian Association had made their selection. The zemindars of Behar were specially represented, so also were the planters. Several of our members are of the legal profession, and in the course of that profession had acquired an intimate knowledge of the problems with which we had to deal. As will be seen from the published minutes attached to the Report, the cause of the raiyats had the advantage of the most powerful and most sympathetic advocacy. Nor were we deficient in the light that comes from a knowledge of the working of cognate systems in other provinces, and we had a further advantage in the assistance which a long experience in the task of comparing and tabulating the statistics of all the provinces of this vast empire enabled one of our members to extend to us.

**Work of the Committee.**

"The Committee sat 35 times last session, and 28 this session, each meeting lasting generally 3½ hours. The correspondence they had to study fills a shelf some 3½ feet in length, and, whatever charge may be brought against them, that of want of industry is certainly not sustainable. I make these



remarks not merely that I may take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Government of India to the Committee for their unwearying labours and the great assistance they have given, but also in order to show to the Council that in a Committee so constituted the decisions of the majority may be accepted as at least *primâ facie* likely to be sound, and as certainly the result of an impartial and most earnest desire to do justice in the clash of conflicting interests.

**Its prima facie value.**

"In what I have now to say I shall follow, as far as may be, the order of subjects as they come in the Final Report of the Select Committee, though I must take you back by reference occasionally both to the Intermediate Report and to the Statement of Objects and Reasons which explained the original provisions of the Bill. And in this order the first point I have to notice is in regard to the definition of "estate" and "proprietor". It will be observed that the main alteration we have made is to add to the definition of "estate" words expressly including Government *khas mehals*, and unregistered *lakhiraj* lands, and we have omitted a proviso that appeared in Bill No. II. The insertion of the unregistered revenue-free lands is intended to meet a real omission in the first draft of the Bill. The insertion of Government estates is intended to clear up a singular misapprehension as to its being the intention of Government to exclude its own estates from the operation of the Bill—a misapprehension which, though entirely erroneous, has given rise to a good deal of criticism on our good faith.

**Order of subjects.**

**Definition of "proprietor".**

**Insertion of Government of khas mehals.**

"The original definition made the Bill apply to all land entered in any of the general registers of Government, and if any one will turn to section II, clause V (Vol. 1, page 137) of the Bengal Board's Rules they will see that all *khas mehals* and raiyatwari tracts, all lands even temporarily occupied by Government for public purposes, and all waste and other lands not assessed to revenue have to be entered in these registers. It is difficult to understand how any one should suppose in these circumstances that it was the intention of Government to exempt their own estates. I can only suppose that the proviso which appeared in Bill No. II, referring to certain Government taluks, was not fully understood. That proviso had reference to some *noabad* taluks in the Chittagong district, which, though for revenue purposes treated as tenures were for convenience sake entered in the register of estates, and it was in order to prevent a wrong deduction as to the nature of these tenures being founded on the fact that they were entered in the estate register that a late member of the Bengal Board of Revenue asked for the insertion of the proviso. For the purposes of this Bill it was not wanted, and it has accordingly been struck out, but I repeat emphatically that it was never the intention of Government to exempt its own estates from the substantive provisions of this Bill, and out of abounding caution we have inserted words which can leave no doubt on this point.

**Original definition applied to all lands entered in Government registers.**

**And therefore to all Government estates.**

**Explanation of proviso.**

**Since omitted.**

"Coming now to the chapter headed Classes of Tenants, we have, as stated in the Intermediate Report of the Committee, attempted to describe rather than to define the various classes. It was urged upon us very strongly by Mr. Dampier, that the most serious practical difficulty arose from the impossibility of deciding whether a man was a tenure-holder or a raiyat, and that it was necessary to give the Courts and Settlement Officers some assistance in coming to a decision, even drawing, if necessary, an arbitrary line founded on the extent of the holding, and we have accordingly provided that where local custom was not sufficiently clear upon the point the Courts should look to whether the land was originally taken for the purpose of direct cultivation by the holder, or for the purpose of indirect cultivation by settling raiyats on it, and that, further to assist the Courts in coming to a decision, there should always be a presumption that a tenancy of 100 bighas was a tenure and not a raiyati holding. The presumption of course is based on the fact that nowhere in Bengal does a man take such a large holding as 100 bighas with the object of cultivating more than a small portion of it himself, and the general opinion of the officers consulted is that the standard selected is a perfectly safe one.

**Classes of tenants described, not defined.**

**Original object of the tenancy to be the test.**

**Presumption from 100 bighas.**

"In Bill No. II, the presumption was made conditional on the person having

**Condition as to**

**subletting a portion omitted.**

actually sublet a portion of his holding, but it seemed to the majority of the Committee that, if the presumption arising out of the size of the holding has any validity at all with reference to the object of the initial taking, the question of whether an acre or two is subsequently at a particular time sublet, is quite irrelevant. Of course if a large portion or the whole of it is sublet, this fact affords an indication of the original object of the holder which the Court would take into consideration, but it seemed wiser not to clog the presumption, by making it depend on the sublease of an arbitrarily fixed proportion of the holding—a proportion which would, in practice, be very difficult to prove, and we have therefore left it to depend entirely on the size of the holding.

**Tenure-holders. Substantive position unchanged.**

"In the chapter on tenure-holders we have left the substantive position of the tenure-holder as regards his liability to enhancement unchanged. We have however somewhat modified the provisions of the original Bill relating to limitations on enhancement, and to registration on transfer. Under the original Bill the Courts, if granting enhancement against a tenure-holder, were bound to leave him not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 30 per cent. of his net rental. The minimum was subject to some alteration in the case of improvements made by the tenure-holder. The enhanced rent was also not to be more than double the previous rent, and was not to be again enhanceable for a period of ten years.

**Limitations on enhancement omitted.**

"We have thought it expedient to retain the provision which says that the tenure-holder shall not be left with less than 10 per cent. of his net profits. But we have omitted the restriction which limited him to 30 per cent. of those profits, and on the other hand we no longer confine the enhanced rent to a sum equal to double the old rent.

"It seemed to us expedient to leave to the Courts a wider scope for discretion in both directions. In laying down a maximum, there is a danger of what is intended as a final limit being adopted as an equitable standard laid down by the legislature, and thus becoming the general rule, and we were unwilling to offer to the Courts any inducement to take a royal road to a decision instead of giving the fullest consideration to what would be fair and equitable under the circumstances. We have now directed them to have regard not only to the improvements of the tenure-holder, but to the circumstances surrounding the original lease, such as whether it was a reclamation lease, whether it was given in consideration of a bonus, and the like, and then to settle a fair and equitable rent, and we have extended the term for which the enhanced rent is to be fixed, both in the case of tenure-holders and for occupancy raiyats from 10 to 15 years.

**What the Courts are to look to.**

**Registration of transfers.**

"In regard to registration on transfer of tenures, this is what the Select Committee report :—

'We have, in sections 12 to 16 of the Bill, so far altered the system of the registration of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures as to provide merely for enabling the landlord to register such transfers instead of compelling him to do so.

'The Bill, in its previous stages, provided for a compulsory system of registration by the landlord. This, it was objected, would not work satisfactorily, especially as the landlords of many tenure-holders are poor and ignorant persons, having no regular office, and no means of establishing one or maintaining a suitable register. At the same time it was pointed out that the establishment of an official registry would confer a great benefit on all concerned, and especially on the landlords, who might, if such a registry were established, be allowed to realize their rents by the process of summary sale which is now available only in the case of a limited class of tenures.

'A Bill for the establishment of an official registry is at this moment before the Bengal Legislative Council, and the object we have set before ourselves in re-casting the portion of our Bill now under consideration, has been to frame its provisions in such a manner as to secure to the Collector, who will be the officer entrusted with the preparation and maintenance of the official register, early and accurate information of all transfers and successions which may from time to time take place.

'We have not overlooked the fact that the substitution of official registration for registration in the landlord's sherista, would deprive the landlords of the fees which it was proposed to allow them under the Bill as originally framed, and which, it is believed, they commonly realize at present, though in most cases without any warrant of law. We think that the fees prescribed by the Bill in its earlier stages may well be paid to the landlord, even though he is to be relieved of the duty of registration.



'The provisions we have inserted in the Bill in order to give effect to these views are as follows :—

'First, as regards voluntary transfers (section 12), the simplest plan has appeared to us to be to require that every such transfer shall be registered under the ordinary law relating to the registration of assurances. It is understood that the Local Government will make all arrangements requisite for facilitating the registration of such transfers. The parties applying for registration will be required to pay to the registering officer "the landlord's fee" and a process-fee for the service of notice on the landlord. When the registration has been completed, the registering officer will forward to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer containing all necessary particulars, and the Collector will thereupon cause the landlord's fee to be paid to the landlord and the notice to be served upon him, at the same time taking any such steps as may be prescribed by the measure now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council for the entry of the transfer in his official register.'

"We have made similar provisions for securing notice being given to the landlord in cases of sale for an ordinary decree and of succession. In case of sale for arrears of rent there is no necessity for such notice.

**Occupancy-raiyats.**

"I come now to what I look upon as the most important part of the Bill—Chapter V, which deals with occupancy rights, and on this subject I fear I shall have to ask your attention at some length. The main points are (1) Who is to have the occupancy-right? (2) What are to be the incidents of that right? (3) What rules shall regulate enhancement of the occupancy-raiyat's rent?

**Acquisition of the right.**

"A very full discussion of the first question will be found at pages 5 and 6 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the gist of which is summed up in the statement that the Bill as introduced in Council makes 'the acquisition of the status of the khudkasht, or as he is termed in the Bill the settled, raiyat, depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for 12 years, but on the holding of any raiyati land (whether the same or not does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of 12 years whether before or after the passing of this Act.' That is to say, the Bill originally proposed to continue all occupancy rights already acquired; to define as above the status of a settled raiyat, and to provide that the settled raiyat of a village or estate as thus defined should have occupancy rights in all lands which he might legally occupy in that village or estate. Bill No. II went a step further. The discussion in Council two years ago brought out the fact that whatever might have been the effect of Act X of 1859 as to the legal acquisition of occupancy rights, it was, in practice, exceedingly difficult to prove those rights. The proportion of persons having acquired occupancy rights was estimated at from 90 to 70 per cent. of all the raiyats in the country, but unfortunately, as was said in the course of the discussion, those rights were 'moral' rights, and it was a matter of extreme difficulty for the individual raiyat to enforce in his own case by legal proof the rights which were generally admitted to have accrued to the raiyat in the abstract. Acting on this view, the Select Committee introduced into Bill No. II the presumption which will now be found at section 20 (7) of the Bill before the Council. The presumption runs as follows: 'When it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for 12 years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.' The Committee justified it as warranted by the existing state of things in the Lower Provinces, and because, while the presumption tends to simplify litigation, it is one which the landlord can have no difficulty in rebutting where it does not hold good. This presumption the Committee desire to maintain, and the only change they have introduced during their late session in this part of the Bill is the elimination of the words 'or estate,' thus limiting the right to the village in which the raiyat cultivates. As this decision of the Committee has been very forcibly attacked by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and some other members of the Committee, it is right that I should explain to the Council the reasons which led me, as representing the Government of India, to vote with the majority on this occasion.

**Presumption of status.**

**Elimination of the words "or estate."**

Point noticed by the Select Committee.

"The inconveniences attending the retention of 'the estate' in the definition of settled raiyat was touched on in the Select Committee's Preliminary Report of last year, and the point was one of those referred by the Bengal Government for the opinion of its officers. The great majority of those officers were against the retention of the words. This fact will be found in the 23rd paragraph of the Bengal Government's letter of the 15th September last, where also are given the reasons which led His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to dissent from the opinion of that majority, and to insist on the extension of the status of settled raiyat to the estate as well as to the village.

"I have no doubt that in the course of the debate His Honour will do full justice to the arguments which are there so ably stated; but, put very briefly, they are these:—

Reasons urged by the Bengal Government for retention of the words.

"The expediency, he urges, of giving stability to the raiyat's position is admitted on all hands. Now 95 per cent. of the raiyats are so poor that they cannot possibly cultivate land at any distance from their homes, or, in other words, hold land away from their own village. On the other hand, if a man can get his landlord to give him a holding in another village (and it is only with his landlord's consent that he can obtain it), then it may be presumed that the landlord knows his man, and there is no sort of reason why he should not have the same stability of position in regard to his new land as he had in his old land.

"Now, if this were all that the definition involves, it would be difficult to contest the Lieutenant-Governor's position, and I for one would very willingly accept it; but the word 'estate' really involves quite a different set of considerations from these. An 'estate' is, so far as this argument is concerned, an administrative fiction.

Objections to retention of "estate".

"It is simply the area registered in our books under one number, and liable to be sold as a single unit in case of arrears of revenue being unpaid. For rent purposes it has no meaning. It is not all the area owned by a landlord, for a landlord may have many estates. It is not the possession of a single landlord, for it may be divided among numerous shareholders. It may be part of a village, or it may be 100 villages. It may be the property of one man, or the property of 100 men. It may be managed direct by the landlord or indirectly by a number of agents, or it may, as in the case of the Burdwan Rájá's estates, be let out into innumerable *patni* or permanent tenures (these tenure-holders subdividing it again), and in these circumstances what is one estate in the Collector's books becomes, for rent purposes, several hundred different estates, the immediate owners or managers of which have no concern with one another, can see nothing of each other's books, and know nothing of each other's raiyats. The Burdwan estate is of course an exceptional instance from its size, but to a smaller extent the same thing happens all over the country, and it is on this point that the objection is most difficult to meet. The effect would be to say that a man having once acquired occupancy-rights in any part of an estate should retain those rights with respect to any land which he may in any way acquire in any other part of the estate. Now, an estate, as I have shown, may be, and frequently is, subdivided among numerous tenure-holders or numerous managers. Any of these men may perhaps be able to say if any particular person has settled rights in his own particular tenure, but he cannot possibly know this in regard to the other tenures of the estate. He may let a man into his village as a non-occupancy raiyat, and the latter can immediately turn round and say that having acquired occupancy-rights in a village twenty miles away belonging to another tenure-holder, he claims to have them also in his new land. Clearly the Lieutenant-Governor's argument, deduced from the landlord's ability to know the character of his own raiyats, does not apply to cases of this class, and from this point of view his position is not an easy one to defend. The only reason for retaining the word 'estate' in the definition is to prevent a landlord from shifting his raiyat's holding from one village to another within his estate and so breaking down the occupancy-right. Now to this argument the

Danger of shifting examined.



Lieutenant-Governor himself supplies the answer. He urges that 95 per cent. of the raiyats are so poor that they cannot hold land away from their own residence. This, if it shows that the danger to the landlord would not be great from retaining the word 'estate', also shows that the possibility of shifting raiyats, except within reach of their residence, is equally limited. The advantage to the raiyats of carrying with them the occupancy-right from one village to another within the same estate is very small, for it is shown that 95 per cent. of them are not in a position to take advantage of it, and the only raiyats who could take advantage of it, are those who have abandoned their own village, and its application in their case would be a misuse of the power and contrary to the proposed intention of the Bill.

"It is possible, no doubt, that shifting may occur in exceptional instances, where a landlord has several villages in his own direct management within reach of the cultivator's residence, and where he is powerful enough. But in the case of a very powerful landlord, strong enough to do this and determined to break down the occupancy-right, I am afraid he will always find some door open, and it must be remembered that not only is the number of landlords who are in a position to do this very small, but also the number of tenants to whom the process can be applied is small also.

"I suppose that, when the Bill becomes law, nine-tenths of the tenants will have secure occupancy-rights in the land they cultivate, and of the remaining tenth it is but an infinitesimal portion that can be exposed to the danger above explained.

Advantage of confining the khudkasht rights to the village.

"On the other hand, as long as we confine the accrual of occupancy-rights to the village, we have an absolutely unassailable position. The *khudkasht* raiyat's rights in the village are independent of those of the rent-receiver, and it matters not among how many estates the village may be divided. The raiyat is a *khudkasht* raiyat of *that village*, and has by custom, as well as by old law, a right of occupancy in any land he may cultivate in that village without reference to whom he pays his rent; but when once with the object of stopping gaps we take up more ground and apply the same rule to the estate, our position is no longer defensible. Not only is the theory new and unsupported by prescription or sentiment, it is open to a variety of practical objections, and by taking extreme instances it can be made to appear hopelessly ridiculous. Looking, as I do, upon the danger involved to the raiyats on the one hand, by omitting 'estate,' and to the zamíndárs on the other, by including it as for the most part of exceedingly small importance, I greatly prefer, for the above reasons, to omit it. I do not think any intermediate device, such as that of limiting the 'estate' to so much of it as is comprised in one pargana, or in one permanent tenure, or by extending the village to an artificial area within a fixed radius, would be found to work satisfactorily, and none of these suggestions wholly commended themselves to the Committee. I can only repeat my conviction that, though the danger of raiyats being shifted from one village to another within an estate is not wholly imaginary, it is not a serious danger, and that the provisions in the Bill, supplemented as they are by a working presumption, will sufficiently secure nine-tenths of the raiyats in their just right.

Intermediate devices.

Incidents of the occupancy-right.

Transferability.

"Turning now to the incidents attached to the right of occupancy, it will be seen that we have made a most important change in regard to one of these incidents—transferability. Instead of legalising it and regulating it by law, we have left it everywhere to custom. This change was too important to be made at the direct instance of the Select Committee. It has the approval and sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. I am at liberty to state that I personally adhere to the opinion I expressed in the first debate, to the effect that both in Bengal and Behar the custom has taken such deep root that it is desirable to legalise and regulate it, and that in both provinces this course would, in the long run if not in the immediate future, be attended by beneficial results both to the cultivators, and to the productiveness of the country, and so far I sincerely regret the decision arrived at. But I am bound to admit, apart from the arguments directed against the principle of

My own adherence to it.

transferability,—arguments founded on injury to the landlord, expropriation of the raiyat, and rack-renting of the actual cultivator,—I am bound to admit that the Committee found immense difficulty in devising any practical scheme of pre-emption, any satisfactory safeguard against the dreaded money-lender, any equitable method of securing to the landlord the fee which he now gets in some parts of the country, without injuring the raiyats of other parts where they habitually transfer without payment of a fee, and that in view of these difficulties there is something to be said for leaving the custom to strengthen itself, and crystallise into a shape which may hereafter render its regulation less difficult than it is at present. We have, moreover, made it clear that where the custom of transfer without the landlord's consent has grown up, it is not the intention of the legislature in any way to interfere with it. In all other respects we leave transfer alone, and the Council will not have to consider the schemes of pre-emption, registration, and landlord's fees, which occupied so much of the time and attention of the Committee.

**Difficulties in the way of giving effect to it.**

**Custom not interfered with.**

"While we have dealt thus with transfer, we have not felt it possible to interfere with the long-established right of sub-letting.

**Sub-letting.**

"The existence of this right is admitted in section 6 of Act X of 1859, and the authorities consulted have almost unanimously declared that it is impossible now to interfere with it. Moreover, if the tendency to alienate, by way of transfer, is not allowed free play, it must, following the line of least resistance, force an outlet in sub-letting.

**Scheme for restricting.**

"To check this tendency, or at least to nullify its evil effects, was the intention of the provisions inserted as section 37 of our Intermediate Bill No. II. The scheme is explained fully in paragraph 27 of our Preliminary Report of last year. The main point of it was that an occupancy raiyat, who sub-lets more than half his holding, should be deemed to be a tenure-holder, and thus his sub-raiyats should be in a position to acquire rights of occupancy. But it was felt that this would envelope all rent-litigation in such clouds of uncertainty that it could only be permitted to take effect on the tenure being registered, and on this difficulty the whole scheme was wrecked. It was the very general opinion of the officers consulted, that in such cases registration would never be spontaneously sought for, and could not be enforced, and in view of the general objection taken to it on this score it was withdrawn. All that we have felt ourselves able to do in this direction is to provide in a subsequent portion of the Bill (section 85), that a sub-lease, given without the landlord's consent, shall not be valid against him unless registered, and that no sub-lease for a term of more than nine years shall be registered. To such sub-leases we have given some protection which I shall refer to hereafter, but if it is really desirable to check sub-letting, about which I am personally very doubtful, it will certainly not be done by leaving the sub-lessee defenceless against his lessor.

**Withdrawn.**

**Protection now given.**

**To attempt by legislation.**

"The next branch of this subject is as to the rules that should regulate enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent, and in this we have made some important alterations. Dealing, first, with enhancement by private contract, it will be observed that section 39 of the original Bill provided that such contracts should only be valid after being approved and registered by a revenue-officer, and the revenue-officer was not to accept any such contracts if the enhanced rent was more than 6 annas in the rupee above the old rent (these figures were put in tentatively), or more than one-fifth of the gross produce.

**Enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent.**

**By private contract.**

**As first proposed.**

**Gross-produce limit.**

"It was at an early stage obvious to the Committee that, even if the gross-produce limit was accepted as applicable to enhancements made by a Court, it was inapplicable as a test precedent to the registration of a contract.

**Inapplicable to contracts.**

"It would have meant that in every case before a contract could be registered, an exceedingly complex judicial enquiry should take place—an enquiry, too, in which the Revenue-officer would be practically powerless, as the only evidence available would be that of the two parties, who were *ex hypothesi* in agreement as to the terms. The approval of the Revenue-officer, though, if confined to



the form of the contract, strictly in accordance with the conditions of the Permanent Settlement, was felt, when extended so as to cover the question of the fairness of the conditions, to leave too wide a discretion to the Revenue-officer—a discretion, moreover, which, for the reasons above given, he would in practice be powerless to exercise.

"The registering officer will now, under the amended section, merely have to see that the agreement is not contrary to the express stipulations of the contract sections of the Bill, and that the raiyat understands it and is willing to enter in to it.

**Approval of the registering officer no longer required.**

"The Committee have, however, it will be seen, reduced the fractional limit within which enhancements can be made by contract to two annas in the rupee. About this clause there was great difference of opinion in the Committee.

**Fractional limits considered.**

"On the one hand the objectors urge that it is useless putting in any such limitations at all, as if the raiyat agrees to pay the enhanced rent he will not care what the deed recites as to the amount of the previous rent, and while it will cause very serious embarrassment to scrupulous landlords, it will in no way serve as a check on the unscrupulous among them. It is also urged that any such check will force a landlord who wishes to enhance to take his raiyat in each case into Court, and then to demand more than he would otherwise be willing to accept—a process which is admittedly full of injury to the raiyat; that whereas if the landlord gets a decree for a sum more than two annas in the rupee on a test-case, instead of being able, as now, to make contracts on the same terms with his other raiyats, he will hereafter have to bring them one and all individually by separate suit into Court to confess judgment, and will thus obtain the same result only by a process far more expensive and far more demoralising to the raiyat. Another objection is that it altogether fails to meet the case of raiyats who are allowed to cultivate at specially low rents on condition of growing indigo or other special crop—a condition frequently used both by Government and by indigo-planters. When this condition comes to an end, there is no means of voluntarily adjusting the rent to the altered circumstances. The force of these arguments cannot be denied. On the other hand it is urged that 12½ per cent. (a fraction which allows of the rent being enhanced by 25 per cent. every 30 years, by 100 per cent. in less than 90 years), is as much as a moderate landlord would ever be likely to ask as an addition to the rent; that it is quite reasonable, if the landlord wants a larger enhancement than this, to send him to the Courts for it, where he can prove its reasonableness; that the scheme encourages moderate enhancements, and discourages any large enhancements; that in some parts of the country, and precisely in those parts where the raiyats are least able to protect themselves, and most likely to agree, under pressure, to any terms which their landlords may impose, the rents are already so high that no sufficient margin for subsistence is left to the raiyat, and a single bad season suffices to break him down; and consequently that, in the absence of the checks which the Committee have removed from enhancement by the Courts, it is imperatively necessary for the very existence of the raiyat that enhancement by contract should be restricted within comparatively narrow limits. It is for the Council to say which of these views should prevail: for myself, I feel very strongly the necessity of some such check as the Bengal Government urge in regard to the over-rented parts of Behar, and whatever doubts there may be as to the efficiency in practice of this particular check, no competent observer can doubt the reality of the danger at which it is aimed.

"We have inserted a section exempting from these conditions enhancements made *bonâ fide* on the ground of landlords' improvements, because we look upon such enhancements in the light of interest on the capital expended, and we desire to encourage improvements.

**Exception in the case of landlords' improvements.**

"One point remains under this head. We have, in order to lessen the harassment caused by frequent enhancements, provided that the enhanced rent, whether under contract or under decree of Court, should run for 15 years. This is an extension of the term (10 years) originally proposed by the Rent Com-

**Period during which fresh enhancement is barred extended to 15 years.**

mittee, but it is only half of that (30 years) recommended by the Famine Committee. It is a very substantial boon to the raiyat, but is, we consider, perfectly just and necessary.

**Enhancement in Court.**

"Coming now to enhancements by decree of Court, we have to consider the grounds on which enhancement can be demanded, and the considerations by which the Court should be guided in granting it.

"Under the Bill as first introduced, the great regulator of enhancements was intended to be the table-of-rates. This scheme, as I shall hereafter have to explain, has been eliminated from the Bill. Where a table-of-rates was not in force, the Bill provided for enhancement on the following grounds :—

**Three grounds.**

(1) the prevailing rate;

(2) increase of productive powers of the land;

(3) increase in average prices of produce.

"Of these, the prevailing rate remains in a slightly altered form. Increase in the productive powers has been subdivided into the two efficient causes which alone can bring it about so as to justify in our opinion the enhancement of rent. All other cases seem to resolve themselves into cases, such as railways or canals, in which the landlord will get his enhancement by improvement of prices, or else into improvements effected by Government or by the raiyat. In these cases we do not see any just ground for enhancement. The two elements remaining are fluvial action and landlords' improvements, and these two are maintained as grounds on which a landlord can demand an enhancement. The third of the old grounds—'increase of prices'—has been retained and rendered, in my opinion, an exceedingly valuable instrument in the landlord's hands for obtaining an equitable increase of rent.

"To avoid misapprehension, I may mention here that increase of area is treated separately, as we do not consider that increased rent demanded on this ground is, properly speaking, an 'enhancement'.

**Prevailing rate.**

"Going back, then, to the first of these grounds of enhancement, it will be seen from the dissents that we have been vehemently urged to get rid of the prevailing rate altogether as a ground of enhancement. This was first moved by the Bengal Government in Committee last year and was not accepted. It was then referred for the opinion of the local officers, and the outcome of that reference was to show a very even balance between those who were in favour of abandoning it and those who were in favour of retaining it in such a form as to safeguard it from abuse. The reasons which led the Lieutenant-Governor to desire its abandonment are very forcibly explained in paragraph 40 (pages 25 to 28) of his letter of the 15th September. Very briefly summarised they are as follows. By the Permanent Settlement a raiyat's rent might, as a rule, be brought up to the pargana rate. The theory of the pargana rate was that it was a fixed and ascertainable entity, and this was in many parts of the country no doubt the fact. Where there was such a rate authoritatively established, it was fair, and was part of the old right of the State landlord, that the raiyat, when not protected by patta, should pay according to that rate. But the established pargana rate disappeared, and there is now no prevailing rate.

**Reasons suggested for abandoning the prevailing rate.**

"The landlords have been accustomed to take what they can get; rents are as often as not fixed in a lump sum on the holding and not differentiated according to the various qualities of the soil.

"In the absence of a real prevailing rate, the Courts have to take the average of the most prevalent rates in the vicinity. This means that A's rent is to be enhanced because B and C, being in debt, or otherwise at their landlords' mercy, have agreed, or pretended to agree, to pay enhanced rates. There is ample evidence that, apart from the natural effect of such competition-rents as have replaced customary-rents, bogus-rents are fabricated and kept on the jamabandis with a direct view to bring up the standard of the prevailing rate. Proposals have been made to exclude from consideration in determining the



prevailing rate the effect of recent initial or competititive rents, but in the long run this would be impossible, and any way it does not cover the whole ground. These considerations led the Lieutenant-Governor to propose the absolute abandonment of the section, except where a prevailing rate is *established* by a Settlement-officer under Chapter X. The question was very fully discussed in Committee, and the result is given in paragraph 20 of our Report, which runs as follows :—

**Reasons which prevailed with the Committee for retaining it.**

'20. We were unable to accept the proposal (IX) to abolish the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement, inasmuch as this has, in one shape or another, been a ground of enhancement ever since the Permanent Settlement, and as it is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favouritism on the part of his agent or predecessors. In view, however, of the dangers which are said by competent authorities to arise from the artificial manufacture of rates, and from the very wide interpretation given to the term "places adjacent", we have somewhat modified the terms of the section, have limited enhancement to the rate ascertained to be the prevailing rate *in the village*, and have required that this rate should be determined with reference to the rates actually paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit.'

**Modifications in form.**

"I may have more to say on this subject when specific amendments are proposed, but for the present I will only observe that I believe in the amended section we have accurately retained the existing substantive law as interpreted by the Courts, and have only introduced the necessary safeguards above explained; we have, however, added a qualifying clause which would enable the raiyat to plead any sufficient reason there may be for his being allowed to hold on at a lower rate, have limited enhancement to those cases where the difference between the raiyat's rate and the prevailing rate is substantial so as to prevent the section being used for purposes of harassment, and have indicated that where a local enquiry is necessary to ascertain the prevailing rate it should be conducted by a properly qualified Revenue-officer.

**Increase of prices.**

"The next ground in the order of our Bill on which enhancement may be demanded is increase of prices. We have made some alterations under this heading, but I would first explain the scope of the section. The prices referred to are those of the staple food-crops, and are entirely independent of the particular crop which may happen at any particular time to be grown by the raiyat. We take the prices of staple food-crops as our standard both on grounds of principle and on grounds of convenience. Starting from the principle that existing rents, even if not corresponding strictly to soil-capacity, are yet to be considered fair and equitable, we hold it to be entirely unjust and contrary to good policy that they should be made to vary according to whether the raiyat at any particular time grows a special crop which may be fetching a high or a low price. We would not make the landlord's rents depend on whether the raiyat is shrewd or the reverse, nor should they in any way in the existing condition of agriculture fluctuate with the fluctuations of foreign markets for such crops as jute, safflower, oilseeds, cotton, &c. What we do mean is, that the landlord should not unduly suffer nor the raiyat unduly prosper from a permanent or long continued alteration in the value of money, and the only practical standard which can be applied to test this point is that of the price of staple food-crops.

"We have made other alterations. Formerly, it was necessary for the landlord to prove to the Court when the rent was last fixed, in order to be able to enter into any comparison at all. The Court may under this Bill take any period during the currency of the rent that may be equitable and practicable for comparison. As a rule, in order to eliminate the effect of special seasons, decennial periods will be taken, but the Courts may, if necessary, substitute shorter periods. In order to facilitate the comparison, the Local Government will have to draw up, from the materials which are available to a certain extent for the last 20 years, statements of past prices, and in future to record prices accurately, publish them for criticism, and finally, after revision, publish statements of annual average prices, which the Courts will receive as presumptive evidence.

**Alteration in law to facilitate proof.**

"We have, I think, by this scheme redeemed the pledge that Government would put the power of enhancement 'on such a footing that it will readily be

enforceable in practice.' Before leaving this part of the subject, I must refer you to paragraph 18 of our Report, which deals with the deduction to be made to cover the effect of increased prices on the cost of cultivation. We are of opinion that the tendency in this country is for the cost of cultivation to increase in a higher ratio than prices. So far as the labour is done by the cultivator's family or by labourers paid in grain (as is mostly the case in India), no benefit under this item can accrue to the cultivator from increase in prices. On the other hand, as population and prices have increased, pasturage has diminished; cattle are dearer to buy, dearer to keep, and less remunerative; manure is dearer, and so is fuel; and all these elements have to be taken into account. The Local Government proposed to deduct one-half for the increase of prices to cover the increased cost of cultivation; we recognised the impossibility of asking the Courts to solve the hopeless problem of increased cost in each case, and found it necessary to draw an arbitrary line. We have drawn it at one-third.

**Deduction to cover increased cost of production.**

**Remaining grounds of enhancement.**

"In regard to the two remaining grounds of enhancement, namely, increase in productive powers caused by landlords' improvements and by fluvial action, I would only mention here that we have provided facilities for at any time registering and recording landlords' improvements, and we have decided that under the head of fluvial action the Courts shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual.

**Limitations on enhancement.**

"Before leaving this subject of enhancements I must explain the alterations we have made on the limitation to be placed on enhancement.

"The Bill, as originally introduced, provided that rents should never be enhanced so as to exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce, estimated in staple crops, nor should enhanced rent ever exceed double the old rent. In the Intermediate Bill (No. II) the gross produce limit had been rejected, and on the other hand the fractional limitations had been raised in one case to eight annas in the rupee, in others to four annas in the rupee. In the present Bill we have with the consent of the Bengal Government abandoned these fractional limitations without being able, as the Bengal Government wished, to restore the gross-produce limit.

"I hope to be pardoned for touching on this point at some length.

**Gross-produce limit.**

"The gross-produce limit was suggested by the Behar Committee in 1878, who would have fixed it at one-sixth; it found a place in the scheme of the Rent Commission and of Sir Ashley Eden's Bill at the tentative figure of one-fourth; it was one of our proposals to the Secretary of State, and was incorporated in the Bill as introduced into the Legislative Council, having then been changed at the instance of the Bengal Government to one-fifth. I may also say that, in respect to its principle, it had at that time on the whole been not unfavourably received by the zamíndárs. It was not therefore lightly excluded from the Bill by the Select Committee which sat last year, though grave doubts had been expressed in the debate in this Council, among others by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the possibility of adopting any universal standard. The line of argument which led to its abandonment was somewhat as follows. In all the previous stages of the discussion the machinery on which reliance had been placed for fixing a fair rent had been what is called the 'table-of-rates.' This meant that a Revenue-officer should after due enquiry, classify soils over a given area, and, judging mainly by existing rent-rates fix a fair rate of rent for each class of soil. This enquiry would have involved by a minute process of investigation and experiment the ascertaining of what was for each class of soil the average gross outturn in staple crops. Thus ascertained, the figures would remain on record, and in suits for enhancement, &c., the Courts would only have to refer to them, and would thus be able, by applying the maximum test, to check any obviously unfair and unreasonable enhancement.

**Reasons for abandoning it.**

**Failure of scheme for table-of-rates.**

"Before, however, the Committee had begun its labours, the Lieutenant-Governor had, at the instance of the Government of India, deputed selected officers to four or five experimental areas to ascertain if, as a matter of fact,



rents had any such fixed and stable relation to classes of soil and produce as would enable the Revenue-officer to fix any table-of-rates based on existing facts. The result of the enquiry was disastrous to the scheme of a table-of-rates. It was found in almost each area subjected to enquiry not only that the multiplicity of rent-rates was almost inexhaustible, but that little relation could be traced between the existing rates and the quality of the soil. Consequently the table-of-rates as an adequate general machinery for regulating rents had to be abandoned, and the matter relegated to a great extent to the discretion of the Courts; and with the table-of-rates went the process of ascertaining and recording in an accessible form the average gross produce of each class of soil.

"This rendered it necessary for us to reconsider the expediency of retaining the gross-produce test as a maximum, and finally we decided, after some discussion, to abandon it both as unworkable and unfair. It is obviously unworkable in regard to private contracts, because it involves an enquiry which no registering officer can make before a contract is registered.

**Impracticable in regard to contract.**

"We held it to be unworkable by the Courts, because no Court has at its disposal the machinery for ascertaining the facts. The Lieutenant-Governor has traversed this argument by asserting that we do not want scientific accuracy; and such an estimate as we do require can be obtained by the assistance of a panchâyat of raiyats who are presumably experts, and he points to the estimate made for grain-rents as an illustration. But the estimate in grain-rents is an estimate of the actual crop on the ground before their eyes—an estimate which is obtained by reaping and measuring samples. What the panchâyat in the other case would have to ascertain is very different. They would have to say what a field which may be growing tobacco or sugarcane or opium would grow, not in any particular year, but over an average of years, if it was sown with staple crops. They or the Courts would then have to ascertain what would have been the price which the raiyat might have received for this produce over an average of 5 or 10 years. There is ample evidence to show that we have hitherto failed to ascertain with anything like accuracy what a bigha of land *does* produce over an average of years of the crop actually grown upon it: to ascertain what it might produce if some other crop were grown is an infinitely more difficult problem. Then the panchâyat must be paid, which adds to expense, and there is always the danger of their opinion being in accordance with the longest purse.

**Impracticable in regard to suits.**

"The unfairness of the test is of not less importance. The produce on two fields being the same, the maximum rent as limited by this test is the same; but on one of these fields it may cost twice as much to raise the crop as on the other: the margin left to the raiyat will in one case be sufficient; in the other it will not preserve him from starvation.

**Unfairness of the test. In relation to cost of cultivation and to area of holding.**

"The relative size of the holding will similarly interfere with the applicability of the test. The same margin of produce per bigha left to the raiyat may be quite adequate where he holds 20 bighas, and may mean absolute starvation where he holds 4 only.

"Another very serious objection to the scheme is this: as population advances the average area of each man's holding must diminish, and consequently the raiyat will require a larger proportion of the gross produce of his holding for the mere support of himself and his family. A less proportion will therefore remain as rent for his landlord. This is a necessary tendency while population increases at its present rate, and is, moreover, wholly confined to unscientific agriculture for subsistence. At the beginning of this century we have, in the Regulation I of 1804* for invalid jaghirs, a clear proof that Government then thought a cash rent equal to two-fifths of the gross produce a fair standard. To-day the Government of Bengal think one-fifth the maximum consistent with

**Dangerous effect of fixing a permanent standard in face of increasing population.**

* Section IX (6):—

"The proprietor of the land shall be entitled to rent in the proportion of two-fifths of the annual produce, whether it be in kind or in money, as may be agreed on between the parties concerned in the adjustment. This rent shall not be liable to any variation and shall be paid to the zamíndár or other proprietor."

safety. If the Government of that day had been called on to fix a general standard they would have fixed it probably at two-fifths. It would be as dangerous for us to lay down now a permanent standard of one-fifth up to which, by the inevitable law which makes water find its level, rents would surely rise, as it would then have been for Government to lay down the standard at two-fifths. Until you can limit the amount of population to be fed you cannot with any safety say what proportion of the gross produce shall go to the landlord and raiyat respectively.

Committee objected to its principle and doubted its efficiency in practice.

"The Committee therefore, after full consideration condemned the principle of the gross-produce limit, because it left out of consideration other elements of equal or more importance in determining a fair rent. It took no thought of the cost of cultivation or of the size of the holding, or of the relative productiveness of it. They also objected to it in practice, because they thought the problem was one which the Courts could not solve, and because the attempt to solve it must add overwhelmingly to the cost of rent-suits—a burthen, which, as the *onus probandi* is on the raiyat, must inevitably fall on him in a large number of cases. So far we had not discussed the special fraction which it was proposed to introduce. Last autumn the Bengal Government again urged in the strongest terms the imperative necessity of retaining the gross produce limit as the only ultimate check on enhancements which might otherwise, under the prevailing-rate scheme, become destructive to the raiyat, and which certainly could not with safety be borne in Behar.

Consideration of test with reference to specific limit of one-fifth.

"The matter was again carefully considered, there being a decided readiness to accept the necessity of establishing a final check if one could be found, and this time the question was considered with reference to the special fraction proposed. The evidence as to average rates in each district is not such as can be altogether relied on, but, such as it is, it satisfied the Committee that the contention that a raiyat *can* not pay more than one-fifth of the estimated value of the staple crop is one which it is impossible to maintain. So far as it goes, and so far as the enquiries made by selected Revenue-officers last year bear upon the point, the evidence shows that in many districts which are not supposed to suffer from rack-renting, and in Court of Wards' estates as well, the raiyats *do* pay more than this proportion. But the evidence shows more than this: it shows that the relation of rent to gross produce varies so enormously (the Board give the result of their experiments as showing a variation from 67 per cent. to 7 per cent.), that it would be impossible to apply any one standard to all parts of the country, and that no sufficient remedy could be found in the direction of altering the limit to one-fourth or any other uniform fraction. It occurred to me that the test might perhaps be safely applied after a special enquiry in each district or smaller local area such as the table-of-rates contemplated, but this idea was not favourably received, and the Government of Bengal no longer press the scheme. Its loss however is made a ground of objection to the Bill as it stands; but fully as I recognise the real deficiency in the Bill of any adequate check on rack-renting in certain parts of the country, where enhancement is incompatible with the welfare, almost with the existence, of the raiyat, I must yet say that I consider the Committee were amply justified in refusing to accept a remedy which, in the shape proposed, was indefensible in theory, and would probably prove useless in practice.

Possibility of applying it after special enquiry.

Finally abandoned.

Fractional limits condemned.

"The alternative fractional limits which had been inserted last year by the Committee, meanwhile, had been condemned by the Government of Bengal.

"As I have said in regard to tenures, there was a danger in establishing a maximum which would inevitably tend to become a standard of enhancement. They involved also the erroneous principle of adding most to the highest rent and least to the lowest; and we thought that, looking to the limitations which the grounds of enhancement carry within themselves, namely, in one case the rate prevailing in the village, and in that of prices the actual increase, minus one-third, it would be safer to trust to the discretion of Courts and to leave them within those limits to be guided by what is fair and equitable.



"We have therefore discarded the fractional limits on enhancement in Court, but I must repeat that it was the abandonment of these successive checks which led the Bengal Government to urge on us so strongly the necessity of strictly limiting enhancement by contract, and I trust this fact will be remembered when dealing with the limit of two annas in the rupee to which such contracts are subjected.

And abandoned on condition of limitation of enhancements by contract.

"The only other point remaining in this chapter which I need notice, is the alteration which we introduced into the provisions for produce-rents in our preliminary Bill of last year. For the reasons given in paragraph 43 of the Intermediate Report, we eliminated the maximum that had been imposed on produce-rents, and we gave discretion to a Revenue-officer to refuse an application for commutation if opposed. We also added rules for his guidance in deciding what the equivalent money-rent should be. I need not take up your time at present by examining these rules.

Produce-rents.

"Having dealt with the occupancy-raiyat, we must now turn to the non-occupancy-raiyat, who was called in the original Bill the ordinary raiyat. This name we have changed for reasons given by Mr. Reynolds and the Government of Bengal, to the effect that the non-occupancy-raiyat is not an ordinary raiyat, the ordinary or customary raiyat being the khudkasht.

Non-occupancy-raiyats.

"Around this raiyat, whatever he be called, a severe conflict has arisen. Some of the minutes of dissent declare that a great deal too much has been done for his protection, others say that he is entirely unprotected. Mr. Reynolds says the Bill 'affords him no protection as regards his rent, and that it does nothing to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy.' Babu Peári Mohan Mukerji says: 'The rights given by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat will, to all intents and purposes, convert him into an occupancy-raiyat.' The Mahárájá of Durbhunga agrees with the latter, Mr. Amír Alí with the former. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also says the Bill 'leaves the non-occupancy-raiyat practically unprotected, and that on this point the Committee have departed from the intentions of the legislature and the conclusions of authoritative opinion.'

Differences of opinion.

"If this view were correct, I could only reply that among the conclusions of authoritative opinion which we have not departed from is one no less authoritative than that of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor himself. In his speech on the second reading of the Bill in this Council, the Lieutenant-Governor, after urging that the Regulations of 1793 attempted only to protect the *khudkasht* raiyat, and that only so long as we dealt with his representative was our position unassailable, went on to say that 'it would be unreasonable and inequitable to extend the right of occupancy to every raiyat in the country,' and that he most cordially concurred in the maintenance by the Secretary of State 'of the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non-resident or temporary, cultivator.' 'It was to the resident raiyat and him alone', he says further on, 'that any ancient privileges and rights appertained' and accordingly when he came to deal with the details of the Bill, he said 'I am unable to accept the provisions of Chapter VIII (the ordinary raiyat) which deal with compensation for improvement and disturbance. I think too, though I myself have suggested a 20 per cent. (gross produce) limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the province.'

The Lieutenant-Governor's views.

"If then it were the case that we have given the non-occupancy-raiyat little or no protection, I might at least plead high authority for such a course; but I deny that it is the case, and I do not rest our defence on such authority. The line of action we have endeavoured to follow has been to keep, as directed by the Secretary of State, a marked distinction between the occupancy and non-occupancy raiyat, but to facilitate the acquisition by the latter of occupancy-rights, to give him some protection against undue enhancement, without barring the zamindar absolutely from all voice in the selection of his tenants or in the determination of their rents. One party of the dissentients would

Nature of protection afforded by the

leave the non-occupancy-raiyat absolutely at the mercy of the zamindar without protection of any kind; the other party, in its endeavour to stop up every gap by which a zamindar could possibly find a means to injure his tenant, would force the zamindar to retain for ever, subject to a heavy fine, any paikasht raiyat he had once admitted on the land, and would make the acquisition of occupancy-rights inevitable.

"The latter course would be contrary to the orders and intention of the Secretary of State, the former would be destructive to the stability of the cultivator and against the interests of public policy. I think that the attacks of the dissentients from two such opposite standpoints may fairly lead the Council to conclude that we have adopted a just and moderate view, and have taken the line which is fairest to the two contending interests.

**Protection under the existing law.**

"Under the existing law the non-occupancy-raiyat can get a patta at the rates agreed upon with his landlord. He can be ejected at the expiry of his lease, or, if without a lease, at any time after notice to quit. His rent can be enhanced as often as the landlord likes after service of notice of enhancement.

**Protection under the Bill.**

"We have provided that, after the expiry of an initial lease, he should still be liable to be ejected, but only after his first lease, not if he is permitted to hold on; and unless the suit for ejectment is brought within six months after the lease expires, the right to eject on that ground lapses. He will always be liable to ejectment by *suit* for non-payment of arrears. He will be liable to enhancement in two ways, either by registered agreement, or by suit in Court, but enhancement by suit carries with it, if the raiyat accept it, a lease for five years at the rate fixed by the Court, after which, unless he has meanwhile acquired rights of occupancy, he can be ejected.

**Alteration made by the Committee.**

"The Bill, as originally introduced, was silent as to ejectment after the initial lease, and the check it proposed on undue enhancement was (1) a gross produce limit, and (2) that the zamindar should pay compensation for disturbance graduated according to the ratio of enhancement demanded. It is on these points that the Government of Bengal objected to the conclusions of the majority, and asked us to go back to the original Bill. In regard to compensation for disturbance, I may say that at the original discussion in Council it was more objected to than any provision in the Bill, and it was condemned, not only, as I have already mentioned, by the Lieutenant-Governor but also in stronger terms by Mr. Reynolds. He said: 'the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me objectionable.' We found that Mr. Reynolds' condemnation was endorsed by others whose opinions we could not disregard, and we abandoned it. As a substitute the judicial lease for five years' was proposed and accepted, and so far the difference between the safeguard provided in the original Bill and that now given is that whereas, under the old Bill, the non-occupancy-raiyat objecting to pay the enhanced rent demanded of him could be ejected at the landlord's discretion subject to the payment of a fixed sum of money, he can now have the rent fixed by the Court; if he refuses to pay this rent he must go; if he accepts he is secure in his holding for another five years.

**Abandonment of compensation for disturbance.**

**Substitution of judicial rent with a [illegible] years' lease.**

**Effect of this provision.**

"The security from ejectment and from undue enhancement which this provision affords, and the additional security given by the rule that all agreements for enhanced rent must be registered, do unquestionably facilitate the acquisition of the occupancy-right, though they are of course a long way short of the security which that right confers; and I am bound to say that, on this point, the two sets of criticism which I have read out to you seem to me equally exaggerated and unreal.

**[illegible] lease.**

"There remains the question of the initial lease. I have explained to you that, under the existing law, the landlord has a right to eject a non-occupancy-raiyat at the end of his initial lease.

"The Government of Bengal urged that this provision should not be maintained, and that, after having once been admitted to cultivate, no tenant should be ejected except upon receipt of compensation up to one-fourth of the rent which he has paid. I have explained to you that the considerations which led the Committee to reject this proposal were, *first*, that it was only fair that a zamíndár should be able to give a new tenant a period of trial to ascertain if he was likely to be a satisfactory tenant before establishing him permanently, and, *secondly*, that the proposal led directly to the effacement of the distinction between the two classes of raiyat which the Secretary of State had insisted on our maintaining. I do not, however, deny that the provision is one which can be taken advantage of to prevent new tenants hereafter from acquiring occupancy-rights. It will not hurt existing tenants to any great extent; it can only touch in the future the restricted class who are not settled raiyats of the village, and these it can only injure where a regular lease is given, and where the zamíndár is careful to sue within six months of the expiry of the lease.

**Objection of the Government of Bengal.**

**Reasons for retaining the rule.**

**Dangers inherent in it.**

"Thus restricted I should not have supposed that the right could do serious harm, but the contention of Mr. Reynolds has received valuable support from the quarter whence he can least have expected it, and the representative of the zamíndárs corroborates his prediction that they will use this provision to the utmost of their power to prevent the accrual of the occupancy-right. He says, and he ought to know, that 'having an absolute right of ejecting such a raiyat on the expiry of the term of his lease, the landholder will in every case grant short-term leases, with a view to protect his interests, and thus reduce non-occupancy-raiyats to mere tenants-at-will.' It is true they have the power at present, and to some extent, perhaps, make use of it, but I had not expected such authoritative testimony to the fact that the zamíndárs prefer a set of serfs to stable and improving tenants; and I confess that if anything could make me doubt the wisdom of the decision arrived at by the Committee, it would be the gratuitous testimony of the Bábú to the evil use which will be made of it.

**View of Babu P. M. Mukerji.**

"The application of the gross-produce limit to the non-occupancy-raiyat's rent must, I fear, stand or fall with its application to that of the occupancy-raiyat. If it were deemed applicable to the latter I should be glad to see not only the system but the identical standard applied to the former, but if it is condemned as impracticable in the one case, it will be difficult to maintain the propriety of applying it to the other.

**Gross-produce limit.**

"The next chapter deals with the under-raiyat. This class we have left as in the Intermediate Bill No. II, with only the nominal protection of a fractional limit above the head rent beyond which the lessor cannot recover in Court. This is to my mind the most unsatisfactory part of the Bill, but the Committee were unable to afford to under-raiyats any real protection without subverting the customs and traditions attaching to the status. So long as they are liable to arbitrary ejectment, there can be no protection against arbitrary enhancement, and the protection afforded by the Bill can in practice only refer to arrears of rent. With the right to eject, the lessor will always prefer this method of attaining his object to that of a suit in Court, so that the protection is, as I said, nominal. In fact the only practicable method of protecting them would be by giving to under-raiyats sub-occupancy rights against the lessor, of the same nature, though not necessarily in the same degree, as the occupancy-raiyat has against the tenure-holder above him. No such plan would, at the present time, be favourably received, as it is contrary to existing custom and is in that sense justly condemned as revolutionary. Moreover, the question is not at present of serious importance, though as population increases it is likely to become so; but I wish to say that in regard to the under-raiyat I do not think the Bill can be considered to be in any way a final settlement of the difficulty, and the next generation will probably have to reconsider his position.

**Under-raiyats.**

**Protectionvisio nary.**

**Problem remains to be solved.**

"I come now to Chapter VIII, which is headed General Provisions as to Rent. The chapter opens with the sections which contain the well-known

**Chapter VIII.**

The 20 years' presumption.

presumption that a tenure-holder or raiyat, who has held for 20 years at an unchanged rate of rent, shall be presumed to have held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement and shall therefore not be liable to enhancement.

Not to apply to produce-rents.

"The first alteration to be noticed is that we have omitted the provision making this presumption applicable to produce-rents. It seemed clear to us that where the rent is paid in kind, although the proportion of the gross produce paid remains the same, yet by a self-acting machinery this very fact discounts the rise in prices, and rents are thus of necessity enhanced or reduced as prices rise or fall. There is here no room therefore for the presumption. We have, moreover, exempted from this presumption tenures in any area to which the registration of tenures under the Bengal Bill is applied, and both tenures and holdings in any area in which a record of rights is made. In those cases the rights having been once registered there is no ground for continuing a presumption the object of which is to facilitate the proof of existing rights rather than to create new rights.

Nor to recorded and registered holdings.

Question of period for calculating the presumption.

"A more important change, however, was strongly urged upon us, which the majority of the Committee did not see its way to accept. Ever since the presumption was created in 1859, the period to be taken into consideration has been the 20 years immediately before the institution of the suit.

"It was argued, and the argument is repeated in some of the dissents, that year by year as the Permanent Settlement fades into the remote past, the presumption ceases more and more to correspond with the facts and probabilities of the day, and therefore that the presumption should run, if not from the 20 years before the passing of Act X of 1859, at least from 20 years before the passing of this Act. In other words, unless a person could show hereafter that his rent had been unchanged since 1864 he should not get the benefit of the presumption.

"This would have left the presumption operative in any case in which it could now be pleaded, but would not have allowed it to grow up by lapse of time in those cases in which it has not yet come to maturity.

Decision of Committee to maintain the existing law.

"The majority of the Committee held that the presumption arising from the fact of a man holding for 20 years at an unchanged rent is in itself a wise provision of law without any reference to its dependence on the existence of the tenure or holding at the time of the Permanent Settlement, that it was in most cases easier for a zamíndár who may be expected to keep regular books to prove if rent had been changed, than for a raiyat who does not keep books to prove that it has not been changed, and that as the law had been in its present shape on the statute-book for a quarter of a century, it was inexpedient to alter it. I myself voted with the minority on that occasion, but I am not anxious to see the decision of the Committee disturbed.

Increase of area.

"We have made some alterations in section 52, the first of which, as it only assimilates suits for diminution with suits for increase of rent on the ground of alteration of area, I need not notice; but in sub-section (2) we have inserted some provisions to guide the Courts in deciding whether an increase of area is really a ground for increase of rent or not. They will have to consider whether the apparent increase is the result of encroachment on the part of the raiyat, or of erroneous entries in the books of the landlord; whether, in short, the entire area has really been previously considered in the rent or not.

Instalments.

The provision regarding instalments (53) is new. It has been strongly represented to us that the custom of making the rent payable in twelve monthly instalments was frequently a source of great oppression to the raiyat, as it enables his landlord to harass him with an equal number of suits for arrears. On consideration we have deemed it inexpedient to interfere with custom in regard to instalments, but where no custom or contract exists we have provided for the payment being in four equal quarterly instalments; and have, in every case, directed (section 147) that suits for arrears shall not be brought more frequently than at intervals of three months.



Receipts and accounts.

"In paragraph 79 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons will be found an explanation of the provisions which the original Bill contained in regard to receipts and accounts.

"The main alterations introduced by the Committee are the annexure as a schedule to the Bill of forms of receipts and accounts which the Local Government will be bound to keep on sale, but which landlords may use or not at their pleasure. The Local Government will have power to vary these forms from time to time.

"If landlords prefer to use another form, we only require that it shall contain substantially the information which the receipts in the approved form provide for, and the penalty attached to non-conformity is that such a receipt shall be *presumed*, till the contrary is proved, to be an acquittance in full. By the original Bill it was *deemed* to be so.

"We did not think any more arbitrary clauses required. The greater confidence which the Courts will naturally repose in receipts kept according to the standard plan will probably be a sufficient inducement to secure their gradual adoption.

Receipt by registered proprietor.

"Section 60 is new, and its object is to give an advantage to the landlord whose title is registered against a claimant who is not registered in the Collector's books.

Deposits.

"The sections on deposits, though very carefully considered, have received but slight alteration at the hands of the Committee, and that only in matters of detail. Substantially the sub-chapter is the same as the provisions in the original Bill, explained in paragraphs 80 and 81 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons; but we have somewhat limited the discretion of the raiyat who deposits on the ground that he believes that his rent will not be received, by making this discretion dependent on the fact of the rent having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion.

Produce-rents.

"In the sections dealing with the division or appraisement of the crop, where rent is paid in kind, we have made some alterations.

"The original scheme is set forth in paragraphs 82 and 83 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, as follows:—

Alterations made by Committee.

'82. The provisions contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Behar by the Behar Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submi this appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.'

"The principal alterations are these. We allow the Collector to interfere on the application of a magisterial officer, should his interference be deemed necessary to prevent a breach of the peace.

"We have allowed the Collector to decide the question before him and carry out his order, only leaving it discretionary with him to refer questions to the Civil Court. We have added a section defining the tenant's rights as to the possession of the crop, its cutting, threshing and storing. The double claim to possession has given rise to much doubt and to much oppression, and it is most desirable that the right should be clearly defined.

**Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlord and Tenant.**

"In Chapter IX we have made some alterations in the portion relating to improvements.

"We have given the Collector power (section 78) to decide disputes as to whether the landlord or tenant should have a right to make an improvement, and whether a particular work is or is not an improvement.

**Improvements.**

"We have given the non-occupancy-raiyat the absolute right to make a well which in some parts of the country is essential to his cultivation. This right carries with it a right to receive compensation for it on ejectment.

"We have, in order to facilitate the decision of disputes regarding improvements, introduced a section (81), based on the law in force in the Central Provinces, providing that a landlord or tenant desiring to have any evidence recorded regarding an improvement which has been made may apply to a Revenue-officer to record it, and that the record so made shall be admissible in subsequent proceedings between the parties. We have also introduced a section (80) providing for the registration of improvements made by landlords. We have inserted a new section (84) giving power to landlords to acquire by compulsory sale, at a price to be fixed by the Court, any land on their estate required by them for the good of the estate, for building purposes, or for religious, educational or charitable objects. The Collector will have to certify to the sufficiency of the reason before the Court puts the section into operation.

**Surrender.**

"We have retained the old substantive law in regard to the raiyat's right to surrender, but we have added clauses to assist the Court in deciding under what circumstances he shall be liable for the rent of the following year in case a formal notice was not served three months before the surrender.

**Abandonment.**

"The object of section 87 (abandonment) is to meet the difficulties which occur when a raiyat apparently abandons his holding, but in such circumstances as to give no assurance whether it is permanently abandoned or not. On the one hand, there is danger to the landlord of an action for dispossession, if he lets the land hastily to a new tenant; on the other hand, there is the danger of temporary absence being taken advantage of by the landlord to effect the dispossession of a raiyat.

"To meet these two dangers we provide that if a raiyat abandons his residence without notice and without arranging for his cultivation and payment of rent, the presumption is that he has abandoned his holding. The landlord can then, after filing a notice in the Collector's office, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant. We give, however, a term of two years in which the raiyat can sue for re-admission, and the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession, on such terms as to payment of compensation and arrears of rent as he thinks fit.

**Protection of third parties.**

"We have also added sections directed against collusive surrender or abandonment in fraud of the rights of third parties. The necessity for this was brought to notice in paragraph 69 of the Bengal Government's letter of 15th September, where it is shown that raiyats not unfrequently sub-let the whole or a portion of their holdings in consideration of a large bonus for a term of years. To leave the interests of sub-lessees in such cases entirely at the mercy of the sub-lessor in collusion with his landlord would do serious practical harm. We have therefore provided that the surrender of a holding which is subject to a registered encumbrance shall not be valid without the consent of the encumbrancer and the landlord, and in case of abandonment we have provided (section 87 (4)) that the sub-lease shall only be avoided after the sub-lessee has had the opportunity of taking over, for the unexpired period of his sub-lease, the full rights and liabilities of his lessor in regard to the rent of his entire holding. These provisions appear to us to present the only method by which protection can be given to the sub-lessee without injury to the landlord, or without risking the conversion of these sub-leases into permanent transfers.

**Merger.**

"The only other point in the chapter to which I need draw attention is that we have omitted section 141 of the original Bill, which dealt with the merger of the tenant's interests generally in those of the landlord. The section as it stood was, we thought, open to objection, inasmuch as it allowed of the occupancy-right being retained in the hands of the landlord, his tenants being thus reduced to the position of under-raiyats; but we objected to it also from a more general point of view, as enabling individuals to introduce serious complications into the tenure of property without sufficient reason. All that remains on the subject will now be found at section 22, the effect of which, stated in general terms, is that when the occupancy-right in a holding falls into the landlord's hands it ceases to exist.



**Chapter X.—Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents.**

"Chapter X deals with the procedure for the record of rights and settlement of rents. As the Bill originally stood these two processes were separate and were provided for in separate chapters. The Revenue-officer undertaking a record of rights had no power to settle rents nor to decide disputes. He had only to record what he found to be the existing facts of each holding, and the entries in such a record were to be presumed to be correct till the contrary was proved. This process, however, was to be supplemented by another called the settlement of rents, and the object of the Government in providing for this latter process cannot be better shown than by an extract from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It was said in paragraph 99 of that Statement:

**Provisions in the original Bill.**

'It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

'There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities who are most competent to perform it is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble, and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

'The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

'(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

'(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

'It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

'When the rents to be settled are rents which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

'The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has

been fixed or ascertained and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandi will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

'While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

'It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e.g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

'It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit.'

"Under the scheme, therefore, as sketched out in the original Bill, it will be observed (1) that the Revenue-officer, in recording rights, could not decide any disputes which might arise, and consequently his record could be of very little value; (2) that the Settlement-officer, though he could decide whatever disputes come before him, could only deal in a preliminary sort of way with a large class of disputes, which might afterwards be tried out by a regular suit in a Civil Court; (3) that though no settlement can in the nature of things be undertaken without the previous preparation of a record of rights, the two processes were unconnected in the Bill, and were treated as essentially separate and distinct.

**Alterations made by Select Committee.**

"I need not take you through the successive steps by which the procedure was altered, first in the Bill No. II of last year, a description of which will be found in paragraphs 71 to 77 of our Preliminary Report, and then in the Bill of this year as explained in paragraph 42 of our Final Report. It will be sufficient if I explain to you the final result of our discussions as embodied in the Bill now before you. First, then, we have amalgamated the two processes. It was obvious that on a Revenue-officer beginning to record rights he would find himself face to face with numerous cases in which, on one side or the other, the status of the raiyat, the area of the holding, the amount of the rent payable, were the subject of dispute. Unless he could deal with these disputes his record would be of little value, and it was obviously absurd to empower one officer to settle questions of status and area and then to send in another to settle questions of rent.

**Two processes amalgamated.**

**Reasons for the change.**

"It seemed equally unreasonable to empower a Revenue-officer, with all the parties and witnesses before him, to decide disputes and then to allow the whole matter to be re-opened *de novo* and fought out from the very beginning in a Civil Court. At the same time we wished in no way to diminish the security which parties now have in the decision of their cases by the most competent Courts and in the right of appeal to the highest Court in the country.

**Powers of Revenue-officer.**

"What we have done then has been to give the Revenue-officer, in the first instance, power to settle all disputes that may come before him. Where no dispute arises, he will record what he finds, he will not alter rents, and his entries will only have a presumptive value in cases afterwards brought before the Courts; where a dispute arises, he will decide it, on the same grounds, by the same rules, and with the same procedure, as a Civil Court. His decision will be liable to appeal like that of the ordinary Civil Court to a Special Judge, who may or may not be the Judge of the district, and will be subject to a further special appeal to the High Court. In appeal the High Court may settle a new rent, but in so doing is to be guided by the other rents shown in the rent-roll. In other words, there can be no second appeal to the High Court merely on the ground that the rent has been pitched too high or too low, but if a second appeal is preferred, as it may be, on the ground

**Special Judges and High Court to hear appeals.**



that the Special Judge, owing to some error on a point of law, has, for example, found the holding to comprise more land or less land than it actually does comprise, or has given the raiyat a wrong status, and the appellant succeeds, the High Court can, without altering the rates, reduce or increase the rent, as the case may be.

"The decision of the Revenue-officer in disputed cases, subject to these appeals, will have the effect of a judgment of the Civil Court, and will be *res judicata*, thus barring a fresh suit for enhancement for 15 years.

**Landlords empowered to apply for settlement.**

"In section 103 we have given a special power to landlords to have this procedure applied, on depositing the expenses, to individual estates, and we apprehend that in the cases of auction-purchasers who are met by a combination of their tenants and are unable to get at the papers of their predecessor, this power will be found very useful.

"In sections 105 and 106 we have made ample provision for the publication of the record and for hearing objections, so as to eliminate the danger of any one being prejudiced by entries made behind his back.

**Ordinary settlements.**

"All this applies to ordinary settlements which may be undertaken either by direction of the Government of India, or by order of the Local Government on the application of the parties, or in the case of serious disputes, in Court of Wards or Government estates or where an estate is under settlement. In fact, this procedure is the only procedure which will now be at the disposal of Government for the purposes of a revenue settlement. But this procedure allows of no alteration of rent except on the application of the individual landlord or individual tenant, and allows of no reduction of rents, except on the two or three grounds, such as diminished area and diminished prices, which can be pleaded as grounds of reduction in a Civil Court. We have, however, provided for a special settlement to meet special circumstances. Under the special settlement (section 112), the Settlement-officer will have power to settle all rents, and will, moreover, have power to reduce rents on other grounds than those ordinarily applicable, and all such rents as he settles will hold good for the same term of years as if fixed under a judicial decree. But this procedure, which gives unusual powers of interference, and which is meant to be applied only in circumstances in which the operation of the ordinary law is likely to prove insufficient, requires some strict safeguard. We have therefore provided that it shall only be applied after the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained. It is an extreme power intended to take the place of Sir R. Temple's Agrarian Outrage Act, and I trust it will be resorted to as little as that Act was; but it seems desirable that in the exceptional cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to this procedure, the Government should have the power of going to the root of the disputes and should be able to put the whole relations of landlord and tenant on a stable footing for a reasonable period.

**Special settlements.**

**To be undertaken only with the previous sanction of the Government of India.**

"I have dealt with this chapter at some length, because I think it is one of the most important in the Bill. The zamíndárs naturally object to it, because its operation tends, by the process of registering the rights of the raiyat, to lessen their own power of dealing with him at their pleasure, while the Bengal Government seem to look upon it as the one oasis which stands out, in the sterile wilderness of the Bill, rich with potentialities of rest and refreshment to the weary raiyat.

**Divergent views as to the Settlement Chapter.**

"I am not sure myself that the raiyats will welcome the light of day in regard to their holdings more than the zamíndárs will welcome it in regard to their rents, but I am sure that the operation of this chapter, if wisely and discreetly carried out, will ultimately tend to give greater stability to all rights in the land, to reduce litigation hereafter, to give the Government the benefit of that real knowledge of facts in regard to the relation of landlord and tenant which they now have to pick up piecemeal through the records of the Courts and the registration officers, and the deficiency of which they so much lament, and that it will prove, as we are informed the similar record has proved in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, 'the saving of the raiyat'.

**My own opinion.**

Tables of rates.

"The next subject with which I ought to deal is that of the table of rates; but in our present Bill this chapter is like the more famous one on the snakes in Iceland. There is no longer a chapter on the table of rates. I have explained to you how special experiments have shown that only in very exceptional tracts were rates to be found so uniform as to offer any hope of the procedure being satisfactorily worked; and as a more effectual method of arriving at the same end has been provided in the settlement chapter, we have decided, with the consent of the Local Government, to apply the happy despatch to this portion of the Bill.

Abandoned.

Khamar or private land.

"We have made some alterations in the provisions regarding *khamar* or *zirát* land.

Meaning of the word.

"A reference to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons will show the intentions of Government in respect to surveying and recording *khamar* land. It must be explained that the word *khamar*, and the other words used in the Bill, have a great variety of significations, but in this Bill, as in Act X of 1859, the only distinction we wish to draw, or are in any way concerned with, is between that private land of the zamindars in which occupancy-rights do not accrue, and land which is not the zamindar's private land in which they do accrue. It was to meet a very real evil, *viz.*, the tendency to absorb into the landlord's private land large areas of land in which raiyati rights had grown up—an evil of the existence of which in Behar there is ample evidence—that Government took power in the Bill to record and mark off for the future in specified local areas all such land as is no longer open for the acquisition of occupancy-rights. The injury of the past could not be undone, but in a part of the province where the wholly agricultural population is not less than 800 to the square mile, it is obviously right to prevent any further encroachments in the future to the stock of raiyati land. We have supplemented the provisions of the original Bill by a section which allows a landlord at any time to get his private land recorded, so as to obviate the difficulty which might occur if he has to bring evidence of a past state of facts on a survey being ordered at some distant date, and we have given the tenant a converse power.

Object of the provisions.

Instructions to guide the Revenue-officer or Courts.

"We have also given specific instructions that the Revenue-officer should record as private land all land which has been cultivated as such by the landlord for 12 years previous to the passing of the Act, and all cultivated land that he finds to be recognized as such by village-custom. In regard to other land, where local custom is insufficient to guide him, he shall look to whether the land has been leased specifically as private land in past years; but otherwise the general presumption shall be that land is not the proprietor's private land.

Distraint.

"Coming now to the chapter of distraint, we have maintained the principle that distraint shall not ordinarily be left to be carried out by the zamíndár's servants without the supervision of the Courts. We have by requiring it to be made on 'application' instead of on 'suit' materially reduced the expense. We have given facilities for an early application being made, and have empowered the Courts to issue in such cases an order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the final order.

"We have also provided that when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Court under this chapter, it may, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain by himself or his agent; but that a landlord so distraining shall forthwith give notice to the Court, and that the Court shall thereupon depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained, and proceed thereafter as if he had distrained under the ordinary procedure. The High Court is empowered to make rules regulating this procedure.

Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.

"The alterations made in the existing procedure in rent-suits by the Bill as first introduced were explained in paragraphs 114 to 116 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.



"That Statement then went on to say—

Explanation in Statement of Objects and Reasons.

'It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

'A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into Court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

'The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits.'

"The Select Committee gave their most earnest consideration to the question of further simplifying the procedure, but without much success.

Changes made by Select Committee in their Intermediate Report.

"In our intermediate report we explained what we had been able to do, which was as follows:—

'We have excluded suits for penalties and suits for the recovery of possession of land from the special procedure prescribed in sections 191-197 of the original Bill.

'We have introduced at the opening of this chapter a section (159), modelled on a section in the ~~Presidency-towns Small Cause~~ Courts Act, empowering the High Court, with the approval of the Local Government, to make rules declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant, or shall apply subject to modifications. We trust that as experience is acquired of the working of the Courts under the new Act it may be found possible to exercise this power so as to effect further simplifications in procedure.

'For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summons and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

'We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent-suits, made an important amendment in the section (164) which requires a tenant, admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent-suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person, and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

'We have further added a section (165) providing that when a defendant in a rent-suit admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff but disputes the amount, the Court shall, as a rule, require him to pay the amount admitted into Court.

'We have provided (section 173) that when a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may claim, as alternative relief, that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court.

'Section 207 of the original Bill provided that a landlord or a tenant might institute a suit for the determination of the nature and incidents of the tenancy. We have (section 174) substituted the simpler and cheaper procedure of an application, and have empowered the Court, to which the application is made, to direct that a Revenue-officer shall make a local enquiry into any matter it thinks fit.'

Questions referred to the High Court.

"In addition we referred two questions specially to the High Court—

'What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise, in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits; and in particular whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

'Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. We are aware that a Judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues.'

Reply of the Judges.

"These questions were considered and answered by the Hon'ble Judges of the Court in their collective capacity. Their answers were to the effect that the modifications already introduced were unobjectionable, but that no modifications other than those 'could be made in the ordinary law applicable to civil suits, without opening the door to evils which would outweigh the advantages to be derived from increased expedition.'

'The suggestion,' they said, 'made in the Report of the Select Committee that suits for arrears of rent should be brought by means of a single plaint against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other would, the Judges believe, be impracticable and lead to delay, worse, in all probability, than those now experienced. The Judges have carefully considered the question whether, leaving the law unaltered, any changes could be made in the executive orders issued to subordinate judicial officers with a view to expedite the decision of rent-suits. The orders at present in force seem to provide almost all that is necessary to ecure the postponement of other suits to rent-suits and the prompt decision of all rent-suites which are not contested. The Court proposes, however, to direct that in future undefended rent-suits shall have priority over short suits, though both alike shall, as far as possible, be taken up on the date fixed.

'It would, the Judges believe be extremely dangerous to enact any such provision as that proposed in clause (*b*) of paragraph (2), to restrict the right to claim a re-trial where a decree has been given *ex parte*, and on this point they agree entirely with the Select Committee. It is true, as has been represented to the Committee, that landlords are frequently involved in unnecessary expense and delay by the tactics of their raiyats who deny service of summons, but it seems absolutely essential, in order to prevent fraud by dishonest agents of landlords in collusion with the process-servers, that raiyats against whom decrees are passed *ex parte* should have an opportunity for applying for a re-hearing.

'The third suggestion is that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him except on depositing the amount of the decree. This proposal, which might, no doubt, serve to obviate some of the inconvenience, expense and delay now caused to zamindars by recalcitrant raiyats, would, however, it is believed, in many cases involve the defendants in very serious hardship. The Court is not, therefore, disposed to recommend its adoption. It may be observed further that it is always open to a zamindar to execute his decree notwithstanding that it is under appeal, in which case, if execution is stayed, the law provides that security shall be given for the due performance of the order that may ultimately be passed.

'The Judges are fully sensible of the necessity for affording assistance to the landlords in the speedy and cheap recovery of the rents due to them, and are aware that at present much real cause for complaint exists. It would therefore have been a matter of satisfaction to them had they been able to accept any of the suggestions put forward for the simplification of procedure and the removal of the means now too often employed by raiyats to harass their zemindars. It is, however, scarcely possible legally to facilitate the recovery of rents without putting into the hands of unscrupulous landlords or their subordinates weapons which may be easily used for the oppression of their tenants.'

Remedies proposed by the Judges.

"The Judges go on to point out that the only remedies for expense and delay are to be found in the lowering of fees and in the multiplication of Courts. On these points I am not in a position to say anything here, save



that, while I have no doubt that the latter question will be fully considered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the former, in connection with the scale of court-fees generally, is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Further proposals made by Babu Mohini Mohun Roy with the object of shortening the procedure have since been considered by us. They were referred to a number of experienced judicial officers, but were not favourably received. It seems quite clear that no remedy is to be found either by summary procedure, by making returns of service conclusive evidence of actual service of process, by restrictions on the right of re-trial, or by any similar method. Rent-suits are tedious and expensive, because the issues to be tried are often intricate, and because facts are hard to be got at. With rights and rents recorded, with receipts and accounts properly kept, and above all with trustworthy agents, the zamíndárs would find many of these difficulties vanish. But if there is a real dispute a summary trial will not help. It only means that the real trial of the question at issue is postponed and there are two processes instead of one. I am afraid the Judges touched the heart of the matter when they said: 'It is scarcely possible legally to facilitate the recovery of rents without putting into the hands of unscrupulous landlords or their subordinates weapons which may be easily used for the oppression of their tenants.' I have dealt at some length on this subject and been careful to give the opinion of the High Court, because it is made a ground of reproach to us that we have not given any more summary method of recovering rents. I regret that we have not been able to go further. We have rejected no suggestion having any element of success in it without first obtaining the concurrence of the most competent judicial officers, and we have in addition to those abbreviations already mentioned added some more in the chapter about sales for arrears which I hope will prove useful.

Suggestions by Babu Mohini Mohun Roy.

Sales for arrears.

"The general scheme of the Sale chapter was very fully explained in paragraphs 124-132 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and as we have not departed from the general scheme I will not go over the whole ground again, but merely explain the slight modifications of detail which we have ventured to introduce. We have included among 'protected' interests, that is to say those which cannot be voided by the purchaser, the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at the rent fixed by a Court.

"We have removed the limitation which restricted the decree-holder's right to get arrear-rents out of the purchase-money to such rent only as might be due for six months after the date of decree. It is not in the interest of either party to penalise the landlord's forbearance in abstaining from executing his decree.

"We have, in order to shorten proceedings, inserted in section 163 a clause enacting that in cases under this chapter the order of attachment and the proclamation of sale required by section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be issued simultaneously.

New section for repurchase of holding on payment of arrears and interest.

"We have, at the suggestion of our hon'ble colleague, Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, inserted a new section (174) allowing a judgment-debtor to apply to set aside a sale of his tenure or holding, on depositing in Court within thirty days from the date of sale for payment to the decree-holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the purchase-money. Applications under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside sales cause expense and annoyance to the decree-holder and auction-purchaser. It is believed that they are often instituted merely with a view to recovering the tenure or holding which has been sold; and it is anticipated that, if a judgment-debtor is allowed to recover his property by depositing after the sale the amount decreed against him, the number of these applications will be considerably diminished.

Patni sales.

"Having decided that no alteration should be made by this Bill in the existing law relating to the incidents of the patni tenure, we have consequently excluded those sections which dealt with the sale procedure applicable to those

and similar tenures. It will be for the Government of Bengal to deal with the question of making this procedure applicable to the summary sale of other tenures which may be registered under the Bill now before the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

**Contract sections.**

"I have a few remarks to make on Chapter XV, which brings together in one focus all the provisions we think it necessary to make in limitation of contract. The necessity of interfering with freedom of contract was fully discussed at the second reading of the Bill, and was then affirmed by the Council. I shall not therefore further discuss this question. I shall only deal with our alterations, and, first, I would point out that, instead of making our restrictions equally applicable to all contracts whenever made, we have divided these limtiations into three classes, the first one referring to all contracts whether past or future, the second to quite recent contracts, the third to future contracts only. In the first class are placed only those contracts which purport to bar in perpetuity the accrual of occupancy-rights, to destroy occupancy-rights already in existence, to allow ejectment without process of law, to prohibit improvements. The second class deals with contracts, purporting to bar the accrual of occupancy-rights during a particular tenancy, and in this class we have decided not to go behind the date on which the Government published the Rent Commission's Report and Bill. It may be fairly said that any contracts of this nature made subsequent to that date have been made in order to defeat impending legislation, and we think they should not be given effect to. In the third class, which only restricts future contracts, we have simply put in legal form the general statement that neither the accrual of the occupancy-right nor the enjoyment of the more important incidents attached to that right shall hereafter be defeated by stipulations in a lease.

**Division into three classes.**
**First class.**
**Second class.**
**Third class.**

**Reclamation leases.**

"We have left reclamation leases wholly to contract, save that we do not allow them to operate so as to destroy an occupancy-right which has grown up during the lease.

**Chur and utbundi.**

"We have put *chur* lands and *utbundi* lands on a special footing, which is practically the same as that of the ordinary raiyat under Act X of 1859. No occupancy-right will be acquirable in them until they have been held for twelve years, and meantime the tenant will be bound to pay whatever amount may be agreed upon between him and his landlord. We have omitted the chapter in the original Bill relating to *bastu* or homestead lands, and have brought all our legislation on this point into one brief section, to the effect that homestead land when not held as part of the holding shall be dealt with according to local usage; and when local usage cannot be ascertained, then it shall be treated as if it were ordinary raiyati land. The varieties of local usage were so many and of such importance that any regulations which could have been framed must have done harm and have been found inapplicable in many places.

**Bastu.**

**Supplemental Chapter.**

"There are two alterations only in the Supplemental chapter which need be noticed. One is that when a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

"The other provides that 'this Act shall be read subject to any Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.' In the absence of some such provision as this, the Bengal Legislative Council would, owing to the wide extent of ground covered by this measure of the supreme legislature, find itself practically debarred for all time to come from dealing with almost every question affecting the relations of agricultural landlords and tenants.

**Bill finished. Further remarks.**

"I have now gone through all the more important changes which have been made in the Bill since it came into the hands of the Select Committee, and have endeavoured to put you in full possession of the considerations by which we have been influenced. In performing this task I am well aware of the intolerable tediousness I must have inflicted on you, but I must still ask your



patience for a little time while I offer some remarks as to the value which should be attached to the two opposing lines on which the minutes of dissenting members proceed, and the real amount of protection given to the raiyat by the labours of the Select Committee.

**Three classes of dissents.**

"Turning now to the dissents, we find that they may be broadly divided into three classes: (1) those which object only to a few specific provisions of the Bill; (2) those which, accepting the Bill as a whole, express dissatisfaction at the insufficiency of the protection given to the raiyat; (3) those which object to the whole scope of the Bill as injurious to the interests of the zamindar.

**Specific proposals.**

"It is not my purpose here to deal with objections to specific clauses of the Bill. The more important have been noticed already; the less important can best be reserved till the specific amendments on them are brought before the Council.

**Insufficient protection to raiyat.**

"I wish, however, to say, a few words on those objections which are directed against the general scope of the Bill. It was not to be expected that a Bill of such importance and complexity as this—a Bill which has to deal with absolutely conflicting interests, which purports to set a limit on the power of one class to absorb the fruits of the industry of another class, and which has to regulate their relations in regard to the two leading interests of property and power—it was not to be expected that such a Bill could meet with universal acceptance or could fail to give cause of offence to those who on either side take extreme views. There are some who, if their views were carefully analysed, would see in the raiyat nothing but a serf, who look upon his rights as only interests carved out of the landlord's absolute property in the soil, and as being therefore entirely dependant on the landlord's will and pleasure. There are others who look upon the raiyat as having the true property in the soil, and the landlord only as the tax-collector for the State, as one therefore who should have no more part in settling what that tax is to be or from whom it should be taken than a collector of any other State assessment. Between these two extreme points there are many halting-places, and the dissents show that, while some of our members would have guided us some way towards the latter point, others would have had us adopt the high landlord view of the position and look mainly if not solely to his interests. The dissents are naturally coloured by the dominant idea in the mind of either party, and will, I think, to some extent have the effect of neutralising each other in the public mind. What I would ask the Council to consider is, whether it is true that in the words of one party we have 'signally failed to afford the occupancy-raiyat reasonable protection,' and as regards the non-occupancy-raiyat 'have neither given protection as regards his rent nor facilitated his acquisition of the right of occupancy'—whether it is true, in the words of the other party, that the 'measure is opposed to the just rights of the proprietors of the land and detrimental to the best interests of the country.'

**Position of the occupancy-raiyat,**

"Let us compare briefly the position of the raiyat under the old law and under the Bill as it stands.

**Under the existing law,**

"Under the existing law the position of the occupancy-raiyat may be thus described. In the first place, he has a great difficulty in making good his title to occupancy-rights. He must prove that he has held every particular field of his holding for 12 consecutive years, and in the absence of trustworthy village-records the proof is often impossible. He and his forefathers may have resided in the village for generations, but evidence of this is entirely immaterial to the issue. He may be able to show that he has held *some* land in the village in every year of the last 12, but if the fields have been changed his claim to the occupancy-right cannot be maintained. *Secondly*, the law, not content with making the proof of occupancy-rights very difficult to the raiyat, allows him to contract himself out of them, and these engagements, entered into without understanding and forced on the raiyat without adequate consideration, are rapidly becoming a common form. *Thirdly*, the law gives the occupancy-raiyat no protection from incessant enhancement. It enumerates, it is true, the grounds on which enhancements may be sought, but it does not prescribe the

term for which a rent after enhancement is to hold good, and it does not prevent a landlord from instituting annual enhancement-suits, or from annually serving the raiyat with a demand for an enhanced rent. *Fourthly*, the law does not define the raiyat's right to make improvements, even of the most ordinary and necessary character, nor does it determine his rights in them in the event of his being ejected. *Fifthly*, the law makes every instalment an arrear of rent that is not paid on the exact date fixed in the raiyat's engagement or by custom, and allows a landlord to institute a separate suit for each instalment in arrear. As the custom of monthly instalments is common, the harassment which a landlord may thus inflict on his raiyat is intolerable. *Sixthly*, the law makes the raiyat liable to be ejected in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent, even though the sale of his occupancy-right by auction would more than satisfy the debt. Thus he loses, and the landlord acquires, not only the value of his interest in the land, but also of any improvements he may have made, and of any crops which may be still on the ground. *Seventhly*, the law of distraint is such that under cover of it landlords are able, if so disposed, to exercise a ruinous interference with the raiyat's disposition of his crops and reduce him to beggary.

**and under the Bill.**

"To turn to the corresponding provisions of the Bill. *First*, the Bill, by returning to the old principle of the khudkhast raiyat, gives him his occupancy-right not only in the actual lands held for 12 years, but in any land held by him in the village, and it meets the great blot of the old law by facilitating his proof of these rights. He has merely to show that he has held *some* land continuously within the village boundaries for 12 years, and he becomes a settled raiyat of his village. It is presumed in his favour, in any proceeding between himself and his landlord, that in the absence of proof to the contrary he is an occupancy-raiyat of the land which he is found to be holding. This presumption, which cannot operate unjustly to the zamindar, is very rightly thought to be of immense value to the raiyat.

"*Secondly*, the Bill prevents the occupancy-raiyat from contracting himself out of his status.

"*Thirdly*, the Bill puts an effectual check on incessant enhancements. Whether the raiyat's rent be determined by a Court or by private agreement, in either case the Bill says that it shall not be again enhanced for fifteen years. The Bill also puts a strict limit to the amount of enhancement by agreement, and that this protection is considered of real value by the dissentients is shown by the importance they have attached to it. The changes made in the grounds of enhancement in Court have already been discussed. The only change that is in any way likely to prove prejudicial to the raiyat is the enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, and that not because it is unfair, but because it is workable, while the old law was admittedly impracticable. Even this concession the landlords profess to regard as 'visionary'.

"*Fourthly*, the Bill secures to the occupancy-raiyat power to make improvements and enables him to recover his outlay in case of eviction.

"*Fifthly*, in the matter of rent instalments, the Bill, while leaving the number and dates of instalments to agreement or local usage, provides that an interval of at least three months shall intervene between the institution of successive suits for arrears of rent.

"*Sixthly*, the Bill abolishes ejectment in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent against an occupancy-raiyat, and requires the decree-holder to bring the tenancy to sale.

"*Seventhly*, the Bill has effectually weakened the power of the landlord to use the process of distraint for purposes of simple oppression, though it remains a valuable instrument for the recovery of arrears.

"I say confidently that on all these points the Bill is an improvement on the old law, and, without any injustice to the landlord, fulfils the object of the Government, which was 'to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land.'



**The non-occupancy-raiyat.**

"To pass now to the non-occupancy-raiyat. I have already, with reference to Chapter VI, gone so fully into a comparison of his position under the Bill with that under the old law, that I need not take you over the ground again; but admitting that a certain amount of peril lies in the power of a landlord to eject him at the expiry of his initial lease when he is first admitted under a registered lease, and when the landlord sues within six months of its expiry, I would ask you to look at the effect of our provisions as a whole. The raiyat can, under the above circumstances, be ejected, but otherwise he cannot be. If the landlord wishes to enhance his rent, he can only do so by a registered agreement or by suit in Court. The raiyat is not to be ejected for refusing an enhancement, but the Court will fix a fair rent and he can hold on at this rent for five years. He cannot contract himself out of the right to acquire occupancy-rights. The Bill allows the period during which he holds under a lease and the period during which he holds at a judicially fixed rent to count towards the accrual of occupancy-rights; and yet we are told that all these things are vain. Neither in the necessity of registering initial agreements and agreements of enhancement, nor in the right to sit on unless ejected by suit within six months of the expiry of the initial lease, nor in the right to a judicially fixed rent with its period of five years, neither in any of these things nor in all of them put together is any protection afforded to the non-occupancy-raiyat nor is anything done to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide what weight should be attributed to accusations such as these.

**Landlords' objections.**

"Coming now to the objections taken by the landlords, it is more difficult to formulate these, for they deal apparently with more than half the sections of the Bill and must be considered with reference rather to specific clauses than with the general scope of the Bill. The general accusation which I have quoted would seem to have been intended to refer to a Bill which still enforced the transferability of occupancy-rights, the extension of that right to the estate as well as to the village, the gross produce limit, the limitations on initial rents, the fractional limitations on enhancement in Court, the avoidance of all past contracts not in accordance with the Bill. I find no allusion made anywhere to the fact of these provisions having been struck out. I find no allusion to the simplification of the method of enhancement on the ground of rise in prices except that what Mr. Reynolds speaks of as a provision that 'puts enormous powers of enhancement into the hands of the landlord' is sneered at by Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji as more visionary than real. I can only say that we have endeavoured, and I think have succeeded in our endeavour, to give great facilities for moderate enhancement, and have striven, as far as was possible without injuring the rights of others, 'to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.' The Council will, I think, easily understand from the general scope of my remarks and from the resistance we have offered to many proposals supported by all the ability and all the authority of the Bengal Government, that we have not lost sight of the just interests of the landlord, and I hope to be able to prove this with regard to the long series of amendments which it is proposed to move on specific sections. There is one complaint made by the representatives of the zamindars, and in a modified form by Mr. Hunter, on which I should like to say a few words. The complaint is that the Committee did not examine witnesses personally. Mr. Hunter sees very clearly that it was not possible for the Select Committee to do this, but regrets that the Rent Commission did not adopt the method—a method which, in enquiries of quite another scope, and, indeed, recently under the hon'ble gentleman's own auspices, has worked most successfully. Well! I am not acquainted with the reasons which induced the Rent Committee to forego this method. My own connexion with the Bill, and my official knowledge of the discussion, indeed, date from a much later time, only from the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning legislation; but I can quite understand that the Rent Commission did not act without good reason. Those who can recollect the agitation caused by the Indigo Commission of a quarter of a century ago may well have thought it dangerous to start an agitation on the infinitely more important question of rent by a peripatetic Commission of Enquiry. They

**Personal examination of witnesses.**

**Probable reasons of the Rent Commission for foregoing this method.**

may well have thought that more light would be thrown upon the problem by the opinions and knowledge of the judicial and executive officers, whose business it is to enquire daily into the relations of individual landlords and tenants, than by collecting evidence which, on the side of the rich and powerful, would be forthcoming in abundance, and would be put before them with all possible skill and ability, while on the part of the poorer and humbler side it would be no one's business to collect it, nor could it, in the shape of personal knowledge, be got at save with infinite trouble and at some peril to the witness.

**Such a course not open to the Select Committee.**

"These and other similar considerations may have led them to prefer the method they adopted to that of a Commission going about to take evidence. I am not concerned to discuss the question whether they were right or wrong, for there is very much to be said on the other side; it is sufficient to point out that, when the legislature had once decided the general lines on which we were to proceed, it was no longer open to the Select Committee to adopt this method. Such a course is neither usual nor desirable. In fact the whole constitution of Select Committees of this Council renders it impracticable for them to go about the country collecting evidence. In what we did, however, we adopted, I think, an equally efficacious method. We have, during the past two years, submitted every section of the Bill twice over to the most thorough sifting at the hands not only of persons interested, but of experienced and impartial officers, judicial and executive, and to Committees which could test the experience and opinions of one officer by confronting them with the experience and opinions of another officer; and if the result has been a great variety of opinions, it is not merely because human nature is so constituted that opinions must differ on questions involving most important and antagonistic interests—questions in which the everlasting debate between old and new, between those who have and those who have not, must come to the front, but also because the facts themselves differ so widely; the facts of one estate are not the facts of another estate; the facts of one part of the country are not the facts of another part of the country. It is one of the misfortunes of legislation that in this country as well as in others, but more in this country perhaps than elsewhere, we have to make our laws applicable to a number of heterogeneous units of area and population, united together only by one common Government. We have to legislate in the interest of the average, and to neglect what is local and exceptional. This leads no doubt to difficulties. We have to insert some provisions which, in parts of the country, are not wanted; we have to omit other provisions which, in some parts of the country, are certainly desirable. Accepting this as the necessity of our position, not only have we endeavoured to get the fullest measure of light and knowledge to bear on our deliberations, we have also endeavoured to guide ourselves by that light and knowledge. We have given time—ample, abundant and overflowing—for the elaboration of criticisms, and for the collection of opinions, and the criticisms and opinions so collected and elaborated have been carefully and laboriously digested. The amount of literature that has gathered round this subject is such that no one except under the sternest sense of duty could possibly read, much less assimilate, it, and it really leaves nothing new to be said on any point in this wilderness of controversy.

**Method adopted by the Committee.**

**Reason of great variety of opinions.**

**Difficulty of legislating for the whole of Bengal.**

"The Bill was before the public in one shape or another for three years before it was introduced into this Council, and during the two years it has been before the Select Committee every section has been discussed and re-discussed from every possible point of view. I can safely say that never has a Bill been introduced into this Council which has had so much thought and consideration expended upon it by the outside public. There is really a ghastly irony in the accusation that we are now giving no time for consideration and are asking you to pass the Bill with undue and indecent haste; I am unwilling to look upon such an accusation as made in a malicious spirit, but it is really difficult to suppose that any one can attach serious credence to it. I can understand the advocates of the zamindars wishing to drop the Bill altogether. I can understand, though I cannot sympathise with, those advocates of the raiyats who would see this Bill abandoned in the hope that this may necessitate a more drastic



measure being passed hereafter; but what I do not understand is, how any one, who regards public and not personal interests, can wish that a growing agitation should be inflamed, and that dangerous passions should be further exaggerated, by a renewed and useless discussion of matters which further discussion cannot possibly further illumine. Yet this is, I understand, the recommendation made by the representatives of the zamindars. In fact, what I am now saying is really addressed to what is practically the first disputed question for the Council to decide. You have to consider whether this Bill should be re-published with a view to a fresh collection of opinions, involving a fresh consideration by the Select Committee, and the hanging up of the whole subject for another year, when precisely the same tactics would be repeated. I would answer that there must be some point of finality in all this discussion. The whole scope of the work of the Select Committee, since the Bill was last re-published, has been to prune excrescences and to cut away novelties. Our alterations during this session have not been such as to insert any novel provisions of serious importance into the Bill, nor such as to offer material for discussion outside the well-worn lines. We have ample evidence from various parts of the country—from Mymensingh in the east to Behar in the west, from Rungpore in the north to Orissa in the south—that the agitation on this subject cannot safely be prolonged, and that whatever is done in regard to the Bill should be done finally and at once. I believe I shall have the support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in saying that it would, in his opinion, be seriously injurious to the interests of the province if legislation is now postponed, and I have no hesitation therefore in asking you to reject the amendment that the Bill should be re-published, and to decide on proceeding at once with the consideration of our Report and of those amendments of which notice has been given."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"The impressive words with which my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has just concluded his speech may, I think, notwithstanding the plea for delay put forward by my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji in the first amendment standing in his name, justify us in congratulating ourselves on at last approaching the end of this long controversy, and on reaching the final stages of the Bill, which has been under the consideration of the Select Committee for the past two years.

"My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has, on the part of the Government of India, acknowledged our services in generous terms, and whatever may prove to be the value of those services I am sure that not one of us failed to appreciate the gravity of the work on which we were engaged, and the momentous results that must follow on our recommendations; for the task which this Council has undertaken, and on which we were required to advise it, namely, the revision and amendment of the Statute-law respecting the rights and interests of landlords and tenants in Bengal, is certainly second in importance to no measure which has come before it during the present generation. That law affects vitally the interests, the well-being, even the very means of subsistence, of a population of 60 millions of people, for the bulk of whom agriculture furnishes the sole means of support. With such a law, when it works well on the whole, no wise Government would interfere; but when it has been found mischievous in its operation, when it has been left behind by the progress of the agricultural classes, or has ceased to be applicable owing to altered economic conditions, then it is the duty of the Government to step in, and to bring the law into accordance with the requirements of the time. In fulfilment of this duty the Bill was introduced, and referred to the Select Committee, whose report, now on the table, we are, I hope, about to take into consideration. That report expresses the opinion of only a majority of the Committee on the points with which it deals. It was not to be expected that unanimity should prevail respecting a measure purporting to regulate questions so numerous, so delicate and so important, among members holding such antagonistic views as those entertained by extreme partisans on the side of the landlords and of the tenants. It was hopeless to think that those who considered that the tenantry throughout Bengal and Behar were living in such a state of contentment and prosperity that any attempt to amend their condition by law was altogether uncalled for could be brought to agree on provisions for that purpose with others who

believed that a diametrically opposite state of things existed, that the condition of the peasantry in many parts of the provinces was deplorable, and that the defects and abuses of the law by which this has been allowed and encouraged called for a speedy and drastic remedy.

"The reports and opinions elicited by the publication of the Bill, as introduced in 1883, and as revised in 1884, furnished the Select Committee with very valuable materials, in addition to those already accumulated, for deciding on the various contested questions, and the result has been a report with which neither party is fully satisfied. This dissatisfaction has been forcibly expressed in the recorded dissents, some of which blame us for what we have done, while others find fault with us for what we have left undone. Some censure us for needlessly and recklessly interfering with the existing state of things, others for having stopped far short of what was necessary to correct its evils. These contradictory animadversions raise a strong presumption that the majority of the Committee has avoided extreme measures on either side, and has turned a deaf ear to the songs of the sirens that, often with more vociferation than melody, attempted to lure us from what will, I hope, be found to be the course of prudence and of safety.

"Nor can this moderation be justly condemned so long as it effects the essential objects of the Bill. If there is one point more than another with which we have been impressed in the course of our deliberations, it is that the Government of Bengal is far behind other Governments and Administrations in the possession of accurate information respecting the condition and relations of the agricultural community. The existence of the Permanent Settlement relieved that Government from the necessity in its own pecuniary interest of making a record of rights in land—a measure the importance of which was realised at an early period in those provinces where settlements of land-revenue recurred at periodical intervals; and the mode of collecting the revenue by the single process of selling the defaulting estate at head-quarters deprived it of an agency in the interior of the districts, charged with the duty of making itself and its principals thoroughly acquainted with the landed classes, and all facts bearing on their condition. This being so, we felt that we were travelling along a somewhat dark road, and that a safe arrival at our destination was not likely to be achieved by rapid driving. The revised Bill undoubtedly does not go as far in the direction of tenant-right in its broadest sense as the Bill originally introduced, but it provides, I believe, adequate remedies for evils the existence of which is undoubted. It strengthens the defences of the raiyat at points which have proved to be weak; it does not provide him, at the expense of the landlord and possibly to his own destruction, with torpedoes to ward off attacks which there are no good grounds for anticipating.

"My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained clearly and at length the changes we have made in the Bill as introduced, and the reasons which led us to make them. I shall not, therefore, weary the Council or prolong what is likely to be a protracted debate by following him step by step over the same ground. The importance of the provisions respecting the occupancy-right will however justify my dwelling on them for a short time even at the risk of repeating in feebler language what has been said about them by my hon'ble friend; and in what I shall say I have in mind the objections of those who think we have done too little for the raiyat rather than of those who consider that we have done too much. My hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, who is to speak after me, will, no doubt, put this last class of objections as strongly as they can be urged, and I have equally little doubt that most of the speakers who have to follow him will fully answer his objections on this score.

"The land of Bengal is divided into 110,456 estates, owned by about 130,000 proprietors; subordinate to these proprietors come a body of middlemen whose numbers can be only guessed at; they are probably about a million. Lastly, there are 10 millions of raiyats. Of these last, occupancy-raiyats form by far the most numerous and important class. About their numbers also there is much uncertainty; the lowest estimate I have seen puts them at 60 and the highest



at 90 per cent. of the whole number of raiyats, and, being the permanent agency by which the cultivation of the soil is carried on, they are the backbone of the agricultural organism of the country. It is clear from this that the provisions respecting them will have effects far more wide-reaching than those relating to the other classes of the agricultural population, and that if we have failed in adequately protecting the rights essential to their welfare, we have failed in the most important portion of the duty laid upon us. To show that we cannot justly be reproached with such failure I shall, following the example set by my hon'ble friend, ask you again to consider how the Bill found the occupancy-raiyat and how it has left him.

"The constituent elements of a tenant-right theoretically perfect are fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale—the three F's. I need not enter upon an economical dissertation on the relative importance and value of these three principles. My hon'ble colleagues are probably much better able to instruct me than I them on the subject. We had, however, to consider in Select Committee to what extent these principles should be given effect to in our provisions respecting occupancy-raiyats.

"After long discussions and some fluctuations of opinion we came by different roads to the conclusion that in respect of free sale—or the power of transfer—the law with one exception, to which I shall allude more fully when dealing with fixity of tenure, should be left as it is. We were fully conscious of the stimulus to enterprise and improvement of the land which the power of raising money on the mortgage of his holding might give to a frugal and industrious tenant, but when we came to apply the principle generally, we found the risks attendant on suddenly enlarging in this way the credit of a weak and impoverished tenantry like that of Behar so great, and the difficulties in other localities of conceding to the landlords a veto upon the practice without strangling a healthy and rapidly-growing custom which is, we believe, of great public benefit to be so insuperable, that we determined to follow the cautious advice of the Famine Commissioners, and allow the right to be governed as at present by local custom.

"Those gentlemen write as follows on the subject of transfer in Bengal:—

'Though on the whole we regard the general concession of the power of sale of those* rights to be expedient and ultimately almost unavoidable, the immediate course to be followed by the Government must no doubt be to a great extent governed by local custom. Where the custom has grown up and the tenants are in the habit of selling or mortgaging their rights in land, it should certainly be recognised by law, and where it has not it may be questioned whether the law should move in advance of the feelings and wishes of the people.'

"Article 41 of Mr. Justice Field's Digest states that under the existing law the holding of an occupancy-tenant is transferable by custom, and that in such cases no registration in the landlord's sherista is necessary. We, by section 183 of the Bill, expressly save customs, usages or customary rights not inconsistent with the Act, and by an illustration to that section call attention to its effect on the usage of transferring occupancy-holdings without the landlord's consent. My hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí has, I observe, an amendment on the paper proposing that we should go much further in this direction than we have done. The discussion on this will give an opportunity for a fuller statement of the reasons which actuated us than I need now trouble Council with. So far as regards free sale we have left the position of the occupancy-raiyat unchanged.

"Under Acts L of 1839 and VIII of 1869, a raiyat who claimed occupancy-right in any land was obliged to prove that he had held that land for 12 consecutive years immediately before the dispute arose. The unexpected effect of this provision was to make the acquisition of the status depend upon the will of the landlord, who had merely to shift the tenant about from one field to another, or, simpler still, to have the patwárí's papers, which were the chief evidence the Courts had to go upon, manipulated so as to show a change in the tenant of the holding or of some of its constituent fields. By either of these measures he

* *i. e.*, occupancy.

might prevent the accrual of the occupancy-right, or defeat it when it had accrued. The Bill renders these methods of getting round the intention of the law, if not impossible, at least a matter of great difficulty. Occupancy-right will henceforward depend, not on the holding of any particular land for 12 years, but on holding as a raiyat for that period any land in the village in which the right is claimed. To prevent the accrual of the right the landlord must turn the raiyat out of the village altogether—a much stronger measure and probably more unprofitable than shifting him about from field to field within the village; while, on the other hand, the raiyat will find it much easier to prove that he has held some land in the village for 12 years than that he held the same land for that period. The same reasoning applies to the falsification of the patwari's papers. Such falsification will now be made more difficult to effect and more easy to detect. All raiyats are practically declared to be possessed of the occupancy-right in their holdings whose tenure of any land in the village as a raiyat has lasted for 12 years from the 2nd of March, 1871, or any subsequent date; so that no amount of shifting within the village will now avail to extinguish the raiyat's occupancy-right in land held by him, and no tampering with village-papers short of omitting the raiyat's name altogether will be effective for the same object.

"Besides this we provide further that all raiyats holding land shall in case of dispute be presumed until the contrary is proved to have held all or part of it for 12 years—a presumption of which the raiyat has not hitherto had the benefit, though it is, in our opinion, based upon existing facts.

"Again, under the present law, occupancy-rights could not be acquired in land known in different parts of the country as sír, zírát and khámár. We have reason to believe that in many localities this reserved area has been unjustly and illegally extended to the injury of the raiyats. We have laid down strict rules for the guidance of the Courts in determining what is khámár or zírát, and have stopped the growth, after the passing of the Act, of the area in which raiyats are debarred from acquiring rights of occupancy.

"These provisions constitute a great advance upon Act X of 1859, and facilitate the acquisition of the occupancy-right far beyond the present law. I shall not anticipate the discussion on the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, by alluding to the still greater facilities which the addition of the words 'estate' to sections 20 and 21 would afford. I hope I have shown that even if that amendment be not accepted the gain to the tenant from the provisions of the sections as they stand is very great.

"Act X of 1859 left it open to a landlord and tenant to defeat the accrual of the occupancy-right or to extinguish it when it had accrued by written contracts. The mischievous effects of this have been so fully explained to Council both to-day and on previous occasions when the Bill was under debate, that I need not now dilate upon them. Suffice it to say that we have in express terms declared to be null and void contracts of this nature, whether made in the past or in the future. The law will no longer give effect to contracts whereby a helpless tenant signs away his legal rights at the dictation of a powerful and unscrupulous landlord.

"The existing law allowed of the ejectment of an occupancy-raiyat from his holding if the amount of a decree against him for arrears of rent was not paid within 15 days. This provision furnished landlords with a ready weapon for destroying the occupancy-right. It gave them a direct interest in dealing oppressively with their tenantry, and it has not been everywhere allowed to remain a dead-letter. The Bill puts an end to all this. It recognises the principle that the occupancy-raiyat has a valuable interest in his holding which the landlord cannot be allowed to confiscate, by enacting that an occupancy-raiyat shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but that his holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for such arrears, and that the rent shall be a first charge on the holding. The interest of the tenant will thus be saved from forfeiture when he is unable, from calamities of season



or other misfortune, to meet his landlord's demands, and he will obtain so much of the market-value of it as remains after the claim for rent has been fully satisfied.

"Here also we considered that the tenant should be debarred from contracting himself out of his rights, and we have provided that no contract, whether before or after the passing of the Act, shall entitle a landlord to eject a raiyat otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

"In close connexion with the point on which I have been dwelling is the legal power conferred upon the tenant in Bengal for the first time by this Bill of making improvements on his holding and of being recouped for such improvements when ejected by the landlord in the shape of compensation, or when his holding is sold in execution of decree or otherwise, by the enhanced price paid for the value added to the holding. This principle of compensation for tenants' improvements was adopted in Oudh in 1868, in the North-Western Provinces in 1873, and the extension of it to Bengal by the present Bill adds a strong bulwark to fixity of tenure for the occupancy-raiyat in that province. Taken with the other provisions respecting this element of tenant-right, to which I have been calling the attention of Council, it will place the Bengal occupancy-raiyat in a better position as regards fixity of tenure than that held by the corresponding class of cultivators in any other province of British India.

"I now turn to the question of enhancement, which is of no less importance. Fixity of tenure alone is of little use so long as the rent at which the tenant holds can be frequently and capriciously enhanced; on the other hand, nothing affords a stronger screw for squeezing successive enhancements out of a tenant than the arbitrary power of ejectment. An occupancy-tenant will under the threat of ejectment from his holding—generally the sole means of support for himself and his family—agree to enhancements which, at first small, gradually raise the rent to an amount which leaves him the minimum sufficient to subsist on. The two rights hang together and re-act on each other.

"By giving greater fixity of tenure we have restricted the landlord's power to exact capricious enhancements, and our next duty was to regulate the powers of enhancement directly conferred on him by law. These were twofold—enhancement by contract and enhancement by suit. The present law places no restriction on enhancement by contract. This was a point on which the Local Government laid very great stress, and at their instance we have provided that all contracts for the enhancement of rent must be registered, that the enhancement is not to exceed the previous rent by more than two annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent., and that the rent is to be fixed for the same term as is fixed in case of enhancements by suit.

"The provisions of Act X of 1859 relating to enhancement by suit, according to the admissions of the tenant's friends and the complaints of his enemies, have proved for the most part unworkable—a state of things which my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has described as a public scandal. If the law recognises the landlord's right to enhance, it should certainly not attach to that right conditions which render the exercise of it impossible. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained fully the alterations we have made with the object of removing this defect in the present law, and I shall confine myself to showing how far we have endeavoured to provide that the increased facilities for enhancement afforded by the Bill shall not operate unfairly or oppressively as regards the raiyat.

"At starting I may observe generally that, the easier enhancement by due process of law is made for the landlord, the less inducement he will have to resort to irregular and oppressive methods for securing the same end—a result of no small gain to the tenant when we find in some localities rents doubled by irregular enhancements in 16 years, and raised 500 per cent. by the same means in some estates within a comparatively recent period.

"The first of the grounds on which enhancement is authorized by the present law is 'the prevailing rate'. This ground I should gladly have seen

omitted from the Bill. It appeared to me that, looking to the impossibility of now discovering a parganá rate in most parts of the two provinces, and considering the abuses which have been proved to have attended the working of this ground of enhancement and the greater facilities afforded to the landlords for enhancements on other grounds, they would have had no just cause of complaint if this had been abolished. The question, however, was decided otherwise by the Select Committee, and their decision has been accepted by the Executive Government. But while so deciding they felt that some attempt should be made to prevent the possibility of the manufacture of bogus rates to be used as a lever for raising rents all round: and have laid down a rule, to be found in section 31, which will, we hope, be effective for this end. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has an amendment on the paper which he considers will be much more effective for the same purpose. Both the section and the amendment agree in providing that there must be a substantial difference between the rent sought to be enhanced and the prevailing rate, and that the prevailing rate is to be ascertained with reference to what has been actually paid for not less than three years, and both enable the tenant to show as a bar to enhancement that there is a sufficient reason for his holding at such an exceptionally low rate. Thus, whether the amendment be accepted or not, the tenant who has been allowed to hold at a low rate for special reasons will be protected from enhancement; only rents which are substantially below the prevailing rate will be enhanced, and the prevailing rate must be not a bogus rate, but one actually paid for such a period as will be a guarantee for its *boná fide* character.

"The section also provides for an enquiry by a Revenue-officer as to the prevailing rate if the Court cannot otherwise ascertain it satisfactorily. I need scarcely point out to the Council that the facts are more likely to be elicited by such an enquiry than by the evidence of witnesses whom the contending parties bring forward.

"I cannot understand how these provisions can be objected to as being but feeble checks on the abuses which have hitherto attended the working of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement. The omission of them and the retention of the prevailing rate in its present form would, in my mind, be much more disadvantageous to the raiyat.

"The next ground of enhancement, namely, a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent, has been substituted for a rise in the value of the produce of the land for which enhanced rent is claimed. The reasons which led to the change have been fully explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley. The landlords complained that the law in this respect had become a dead-letter from the difficulty of working the rule of proportion laid down in the great rent case, and to meet this complaint, which appeared to be well-grounded, the present scheme was devised. The Select Committee believed it to be sound in principle, and considered that they could guard against its operating to the injury of the tenant by the special provision which gave an enhancement in proportion, not to the whole rise of prices, but only to two-thirds of such rise, thus allowing a deduction of one-third to cover increased cost of cultivation, and still more by the general rule, to which I shall allude hereafter, by which enhancements on all grounds are to be qualified.

"The change has not given satisfaction to either party, and I see that my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji has placed on the paper an amendment proposing to revert to the old ground of enhancement which formerly proved so ineffective. If the old rule in all its clumsiness be restored at the request of the landlords, the advocates of the tenants will no doubt rejoice, and the landlords must expect little sympathy with future complaints as to the rule of their choice being unworkable. If the scheme of the Bill be retained, the tenant gets the benefits of the limitations to it which I have above referred to.



"Next, enhancement is allowed by suit on the ground of landlords' improvements, the justice of which cannot be gainsaid. Under the existing law this ground of enhancement, from the difficulty of proving the making and value of the improvements, must have operated unfairly to both parties. On one hand, it threw obstacles in the way of a landlord establishing his rights to enhancement, on the other it held out inducements to the fabrication and production of false evidence in support of claims which the raiyat as the weaker of the two parties could not always resist. The provisions of the Bill respecting the registration of landlords' improvements, and as to the considerations which are to guide the Courts in determining the value of the improvement to the tenant, will prevent enhancements being made for improvements which are not *boná fide* and which do not add to the value of the tenant's holding. No enhancement can be successfully claimed for an improvement which is not registered, and which does not increase the productive powers of the land; and in determining the amount of the enhancement, the Court must have regard to the cost of the improvement, so as not to give the landlord an inordinate increase of rent for what cost him but little, to the cost to the cultivator required for utilizing it, to the existing rent, and to the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

"Lastly, comes the ground of enhancement on account of increase in the productive powers of the land due to fluvial action. This is a modification of the existing law, which contains no qualification as to the cause which gives rise to the increase in productive powers. My hon'ble friend Sir S. Bayley has explained that all other causes may be expected to fall under those which bring about a rise of prices, and, if they be not so, it is clear that the modification is in favour of the raiyat. In no case is the landlord to receive more than one-half of the increased increment so brought about.

"Among the grounds of enhancement under the existing law was the circumstance that the quantity of land held by the raiyat is proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent was previously paid. This provision appears in a different place in the Bill for reasons which were given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but an important alteration has been made in it for the benefit of the raiyat by the restriction that the landlord is not to measure more than once in ten years. In the absence of a cadastral survey such frequent measurements are a preliminary to a demand for increased rent, and give rise to serious disputes and much bitter feeling. Further, by requiring the Court, when determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, to have regard to the origin of the tenancy, the length of time during which it has lasted without dispute, local usage and like considerations, we have endeavoured to guard against enhancements which were really a rackrent being granted on this plea.

"I have thus gone through the grounds of enhancement recognised by the Bill, and have shown that they are each qualified by special restrictions to prevent their operating so as to weigh down the raiyat. We have, it is quite true, removed the public scandal to which I have already adverted, but in so doing we have not necessarily, we believe, subjected the tenant to rackrenting.

"Besides the limitations on the working of each rule, we have laid down for all cases the broad principle that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable. It has been objected that this rule, however broad and benevolent in intention, will prove from its vagueness of no practical value for the protection of the tenant, and that we should have defined precisely in the Act for the guidance of the Courts 'a fair and equitable rent.' To such objections I can only say, try your hand at such a definition. The many able officers who have taken part in this long controversy from its first beginning, the Government of Bengal, the Government of India, and I may add the Imperial Parliament, have all failed to produce a definition of a fair and equitable rent which could be safely acted on by the Courts; and our Committee need feel no shame at being unable to do that to which they proved unequal. The Courts must be left to deal with each case on its own merits, and to exercise a judicial discretion

arrived at after a careful consideration of all the circumstances. That such a discretion will be inoperative in checking unfair and inequitable enhancements I cannot bring myself to believe.

"But although we were unable to lay down a rigid rule for determining a fair and equitable rent which would suit the varying circumstances of the six or seven millions of occupancy-raiyats throughout the two provinces, there was one matter on which we were nearly all agreed, that a rigid rule was both expedient and necessary. We recognised fully the landlord's right to enhance the rent of his tenants, and we authorized him to bring suits for the purpose on certain specified grounds, but we were satisfied that when he had thus attempted to enhance a tenant's rent, and obtained his enhancement, or failed to obtain it because there were no good grounds for it, the tenant should not for a considerable period be subjected to the worry and expense of a similar suit, or to threats of a similar suit, which would be equally effective for the landlord's object. This term was fixed in the Bill as introduced at 10 years, thereby following the precedent of the North-Western Provinces Act. In the Bill now before Council the term has been extended to 15 years—a term which, in my opinion, does not err on the side of excessive length. This provision gives the raiyat rest for 15 years. He cannot, as at present, be harassed by annual notices of enhancement which threaten to absorb the fruits of his industry and prevent his applying his full skill and labour to the cultivation of his holding. He has now the assurance that, let the karindár or thíkádár bluster as they may, so long as he pays the rent last settled, no legal pressure can be brought to bear on him; and this security and the independence engendered by it nerve him to resist all the more stoutly demands which have no legal warrant. I cannot hold this provision to be a feeble palliative; on the contrary I believe it to be a strong shield against unjust enhancements.

"We have also enabled the Courts to temper the rigour of their decrees by empowering them to direct that the enhancement shall be progressive if they think hardship would be the effect of giving full effect to it at once.

"The provisions as to the reduction of the occupancy-raiyat's rent are much the same as in the existing law, except that reduction, like enhancement, is made to depend on variation in the prices of staple food-crops. The same reasons which justified the adoption of this as a ground of enhancement warrant its retention as a ground of reduction. The arguments which tell for or against it in the one case are equally applicable to the other. If it is inequitable that a landlord should obtain an enhancement of rent on account of a general rise in prices or fall in the value of money as indicated by a rise in the price of staple food-crops, it cannot be contended that the tenant's rent should be reduced for this reason. On the other hand, those, of whom I am one, who hold that a rise of prices is a proper ground for enhancement of rent are ready to admit that it is an equally strong ground for reduction.

"We, however, go one step further than the existing law in this matter. We not only allow reduction for suit on specified grounds, as at present, but we provide a remedy for an evil which has already proved a scandal to the administration, namely, irregular enhancements of rent carried to such an extent as to endanger the welfare of the locality or public order. Under the former class fall those enhancements up to 500 per cent. to which I have already alluded, and under the latter those which brought about the Pubna and Mymensingh riots. With such evils the ordinary course of law is an engine too cumbrous and too tedious in its operation to deal effectively. People cannot be allowed to perish, or on the other hand to spread destruction over whole parganás while cases are being tried by the ordinary tribunals and fought out in appeal to the High Courts. The remedy must be prompt and drastic. We have accordingly empowered the Local Government, when it is itself satisfied and can satisfy the Governor General in Council that such a remedy is needed, to apply it by enabling a Settlement-officer to settle all rents and to reduce rents in any specified area generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases, if in his opinion the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether mentioned in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.



"The power is not one to be lightly exercised, but the knowledge that Government has in its hands such a weapon must operate as a check on the oppressive exactions of grasping landlords.

"I have, I fear to the great weariness of my hearers, enumerated in detail the provisions respecting the rent of the occupancy-tenant, because it is on this point mainly that we are accused of having done least for him, or rather of having rendered his position worse than it is at present; but the objection underlying the arguments of some at least of the assailants of the Bill on this ground is not that we have done too little for the raiyat but that we have done too much for the zamíndár. They oppose really any ground of enhancement which can be made workable. They think that the raiyat will be better off by taking his chance under the existing law, which is so difficult for the Courts to give effect to, than if subjected to rules, however guarded, which can be made a reality. They are loud in their clamours against the restrictions by which it is proposed to qualify the rules in the Bill, but they have failed altogether to suggest others of a more satisfactory nature, or to substitute grounds of enhancement which would be free from the abuses to which they believe that these will be liable. We, on the contrary, think that no grounds of enhancement should be offered to landlords which the Courts are unable to work; and, while recognising reasonable and workable grounds of enhancement in the Bill, we have, to the best of our ability and judgment, made such provisions as will prevent their working unfairly or inequitably. By doing so we withdraw a strong encouragement hitherto held out to irregular enhancements, and, instead of a fitful and uncertain protection arising from the difficulty of working the rules, we give to the tenant the security that the rules cannot be worked to his injury.

"As regards another class of objectors who describe the restrictions we have imposed as 'feeble palliatives impotent to restrain the evils which the working of the enhancement sections is calculated to produce,' I hope I have satisfied the Council that this description does not accurately represent such measures as the modification of the rule respecting the prevailing rate, the deduction of one-third of the increase claimable on account of rise of prices, the provisions that only *bonâ fide* improvements by landlords and the benefits flowing from them to the tenants can authorise enhancement, the precautions to guard against a tenant's rent being unfairly enhanced on re-measurement, the general rules as to all decreed rents being fair and equitable, as to rents once settled being undisturbed for fifteen years, and as to progressive enhancements, and lastly the power reserved to the Local Government to send in the Settlement-officer to reduce rents without reference to the grounds specified in the Act when the local welfare or public order require the adoption of such a course. If these be feeble palliatives it is difficult to say by what other restrictions the grounds of enhancement could have been qualified which would not amount to a declaration that those grounds might remain on the Statute-book as a reasonable concession to landlords, but that in the interests of the tenants no practical effect should be given to them.

"We have further, as explained by my hon'ble friend the mover, applied remedies to the abuses of the right of distraint, of the collection of rent by monthly instalments, of the power of bringing, or threatening to bring, frequent suits for arrears; and we have endeavoured, by rules respecting the delivery of receipts and statements of account, to furnish all tenants with materials for resisting unjust claims for arrears of rent. Though petty in appearance, these are matters which closely affect the happiness and welfare of the raiyat.

"Finally, we have by the Record-of-rights chapter laid the foundation of a system which will in time extend to Bengal the benefits which have elsewhere been found to follow in the preparation and maintenance of an accurate record of the rights of the different classes having interests in the soil. This system cannot be brought into force over the whole country at once, and must of necessity be gradual in its operation, but as it spreads it will dispel the darkness as to agricultural facts which has so long covered these provinces, will

determine the mutual rights of landlords and tenants where they are uncertain, and by furnishing both with a correct measure of those rights will increase the value of landed property, will remove causes of strife, will deprive the powerful of pretexts for enhancement, and will strengthen the weak to withstand oppression."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJA OF DURBHUNGA said:—"I regret that I cannot support the motion of the hon'ble member that the Bill should be taken into consideration. In my opinion it is not submitted to the Council in a form in which we can reasonably be asked to consider it. It comes before us disapproved and discredited by all parties. The raiyats are as much opposed to it as the zamíndárs; and are we, who are legislating in the interests of the zamíndárs and the raiyats, altogether to disregard their wishes and their opinions? Is there a single raiyat or a single zamíndár in the country who desires that this Bill should be passed? And if it is an undoubted and an undisputed fact that neither zamíndárs nor raiyats desire this measure, will this Council be justified in forcing it upon them? Are we to suppose that zamíndárs and raiyats are alike ignorant of their true interests? Surely they may be trusted to know whether a law will injuriously affect them or not. But if we are to disregard the expressed wishes of the parties who will be affected by the proposed legislation, upon whose opinion is the Council to rely? Are we to rely on the Select Committee? The Select Committee consisted of eleven members, but out of this number only three have signed the Report without reservation. All the other members have on most important particulars dissented from the Report. The Report, therefore, and the Bill, which has been drafted in accordance with the report, is practically the Report and Bill of three members only: and two out of the three hon'ble members have no practical experience of Bengal. The Bill, therefore, comes before us discredited and disowned by the majority of the Select Committee itself. If the Select Committee had been unanimous in their recommendations, some sort of justification might have been found for proceeding further with a measure which has been so universally condemned. But with this great divergence of opinion among the members of the Select Committee, there seems to me no other alternative but to withdraw the Bill. It cannot be expected that the members of this Council should accept the Report of the Select Committee as an authoritative document. If the members of the Select Committee are not themselves agreed as to the principles of the Bill, is it reasonable to expect that this Council should act upon their recommendations? If the Bill in its present shape is proceeded with, all the questions which engaged the attention of the Select Committee will necessarily be re-opened in this Council, and every hon'ble member will have to form his independent opinion upon them. But here an initial difficulty presents itself. There is absolutely no reliable information upon which you can proceed. The Select Committee had no evidence before them. They acted upon official opinions, which were generally conflicting and often misleading. My hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has well described in his dissent the difficulty in which the Select Committee was placed. 'The Select Committee,' he writes, 'has been asked to deal with the entire relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. Opinions and statements, often conflicting and sometimes contradictory, have been furnished to it in large numbers. But it has not had the means of ascertaining which of these opinions and statements would have borne the test of cross-examination, or how far their discrepancies might have been reconciled. Absence of such data is the more to be regretted in a measure affecting land right in Bengal, for in Bengal, almost alone among the provinces of India, there is no central department of statistics * * * which might in some measure have compensated for the evidence of witnesses heard in the districts. * * * The result has been to leave in my mind an extreme uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals.' Is this Bill, then, my Lord, ripe for discussion? Are we to legislate in uncertainty? Are we to pass a measure which will revolutionize and disorganize the whole rural economy of the country, without having any reliable data before us? From the very first the zamíndárs have



demanded an enquiry. They deny the facts and the assumptions upon which the Government of Bengal has proceeded. I will give one or two illustrations. The justification of the occupancy clauses in the Bill was based upon the fact that the zamíndárs of Behar were in the habit of shifting their raiyats to prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights. This fact, in their memorial to the Secretary of State, the zamíndárs of Behar emphatically denied. From my own experience I can affirm this denial. I can state as a fact that such a custom is not prevalent in Behar, and that I have never even heard of its existence, and yet the whole of the legislation with regard to those occupancy-rights has proceeded on an assumption which is absolutely baseless. Another charge made against the zamíndárs of Behar was that they rack-rented their raiyats; that rents were so excessive that the raiyats were left without a reasonable margin for subsistence. In their memorial to the Secretary of State the zamíndárs of Behar conclusively, as I think, showed that the charge was baseless, but the restrictions on enhancement have been mainly introduced into the Bill on the assumption that the charge is true. Is this fair upon the zamíndárs? Have they not a right to ask that their rights shall not be taken away on mere assumptions? Have they not a right to demand that the charges brought against them shall be sifted and examined before the legislature is invoked against them? But the Bill itself contains the best commentary on this charge. These raiyats, who are supposd to be so ground down and oppressed, are allowed to demand from their under-raiyats 50 per cent. more than they themselves pay. You are asked to restrict the demand of the zamíndár upon the raiyat, and at the same time to allow the same raiyat to demand for the same land 50 per cent. more than he pays himself. Can any inconsistency be greater? I have merely given these illustrations by way of example to show that we are legislating in the dark. The foundations of the Bill rest upon facts which are alleged and denied, and upon assumptions which are challenged as untrue. We have no ascertained facts before us upon which we can possibly proceed. There is assertion on the one side and denial on the other, and the truth has yet to be ascertained. If this is a correct description of the position in which we stand, is it possible to proceed with the Bill? How are we to decide between conflicting assertions? We may repeat in this Council the interminable discussions of the Select Committee, but in the absence of ascertained facts we shall not be able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. To me it seems amazing that we should be considering the matter at all. Among the many millions of people who will be affected by the Bill not a single voice has been raised in its favour. If it is passed, for whose benefit will it be passed? It surely cannot be wise to pass a Bill which will benefit no one and irritate every one. I look upon the Bill as disastrous in every point of view. It will be disastrous in a political point of view, because it will be regarded as a flagrant breach of the Permanent Settlement, and will therefore shake the confidence of the landed proprietors in the Government. It will be disastrous to the zamíndárs, because it will not only deprive them of their rights but will render zamíndári management for the future absolutely impossible. It will be disastrous to the raiyats, because it will give rise to endless disputes and lead to interminable litigation. For these reasons I am strongly of opinion that the Bill should be withdrawn, and that any measure which may hereafter be proposed should be drawn up on the lines of the present law, instead of sweeping away existing landmarks and disorganizing the whole fabric of rural society. I shall, therefore, vote against the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I have to apologise to the Council and to Your Excellency for not being fully prepared to speak to-day on this important measure. Knowing the strong opposition of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga to to the Bill, I not unnaturally counted upon his speech taking up the rest of this afternoon. I can only ask the indulgence of the Council in case my observations should in some respects be discursive, and in other respects insufficient, considering the importance of the measure before the Council.

"Your Excellency can well believe that it is with great reluctance that I have taken any active share in this legislation. My own heavy professional

engagements and the active opposition of many of my personal friends to this measure all combined to make me desire to avoid it. Believing, however, as I did and do, that some legislation on the subject was, in consequence of the admtted imperfections of the Act of 1859, necessary for the welfare of the country, I did not feel myself at liberty to decline to give what assistance I could to the undertaking.

"In this task the Select Committee have been beset by many difficulties, of which perhaps one of the greatest is the initial mistake that was made in not having two Bills, one for Behar and one for Bengal. I have always thought this a mistake, and I believe other members of the Select Committee have thought the same.

"In Behar, as a rule, the landlord is strong, the raiyat weak. In most parts of Bengal, notably in the Eastern Districts, the raiyat is stronger than the landlord. It was, however, decided by Government that the Bill was to be a general rent law, and not two special laws to meet the wants of the two provinces. We have done our best under these circumstances. But the result is unavoidable, that those whose eyes are mainly fixed on the poorest parts of Behar say we have not done enough for the raiyat, while those who mainly regard the condition of Eastern Bengal accuse us of having done too much for the raiyat and having done too little for the landlord. There have been very strong statements before us that in Behar, or portions of Behar, the raiyats are so rackrented that they have absolutely no sufficient margin for subsistence; they are described as having an actual insufficiency of food. If things are as described by some of the officers of Government, and if this state of things can be remedied by legislation, it would justify legislation of a most drastic character for the special local areas where these evils prevail. If it be shown that these evils arise from rackrenting, and can be cured by stopping enhancement altogether, or even by reducing the rents, it should be done by special legislation.

"But all that we can do in laying down general rules for the regulation of the law between landlord and tenant is to provide such rules as shall prevent such a state of things arising where it does not already exist, and to arm the executive with power to interfere, if absolutely necessary for the public welfare, pending the further enquiries necessary for legislation of such an exceptional character. This I think we have done. My hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Durbhunga denies that such a state of things exists among the raiyats in Behar, and it may be that the poorest class are sub-raiyats. It may be, again, that many of them are technically raiyats holding as such a very small portion of land, too small for the subsistence of themselves and their families, and eking out a scanty subsistence by holding land at a rackrent under substantial raiyats and by working as day-labourers. This state of things would require a different class of legislation. These considerations have led me to the belief that this question of peculiar special local areas must perforce be left to special legislation. It would be wrong to legislate for the sixty-nine millions in Bengal upon any idea that such was the case in general, or that such things prevailed to an extent which would justify us in offering a remedy by any general rules. Having said this much, I desire particularly to say that if such a state of things can be shown to exist, and to be capable of being remedied by legislative attempts, I for one am perfectly willing to adopt that special remedy which may be shown to be necessary. Before noticing the special provisions of this Bill, I desire to say a few words upon the history of the occupancy-right. The subject has been so exhaustively discussed on both sides that I can add little to what has been said, and what little I have to say arises mainly out of a fresh pamphlet recently published. I have here before me a pamphlet entitled 'Proprietory Rights of the Zamíndár,' issued by the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar. I am glad to see from this work that upon one point we are agreed. In page 12 I find these words:—

'Under the customary law the resident or occupancy raiyat was entitled to hold his land so long as he paid the general rates which were settled for the village or parganá in which he lived: so far both sides agree.'



"We have this much to agree with at any rate, that, on the universal customary law of India, there is a fixity of tenure, so long as a man pays his rent; and the book goes on to say that the real point in the zamíndár's opinion is the question of how he is to enhance, and it goes on further to say that the will of the zamíndár should be the sole arbitrator of the amount of enhancement, and it challenges us to show that at any time in Bengal since the time of the Permanent Settlement the ruling power has ever exercised the power of regulating the assessments upon the individual raiyats. No doubt, though by the institutes of Akbar, the relative proportions of the produce were settled between the cultivator and Government, yet, as Mr. Shore said, even when the Government professedly dealt with the raiyats, it was found impossible in practice to assess each individual cultivator, and so the distribution of the assessment was left in Bengal to the zamíndárs. But this is very different from a right to demand what they pleased. I certainly agree with the Court of Directors that it was 'a general maxim under the Moghul Government that the immediate cultivator of the soil, paying his rent, should not be dispossessed. This necessarily supposes that there are some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary discretion of the zamíndárs.' It is, I think, quite evident that there was a right of some sort in the cultivator which was not illusory. There was some kind of right as regards the quantity of rent. The fact that it was the zamíndár and not the Sovereign that fixed the rent can be very easily accounted for. In a huge despotism like that of the Moghuls,—a central despotism,—powers to a very large extent were delegated to the Provincial Governments, which in turn delegated many of their powers to the great princes and the great zamíndárs; and we all know that these great princes and zamíndárs exercised the authority and the functions of Government, both civil and, to a certain extent, criminal as well; and therefore it came to pass that with regard to these matters of revenue over which there was no control by any Courts in those days, nor any written law, no redress could be had save possibly by petition to the Executive Government, which would, save in rare cases, receive little attention. So far as we know, no questions of rent were allowed to be discussed in the Courts, and the consequence was that the settlement of all questions *quoad* the raiyat was in the hands of the zamíndárs not as owners of the land but as delegates of the Sovereign. It is admitted now that the zamíndár had really proprietory and hereditary rights; but how could he assert those rights? Could he go to a Court of law and ask for a decree against the Sovereign Power? He had to take what he could get from the Sovereign Power; hence it was that with a despotic Sovereign Power all rights must necessarily be uncertain in their enjoyment. There was no tribunal to appeal to, and all proprietory rights were of a precarious nature. But we know that, however despotic a Government may be, rights of property must be recognised more or less. Subjects and rulers both recognise the existence of unwritten law and customs even under a despotism, and are generally guided by them, even though they often use their powers to trample on them. Therefore, I do not think there is anything in this objection, that the Sovereign did not directly fix the individual raiyat's assessment. If the Central Government was far away, the delegate was allowed to do what he liked. I think it comes to what Mr. Harrington says in his 'Analysis' that in the decay of the Moghul Power the ruling Power plundered the great zamíndárs, who were in turn forced to plunder the raiyats. That is, I think, the real explanation of much of the confusion which has been thrown upon this subject. When in later and more peaceful times the matter came to be examined, then the fact became clear, which is stated in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1832, that—

'In the general opinion of the agricultural population, the right of the raiyat is considered as the greatest right in the country; but it is an untransferable right.'

"And they go on to say:—

'This part of the evidence before your Committee has been particularly adverted to, as it is of so much importance that the Government cannot be too active in the protection of the cultivating classes, for the vital question to the raiyat is the amount of the assessment he pays.'

"If this be so, we really find the position to be as follows:—It being conceded now that there is such a thing as a customary law giving such occupancy-rights, it follows that everybody who before the Permanent Settlement had held or reclaimed land in his own village, without exception, acquired occupancy-rights. What was the effect of the Permanent Settlement? It was a contract between the Government and the zamíndárs in which the Government gave the zamíndárs certain rights, and the Government had declared, so far as the Government could declare, that the zamíndárs were the proprietors. But this cannot be said to make any alteration in the unwritten law, nor could it affect any persons who were not parties to the contract; and the case may be stated thus. The man who came in the next day after the making of that settlement, who claimed land or held land in his own village, was under the same old customary law as before, and by virtue of that law acquired a right of occupancy. The truth is that, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, Government settled their own disputes and quarrels with the zamíndárs. They were very numerous, and zamíndárs had just reason to complain, and did in fact make the complaint heard in Parliament. The final settlement of all these difficulties as to the respective rights of Government and zamíndárs was come to in the Permanent Settlement. The Government, finding that the matter of the rights of the raiyats was an obscure and complicated matter, which they could not go into on account of its intricacies, left it alone, because they thought it could probably be settled by agreement between the zamíndárs and their raiyats, much in the same way as they had settled the difficulties between themselves and the zamíndárs. But what was the position? The raiyats continued as they came in to cultivate their lands and to acquire the same rights under the same old customary law, which was never abrogated save so far as it might be affected by the express provisions of any of the Regulations. The only difference was that, whereas before they acquired their rights against the Government and zamíndár, after the Permanent Settlement they acquired the same rights against the zamíndár, as representing his own and the Government title, and that the Government had left only a perpetual charge on the land with the duty solemnly reserved to protect the raiyats, and to legislate when they thought it necessary for their protection.

"But the hoped for result did not come to pass. The raiyats and zamíndárs did not settle their respective rights amicably, and so it befell that, at the end of 60 years, the legislature found it necessary to lay down some rules in regard to the enhancement of the rates of rent which were demandable from the raiyat. Now one of the main arguments of this pamphlet is that the legislation of 1859 was a breach of the Permanent Settlement; and they make it out in this way. They say that before the Permanent Settlement they had the right to demand rent according to their own arbitrary discretion. Shorn as they have been of their civil and criminal jurisdiction, and no longer representing the ruler's power, they still contend that their will is the measure of enhancement, and that the effect of the reign of law which the British Government have introduced is that the Courts ought to register their arbitrary demands as decrees, and that the resistless might of the executive should be at their call to enforce their decrees and protect their persons. It is upon this view of their rights that the pamphlet really proceeds. It is upon that ground, they say, that we departed from the Permanent Settlement in that Act of 1859. I deny that altogether. I think it was clearly competent to the Government to legislate as it then did. But it is idle to go into a question like that, because, if they once admit that the Government had the power, in 1859, to make these rules to regulate the rent, and to define the occupancy-raiyat, they cannot deny that this Council has in 1884 the right to amend the definition and the rules. If they rest on the argument that the legislation of 1859 was improper, we can only say that that question is long ago concluded by authority, and that it is useless to discuss it save as a forensic exercise. As regards the position in 1859, it stood very much in this way. Nothing had been done for 60 years, and it was found that matters were not satisfactory. The legislature came to the conclusion to make rules. They first desired to define who had the right of occupancy, so as to enable the Courts to ascertain that fact. Then they proceeded to make what they considered to be fair and equitable rules to guide the Courts in decreeing enhancements of the rents of occupancy-raiyats, and they made an express reservation that the occupancy-right should not accrue in respect of any land as to which the raiyat had contracted expressly that he would give it up at a certain time. As regards those raiyats who had not a right of occupancy, it was decided that they must give up the land on reasonable notice; but that so long as they were allowed to remain, no more than a fair and equitable rent could be demanded from them.



"These were the main provisions, but complaints were soon heard. The zamíndárs complained that the grounds of enhancement were unworkable, and that they found moreover often insurmountable difficulties in obtaining in fact the enhancement to which they were in theory entitled; while those who had at heart the interests of the raiyat complained that the effect of the definition as construed by the Courts was to defeat the intention of the framers of the Act, and to shut out from the status of occupancy a large number of raiyats who were entitled to it. It was complained of on both sides. The raiyats, or those who spoke for them, complained that they had very great difficulty in proving the occupancy-right. They pointed out the immense difficulty of proving 12 years' continued cultivation of the same plot of land, in that there were no fences as in England. The raiyat might be holding five or six little plots in a large plain of rice-land divided into plots by temporary ridges of mud. The only documentary evidence, measurement-papers and zamíndári records of rents and holdings were all in the hands of the zamíndárs and liable to falsification by zamíndári servants. They also complained in respect of various portions of Behar that there was a practice of shifting them from one village to another. Now I understand my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá to say he has ascertained that that is not done for the purpose of preventing the accrual of the occupancy-right. That may be so, but this much is certain, that for some reason or other the raiyats in many, if not most, parts of Behar were unable to avail themselves of the protection of the occupancy clauses even to the limited extent which their brethren in Bengal could and did. On the other hand, the zamíndár complained, and complained rightly, that he could not get the enhancement he was in theory entitled to. We all know the immense difference between what is the result in theory and fact. It was one thing to discover the motive power of steam and another to construct the locomotive engine. The data were left to the Courts to discover, and unless the Courts found the data it was impossible to work the rules at all; and in working these rules there were very many difficulties. I will not go into them in detail; they are familiar to all who are conversant with the subject. Now it is a very demoralising state of things when we dangle before a man's eyes his rights, and assure him they are his rights, and send him to our Courts to enforce them, and then provide the Courts with such rules that the odds are against his getting them. Perhaps the most workable of the rules was the 'prevailing rate' as interpreted by the Courts, but the vagueness of the expression 'places adjacent' rendered this uncertain. Besides, if the 'prevailing rates' were too low, he got no remedy under this head. It has been said that it was the outcry of the zamíndárs on this head, and on the score of difficulty in realising rents, that led to this legislation, and that we have forgotten this, and legislated in favour of the raiyat instead. But we have tried to grapple with both the evils above mentioned by altering the definition in favour of the raiyat and making the grounds of enhancement workable in favour of the zamíndár; and if we have failed to facilitate in any marked degree the realisation of rent, it is because all the summary remedies proposed failed to yield just and satisfactory results. Having failed ourselves to do any more than is here set forth, we applied to the Judges, and the Council have seen their answer.

"As to the charge of having legislated for the raiyat without sufficient reason, you will have seen what has been said about the imperfection of the Act of 1859, from its passing to the present day, and attention had been directed afresh to this matter by the recent famines, and it was felt to be unjust to redress the complaints of the one side without taking into consideration the just demands of the other side. Besides, it became apparent that our best

method of carrying out the often declared policy of the Government of protecting the cultivating classes, who form the bulk of the population, lay in extending the definition of the occupancy-right in such a way and to such an extent as to secure the fruition of that right to the great mass of the raiyats, who in my judgment ought to possess and enjoy it. Believing that with an advancing education nothing but trouble can befall us if our laws do not recognise what the agricultural population firmly believe to be their old and just right, that is, the right of occupancy, I have not hesitated to accept such amendment of law as seemed necessary to that end. I will endeavour to describe briefly what we have done on this essential point. The whole revenue map of Bengal, speaking roughly, is divided into small village areas of different sizes and shapes called mauzás. Now, a resident raiyat had by the old custom a right of occupancy in the land in his own village, but in no other land. New villages sprang up, and even within the same village area arose detached clusters of homesteads, subsidiary villages or tolas came into existence, many of them near the boundary of the next village; and as the cohesion of the old village communities with their old organisation decayed, it became more common for the inhabitant of one village to become a permanent cultivator, though not a resident, of an adjoining village. It was thought right in 1859 to make permanence of cultivation and not residence the ground of the occupancy-right. I think this was only such a modification of the old law as might fairly be made to suit the altered conditions of the times, and so the rule laid down in 1859 was that whether a raiyat was a khudkhast raiyat or pykasht raiyat, yet having shown that he cultivated the same land for twelve years he should have a right of occupancy. The mistake was in providing that he should show that he had cultivated that particular piece of land for twelve years. The amendment that we have made is by providing that it should be enough that he is a permanent cultivator either in this or that village area, and that he should thereupon be considered to be an occupancy-raiyat of those village areas in which he is a permanent cultivator. Now this makes a great difference, as we get rid of the whole difficulty of proving that he cultivated a particular plot of land for twelve years. If he is a cultivating raiyat of one mauzá or village where he has his house and in two mauzás alongside, he should be held to be a settled raiyat of the whole three mauzás and have a right of occupancy in all of them.

"It must be abundantly known that a raiyat is not a man who goes about as a nomad, but is really attached to his own village; and so it follows in reason and common sense that he cannot cultivate except near his own village where his home is. If he takes up land he generally takes it up permanently. He may take it up for a temporary purpose, but ordinarily he takes it up either in his own mauzá or in the adjoining ones, and then no power can drive these men out of their own villages. The result is that this rule goes far to secure that the ordinary class of raiyats shall be entitled to the occupancy-right. We have made a further provision. Whereas the Act of 1859 said 'you shall be an occupancy-raiyat of every piece of land which you have cultivated for twelve years,' yet it has this exception, 'provided that the landlord does not prove a contract by which the raiyat took up the land on the condition of not being an occupancy-raiyat.' It is no doubt a strong thing to override a written contract, but it was thought that there was a tendency to insert this in every contract, and there is no doubt that it would be inserted to a very large extent; and therefore the Committee assented, though not without reluctance, to the insertion of a provision by which the raiyat is barred from contracting himself out of his occupancy-right. It was of very paramount importance to my mind that we should secure this right of occupancy to the raiyats, and not leave room for any device by which it might be defeated, bearing in mind that with illiterate and poor persons anxious to get land a provision of the kind might easily be slipped into a document. It was also apparent that both the zamíndárs and under-tenure-holders here are not people who desire the possession of land for cultivation, but they are simply rent-receivers. The only thing they desire is that the land shall be cultivated by the raiyats, and that they will pay as much rent as possible, and as regards the bulk of the zamíndárs of



Bengal, there is not much hardship, because you are merely attaching a customary incident to the holding, and the only result is that the landlord is bound to enhance according to certain rules and not arbitrarily. Such a man cannot very much complain if we provide that the land shall be held under such circumstances that the right to enhance shall not be arbitrary but according to fixed rules. But there is another class of proprietors in respect of whom there really appears to be considerable hardship. These are persons who acquired land for the purpose of cultivating, at an expense beyond the power of the raiyat, certain valuable crops, such as tea and indigo. They have great ground to complain of these restrictions, namely, that it prevents them letting out temporarily to residents of the village any lands which they do not for that year wish to cultivate themselves. They say, very rightly, 'we want to let out the lands, which we wish to be cultivated for a year or two.' Take an ordinary case. The indigo plant derives its nourishment very far down in the ground, and it is a very exhausting crop. Rice, on the other hand, grows right on the top of the land, and does not exhaust the land except near the surface. An indigo-planter has in his hands a large tract of land, say, of 2,000 bíghás, on which he grew indigo last year. The raiyats, on the other hand, have another tract of land in their possession, and they come under the new Bill and say, 'let us have the land, which will give us an abundant crop of rice, and do you take our land for indigo for this year. We will pay you so much for your land, and we will give you back your land next year.' Under our legislation the zamíndár is obliged to say 'I must let the land to a person from another village, because you will acquire occupancy-rights in this land; you are not competent to contract, and therefore, though a stranger offers me only half the rent, I must either let it to him or keep the land fallow or try and grow another crop of indigo, because the legislature has determined that you shall not contract yourself out of the right of occupancy. I should have to trust to your honesty, because the law will not recognise a contract entered into by you.' There is no doubt whatever of the very considerable hardship of this provision, and the only thing which will justify the doing of it is that the class it will affect is small. It is not very clear how landlords can protect themselves against this provision. Possibly they may do so by letting the land to a stranger or by getting the raiyats to exchange the lands which they cultivate, under some form of contract not amounting to a tenancy. But this, even if possible, would not meet all cases. I still hope that my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert may see his way to drafting some clauses which will give relief in these cases, while providing against abuse.

"The evil to be guarded against is that, if a raiyat is allowed to contract himself out of the occupancy-right, such a condition would, I fear, in time be be found in every pattá, and thus the main object of protecting the occupancy-right would be defeated. The result of this legislation is that the bulk of the raiyats must be occupancy-raiyats, though new raiyats coming in from time to time would not become occupancy-raiyats until the expiration of twelve years.

"We have gone further and provided that when a raiyat is found cultivating as a raiyat, that is, paying rent for any piece of land, he shall in a suit by his landlord to whom he pays rent have the advantage of a presumption that he has been cultivating that piece of land for twelve years.

"The reasons for doing this are that the documentary evidence on this head is in the landlord's hands, and not in his, and that as a matter of fact most of the land is cultivated permanently, and the raiyat is often so poor and illiterate and so ill equipped to meet litigation, and so ill provided with money and reliable evidence, that it was feared that, without some provision of this kind, our efforts to secure him the enjoyment of the occupancy-right would not have the desired effect.

"This provision has been much complained of, but many of the strictures made on it are based on misconception. He does not by this clause get a general presumption that he is an occupancy-raiyat in consequence of his holding some undisclosed piece of land in the village or the estate. He gets the

presumption only as against the landlord to whom he pays his rent, and who has the best evidence in his hands, and only as regards the particular land in dispute. This limitation, when duly borne in mind, disposes of many of the objections made against this presumption, though no doubt some remain in the case of the auction-purchaser, and will have to be discussed on the proposed amendments. But I think, in spite of them, it should be retained. As to the relief to the raiyat in cases when his occupancy-right is threatened to be disputed in Court, it is immense. The difference in all countries is great when the onus of proof is shifted on one side or the other. The person on whom the onus of proof lies has always to discharge a heavy burden. But if the onus of proof is so burdensome in all cases in countries where facts are more or less ascertainable, what must it be in this country, where everything brought before the Courts is too often illusory, where oral testimony evidence is so often worthless, and documentary evidence is frequently forged? I don't mean to say that the zamíndárs tamper with their documentary evidence, but it is quite certain that the gumáshtas and other inferior servants do it. This being the state of things, it makes an enormous difference on which side the burden of proof is thrown, and it may be said that it is easier for the zamíndár with his documentary evidence to prove that the particular piece of land has not been held by the raiyat for 12 years than for the raiyat to prove that it has been so held. I think that is going a long way in behalf of the raiyat, and I am astonished to find that my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds appears to think that we have not gone far enough, and that we ought to give him an occupancy-right in the estate, if he has held any land in any part of it for 12 years. I must point out the difference between a village and an estate, and the effect of introducing the word 'estate,' which has been cut out by the majority of the Committee. The villagers are the villagers of a particular village, just as much as parishioners are parishioners of a particular parish; and the best illustration is to describe a village as a parish. Then the position is this. If a man is asked where he comes from, he at once says, 'I am so and so, the son of so and so, of a particular village.' On the other hand, an estate is an abstraction, a revenue-unit on which the Government revenue is paid, and which is liable to be sold up in default of payment of revenue. This unit is sometimes very large. It extends sometimes to 50 or 100 miles. Still the zamíndárs frequently sublet the estate in whole or in part, often in a number of perpetual tenures, generally known in Bengal as patnís. Each patnídár may again sublet in perpetuity by one or more under-patnís, and so on.

"Now, it is the lowest in gradation of the under-landholders who has to deal direct with the raiyat. He perhaps has in his tenure 10 villages out of 100 or 1,000 forming the estate, or he may have only one village. He can tell who are the raiyats of his villages. He has got power there and the means of knowledge, but with regard to the other villages in the estate he knows no more than I do. Why should the tenure-holders of other villages give him any information? Now, what is the result? When in good faith a small tenure-holder has let a little piece of land to a stranger, this stranger says 'No doubt I said I will give up the land in a year or two, but I have a brother 20 miles away in the same estate; and although I am not even on the register of the landowner there, I enjoy it jointly with my brother, and under the cover of my brother I am a settled raiyat of the whole estate, and therefore I cannot cultivate any land in this large estate without acquiring the right of occupancy.'

"The particular landlord of this man knows nothing of the distant place, and cannot well ascertain whether the story is true or false. There is no warrant for this in the old customary law of the country, and I do not see any reason for doing that which it is so very difficult to justify. I am aware that this word 'estate' is in the Secretary of State's despatch, and in the Bill as originally framed; but it is doubtful if the Secretary of State ever considered this particular point, or used the word in this sense. But whether he did or not matters little, for neither his despatch nor the Bill as first drafted contained the presumption, and it is very evident to me that my hon'ble friend cannot have both. It is going altogether too far.



"I hope I have satisfactorily shown that we have done a great deal for these occupancy-raiyats, and that we have strong reason for doing it. I have next to consider what we have done for the zamíndárs, because the allegation is that, 'while we have done a little for the raiyat, we have done nothing for the zamíndár. First of all, we have provided that the rise of prices shall be a ground of enhancement. It appears to me that that is in effect to fix the present rent in the staple grain of the country, so that the zamíndárs shall get the benefit of a rise in the value of the grain, with this proviso, that they shall not get the whole of the rise but only two-thirds, one-third being reserved to cover the increased cost of production, and that the rise should be a rise in the average price of over a period of ten years. It must be evident that this will be very beneficial to the zamíndár. First, we know that the value of money, as compared with the value of grain, has been falling; that 12 annas per maund was the price of rice at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and we see how enormously more silver it now takes to purchase a maund of rice. The result of this amendment is to establish a sort of self-acting scale by which the Courts, by performing a simple sum in arithmetic by reference to the Government price-list, would regulate the enhancement, and the zamíndár would be enormously benefited, and saved much of the present harassing and uncertain litigation. We know that in a great part of the country the rise in the price of cereals has been very great, but the provision in the Bill merely fixes the rent of the zamíndár, so far as the ground goes, at so many maunds of grain. At the present time no permanent fall of prices need be expected, as prices are steadily rising over decennial periods, though they are falling in certain years which only affect the average. No doubt the zamíndár may say, 'Why do you call this a ground of enhancement at all? It is merely adjusting the rent to meet the depreciation of money as compared with grain.' But it is something which he had not before, and which will give him steady enhancement, and, this being so, no word-splitting will alter the reality of this ground of enhancement, and most zamíndárs who wish to get on without harassing litigation will hail this as a substantial relief from the present position as regards the power of enhancing occupancy-raiyats. On the other hand, it has been said that this is a very sharp weapon to place in the hands of the zamíndárs, and that this enhancement ought to be treated as a great boon, and that, this boon being granted, the prevailing rate ought to be struck out. But this is simple justice to the zamíndár if you accept the Secretary of State's clear enunciation that the rents at present existing are to be considered fair, and not to be reduced except under special cases. The real meaning of the complaint is that it is believed that certain parts of Behar are rackrented already, and that any enhancement we legalise is an unmixed evil.

"If the districts of Behar are so rackrented, nothing you can do in the way of laying down general principles will help it. You must have special legislation to meet such cases. I therefore say that what we have done in respect of enhancement on the ground of rise in prices, while it is but justice to the zamíndár, greatly betters his position, and is a substantial amendment in his favour. Then we come to the question of the prevailing rate. It has been said that that provision should be struck out. I wish to point out that enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate has existed in one form or another from the time of the Permanent Settlement. This ground of the prevailing rate is a ground on which enchancement was allowed, and it was put in the Act of 1859, and it has been worked ever since. We have been strongly pressed by the Government of Bengal to drop the 'prevailing rate' as a ground of enhancement. And I observe that His Honour, in his official dissent, assumes, on the strength of the opinion given by various persons, that this ground is never worked except by fictitious rates. But though there are false cases started under every law that we have made, and fictitious evidence manufactured to meet the requirements of the law, yet, so far as I can learn, the majority of the cases on the prevailing rate contain no more perjury or fabrication than seems to be incidental to the bulk of litigation in this country. At any rate, the appeal pending in the High Court, in which the Government claim on the

ground of 'prevailing rate,' enhancements from 100 to 400 per cent., has a strong bearing on this and the next point.

"As to this point, it would seem to show that the legal advisers of Government share my opinion that it is possible to prove an enhancement case on the ground of the prevailing rate without having recourse to fictitious rates or any demoralising process, for it cannot be supposed that any element of that character enters into a case which is in charge of that venerable body the Board of Revenue and the officials under its orders. Of all the grounds given in Act X of 1859, the ground of the prevailing rate has, I think, proved the most workable. I cannot share the apprehension of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds that we have left the occupancy-raiyat defenceless in the matter of fair rent and liable to be forced up to a rackrent.

"The 'prevailing rate,' which is even more necessary under this Bill than it was before to check the effects of fraud and favouritism of gumáshtas and others, cannot bring the rent higher than the present prevailing rates as increased in money expression by the fall in value of money as compared with grain. They seem therefore fair general rules for places not already rackrented. As to those places which are rackrented (if any), I have already expressed my opinion. I have thought it necessary to give reasons for the retention of the 'prevailing rate,' although there is no amendment proposing to strike it out, because the majority of the Committee differed upon the matter with the Government of Bengal, and it appeared necessary to me to justify the position taken up by the majority.

"Section 29, clause (*a*), I consider to be absolutely indefensible. Mr Henessy's memorial has shown that a large proportion of his raiyats have holdings under Rs. 5, and that the cost of registering contracts is prohibitive in such cases, but he has also drawn attention to the fact that in many places it is impossible to get the raiyats to give kabuliyats or take pattás. He instances the case in which the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, Mr. Alonzo Money, entirely failed to force the raiyats to do so on a ward estate. And it appears that Mr. Reilly, managing the Chanchal Estate under the Board of Revenue, has equally failed. We all know that it was made a universal rule under the Permanent Settlement regulations that the engagement as to rent should be in writing. We all know that it has been found impossible to enforce this, and that the rent engagements in many parts of the country are still oral, and that the only trustworthy evidence of what the raiyat has agreed to pay is to ascertain what he has actually paid. It would appear that the real effect of sections 28, 29 and 30 is to provide that those raiyats who have no written engagements and who traditionally refuse to sign anything can never be enhanced legally except by suit. What the effect of this will be in cases in which they have orally agreed to enhancements and have paid at enhanced rates for a year or more it is difficult to tell. This matter should be seen to, and some provision made for it. But apart from this I regard clause (*a*) of section 29, which protected the raiyat from agreeing to an enhancement of more than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. out of court as exceedingly mischievous, and likely to lead to lamentable consequences in many cases both to landlord and tenant. It is fatal to the raiyat in many cases.

"Take the Government case against a large body of raiyats in Malanagor, to which I have just referred. There the Government had a very heavy claim, from 100 to 400 per cent., against the raiyats, who number in all 600 or 700. It was certain that, unless the raiyats could establish fixity of rent, an enhancement of far more than 12½ per cent. would be decreed, as they most undoubtedly held for a very long time at very low rates on condition of growing oats. Is it reasonable that, if a test case had been tried, or from some other reason, the raiyats came to the conclusion that it would be to their interest to accept a 25 per cent. or even 50 per cent. enhancement, they should be prohibited from doing so, and the landlord should be forced to drag them each one into Court, and obtain decrees for the full amount he was entitled to, with costs, stamp-fees, &c.? There are large numbers of raiyats holding at low rates on condition of cultivating indigo, and it is within



my personal knowledge that, when it is proposed to discontinue indigo, they agree willingly to large enhancements of the rents, considering it beneficial to themselves to do so. Mr. Henessy states that he has let lands, the letting value of which is one rupee, for eight annas on condition of the raiyats growing indigo. The raiyats would all be enhanceable on the ground of 'prevailing rate' when indigo is discontinued, and would probably consent to a 50 per cent. enhancement. Is it just to them to force them into Court with its heavy expenses? Is it just to the landlord to force him to undergo the expense ruinous to him unless he recoups himself by ruining the raiyat? It is not just, nor can I believe it is necessary. At the time of the Permanent Settlement it was thought right to leave everything to contract. We have found that freedom of contract must be limited in certain cases, just as in England it has been found necessary in the matter of hares and rabits. But if there is one thing which the raiyat thoroughly understands and is specially heedful about, it is the *narikh* or rate per bíghá which he is to pay. This is the one subject which he thoroughly understands, and which he is most deeply interested in. It is most difficult to get him to consent to an enhancement unless he is satisfied he cannot resist. It is by watching test cases and the fate of his neighbours' litigation he satisfies himself that it is more to his interest to agree with his adversary than go to law. It is a cruel mercy to him to insist against his better judgment that he shall be ruined by litigation. If the raiyat is not given power to contract in these cases, it is difficult to know in what cases he ought to have the power. I do not think that 100 years of British rule has left the raiyat in so much less intelligent a condition than he was when we came, as to call for any such provision. I know well it is intended to protect him in contracting with one more powerful, but in this case I think this protection is illusory and the mischief very real.

"As regards the motion before us and the question of re-publication, I will only say that I regard the kernel of the Bill as sound, and the general object and scope of it as salutary, and that it should be proceeded with and necessary amendments made in Council. The recent modifications have been in the direction of meeting just objections of the zamíndárs, and I am not aware that any new matter has been introduced into it which would call for re-publication. In considering the desirability of future delay the possibility of agitation among the raiyats should not be lost sight of.

"The hour is late, and I will reserve the remarks I have to make on various other sections for the Motions to amend those sections, which are very numerous."

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 2nd March, 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 Monday, the 2nd 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 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 Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S Motion that the Reports of Select Committee on the Bill be taken into consideration was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. GOODRICH said:—"It is right that I should, however briefly, express my opinion on the two questions to which each member of the Council must presently reply in the affirmative or negative.

"In the first place, the necessity of immediate regulation by law of the relations between landlord and tenant seems proved. In the second place, the Bill in question will limit the landlord's rights no further than the public interest demands.

"My assent to the second proposition is, like the adhesion to the report of most of the members of the Select Committee, given subject to some reservations which I will briefly indicate.

"In the first place, the public interests will suffer if an improving landlord be not permitted to bar for a term of 30 years his tenants on land which he has reclaimed from beginning to acquire occupancy-rights therein. Mr. Hunter's amendment will meet this case, and will increase the chance of capital being applied to land.

"Under this Bill the enhancement of rent seems not permissible, on the ground that land let to a raiyat as *rural* land may have become *suburban* by the rise of a centre of commerce or industry, such as a new railway-junction, port, coal-mine or factory. Such cases will arise, and the landlord ought to be able to enhance on lands which, when let, were far from any market, but which have



acquired a fancy value as accommodation-land by proximity to a new centre of population.

"The partial denial of the tenant's competency to contract must affect interests in various ways, not all perhaps now foreseen; but a practical consequence of the denial of the right to agree to an enhancement of more than two annas, excepting by suit, will be the infliction of the costs of a great mass of litigation upon the raiyats. I speak as one who has been Settlement-officer or Collector for the last 14 years, and can assure the Council that if the condition of the estate of zamíndárs resembles that of Government estates and of zamíndári estates in the Northern Districts of Madras, enquiry, such as Government, when landlord, everywhere asserts its right to conduct, will bring to light instances of lands fraudulently under-rated in almost every village.

"These questions will no doubt be fully discussed when the amendments to section 30 of the Bill are under consideration.

"I do not see any complaint from landlords on the score of the want of provisions empowering them to expropriate on terms assessed by a panchâyat occupancy-raiyats holding lands which the landlord needs for the execution of improvements, or for the erection of buildings or extension of premises which may be needed for the industrial development of his estate, or for necessary use in the working of mines or quarries. I think a prudent landlord would desire to possess this power. The State where it is landlord enjoys it, and it is for the public interest that it should be given to the landlord under due safeguard. Whether the landlord should be allowed to do as the State is doing, and take up land needed for fuel and timber reserves, paying of course compensation to evicted tenants, is a somewhat larger question; if it has been raised in the course of the Committee's enquiry, I have missed it.

"Permit me, my Lord, to add that the value of the patient and well-directed labours of the Committee have been fully recognized in *Southern* India."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"After the very gratifying testimony which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has borne to the value of my humble labours in the Select Committee, it would be ungracious in me to view with indifference the impatience expressed by the hon'ble member in the concluding part of his speech with any proposal for a postponement of the immediate passing of the Bill. But I should be lacking in the duty which I owe as a responsible member of Your Lordship's Legislative Council, and the duty which I owe to my countrymen, if I hesitated to beg Your Excellency and this hon'ble Council to pause before taking up the amended Bill for consideration for the purpose of passing it. Reserving to myself therefore the right of making a substantive motion on the subject, if necessary, I submit in the interests of all concerned that the amended Tenancy Bill should not be taken up for consideration by this hon'ble Council on the present motion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. It is necessary to allow sufficient time to hon'ble members for studying the Bill, and the voluminous literature on the subject, before the Council might be expected to give to a discussion of its different provisions that intelligent consideration which its importance deserves, and also sufficient time to the public and to the parties interested for submitting their views and criticisms on the measure. The Bill has undergone considerable modifications since the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee was submitted last year; so many as 45 sections have been expunged, 13 new sections have been added, 21 sections have been thoroughly re-cast, and large modifications, both verbal and material, have been made in a number of other sections. The changes made in the Bill affect questions of paramount importance, and it cannot be expected that hon'ble members have been able in barely a fortnight's time to master the details of the revised Bill, and to judge of the justice and expediency of the various additions, omissions and modifications, considered by themselves and with reference to their bearings on the general scheme of legislation. This fact must have forcibly

pressed itself upon Your Lordship's attention at the last sitting of the Council, when an hon'ble member, himself an eminent lawyer and the ornament of his profession, entertained serious doubts as to the correct meaning of the provision about enhancements of rent by registered contract, and put upon it a meaning contrary to that given to it by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The time usually given to the gestation and maturation of important legislative measures is never thrown away. Considering that a much less important measure, the Transfer of Property Act, was before this hon'ble Council for full five years before it was passed in 1882, that there are even now three Bills, one to amend the law relating to Court-fees, the other to amend the law relating to Civil Courts, and the third to declare the extent of testamentary powers of Hindus and Bhuddists, which have been before the Council since 1881, I feel confident that hon'ble members will not grudge the time required to bring to a satisfactory termination a measure which immeasureably exceeds in importance any of these other measures, and which will, for weal or for woe, affect the destinies of more than 50 millions of the people of these provinces. The necessity of giving hon'ble members and the public further time for the consideration of the revised Bill is the greater as it proceeds on lines very different to those on which the Bill was modified and presented to the public last year; and nothing shows this more clearly than the Report of the Select Committee and the Dissents recorded by a large majority of the hon'ble members who sat on that Committee. Exception has been taken to the revised Bill on the ground that the rights it confers on non-occupancy-raiyats would practically convert them into occupancy-raiyats, that the restrictions it imposes on enhancement of rent would virtually make enhancement of rent more visionary than real, and that the power it gives the Local Government to order wholesale reductions of rent on grounds other than those mentioned in the Bill was opposed to the assurance given by Government when the Bill was introduced in Council that the *status quo* was not to be disturbed; while, on the other hand, it has been alleged that the Select Committee have omitted or materially modified several provisions which formed the keystone of the original scheme, and that the present outcome is scarcely a settlement of the many important questions relating to the law of landlord and tenant. In the face of such radical alterations in the Bill, it is due to those whose interests would be so greatly affected by the measure that they should be allowed an opportunity of examining the Bill in its present form, and of submitting to your Excellency in Council their views regarding it. It is for the observance of no technical form of procedure that I presume to make this proposal. The recommendation made by the Select Committee, that the revised Bill should not be re-published—a recommendation, by the way, which is wholly incompatible with the Report itself—amounts to a virtual denial to the people of a privilege which they have enjoyed since 1862—the privilege, namely, of being allowed an opportunity of submitting to Government their views and wishes regarding a legislative measure which vitally affects their interests. The question engaged the attention of Your Lordship's illustrious predecessor, and His Lordship, in communicating his views to the Government of Bengal through the Secretary in the Legislative Department, observed: 'He (the Governor General) is on the contrary, fully sensible that it is the duty of the Government to give the largest practicable amount of publicity to legislative proceedings, and to afford the public every opportunity of examining them and expressing an opinion upon them, and he is satisfied that more can be done in this respect than is done at present.' But only a very limited publicity will have been given to it if the revised Bill be not translated in the different vernacular languages and published in the local Gazettes. Although the present measure is unquestionably the most important scheme of legislation that has come before this hon'ble Council since its establishment, a vast majority of the landholders and the whole body of raiyats will have no opportunity given them of examining the provisions of the revised Bill and offering their opinions upon them. In the face of the provisions contained in Bill No. II, the changes made in the sections regarding tenures and registration of transfers of tenures, the new limitations imposed upon enhancement of rent in Court and out of Court, the additional protection given to subletting, the power given to the Local Government to order a reduction of existing rents in certain

cases on grounds other than those recognised by law, the new section regarding contracts and a number of other provisions would come as a surprise upon most landholders if the Bill be not re-published; while the raiyats would discover with disappointment that the long-promised provisions for attaching to land a legal status independent of the length of possession of the holder, for a free sale and mortgage of occupancy-holdings and for village tables-of-rates defining the maximum limits beyond which there could be no enhancement of rent, find no place therein. Your Lordship is well aware that the progress of the Bill is watched with the greatest anxiety and interest by all classes connected with the land in these provinces. Memorials adopted in crowded meetings of raiyats have poured in from different parts of the country, expressing their greatest consternation at the provisions for survey and record-of-rights and other sections of the Bill. They have even made bold to submit that, although actuated by the best intentions, the legislature, in its ignorance of their actual condition and relations with their landlords, will cause their ruin by the measure which it purposes to give them. Petitions have likewise poured in from landholders assembled at meetings in different parts of these provinces, submitting that there is no necessity whatever for substantive changes in the law on the lines on which the Bill has been drafted, that the Bill makes inroads upon vested rights of property guaranteed by law, and respected by preceding Administrations for nearly a century, that most of them have come to the possession of estates by purchase for large and valuable considerations, and that the proposed measure would, therefore, impose upon them, to use the words of John Stuart Mill, 'a penalty for having worked harder and saved more than their neighbours.' The landholders have repeatedly implored Your Lordship and Your Lordship's illustrious predecessor, with a persistency which has its apology only in the strength and sincerity of their convictions, to satisfy yourselves by the strictest enquiry that they have used with the greatest moderation their powers of eviction and settlement of rent, and that the condition of the raiyats in these provinces is one of growing prosperity. They have gone farther. At a meeting held at the Town Hall on the 29th of December, 1883, perhaps the largest, certainly the most influential, ever held in this city, they unanimously carried a resolution which I shall read to your Lordship: 'That if the deprivation of the landholders of their just rights, inherited from generation to generation, confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule, be deemed essential to the welfare of the tenantry, the Government be solicited to consider the justice of allowing the zamíndárs to surrender their estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to their present income.' In compliance with that resolution they submitted a memorial to the Government of India. Could anything indicate more strongly their sense of the injustice involved in the measure and their feelings towards it? Your Lordship will be pleased to see that the landholders of Bengal and Behar, numbering among them those whose manorial possessions date from days long anterior to the date of the Muhammadan conquest, have come forward in a body with a memorial declaring their readiness to forego the allurements of their position and social consideration, and to forego all hopes of future profit, and praying the Government of India to be allowed to surrender their estates in return for such security in money which would bring them their present income. It is not, however, the parties interested in the measure who alone consider the proposed changes in the present land law wholly unnecessary and altogether unsuited to the country. The hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal has, with the authority due to his eminent position, declared that he sees no 'such necessity as justifies the Government of Bengal in depriving the landlords of Bengal of their rights and privileges in the manner proposed by the new Rent Bill.' And, again:—'It seems to me inconsistent with the good faith of the British nation, which the Native community have hitherto had reason to respect, to deprive the zamíndárs of the rights and position which they have acquired under the Permanent Settlement.' No less defined is the opinion of the hon'ble Justice Field, who by his masterly Digest of the Rent Law, the prominent part he took in the labours of the Rent Commission, and the pre-Raphaelite minuteness with which he has delineated the land systems of different countries

in his admirable work, has established a claim to speak with the highest authority on the subject. He says:—'I think we ought not to interfere with existing rights which have been the creation of our own administration operating upon the natural progress of the country. I think that no case has been made out for disturbing the landmarks of property. It must be borne in mind, as I have more than once pointed out, that a large proportion of the present proprietors are *bonâ fide* purchasers for valuable consideration, men who have paid their money for property sold at revenue sales, and in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts, upon the faith of the existing state of things and the rights created by our laws and by our own action or inaction.' Other high officers of State have also denied the necessity of the measure now before this hon'ble Council. When the very necessity of the measure is denied by trusted and responsible officers of Government, the desirability of re-publishing the Bill with a view of giving the public and the parties interested an opportunity of examining the material modifications made in it by the Select Committee becomes imperative. The only argument that has been advanced by the Government of Bengal and by the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in favour of hurrying it forward through the Council is one based on the desirability of setting at rest the unsettled condition of the public mind on this question, and of preventing the further growth of expectations in the minds of raiyats which are not destined to be realised. But where is the urgency of passing a measure which, to use His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's own words contained in his dissent, 'inadequately meets the necessities of the case which called for legislation,' and which is scarcely 'a final settlement of the many important principles connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.' The cause of this unsatisfactory termination of the labours of the Select Committee is not far to seek. Government have undertaken to make extensive amendments in the land laws of the country without having at their disposal facts and figures which alone could have shown whether they are necessary. I cannot more graphically describe the ignorance which prevails on the subject than in His Honour's own words. Speaking from his presidential chair at a meeting of the Bengal Council on the necessity of a patwarí law, His Honour is reported to have said:—'The object of the Bill is to get at the facts connected with the agricultural economy of the country. For the last ninety years we have been endeavouring without any success to arrive at these facts. Everybody complains; those who have been discussing the Rent Bill for the last six or seven years complain; gentlemen who come to India to make enquiries about it complain; the zamíndárs themselves, and the raiyats, if they could speak, also admit that neither the Government nor the zamíndár nor the raiyats have any positive knowledge of the facts which exist in regard to their relations to one another as regards their own property.' The argument based on what are called the necessities of the case falls, therefore, to the ground. Is then the present law so very defective as to call for immediate action on the part of this hon'ble Council, notwithstanding the numerous modifications made by the Select Committee? I shall answer the question by reading to Your Lordship a statement from the despatch of the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State: 'A great part of the evils we describe,' they said, 'is unquestionably due to defects in administration rather than to defects in the law.' I lay the greatest stress on this statement as one which conclusively shows that there is no necessity whatever for passing the amended Bill without giving it due publicity beforehand.

"I would beg Your Lordship to view the question in another light. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, differs widely from the scheme of legislation submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the Government of India, and from the scheme which received the sanction of His Lordship. The scheme of the Government of India was summarised in 13 proposals mentioned in paragraph 108 of their despatch, which, with Your Lordship's permission, I shall examine shortly *seriatim*. The first was—'To restore the great body of the raiyats of Bengal to the position which they held under the ancient land law and custom of the country.' But, far from giving the raiyats the benefits of the ancient land laws, the Bill contemplates the repeal of



the very sections of Regulation VIII of 1793 which define the relative rights of landholders and raiyats under the Permanent Settlement, and as regards customs no attempt whatever has been made to ascertain their nature and scope, or to formulate them into statutory provisions. The second proposal was—'To effect this restoration by declaring that the occupancy-right, carrying with it the privilege of a legal rent, shall attach to all raiyati land, and shall be enjoyed by all settled raiyats, nomad raiyats and under-raiyats being excluded.' The section of the Bill which contained this provision has been expunged, evidently in deference to the opinion of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The third proposal was—'To accept the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor for the re-establishment, rectification and enforcement of the parganá rates, subject to certain modifications, of which the chief relate to the framing of principles of assessment, to the securing the benefit of improvements to those who make them, to avoiding class restrictions in respect to the enhancement of rent, and to permitting applications in certain cases for a complete settlement of estates.' The Bill contains no provision whatever for the re-establishment of parganá rates, and the provisions permitting application for settlement of estates form part of the chapter on survey and record-of-rights. The 4th proposal was—'To empower the Local Government to maintain the Collector's tables of rates for periods extending from 10 to 30 years.' The provisions embodying this proposal have been expunged from the Bill. The 5th proposal was—'To declare that no contract shall debar a raiyat from acquiring a right of occupancy in raiyati land.' But, instead of restricting freedom of contract in one particular, the Bill provides for such restrictions in 13 different particulars. The 6th proposal was—'To render the occupancy-right transferable, not, indeed, by summary sale without decree, but by sale in execution of decree and by private sale.' This has been abandoned, and the matter left to custom as at present. The 7th proposal was—'Except as above, to impose no restriction on the mortgage of the right.' This also has been abandoned. The 8th proposal was—'To secure to occupancy and other raiyats due compensation for their improvements.' This I find is the first proposal to which due effect has been given in the Bill. The 9th proposal was—'To reserve to the Government the fullest power of interposition to prevent the growth of a pauperised cottier class.' This refers to the evils which might be brought about by the transfer of raiyati holdings by sale or mortgage to landjobbers or moneylenders, and is therefore a mere corollary of the proposal regarding transfer of occupancy-holdings which has been abandoned. The 10th proposal was—'To discourage subletting by certain expedients, of which the most important is a limitation of the amount of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.' The provisions of the amended Bill, on the contrary, would encourage subletting and give great protection to sub-lessees. The 11th proposal was—'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.' No summary procedure whatever for the speedy realization of rent has been given, and the institution of distraint has been virtually abolished. Instead of giving facilities for the recovery of rent, the Bill will immensely add to the difficulties of the landholders in this respect. It provides for meddling with the simplest transactions between the landlord and tenant, and makes a reference to the Courts and Revenue-officers obligatory for the ultimate regulation of every bargain relating to land; and whereas the present law provides for the aid of executive officers for only a single purpose, namely, measurement of land, there are more than 50 sections in the amended Bill which provide for executive interference on the part either of the Local Government or of their Revenue-officers. The inevitable effect of such provisions would be to annihilate the landholder's prestige in his estate, and thereby throw insuperable obstacles in the way of his recovering his rents. I shall read to Your Lordship in this connection the statements made before the Parliamentary Committee in 1832 by one who has denounced the wisdom of the Permanent Settlement in no measured terms—I mean James Mill. He says—'To draw from the raiyats the duties or contributions which they owe is well known to be a business of great detail and difficulty, requiring the strictest vigilance and most minute and persevering applications. Anything

which strikes at the credit of the zamíndár, farmer or other functionary by which this duty is performed immediately increases the difficulty by encouraging the raiyat in the hope of defeating the demand by evasions, cunning, obstinacy or delay.' The 12th proposal was 'To authorise remissions or suspensions of rent where there has been a remission or suspension of land-revenue.' The Bill contains no such provision. The 13th and last proposal was—'To take up the question of introducing throughout Bengal the system of village records and field surveys, commencing with the Patna Division.' And this is the second out of 13 proposals which has been fully embodied in the amended Bill, although it was one the difficulties attending the carrying out of which were clearly pointed out by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The amended Bill, therefore, is in many important particulars at variance with the proposals which, with modifications in only one material point, received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Whether under such circumstances Your Lordship would consider it desirable to submit the amended Bill for the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is a question which it is for Your Lordship alone to decide, but I beg leave to submit that that question acquires additional importance from the fact that the landholders of Bengal and Behar took express exception to the correctness of the statements of fact and law contained in the despatch of the Government of India on which the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the introduction of the Bill in Council was based. That despatch assumed that 'the right of Government to fix at its own discretion the amounts of the rents upon the lands of the zamíndárs had never been denied or disputed,' whereas such a right is not only disputed, but it was distinctly disproved by the researches of Sir John Shore and disclaimed by the authors of the Permanent Settlement. The despatch declared that the rights of raiyats were not ascertained and defined at the time of the Permanent Settlement, whereas it is well known that those rights formed the subject of a searching enquiry for 20 years before the settlement was made, and that they were clearly defined in Regulation VIII of 1793. It gave extracts from the evidence of Holt Mackenzie before the Parliamentary Committee of 1832, showing the desirability of legislation on the subject of tenant-rights, but it ignored the important statement made by him that 'if done without their (zamíndárs') consent, we must, I apprehend, interfere by a new law, and be prepared to give the zamíndárs compensation or allow a reduction of revenue.' It declared that before 1859 the zamíndárs had no right to enhance rents, on the grounds of rise in price of produce, and that the institution of distraint was an offshoot of the Regulations—statements which require no formal refutation. These and other statements formed the subject of a memorial, dated the 17th of November, 1883, by the landholders of Bengal and Behar to Her Majesty's Secretary of State; and His Lordship was pleased to observe, with reference thereto, that he 'can find nothing therein which would justify his assenting to its prayer that further legislative proceedings in connexion with the Bill should be stayed in order to enable him to re-consider the principles on which the Bill has been framed.' His Lordship adds that 'the most careful attention be given to the arguments of the memorialists when he receives *the Bill as finally settled*.' Your Lordship is well aware that as soon as a Bill has been passed by this hon'ble Council and has received the assent of Your Lordship, it ceases to be a Bill, and becomes, to use the language of the Indian Councils' Act, 'a Law or Regulation' notwithstanding the power of disallowance vested in Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The concluding portion, therefore, of His Lordship's remarks has raised a hope in the minds of the landholders that, before the Bill is taken up by this hon'ble Council for the purpose of passing, it would be sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for his consideration. Whatever foundation there might be for such a hope, I earnestly entreat Your Lordship and this Honourable Council to order a re-publication of the Bill before it is taken up for consideration, and that Your Lordship will not press forward, without further and due publicity, a measure which is at utter variance with the scheme which was sent up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and with the instructions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State, which the landholders look upon as a measure which in the absence of any necessity makes serious inroads upon vested rights of property, which the raiyats themselves regard with great consternation, and which landholders and raiyats alike, and not a few of the responsible officers of State, regard as a measure possessing a much greater claim than any other measure that could be devised to the title of 'A Bill for the promotion of litigation in Bengal and Behar.'"



The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATHA NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"My Lord, in this matter I propose to follow a moderate course, as I think it will be the best under the circumstances; for this I have my reasons, which I now propose to give. The Bill, together with the Select Committee's Report, as well as the dissents, have now been before us for two weeks, and a comparative study thereof, along with the Bill in its previous stages, has been a task of very great difficulty to me. The cause of this may be partly seen from the review that has been just submitted by the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley. The hon'ble members who have followed him have had, with one exception, the advantage of being on the Select Committee for more than a year. If my remarks appear, therefore, somewhat cursory and disconnected, that circumstance arises from the necessities of the case. The mass of district papers, unindexed, has to be looked into each time from a differently placed standpoint. This is, however, not my only difficulty. Questions of principle have been introduced into the discussion in the Committee, and by different members of the Committee in their dissents; and they also arise in the papers circulated to the members of this Council and in the speeches of my hon'ble colleagues who have preceded me. In justice, therefore to myself, and to the Government of India, whom I am bound to help with such little light as I may be able to throw on the subject, and to their officers, who have worked hard to give their opinions as well as a variety of information about their respective districts, I must dwell for a few moments on the whole matter now before us.

"The legislature of India can only follow a safe and sound course. The question now before us directly affects 58 out of 217, or more than a fourth, of the revenue or judicial districts of British India, and indirectly about twice as many more. The Permanent Settlement is not in question now, and cannot be. I know, my Lord, I am here treading on delicate ground. But I have my views on the subject, and the Government of India has now finally approved of the principle. The Permanent Settlement is the sheet-anchor of the Government and the people, and we hope that when all the conditions are fulfilled (be it two, or be it three, conditions), it will be introduced in its own time throughout the empire as the best political and economical measure that can be devised. Neither party to this present contest refer to it, except as a means of getting rid of their own difficulties. I allude to it now, because it has been introduced into the discussions both here and outside, and because these discussions have caused unrest for which I see no sufficient cause and which ought not to be lightly indulged in.

"The brief history of the present Bill may be thus given. In 1859 the Occupancy Act was passed, recognising heritable but untransferable occupancy-right under certain circumstances. This was repealed in 1869 by a Bengal Council Act. Still the rent difficulty was not overcome. Zamíndárs could not recover rents. This was admitted by the Government of Bengal and by the Government of India in 1877-78. How is this got over? This is what the Divisional Commissioners say. The Commissioner for the Presidency Division says the zamíndárs had 'a good right to expect a very much more substantial relief' in regard to the recovery of rents. He holds that the Bill, if passed into law, is not likely to end in a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue. The Burdwan Commissioner is opposed in a manner more pronounced; so are those of Dacca and Chittagong; the latter would urge the non-extension of the measure to his district. The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division is altogether opposed to the Bill, and thinks that while the raiyats of Bengal have been the stronger, and the Lieutenant-Governor in 1877 thought that a Bill for the proper recovery of rents was required, something else which was not then considered necessary has taken the place of the Rent Bill. He shows that rent-suits have increased by the grant of occupancy-rights, presumably to improvi-

dent people. This he shows by extracts from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, formerly District Judge, &c., in the Sonthal Parganás.[a]

"Again, the Board of Revenue consider that the rents are lower than what they were in the beginning of the last century. And this would rather indicate that we must look chiefly to a good rent-recovery law, abolition of illegal levies, and the partition of all partible properties for our help.

"In face of these facts, it is hard to say that the present Bill does provide additional facilities for the recovery of rents on which the payment of the *jamá* depends, and which was asked for and promised. After having studied the matter, I must say that to me the natural solution of rent difficulties appears to be the amendment of Act X of 1859 and not its repeal. We ought to have had complete statistics placed before us. I do not now advocate taking additional evidence. The reasons for this will be seen from my subsequent remarks. I know the Government of Bengal complain (letter dated 27th September, 1883) 'it is a misfortune that Bengal is so absolutely destitute of a record-of-rights.' And the hope is there expressed that 'when such record is established disputes will be impossible.' I regret I cannot join in the expression of the latter hope. Disputes do not depend on the mere character of public records. Their causes are deeper and varied, and I may say that the greater the complexity of legislation, the pressure of population on the means of subsistence, and, in some measure, the advance of modern civilisation itself, the larger will be the quantity of litigation. Historical experience completely supports me in this position. But my present complaint is of a more practical character, and relates to matters like eviction, distraint and others which we shall soon have to consider when going into detail. And the complaint is based upon the existence of the present law beginning from Regulation VIII of 1800 and coming up to Bengal Act VII of 1876. These laws were passed for securing some such statistics; and we ought to have máuzawár or village registers, and parganáwár or district registers, prepared under them. They would have given a large quantity of information about all the lands in each district, their situations, dimensions, holders and other particulars. From these, valuable information about the state of the people could have been gathered. I extract a specimen from the papers handed up by the Commissioner of the Patna Division, which show that within the last 80 years in the Gya district each estate has been split up into six and even more portions, and the number of proprietors has increased from 18 to 24-fold.[b]

[a] Mr. Oldham estimates that about 80 per cent. of the civil suits in the Sonthal Parganás are instituted by money-lenders to recover advances made to raiyats, a large majority of whom have occupancy-rights, and the following figures for the year 1883 compare litigation in the three districts just mentioned:—

| District. | Population. | Number of civil suits instituted. | Number of civil executions of decree instituted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sonthal Parganás | 1,568,093 | 7,351 | 4,253 |
| Dinagepore | 1,514,346 | 5,188 | 2,518 |
| Rajshahye | 1,338,638 | 2,674 | 1,930 |

Further on, he observes—

"I have no figures showing the number of civil suits in the Sonthal Parganás before such provisions as those in the Bill were introduced, but Mr. Oldham's statement that they greatly increase litigation seems sufficient.

"Lastly, Messrs. Livesay, Newbery, Ruddock, Dalton and Tute, and I would point to the following figures for 1883 as showing that litigation for the recovery of rent has not been decreased by the provisions of the Bill, though Mr. Oldham here again thinks that without transferability there would not be nearly so many rent-suits, as fewer money-lenders who quarrel with the zamíndárs would become occupancy-raiyats:—

| District. | Number of rent-suits instituted. | Number of rent executions instituted. |
|---|---|---|
| Sonthal Parganás | 3,892 | 2,806 |
| Dinagepore | 3,902 | 1,620 |
| Rajshahye | 1,978 | 853" |

[b] *Extract from enclosure of Commissioner's Report No. 484 R., dated 7th July, 1883, page 11 (note).*

"In the 24-Parganás, which are now comprised in the district of Gya, the total number of estates in 1789 was 744, and the number of proprietors 1,160; in 1871 the number of estates was 4,411 and the number of registered proprietors 20,453. In 80 years, therefore, each estate has, on a average, been split up into six, and, where there was formerly one proprietor, there are now 18 (Statistical Reporter, Volume XII, page 126). In 1790, there were 1,232 separate estates on the rent-roll of the Patna district, as then constituted, held by 1,280 registered proprietors. Including a net total of 777 new estates obtained by transfer from the Gya district, the number of estates on the rent-roll of the district amounted in 1870-71 to 6,075. The number of registered proprietors had increased to 37,800. Allowing for the increase in the size of the district by the addition of the Behar sub-division, the number of estates under the Patna collectorate had quadrupled since the original assessment in 1790; and where there was formerly one proprietor, there are now probably 20 (Statistical Reporter, Volume XI, page 187). In the district of Tirhoot the figures are more marked. In 1790 there were 1,321 estates held by 1,939 registered proprietors. In 1871 the number of estates was 11,500 and the number of registered proprietors 73,416 (Statistical Reporter, Volume XIII, page 168). So long ago as 1789 Mr. Shore remarked on the insignificant size of the Behar estates and the poverty of their owners. If subdivision has gone on thus rapidly with estates, it is hard to expect a different state of things in case of transferable occupancy-holdings."



"This is one example in regard to the case of the proprietors as the one I gave before is in regard to occupancy-tenants. As a very considerable number of these are said to exist in Bengal, such information would have cleared up many difficulties in regard to recovery of rent and other matters. None of the dissents, so far as I can see, supplies any help in this direction. All zamíndárs could supply statistics, and ought, I think, to have been called upon to do so.

"Turning, therefore, necessarily to the divisional reports, the state of matters is not quite reassuring. Some officers would rather work the present law more strictly and stop the illegal ábwábs. Others think the new law not at all necessary, and have proposed a provision empowering the Local Government to introduce it into any locality at its discretion.

"As far as I have been able to gather, the Commissioners oppose the Bill, first, as unnecessary, and as going beyond the necessities of the case; and secondly, because it will not produce the results anticipated, but will injure vast interests without any compensating public good, and end in injurious litigation to the detriment of all parties. Some Collectors would have a moderate Bill. Such being the state of matters, I am sorry I am not able to follow the line taken up by those hon'ble colleagues who complain of the present Bill as not conceding all they claim for the tenants. The evidence of the District Officers is quite the other way, and I think it should not be set aside except on very strong grounds sufficient to override their weighty representations. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has a fourfold complaint against the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds thinks that, if anything, this is a law which cannot last long. The Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí is also dissatisfied for the non-extension of occupancy-rights to classes who the district authorities think are not generally entitled to them; while the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon thinks that complete transferability ought to have been enacted instead of its being left to Courts and custom. Again, I see a demand made in some quarters for what is called spirited legislation. To persons who ask for such legislation I again refer to the valuable reports of our district authorities. These are entirely opposed to such a course. Indeed, it seems to me that those who advocate such a course are hardly aware of the gravity of the occasion or the seriousness of results. Social and economic changes, to be stable, must be slow, and must come from within. Does the evidence before us warrant such a proceeding? I am bound to say no. I would rather that the energy wasted on such attempts at seeking spirited legislation were more usefully employed in training cultivators, say, over given areas, to be more hard-working, self-reliant, truthful, God-fearing men. Their example would be more efficacious than a cart-load of invectives against vested interest of any kind, and will certainly produce a moral revolution which the Government above all others would be the first to recognize.

"The Government of India, in the Irrigation papers published in October, 1871, lay down a well-known caution in regard to the evils produced by periodic settlements. The principles which underlie those observations (*vide* Minute of Lord Mayo and other papers) appear to be that frequent interference in the private affairs of the people must produce evil. Here, on the contrary, the call upon the Government seems to be not to desist, but to come and interfere on almost every conceivable occasion, either through the Revenue or the Judicial Department. Nothing is to be settled, it would seem, out of Court and by private agency. I am sorry to see the unqalified assertion of such a principle. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has already drawn attention to it, and I hope some substantial improvement may yet be made in this matter during the progress of the Bill.

"Again, the divisional authorities speak of considerable increase of establishments as one of the inevitable results of this legislation. Thus, in regard to Division Chittagong, the Commissioner says that litigation has increased since the last Act, and the tenants are evidently no better (see tables previously quoted). Evidently more complicated provisions will necessitate new establishments. In Rajshahye the new provision as to deposit of rents will require new establishments. In the Dacca Division, the demarcation of khámár lands (which is considered objectionable there and elsewhere), will require heavy establishments. Dacca, my Lord, is in East Bengal, of the character of whose people the

Hon'ble Mr. Evans has told us at the last meeting, and you may usefully consult the records.

"Taking yet another view of the case, our colleagues, the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, are both dissatisfied with the whole work, and I believe it is now clear that the measure is not suited to the circumstances of Behar. Will it benefit Bengal? I fear the evidence before me does not permit of my giving an unqualified answer in the affirmative. As I have said before, the Local Government has not supplied us with such statistics as the present laws enjoin the keeping of. Were it feasible and useful at this stage, I should have agreed to receive further evidence. But we are not now experimenting on inert matter which obeys certain natural laws, and with which you can repeat your experiments almost regardless of time. Such a method of experiment is not applicable to the subject before us. The state of the parties affected is, no doubt, undergoing some change; and yet it cannot be said that it has gone on so long as to have produced new combinations which the district officers have not already reported upon. And there is a certain subordinate official agency to which I would not now refer for further reports. I shall briefly explain what I mean by this observation. Thus a subordinate officer in Bengal submits a report which to me is quite a curiosity. He allows two days only to respectable gentlemen in his subdivision to submit their opinions. His own report is simply ludicrous. He has gone through the Bill, which, he says, provides necessary safeguards against the zamíndárs; he ventures to remark that more than sufficient privileges have been granted to the tenants; he would rather have seen a simple speedy mode of recovery of arrears and protection of tenants from illegal exactions and harrassing enhancements. When saying this he forgets that he has already considered the Bill sufficient in these respects. As if, however, thinking he had been doing too much, he again condemns the Bill as tending to create multiplicity of intermediate tenures detrimental to actual cultivators of the soil, and as likely to prove of doubtful expediency and productive of litigation. Then comes the final touch. He says:—'*The Bill is a very complete one, and I am unable to offer any suggestion.*' The fact seems to be that the writer has no confidence in himself; how can he expect that others should confide in him?

"I am unable, my Lord, to say how the multiplication of such evidence will be of any value, and there are some more specimens of it on both sides. In fact, some raiyati petitioners in Orissa have already picked up a kind of phraseology which is scarcely parliamentary. I would, therefore, not be a party to ask for further evidence on this occasion. We cannot artificially isolate the subjects of our inquiry; and there have been no violent social or economic changes which can have altered the social and economical institutions of Bengal or the character of its people since the last district reports were framed within one year. If there were any such changes, the Local Government would doubtless have sent up all the materials to this Council.

"Pursuing the same subject and working at it from another point of view, we must see what we have really to do. The legislation of 1859, as amended in 1869, the proceedings of the Commission of 1881, and the discussions that have been now going on for three years, are all before us. And it seems to me the point that is being lost sight of is this. Are we now going to construe for the first time the Regulations of 1793, or those Regulations along with all amendments up to this date as viewed by the conduct of all the parties concerned, namely, the Government, the landed proprietors and the tenants? A good deal has been said on both sides in regard to customs, but I take it, as a rule sanctioned by high authority, that a custom cannot be acknowledged as a basis of legislative action unless it has been consciously acted upon by the people as a rule of their conduct in the practices of every-day life. Unless it is so, I fail to see on what foundation it is to stand, and unless it has a foundation I should be chary of accepting it as a guide. Mr. Longfield, in his paper on 'The Revenue of Land in Ireland,' printed in the collection of essays published under the sanction of the Cobden Club, gives the following criterion for judging



of property in land, and this I think may be safely taken as a guide in this discussion. He says:—

'The rights of the present owners do not depend upon the truth of any theory respecting the origin of proprietorial rights. It is a rule of natural justice that says that, if I encourage a stranger to buy from a wrongful owner property that is really mine, I cannot justly press my own claims against the purchaser. This is the case with land in every settled country. The present owners either themselves purchased the land or derived their rights under those who purchased it with the sanction of the community represented by the authority of the State. In many cases the State itself received part of the purchase-money from stamp-duties on the purchase-deeds.'

"Again, a high authority has laid down (Kent on American Law) that to complete the right to property the right to the thing and the possession of the thing must be united.

"What, then, are we now to do? I have tried to give a brief view of the Bill of 1883 taken by some of the leading officers who are in the same position as I am now, but who have the actual work of the administration on their hands, but I fear I have not done them justice for want of time. If we examine the Bill, we have to see what mischiefs it will suppress, and what remedies will be advanced by it. Viewed in this light, it seems to me that the *khudkásht* raiyat should have been allowed to remain undisturbed. *Khudkásht* is a well-known term, and, if necessary, its equivalent might have been simultaneously given, but neither the 'settled raiyat' nor the 'resident raiyat' supplies its place. *Khudkásht* contains its own definition, and its attributes have a well-known history of their own.

"In respect to another subject I have a few words for this occasion. Though the present is not, strictly speaking, a revenue law, it will indirectly affect the revenue administration of the country, and it occurs to me that now that the subject has been exhausted threadbare, there ought to be no artificial restrictions on the quantity of zamíndári or raiyatwári holdings. If nine-tenths of Bengal are now under cultivation, and the remaining tenth is waste, it cannot affect any tenant if the proprietors of that waste land were allowed to work it, or to sell it or to contract with lease-hold tenants so as to reduce it into cultivation. That they have allowed it to remain uncultivated is a circumstance that has contributed to their own loss. That it has not been put on their rent-roll is, I conceive, because no rent has been derived by letting it, either by *batai* or cash rates. It therefore could not appear as cultivated land, either in their own or the Government registers, but why should there be a legislative prohibition to the proprietor making it his *khás* land, which it substantially is, and still more why its reclamation should be clogged with unnecessary restrictions is what I cannot see. When this and such like arguments are urged, one is referred by the Bengal Government to customs of former Governments for power to do so. On proper occasion, nobody advocates the non-exercise of superintending powers by our own Government within constitutional limits. But I am supported by high authority in protesting against an improper application of such examples. A constitutional and well-administered Government like our own can hardly set up the effete administration of Bengal in the 18th century as a model before us to copy. The provisions which are themselves cited in another part of the paper in connection with a similar example were repealed as being *obsolete* so long ago as 1876. The process of comparison is therefore, I must say with great deference, logically vicious.

"If there was any fair scheme applicable to both sides allowing such land to be converted into raiyatwári holdings on a graduated scale to be agreed to on both sides, I should have been prepared to take such improvement as a good start and some tangible good might have been attempted. This portion of the Bill is not favourably reported upon in the district papers before us.

"In regard to homestead lands, I think, unless such lands are connected with the raiyat's agricultural land of the village, mere outsiders should not be allowed to hold them. This is, I believe, the customary law, and as the native community is situated, it is, I think, a salutary provision. Neither the landlord nor the cultivating raiyat should be permitted to dissociate the one from the other. Neighbours' quarrels in matters of adjoining lands are the worst

in any country, but when to other difficulties social and religious ones are added, the cup overflows to the detriment of the whole village community. I trust, therefore, that this subject, along with others, will be duly considered. The papers referring to Behar on this subject are important and deserve careful consideration.

"Another subject on which I am bound to express my opinion in this place is the restriction on the freedom of contracts generally. Over a wide country, containing 68 millions of inhabitants, the Government of India has doubtless had before it cases of localities or of a class or classes from which this liberty may, on due cause being shown, be sometimes withdrawn; and when we remember that under the infancy of the land law (and in several parts of the country the law as it stands now), does not permit of transfer of occupancy-holdings by contract, I may accept the present measure as a tentative solution of the difficulty so far as the tenants are concerned. But, on the other hand, with regard to waste lands on which nobody has settled, I should prefer all contracts being left free as heretofore, subject to the equitable jurisdiction of Courts of law. This view is also supported by the evidence of the district authorities. It occurs to me that while one side to this controversy would deny anything which will affect their rent-roll, the other cannot make up their minds to distinguish what is well known throughout India as *swámitwa* or right of dominion and tenancy. I am bound to say here at once that I agree with neither. The Bengal Revenue-officers do not support such a contention. Why is the legislature to attempt to square the zamíndár to fit into some new imaginary official circle?

"There are some other matters of which proper notice may be taken when they come up for discussion. While the Bill enacts several new provisions of law of questionable utility, and which will increase not only the work of district officers, but introduce a larger interference of State agency into the private affairs of the people than is either necessary or desirable, no positive provision, as its seems to me, has been made for relieving large classes both of tenants and landholders, who I think ought to be relieved. It appears clear from the papers before us that sub-letting is the standing evil to which a large amount of the sufferings of the Bengal raiyat may fairly be attributed. This may be seen particularly by referring to paragraphs 14 to 17 of Mr. Cotton's memorandum, prepared for the President of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill, which, according to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, merits every attention, Mr. Cotton says:—

'In one respect, however, the cultivators of the soil undeniably are placed at a disadvantage by the practice of sub-letting, for it is a peculiarity of the system, although these tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land, a common custom is to sublet certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure, and in consequence the tenants in any particular village of an estate are often required to pay their rents to two, or more than two, and often to many different, landlords.'

"Although, as Mr. Cotton remarks, following the historian Hallam, that such a result is by no means unnatural, still that it is not a necessary result may I think be safely inferred from the papers before us. Thus the report of the Officiating Collector of Shahabad in regard to *guzáshta* holdings is in this connection valuable as showing that in places like Bhojpur those who cultivate their own lands on these tenures are very well off. I know that it is not correct to generalise from limited data, because property both acts and is acted upon by those who hold it; but if it is intended, on proper occasions, to help the creation of small properties with distinct responsibilities and with provisions for actual sub-divisions amongst the sharers, I think opportunity may now be taken to enact some provisions which would be an improvement on the present state of things.

"As regards our present course I would have voted for temporary relief being given to places like Mymensingh and Dacca by passing special measures to meet their cases. There is enough of material before us to support such a course. But this I fear would now be impracticable. It is now nearly six or seven years that the subject has been before either the Government of Bengal or the Government of India, including the deliberations of this Council, and we



are given to understand that it will not conduce to the cause of good government if the matter be left in this state till the Council meets again here in December next. The Bengal Government as represented in this Council does not ask for delay in the minutes now before us, although those minutes do not accept the present Bill as a final settlement. The proprietory interest, as represented by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and Hon'ble Bábú Peárí Mohan, request re-publication, and if this were not a virtual postponement for a whole year I should have voted for that course. As it is, any extension of time which can conveniently be allowed to them may, I think, be granted; but if that cannot be, then I hope the Council will consider and discuss all that has to be said *pro* and *con.* for all the interests concerned are equal objects of conservation to the British Government. While I have given my reasons for the course I am going to adopt, I regret I am not disposed to concur in the remarks either here or outside in regard to the opposition of our zamíndár colleagues. The case of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga is as good as proved. If it were not, I still think both he and the Hon'ble Bábú Peárí Mohan are bound to state all their objections. The district authorities show what they will suffer, and it is quite natural they should feel it; and if they do, I think we ought to be glad to hear them. They are representatives of a very large and important class. I do not think that it will be just to tax the present landed proprietors of Bengal with the shortcomings, if any, of their predecessors, because I think the progress of legislation as well as the papers now before us make it pretty clear that on the whole they have done their work well. But now comes another agency into greater prominence, and with the light which is thrown on their condition from both sides, it is clear that neither has arrived at its goal.

"What then are we to do? The Bengal Government calls for immediate action. This is supported by the hon'ble member in charge, who I feel sure will not rush into any extreme course. A few of the district papers move on the same lines. Though not inclined in favour of the Bill of 1883, they counsel legislation under some of the heads laid down in the Bill on which they favour us with their remarks. My duty therefore is clear; that is to make the most of what we have and not to postpone for another year.

"My Lord, I have already taken more time than I had proposed to myself. I am quite sensible of the imperfections which there may be in my work, but I can assure Your Lordship and my colleagues that I have devoted more hours to it than one is usually credited with doing in this climate. If there are any sides of the question on which light can be thrown, nobody would be more glad to learn than myself, but I have a right to say that I have done my best under the circumstances, and having made these remarks I beg to say that I shall vote with the hon'ble member in charge for the further consideration of the Bill in detail."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I desire to support the motion that the Council should now proceed to take this Bill into consideration. I do not mean by this to express my approval of all the provisions of the Bill. The dissent which I have recorded from the Report of the Select Committee is sufficient to show that in some particulars of great importance the Bill seems to me to fall far short of being an adequate or a satisfactory measure. But, in my opinion, the faults of the Bill lie mainly on the side of defect. It fails to supply any sufficient check on the improper exercise of the extensive powers which it puts into the hands of the landlords. It must be supplemented by further legislation for the protection and security of the tenant, and I have little doubt that the experience of a few years will show the necessity for such legislation to be imperative. Till that protection is afforded, I can only regard the Bill as a well-intended, but incomplete, measure; a measure to be praised rather for what it aims at, than for what it effects; a measure marking, it may be, a stage upon the journey, but leaving the country still a long distance from the desired goal. Holding these views, I still think that I can consistently vote in favour of the motion before the Council. If the principles which the Bill as originally introduced was intended to establish had been repudiated, or its objects had been formally abandoned, I should look upon the question in a very different light. In that case, instead of

voting to take the Bill into consideration, I might have been more disposed to vote for dropping it altogether. But the difference between myself and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is not of this serious character. It is a difference of degree, not a difference of kind. I do not understand that the hon'ble member has, in any way, receded from the position which he took up in his speech on the 13th of March, 1883, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. He apparently believes that the Bill in its present form redeems the pledges which were given when it was introduced, or at least that it goes as far in that direction as is justified by the evidence laid before the Select Committee. In this belief I do not agree, but this need not prevent my consenting to discuss the details of the Bill as an instalment of the legislation necessary to a final settlement of the question. An affirmative vote on this motion seems to me to imply that it is desirable to legislate upon the subject, and that the provisions of the amended Bill do not go beyond the limits of the power of interference which the Government reserved to itself at the settlement of 1793; and further, that the general lines upon which the Bill is drawn, and the objects at which it aims, are just and reasonable, and in accordance with the wants of the country. It seems to me that the Bill, insufficient as I consider it to be, does satisfy these conditions, and I am, therefore, prepared to assent to its being taken into consideration by the Council.

"I willingly and thankfully acknowledge that the Bill contains many valuable improvements upon the present law. It lays down principles to guide the Courts in determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat: it provides a simple procedure for the registration of the transfer of tenures: it does something towards strengthening the position of the occupancy-raiyat: it simplifies and facilitates suits for the enhancement of rent: it establishes an admirable system for the commutation of rents payable in kind: it prescribes excellent rules for instalments, receipts and interest on arrears: it encourages improvements: and it protects the interests, both of the parties and the general public, in cases of disputes between co-sharers. The chapter on the preparation of a record-of-rights contains provisions which will be equally useful to landlords and to tenants. The sections on the record of private lands will put a stop to that illegal misappropriation of village lands as khámár which has been too often practised in Behar. The rules for the protection of sub-tenants when the interest of the superior holder is relinquished or transferred, the restrictions upon such contracts as are opposed to the objects of the law, the power given to apply for a judicial determination of the incidents of a tenancy—all these are, in my opinion, points in which the Bill applies useful and equitable remedies to evils for which the existing law does not adequately provide.

"It is therefore the more to be regretted that a measure which contains so much that is good should be marred by defects which not merely detract from its usefulness, but which may result in aggravating the mischief which the Bill is intended to counteract, and in turning what should be the raiyat's protecting shield into an instrument of exaction and oppression. The opportunity has again been afforded us which was neglected in 1793 and misused in 1859, the opportunity of placing the relations of landlord and tenant on a secure and permanent basis; of defining the rights and obligations of each; of ensuring, in accordance with immemorial usage, fixity of tenure at fair rents to all cultivators of the village lands; and of facilitating the landlord's recovery of his dues so long as he restricts his demands upon the tenant within equitable limits. It is to be feared that, once more, the opportunity will be suffered to pass by. This Bill, by confining the right of occupancy to the village in which the tenant has held land for 12 continuous years, fails to give the occupancy-raiyat that fixity of tenure to which he is justly entitled. The sections relating to the enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent give the landlords a sure and speedy means of enhancing rents, without providing any sufficient check on the levy of further enhancements in those areas in which rents are already as high as the land can properly bear.

"If the protection given to the occupancy-raiyat is thus insufficient, the defects of the Bill, as regards the non-occupancy-raiyat, are still more conspicuous, and are likely to lead to results still more deplorable. The non-occupancy-raiyat is entitled to full consideration at our hands, for he is really the offspring of our own legislation. We have been told time after time, by the landlords and their advocates, that the occupancy-raiyat is the creature of Act X of 1859. Never was a statement more inaccurate, or indeed more directly opposed to the fact. The occupancy-raiyat dates from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. But never till 1859 was it the law in Bengal, that a resident raiyat cultivating village lands to which he had been duly admitted, which he had held for ten or eleven years, and for which he was willing to pay the established rent, could be ejected from his holding at the pleasure of his landlord by a mere notice to quit. It is the non-occupancy-raiyat who is really the creature of Act X of 1859.

"The Bill not only does practically nothing for this class of tenants, but in some respects it puts them in a worse position than they occupy now. It was left to the Courts to deduce from Act X of 1859 the doctrine of the landlord's power to eject, and the deduction seems to have been made for the first time in 1874, but it is now proposed to embody in the Statute-book a distinct recognition of this power. Under the present law, the zamíndár can prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy by merely shifting the raiyat from one field to another: under the Bill, he will be tempted to evict him from the village altogether. A tenant so completely at the mercy of his landlord, must evidently submit to any demand of rent which the latter may think fit to make. Even if he is allowed to acquire a right of occupancy, he will only be permitted to do so on payment of an excessive rental: and, under the operation of the rule regarding the prevailing rate, this excessive rental will be used as a lever to raise the rents of all occupancy-raiyats in the village. The evil consequences of leaving the class of non-occupancy-raiyats unprotected were clearly foreseen and forcibly pointed out by the Government of India in its despatch of the 17th October, 1882, to the Secretary of State: and it is, therefore, a matter for surprise as well as for regret that the amended Bill leaves such raiyats practically without any protection either as to the amount of their rent or as to the security of their tenure of the land. The established principle referred to by the Court of Directors in 1792, as the maxim alike of the Moghul and of the British Governments, that 'the cultivator of the soil duly paying his rent should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies,' seems to have been lost sight of. In a previous passage of the same letter, the Court of Directors had plainly declared that the object of legislative interference by the Government between landlord and tenant should be 'to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions.' But this Bill allows the raiyat to be ejected at the mere caprice of his landlord and it gives him no adequate security against the most exorbitant demands of rent. The extension of the right of occupancy to the great mass of settled cultivators has been put forward, time after time, by successive authorities as one of the principal objects at which legislation on the rent-question should aim. The Famine Commission and the Government of Bengal have urged, in language as strong as it is possible to use, the great importance of this extension: the Rent Commission proposed to give a qualified right after only three years' occupation: the Government of India, in 1882, went even further than this, and recommended that the right of occupancy should be declared inherent in the status of every cultivator of raiyati land. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is still prepared, I imagine, to maintain the principles laid down in that despatch to the Secretary of State. But I would ask him to consider what extension of the right of occupancy is to be looked for from a measure which leaves the landlords the fullest power to prevent its accrual over all lands in which it has not already been acquired, and over lands in which it now exists, but which may hereafter revert to the landlords by purchase, by death without heirs, or by abandonment by the occupancy-tenant. I would ask him to ponder the serious warning with which the 8th paragraph of that despatch concludes, that 'the old series of litigation, enhancement, and ejection will recommence; and in the course of another generation the percentage of land thus acquired will be sufficient to render necessary a re-opening of the whole question, and will inevitably involve fresh interference on the part of Government.' I would ask him to reflect that out of 67,578 occupancy-holdings

transferred by private sale during the past year, no less than 16,500, or about 25 per cent., were purchased by zamíndárs or traders: and then to say whether the warning conveyed in that paragraph is not likely to be more than justified by the working of this Bill.

"These, then, are the faults I find in the Bill: first, that though it puts the occupancy-raiyat in a stronger position than he now holds, it does not give him complete security of tenure: secondly, that it greatly increases the facilities for the enhancement of his rent, without laying down any ultimate limit beyond which enhancement is in no case to go: and thirdly, that the protection it gives the non-occupancy-raiyat is altogether inadequate. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, to whom I listened with the greatest admiration, and whose speech was equally distinguished by the lucidity of its statements and the fairness of its arguments, will not deny that in all these three particulars the Bill in its present form is a far weaker measure than the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee. He has contended, it is true, that the Bill is a much better measure than I have represented it to be. He noticed, in particular, the points of the settled raiyat, the prevailing rate, the gross-produce limit, and the position of the non-occupancy-raiyat; and on all these points I am willing to admit that he adduced reasons of considerable force in favour of those conclusions of the Select Committee which are embodied in the Bill. As the motion actually before us is merely the preliminary motion that the Bill should be taken into consideration, I do not desire to discuss these questions in detail on the present occasion. Each of them will come before the Council in connexion with amendments, of which notice has already been given. I will only say now that, whatever may be urged in support of the Select Committee's decision upon each of these points, what the Council has to look at is the effect of the Bill as a whole. There may have been unanswerable reasons for maintaining the prevailing rate, or for striking out the gross-produce limit, but the general result of the rejection of the proposals of the Bengal Government on these and other cognate matters has been, in my opinion, to leave the raiyat without adequate protection for his rights. And when the hon'ble member quotes me as an authority for the abandonment of the provisions for compensation for disturbance, I think it only fair to myself to point out that I objected to those provisions, because I thought compensation for disturbance an insufficient check. I thought it probable that the raiyat would not take his compensation and go, but would submit to the enhancement and remain. My objections are not disposed of by the removal of the check, without the substitution of anything more effective in its place. On the whole, I am not prepared to withdraw the opinion I have already expressed in my recorded dissent, that the Bill gives the landlords a power which is not sufficiently controlled or limited, and that the exercise of this power will naturally lead to results inconsistent with those rights of the tenants which the Bill was designed to maintain, and disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country.

"The nature of the further legislation, which will be necessary to supplement and complete this Bill, is a point upon which I do not propose to touch to-day. I shall have an opportunity of noticing it hereafter, when the motion for the passing of the Bill is submitted to the Council. At present, I desire only to make it clear that my assent to the proposal to take the Bill into consideration does not imply my acceptance of the Bill as containing any measure of completeness or finality. With this understanding, I am prepared to vote for the motion, and I would add that I see no advantage in the proposal that the discussion should be deferred, or the Bill re-published. The Bill, as published 12 months ago, is substantially the same measure as that which comes before the Council to-day. It has been subjected to the fullest criticism, and those who think it goes too far, equally with those who think it does not go far enough, are not in the least likely to modify their views by putting off the debate for a few weeks or months. Experience alone will show how the measure will work, and in what direction its amendment will be necessary. To the results of that experience I am content to appeal. No one, indeed, would rejoice more than myself if my apprehensions should prove to be unfounded. But it is my earnest conviction that this Bill will not prove a final or a satisfactory measure; and, as the Select Committee have not consented to introduce the safeguards which I believe essential to its success, I think it better for the country that the question should not remain in its present state of debate and suspense, but that the measure which commends itself to the majority of the Council should come into early operation, and should be tried by the logic of facts and by the test of results."



The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I am one of the members of the Select Committee who have not been able to give an unqualified support to this measure. On the second reading of the Bill, two years ago, I felt it my duty to take exception to three of its main proposals. I objected, in the first place, to interfering by statute with the landlord's right to make his own bargain with a new tenant: in the second place, to the produce limit on rent: and in the third place, to the excessive compensation for disturbance. During the passage of the Bill through the Select Committee, these provisions have been expunged, new proposals which seemed to me equally objectionable have been rejected, and it is with much regret that I find myself still compelled to dissent from the report of a body, whose fairness I recognise, and one which has, in my opinion, fought a good fight against extreme proposals from both sides. My regret has been increased by hearing an hon'ble member make use of my dissent in support of a motion which raises the general issue as to the necessity of legislation, and which would postpone legislation for the present. I myself do not understand how any one who listened to the statements made in this Council on the 12th of March, 1883, on behalf of the Government of Bengal and on behalf of the Government of India, can think it either right or expedient that that general issue should now be raised. The Bill came before the Council with the assurances of three Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal that a legislative adjustment of the land question had become necessary for the tranquility and good government of these provinces. These assurances were supported by the opinion of the most experienced district officers and by a great body of information collected by a special Commission. The Government of India had, after further inquiry, given its deliberate assent to the necessity for legislation—an assent which carried with it the sanction of the Secretary of State. But if doubts still remained in the mind of any member as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which the necessity for legislation had been admitted, I think that the papers placed before us in the Select Committee must have completely removed those doubts. I will refer to only one such paper. Mr. Finucane shows that in a tract in which the rents were excessive, over one-fifth of the cultivators absconded into Nepaul in the course of two years; and that nearly fifth of the arable land went out of cultivation. From another tract, in which the rents were still more excessive, one-third of the population absconded, and an almost similar proportion of the land became waste. Why did these British subjects, some 30,000 in number I am told, fly across our frontier to Native territory? Mr. Finucane's report supplies an answer. 'I noticed people,' he says—'by hundreds, sometimes digging in the field for roots which they gathered for the purpose of eating them. Every year people eke out the scanty meals that their means allow them to provide for themselves by digging for roots. The circumstance attracts no special attention. It is not necessarily a sign that the poorer classes are in distress. And yet I can vouch for the fact from personal experience that the bread or cake made of this root (*chechaur*) is the most disgusting compound a man can put into his mouth: and medical officers have pronounced it to be most indigestible, utterly devoid of any nourishment, and provocative of the most irritating bowel complaints.' My Lord, this description, I am thankful to say, applies only to particular tracts. I do not wish to generalise from it: still less do I desire to infer from it that the Bill now before the Council provides the only or the best remedies for the agricultural distress which Mr. Finucane's report reveals. But I do say that even if we were to reject the repeated assurances by the Government responsible for the tranquility of the country, and if we were to question its assertion that legislation is now necessary for the preservation of peace, yet these and similar statements before the Council most clearly show that legislative interference is necessary in the

interests of humanity. Whatever may be my differences in points of detail in regard to the particular remedies proposed, and steady as my opposition has been to what I considered extreme proposals for curtailing the landlord's rights, I think that the native landholders in now raising the general issue as to the necessity for legislation, have adopted a course indefensible in itself, and calculated to do a moral injury to their cause.

"As regards their specific contention for the republication of the Bill, I would ask them what new points are there in the revised measure, which have not already been submitted during a full year to public discussion by the preliminary report of the Select Committee, or by the letter of the Government of Bengal six months ago? I have listened carefully to the speeches of the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Mahárájá of Durbhunga—in the expectation that some such points would be specified. I have heard that 13 out of the 196 sections did not appear in the Draft Bill. But I have not heard any really new point specified. The truth is that the work of the Select Committee during its second session has chiefly been to reject the extreme proposals, after those proposals had been duly submitted to public discussion by its preliminary Report; and not to insert new provisions of its own. Where a new provision has found entrance into the Bill, it has almost invariably been framed upon old lines. The result of the republication of the Bill, would now be, not to submit new points to public discussion, but to resubmit to public discussion the decisions of the Select Committee upon the old points which have during the past year been amply and publicly discussed.

"My Lord, I have thought it right to state at some length my objections to raising afresh the general issue as to the necessity for legislation, because I shall have to raise several particular issues in regard to the exact form of legislation now proposed. First of all, while I believe that some legislation has become necessary, I do not think that the Council has been placed in the best position to effectively legislate. For, as I have urged in my written dissent, the legislature is asked to deal with the entire relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal, without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. I agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that the process of hearing and cross-examining witnesses in the various districts might have led to agitation. But the absence of cross-examined evidence has, in my opinion, intensified and prolonged the present far more serious agitation. In a country where the expression of opinion is unrestrained, and where each of the great interests is powerfully represented in the Press, it is impossible to enter on a measure affecting the rights of large and influential classes without exciting opposition and agitation of a most determined character. The best way to encounter such an agitation is to meet it with facts, and the examination of witnesses is the ordinary and only practicable procedure for collecting a body of facts which can be relied on in a conflict of interests, such as is involved in this Bill. I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, however, that when the measure reached the Select Committee, the time had gone past for a peripatetic Commission to take evidence; and I also think that, with the agitation now at full flood, such a Commision would find it very difficult to arrive at the truth.

"If I believed it likely that a delay would enable the Government to collect really important information, or would add materially to the data now before the Council, I should vote for the postponement. But whence is such information to come? If one thing has been made clear by the labours of the Select Committee, it is the extremely meagre and uncertain character of rural statistics in these provinces. The Bengal Government is endeavouring by legislation in its own Council to provide machinery for increasing its knowledge, and for dealing with the administrative difficulties to what insufficient knowledge has given rise. But several years must elapse before the machinery can be brought into working order and produce practical results. Meanwhile we have exhausted all the sources of information which are at present available to the Bengal Government. It has been my business, during the past fifteen years, to acquaint myself with the statistics of each province of India, and to study the sources from which they are derived. More than any other officer of Your Lordship's Government I have had to deplore the inadequacy of the information which we possess for



Bengal. I may, therefore, be permitted to say that all the classes of really ascertained facts known to me in regard to Bengal have been fairly used and are now exhausted. I hope that before many years elapse, those facts will have been supplemented by a mass of new information obtained under the Acts now passing through the Bengal Council. But I see no possibility of obtaining that new information within any period, say of six months, during which this Bill could be postponed. Statistics cannot be run up in a night, unless indeed they are to tumble down next morning. If the Bengal Government were to attempt, in the midst of the present agitation, to institute a statistical enquiry on a large scale throughout Bengal, it would merely be deceiving itself and misleading the public. We have not only exhausted all sources of information now available, but we have heard the views of every class and interest which claims to be affected by the measure. A further postponement would prolong the rural agitation in a most undesirable manner: but it would yield no compensating body of new facts.

"The Select Committee has with much patience threaded its way through the conflicting statements submitted to it. The result has in some cases been the rejection of what seemed to me useful proposals. For example, the sale of the occupancy-tenure, which had at one time the approval of the Select Committee, no longer finds a place in the Bill. It appeared expedient to legalise such sales, not on theoretical grounds, much less from an abstract love of any three letters of the alphabet, but simply because such sales had grown into an established custom in Bengal, and because it would save litigation and prevent extortion, if we gave to such transactions the express recognition of the law. But when the incidents to which the custom was subject came to be discussed, there was no evidence to guide the Committee. Some members maintained that the custom of sale was subject to a fee to the landlord for registering the transfer. Others contested this position; one member thought the fee should be as high as 25 per cent., another thought that there should be no fee at all. In the end the right of sale was dropped out of the Bill, chiefly because no agreement could be come to in respect to the conditions to which the sale should be subject. I regret this result, and I shall give my support to the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí's amendment for re-introducing the provision, if he sees his way to attach a substantial fee for the landlord to the exercise of the right by tenant. The position of the hon'ble gentleman and myself in this matter affords a good illustration of our position and that of several other dissenting members in regard to many provisions in the Bill. We dissent not because we disapprove of the measure as a whole, but because each of us wanted to get a little more of his own way in the Bill than he has been able to get. If any one infers from the number of dissents that a majority of the Select Committee is opposed to the Bill as a whole, he will be very completely undeceived when the votes on the motion at present before the Council are recorded.

"I regret, however, to have to call attention to what I conceive to be a fundamental source of weakness in the Bill, arising from its attempt to apply one set of minute provisions for the regulation of rent to two provinces in which the relations of landlord and tenant are so widely dissimilar as in Bengal and Behar. In Behar, owing to over-population and to the consequent competition for land, the difficulty is to secure a sufficient share of the crop to the cultivator. Throughout large areas in Bengal the difficulty is for the landlord to realise his rent. Yet the profound economic differences between agricultural relations in Bengal and in Behar find no recognition in the Bill. Throughout the two years' labour of the Select Committee we were perpetually struggling in the meshes of this fundamental error. In my opinion, the result has been to tie our hands in providing perfectly effective remedies for the tenant in Behar, and for the landlord in parts of Bengal. The Bill has accomplished something for both, but not enough for either.

"It is also, I think, defective in another important respect. The root of the agrarian difficulty in Bengal is over-population. 'I consider,' says Mr. Finucane, in describing the wretched condition of the Behar peasantry, 'that it is only the redundant population of Behar which has brought things to this pass,' and the minute sub-division of estates 'creating a number of proprie-

tors whose name is legion.' The Bill attempts to alleviate the evils arising to the peasantry from a too keen competition for the land by placing restrictions on the enhancement of rent. Such restrictions, when effective, are necessarily made by curtailing the rights of the landlords. But there are two other means of dealing with over-population, namely, the reclamation of waste lands, and the shifting of the people to unoccupied tracts. With regard to reclamation of waste lands, I shall, in submitting an amendment to the Council, shew that the Bill not only gives no new encouragement for such undertakings, but that it places the proprietor, who himself reclaims waste lands, in a worse position than before. With regard to assisted migrations or shifting of the people to unoccupied tracts, I acknowledge that it would be unreasonable to expect any specific provisions in the present Bill. But I hope that the Government may see its way to reconsider this aspect of the question. The waste land uncultivated but capable of cultivation in Bengal and the two provinces immediately adjoining on the east and west is equal to the whole land under crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and large areas of this waste land are to be found close on the outskirts of some of the most overcrowded tracts, especially Behar. The experiment which the Government has hitherto made to promote and assist the migration of the people to unoccupied or sparsely inhabited tracts have been few in number and inconclusive as to their results. But such enterprises have been conducted on a considerable scale by private enterprise in several parts of the country. I shall cite only two such undertakings. In Birdpur, in the Gorakhpur District, over 23,000 persons have been settled on 250 reclaimed villages, on a tract which forty years ago was swamped and heavy jungle; while the success of the new Sonthal colonies in Assam shows how much can be effected by State aid combined with private organisation. The Government has rendered migration possible by opening up railways, but experience shows that the mere possibility of transport does not suffice to make the people move on. This Bill, in attempting to mitigate the evils of over-population by placing restrictions on the enhancement of rents, tries to remedy what is really a national difficulty at the cost of a particular class. I admit that the legislature is justified in regulating the monopoly in land which over-crowding and over-competition for holdings create in favour of the landlords. The permanent remedy for over-population is not, however, to be found in artificial restrictions upon rent, but in adding to the cultivated area, by encouraging the reclamation of waste lands, and by assisting the people to migrate to unoccupied tracts.

"While, however, I believe that the Bill fails to do all that it might have accomplished, owing to the absence of properly-sifted evidence, and to the fundamental error of attempting to prescribe one set of regulations for two altogether dissimilar provinces, I acknowledge that it does much towards the solution of the questions with which it deals. In the first place, it makes the old law a reality—a reality for the tenants as regards the enforcement of their occupancy-rights within the entire village; a reality for the landlords as regards the enhancement of rent, when such an enhancement can be equitably claimed; and a reality for both landlord and tenant as regards the ascertainment of rent actually due. I am no unqualified admirer of the Bill; but if it had done nothing more than give reality to the uncertain and unworkable provisions of the old law, I should consider myself bound to give it, as a whole, my support. It has been able, however, to do much more than this. It has developed the occupancy-cultivator with all his old uncertainties as to the maintenance of his rights into the settled raiyat. It has given to the settled raiyat a clearly-defined area within which no man can defeat his right to hold his land as long as he pays a fair rent. It has placed a limit to the enhancement of his rent out of Court, and it has given him what amounts to a statutory lease for fifteen years if his rent is enhanced by a suit in Court. Of not less importance are the provisions which render null and void any contract which would prevent the growth of the right of occupancy, or interfere with the enjoyment of the incidents of that right. To the ordinary cultivator it has also secured advantages of great value. In the first place, it gives to every cultivator the presumption that he possesses the right of occupancy in his holding, until the contrary is shown. This presumption is in



strict accordance with the facts, if, as has been stated and not contested, that something like nine-tenths of the cultivators of Bengal are at present entitled to claim those rights. The importance of this presumption has been well shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in the present debate: and so far as the ordinary cultivator is concerned, the Bill would, in my opinion, have justified its existence, if it had done nothing more than create this presumption in his favour. It has also, however, provided safeguards against his sudden ejectment from his holding, and against the unreasonable enhancement of his rent. Unless the ordinary cultivator himself consents to an enhancement, his rent can only be raised by a suit in which the Court shall determine what is a fair and equitable rent. The rent thus determined cannot be again enhanced for a term of five years; so that, while the Bill practically secures judicial leases for fifteen years to the occupancy-tenant, it also provides what amounts to a judicial lease for five years for the ordinary cultivator.

"My Lord, these are substantial changes in the existing law in favour of the cultivator. We may regret that these changes afford no general protection to the under-tenant, and no special remedy for the particular circumstances of Behar. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of the changes in favour of the cultivator which the present Bill makes in the old law is justified by the facts, and that the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, errs by defect rather than by excess. The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley has very fully shown what the measure effects for the other great class affected by it, namely, the landholders. I acknowledge the increased facilities which the Bill provides for the realisation of rent by extending the system of registration, and by creating a new procedure for the record of rights and settlement of rents. But just as I regret that the Bill fails to make adequate provisions for the special needs of the cultivator in Behar, so I regret that it fails to give an adequate response to the demands of the landholders in Eastern Bengal. I do not think that the Bill can be accepted as a final settlement of the land difficulty in either province. I hope that amendments will be carried in this Council which will render the Bill more effective in the hands of both the landholders and the cultivator. But I accept the measure as an important and a valuable instalment towards the adjustment of land rights in Bengal, and I believe that, on the whole, it advances as far towards a final settlement of those rights as we are at present justified in going either by the condition of the country or by the ascertained facts."

The Hon'ble Mr. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"My Lord,—My views respecting this Bill are sufficiently indicated in the dissent which I have recorded, and were it not for a feeling that I am bound to lay before this Council at some length the reasons which induce me to support the present motion I should have abstained from trespassing on the time of this Council. If I prove too lengthy, my apology will be the proverbial long-windedness of the profession to which I belong.

"I had hoped that we had by this time passed out of the region of discussions concerning abstract principles and intangible theories. I had hoped that the question of the necessity for some legislation of this character had been sufficiently demonstrated by stern facts. The only subject which remained for determination at this stage was whether the Bill in its present form sufficiently covered the ground which it was intended to traverse—whether it fulfilled thoroughly the objects for which it was introduced? I do not propose to enter here into an examination of that somewhat abstruse question—given the necessity for legislation to regulate the relation of landlords and tenants in this country—whether the State has the power to do so or not; in other words, whether the State, by ensuring the zamíndárs against enhancement or variation of its own demands (and that in effect is the meaning of the Permanent Settlement), had abdicated in perpetuity its legislative functions to protect and safeguard the interests of another class—a much larger and more permanent class. If the contention of the landlords on this head is correct, the result necessarily follows that the Government of this country is an incomplete Government, that it has in fact established an *imperium in*

*imperio*, and that, so far as the raiyats are concerned, it has delegated all its powers to the ever-shifting body of zamíndárs.

"The zamíndári argument reduced thus into plain language sounds somewhat absurd, and one can hardly suppose that the zamíndárs, or rather their advocates, mean seriously all that they have urged against the power of legislation possessed by the State. Assuming, however, that the Permanent Settlement was a bar to the State ever interfering between the raiyats and the zamíndárs, the fact that in 1859 the legislature did interfere with the acquiescence or consent of the landlords of that time has, I would contend, removed the bar. It is unnecessary for me to dwell much longer on this branch of the question, for my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has completely demolished that preposterous argument. However, one observation I would make. Whatever may have been the position of the zamíndár under the Moghuls, whether he was merely a rent-receiver of the territorial revenue of the State from the raiyats, as described by Mr. Harrington, or something more, the legislature, whilst settling the revenue payable to the State in perpetuity, expressly reserved to itself the right, which belonged to it as sovereign, of interposing its authority in making from time to time all such regulations as might be necessary to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. That power, expressly reserved on that occasion, has been exercised repeatedly, and it is trifling to contend that because the State a hundred years ago settled in permanency the revenue payable by the zamíndárs, therefore, it abandoned all its duties and responsibilities towards millions of its subjects.

"The question of necessity is one which is certainly deserving of great consideration. With reference to this point I desire to say a few words. Since the year 1870, the necessity for a thorough revision of the land-law has been forcing itself upon the minds of all thoughtful observers. The tension of feeling which had sprung up about that time between the zamíndárs and raiyats had occasioned considerable administrative difficulties. The zamíndárs themselves had commenced to demand some change in the existing law, in order to give them facilities for the realization of their legitimate rents, while the raiyats complained of the arbitrary exercise of the powers of enhancement and eviction. These difficulties were accentuated on one side by the confusion of ideas relating to the subject of tenant-right, on the other by the extravagant claims put forward by the new landlords, who were most tenacious of their rights to enhance the rents of their raiyats. It will be remembered that Act X of 1859 had been passed with the object of providing some efficient safeguards against the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the landlords. From 1799 to 1859, as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor remarked in his speech on the introduction of the Bill in Council, 'feudalism on the one hand, serfdom on the other, were the principal characteristics of the land system of Bengal.' The legislature no doubt endeavoured to maintain intact 'the constitutional claims of the peasantry,' but 'practically,' His Honour said, 'they were submerged in the usurpations and encroachments of the zamíndárs.' Act X of 1859 undoubtedly effected some improvement in the position of the raiyats, but the rule for the acquisition of prescriptive occupancy-right by a twelve years' occupation of particular plots of land did more harm than good. And the rule of enhancement based on the productiveness of the soil eventually became a fruitful source of difficulty and trouble.

"In 1873, the Government for the first time awakened to the gravity of the situation. The famous Pubna riots broke out in that year, and since then there have been periodical collisions between raiyat and landlord in different parts of the province. In 1873, Sir George Campbell spoke thus about a definitive settlement of the land question :—

'If the settlement is to be effective, it must not only get the zamíndárs out of their present difficulties, it must bind them for the future. It must settle all questions of possession, measurement and rates, it must decide who is and who is not liable to enhancement, and it must have power to prescribe a term—a good long term—for which its adjustment is to be binding, and the zamíndárs are not to be allowed to disturb the rates and arrangements made. No doubt this will be a serious undertaking, but it would be an effectual and beneficial settlement if fairly and thoroughly carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor would not advocate interference unless it is carried to this point.'



"In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, who had taken the place of Sir George Campbell, again brought forward the proposal regarding the amendment of the substantive law, and invited the opinion of the British Indian Association on the subject. In a letter dated 10th of March, 1876, the Honorary Secretary of that body pointed out the defective character of Act X of 1859 in essential particulars, and the necessity for a radical amendment. Before this, in June, 1875, the British Indian Association had already represented that the struggle between zamíndárs and raiyats, due to the indefiniteness of their relations and the readiness of the raiyats to combine in withholding rent, could only be ended by a general revision of the rent law. In March, 1876, whilst the Agrarian Disputes Act was pending before the Bengal Council, our lamented colleague, Rai Kristodás Pál, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a deadlock. It was in consequence of these repeated representations, and the urgency of the difficulties which had arisen both in Eastern Bengal and Behar, that Sir Richard Temple asked for leave to introduce a measure into the local Council; but before he could get a reply he was sent to Southern India to look after the relief measures. When Sir Ashley Eden assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, he found affairs in this position. The zamíndárs, on one side, were calling out for facilities for the recovery and enhancement of rents; the raiyats, on the other hand, were asking for protection against illegitimate enhancement and eviction; whilst the officers of Government charged with executive administration were of opinion that some measure by which the existing tension of feeling could be removed should be taken in hand at once.

"It was in view of these signs and shadows of coming events that Sir Ashley Eden strongly urged upon the Government of India the advisability of settling the rent question definitely while the country was tranquil, while seasons were favourable and the people well off, and reason could make its voice easily heard, instead of allowing things to drift on until another famine or a second outbreak of the Pubna riots compelled the Government to take up the subject with all the haste and incompleteness that too frequently affect measures devised under circumstances of State trouble and emergency.

"This Bill, I mean the *original* Bill, was introduced with the object of definitely placing, so far as was possible, the relation of landlords and tenants on a satisfactory basis. The objects were distinctly defined in the speech of the hon'ble the Law Member—

"(1) To give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land, and (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.

"In order to attain the first object, it was proposed to make the following changes in the existing system :—.

"(1) to extend the occupancy-right to all resident raiyats holding lands in a particular village or estate for more than twelve years;

(2) to make occupancy-rights transferable;

(3) to introduce a fixed maximum standard for the enhancement of rents.

"The disastrous and demoralising consequences resulting from the twelve years' rule of prescription are now recognised by all. It did away with the long-established distinction which had existed from the earliest times between the resident and non-resident raiyats, reducing them all to a dead level of uniformity; the raiyats claiming rights of occupancy being required under the existing law to prove that they have held for twelve years not merely in the village lands, but in everyone of the particular field or plots in respect of which the right was claimed. When it is borne in mind how frequently the twelve years' prescription is interrupted by a mere shifting of the fields, sometimes by eviction within the term, in other cases by the grant of terminable leases for short periods with the option of renewal, it will become apparent how difficult it is in

general for the raiyat to acquire a right of occupancy, or to prove it when it is questioned. Considering the testimony which has been borne from all sides of India to the prosperity of raiyats possessing occupancy-tenure, to their ability to withstand and make head against droughts and scarcities, to tide over in general more successfully such disasters as were caused by the cyclones and the great tidal wave in Deltaic Bengal, it is unjust to charge us with being doctrinaires and theorists in coming to the conclusion that a measure simplifying and facilitating the proof of occupancy-rights is essential to the well-being of the agricultural population of Bengal; in fact, in endeavouring to restore the occupancy-raiyats to their old position.

"The same fatality which overtook Act X of 1859 in Committee has befallen this measure. Owing to the same spirit of compromise which wrecked that Act, most of the alterations which have been effected in the present measure at its latest stage have been made, as admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, in favour of the zamíndárs, and some of the most important provisions for the security of the raiyat and the improvement of his condition have been abandoned, or so modified as to be of little advantage to him. We had expected that the measure now under discussion would give a legal validity and statutory sanction to the custom of transferability of occupancy-holdings; we had hoped that the law relating to the enhancement of rents would be so modified that, supplying to the landlord a more workable method of enhancement, it would protect the raiyats from incessant harassment and perennial destitution; we had hoped that there would be a practical check imposed on rackrenting that some substantial guarantee would be given against the ejectment of non-occupancy-raiyats, simply with the object of preventing their obtaining that interest in the soil which would induce them to improve their husbandry and their condition in life.

**"The amended Bill falls far short of the just expectations of those who, after all this agitation, would have liked to see a definitive settlement of the land question in Bengal.**

"I shall have to say something with reference to each of these points when I move the amendments which stand in my name. I desire, however, to remark in passing that I cannot help regarding the abandonment of the transferability clauses as a serious misfortune. The custom of transferability had grown up in many districts of Bengal and Behar, and was gradually extending itself throughout the province. It had also been conclusively proved that those raiyats who had a permanent alienable interest in all their holdings were more prosperous than those who had no such interest, that their cultivation was better, and that they were more capable of making head against scarcities and famines. In the face of this evidence, to forego all the advantages gained after so much discussion, to leave the right of transferability to custom in the present tension of feeling between landlords and tenants, is to invite the zamíndár to contest the right every time the opportunity occurs. The result of all this will be, firstly, to place a large proportion of the purchase-money in the pockets of the zamíndárs, and, in the second place, materially to retard the extension and growth of the custom of transferability even where it has taken root. I am glad that my hon'ble friend, Dr. Hunter, is willing to give his valuable support to my proposal for the re-insertion of the transferability clauses, and I think I shall be able, when I bring forward my amendment, to meet his views regarding the amount of fee which ought to be paid by the raiyat. Probably my hon'ble friend will not object to exempt those *guzáshtadárs* whose right is protected by long-established custom from the payment of any fee.

"The objection against a gross-produce limit proceeds mainly on theoretical and *á priori* grounds. It has been said that if such a limit is adopted, in every case of enhancement by contract, the registering officer will have to enter into a minute and difficult enquiry, and that the same will be the case in Court. I maintain that this argument assumes two points. In the first place, it presupposes an insuperable difficulty in making a fair rough average estimate of the yield of land and its value. Now, I venture to say there is no villager with any knowledge of cultivation who



has not a rough conception of the yield of produce and the value of the crop. In the second place, the argument against the gross-produce limit assumes that in the registered agreements to pay enhanced rents the parties do not or will not enter the quantities of land, its nature, capacity, &c. If the statement of these facts will not enable the registering officers to form some rough estimate of the produce limit, I am afraid the Local Government will have to improve its staff of registering officers.

"I may observe here that in the Punjab the land-revenue assessment is limited to the equivalent of one-sixth of the gross produce, and the system has been found to be extremely practicable. If it is practicable in the Punjab, why should it not be workable in Bengal?

"As regards the non-occupancy-raiyat, our contention that the protection which has been given to him by this Bill is utterly inadequate, is borne out by the frank avowal of the zamíndárs' representative that henceforth no non-occupancy-raiyat will be allowed to acquire the status of an occupancy-raiyat; such an avowal would hardly have been made if the guarantee given to the non-occupancy-raiyat against eviction had been adequate.

"If the extension of occupancy-rights among the raiyats be conducive to the general welfare of the community, then there can be little doubt that any loophole for perpetuating tenancies-at-will, for continuing the vicious system of shifting and eviction would be disastrous to the public weal. As population increases, as the demand for land becomes greater, the effort to exclude the possibility of acquiring occupancy-rights will be redoubled. At the same time I desire it to be distinctly understood, that I do not advocate the promiscuous extension of the occupancy-right to non-occupancy-raiyats. What I want to see is that the latter should be reasonably protected from perpetual harassment. This I submit has not been done efficiently by the Bill. At the same time I admit that the present measure is an improvement on the existing law. The acquisition of a right of occupancy by residence; the prohibition of contracts precluding the accrual of the right of occupancy; the restriction on enhancement out of Court; the validation of the raiyat's right to make improvements, constitute the most commendable features of the present Bill, and I accept it as the first instalment of the inevitable legislation which must follow sooner or later to settle the relations of the cultivating classes with their landlords more satisfactorily. My Lord, the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has referred in kind terms to the services of the non-official members on the Committee. As far as I am concerned, it was a labour of love, for I cannot help taking a keen interest in this measure. The bulk of the peasantry in Eastern Bengal, numbering several millions of souls, belong to my faith, and naturally have a claim upon the Muhammadan member for the time being in Your Excellency's Council. In Eastern Bengal, the agrarian troubles are aggravated by religious differences and the fact that many of the zamíndárs are new-comers. The new landlords, generally speaking, have little or no sympathy with their peasantry, most of whom are Mussulmans. If the law gives them power, say, of enhancement or ejectment, it is worked without compunction and without mercy. I say this advisedly. The causes and character of the Pubna outbreak must be familiar to this Council, though apparently they have been forgotten outside this Council Chamber. They illustrate most strikingly the general nature of rent-disputes in Bengal. I will take the liberty to quote here a passage with reference to the outbreak from the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 21st March, 1882:—

'The affair originated in the Isafshahi parganá, formerly owned by the Rájás of Nattore. In the decay of that ancient family a part of its possessions was purchased by new-comers, whose relations with their raiyats and with each other appear to have been unfriendly from the first. Collections were raised by decreasing the standard of measurement and by imposing illegal cesses which were afterwards more or less consolidated with the rent. The raiyats never gave any written or formal consent to the conversion of these voluntary abwábs or cesses into dues which could be realised according to law. In time the rent-rates of Isafshahi came greatly to exceed those of neighbouring tracts.

'Two causes of the dispute were thus a high rate of collection compared with other parganás, and an uncertainty as to how far the amount claimed was due. A third cause was the violent and lawless character of some of the zamíndárs, and of the agents of others. There had been affrays in which men were killed by spear-wounds. Swordsmen had been sent to make collections, and cases of attack by clubmen and of kidnapping are mentioned in the report.'

"It has been stated in this Council that the reasons for interfering in Behar with the status of occupancy-raiyats are non-existent; that the practice of shifting is not resorted to there for the purpose of avoiding the accrual of the right. This statement may be true in the case of considerate zamíndárs like the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, who, whilst tenacious of their ancient rights, respect and value the constitutional rights of the peasantry. But by way of answer to his criticism on that portion of the Bill which aims at giving a certain degree of security to the occupancy-raiyat and towards facilitating the proof of his right, I would recall to his mind what the zamíndárs of Shahabad, at a meeting held on the 31st October 1880, at Arrah, said on the subject:—

'At present landowners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years only, or by changing the lands, or by managing so that a raiyat shall never hold at the same rent for 12 years. In practice the last expedient is found sufficient, as the Courts find claims to occupancy-right not proved unless the raiyat can show that he held the same land for 12 years, by proving that he paid the same rent. Under the proposed law zamíndárs would not suffer raiyats to remain for three years.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has urged that, if the circumstances of Behar were so exceptional as they were represented to be by the officers of Government who had reported on the subject, there ought to have been two Bills, one for Behar, another for Bengal. I admit that, if we had adopted this course, we would have been better able to deal with details; but on that principle there ought not to be two Bills, but four Bills—one for Eastern Bengal, another for Central Bengal, a third for Northern Bengal, and a fourth for Behar; for the conditions of rural economy in each of these tracts are dissimilar to each other. I doubt, however, whether the public or the people would have thanked the legislature for such a course. Besides, the evils which the legislature desires to remedy, the circumstances which it desires to direct and control are not after all very different in either of these parts. The landlord everywhere desires to recover his rent easily; the raiyat everywhere wants to be allowed to live in peace; and the legislature has before this dealt with the province as a whole. The limit of two annas on enhancement by private contract has been strongly objected to. It is said that such a restriction is not only opposed to all the principles of freedom of contract, but that it will prove practically mischievous, as it will always drive the parties into Court for obtaining a higher enhancement. My Lord, how far the rules of political economy are applicable to a country where the mass of the people live from hand to mouth is a question which was answered effectually, though at the cost of a million of lives, during the Orissa famine. The Bengal Government on the occasion attempted to deal with the calamity which had overtaken the country in strict accordance with the rules of political economy, but the results completely falsified the expectations entertained at the time from the application of the economic nostrum. 'When political economy speaks of freedom of contract,' were the memorable words of Sir Evelyn Baring used in this very hall, 'it means that free choice, dictated by intelligent self-interest, is the most efficient agent in the production of wealth.' Can any one who is acquainted with the condition of the millions of raiyats, whose holdings do not average more than two or three acres, and who pay a rent of less than five rupees a year; can any one who knows the circumstances under which this vast mass of pauperised cottiers, living always on the verge of starvation, till the soil, say that these men can exercise a free and intelligent choice in their contracts?

"My Lord, I am afraid I am encroaching too much on the indulgence of the Council. But I cannot help being somewhat long, in spite of the charge of prolixity that may be brought against me. Political economy is thrust down one's throat at every turn of the question; indeed, so often, that I am tempted to quote a passage from the master of political economists, which I hope will be taken to heart by the warmest upholders of zamíndári rights.



'Rent,' says Mill, 'paid by a capitalist who farms for profit and not for bread may safely be abandoned to competition; rent paid by labourers cannot, unless the labourers were in a state of civilisation and improvement, which labourers have nowhere yet reached and cannot easily reach under such a tenure. Peasant rents ought never to be arbitrary,—never at the discretion of the landlord; either by custom or law it is imperatively necessary that they should be fixed, and, where no mutually advantageous custom has established itself, reason and experience recommend that they should be fixed by authority.'

"My own view is that it is not only necessary to impose a limit upon private contracts, but that, in order to be efficacious, a similar limit should be introduced upon enhancements in Court; otherwise I believe the wholesome provision will become practically valueless.

"The remarks of the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, that there is practically no non-judicial power of distraint given by the Bill for the realisation of rents, are perfectly true. Undoubtedly in the despatch to which both the hon'ble member and I myself have referred it was proposed 'to provide for the more speedy realisation of arrears of rents, *when the rates are undisputed*, by a modified method of distraint.' It must have escaped the notice of my hon'ble friend the importance to be attached to the expression 'when the rates are undisputed.' Is there any case in which the rates are not disputed? Probably, in some districts, or rather estates, bordering on Nepal and other frontier tracts, which give the raiyats a facility to disappear after raising their crops, a modified power of distraint might prove useful; but when the Committee came to consider the abuses to which this power is open and the oppressions practised under its guise, it was thought advisable not to leave to the zamíndár the power of distraint at his own free will and according to his own method. The provisions of Chapter XII are, I think, in accord with the Government of India's proposal in the despatch referred to.

"It has been contended that we have no cross-examined evidence furnishing, as it were, the groundwork over which the legislative structure has been built. A great deal of money has already been spent in various quarters in the course of these discussions, and probably, if the Select Committee had decided to hear cross-examined evidence, a little more would have been put into the pockets of lawyers. But whether evidence so collected would have been one iota more valuable than the testimony of competent officers and thoughtful observers is a question which I cannot answer. I have pointed out the features in the Bill which stand out as marked improvements over the existing law. I have also pointed out the features where it falls short—miserably short—of the just requirements of the present situation. I trust that, before the final vote is taken, the objectionable features in the Bill will be removed, the most important of them—the most dangerous—being the ground of enhancement based on increase in the prices of food-crops.

"This ground of enhancement, besides being open to various economical objections, furnishes the landlords with a most formidable and trenchant weapon for enhancement of rents, the use of which in many parts of Bengal and throughout Behar must prove ruinous at no distant date to those raiyats whose rents are already high enough. In defence of this proposal it has been put forward that enhancement on the ground of increase in prices does not take more of the crop from the raiyat; in other words, that it is the value of the crop expressed in larger terms owing to the diminished value of silver. This is undoubtedly a very specious argument, but in spite of its speciousness I maintain that it is extremely unfair to the raiyats. On examining the argument even on the basis of political economy, it is seen that it leaves out of consideration an increase in the necessities of a raiyat, and a larger expenditure on account of what he has to buy. Furthermore, it is clear that the allowance for cost of production may often prove totally insufficient. For these and other reasons, which I shall mention more particularly when I move my specific amendments, it seems to me that the effects of this ground of enhancement have hardly yet been realised to their fullest extent.

"As the question stands at present, I accept the Bill as a step in the right direction, and in looking at it in that light, and approving entirely of the

principles which it embodies, I vote for the motion that the consideration of the Bill should be proceeded with without delay.

"With reference to the motion for the re-publication of the Bill, I desire to mention that, had I believed any possible object would be gained by such a course, that the zamíndárs or raiyats would become by delay more willing to make concessions to each other, I might have been inclined to vote for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill until next session. As it is, I believe a postponement will keep the country in a state of feverish excitement, intensify still further the bitter feelings existing between the two classes, and prove of no avail to anybody."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"My Lord, with reference to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, that the Bill be re-published, and that the consideration of the measure be deferred for at least three months, I must, I am sorry to say, oppose the amendment. The state of the country is such, the agitation for and against the measure is becoming so widespread, I am convinced that it leaves only two courses open to Your Excellency's Government—either to proceed with the measure, or to abandon it for ever; any third course will be fraught with danger to the public peace, as well as ruinous to the interests of both landlords and tenants. For six years the provisions of the Bill have been in some shape or another subjected to public criticism; every alternative proposal, every impossible crotchet, has been discussed and threshed out; and, although the Bill may contain a few sections that were not contained in the draft Bill submitted to the Committee, it contains no provisions that have not already been subjected to public criticism.

"I am sure no arguments could be adduced for or against any of its provisions that are not contained in the mass of correspondence already submitted.

"Believing such to be the case, I cannot realize what good purpose is to be served by the delay asked for. On the contrary, in the interests of the landlords more so than in the interests of the tenants, delay is to be deplored. We have nothing to gain by the delay, much to lose. Judging from what I see and hear around me and in my work, I believe further delay, more indecision, means ruin.

"The fears of the zamíndárs have been excited fully as much by the many crude proposals from time to time submitted as from anything contained in the Bill. Their fears of the measure, their public utterances, are having their effect on the minds of their tenants, and we must not be surprised if their tenants measure their own gains by the estimate placed by the zamíndárs on their own losses.

"The raiyats believe that the Bill will give them fixity of tenure without any reference to the means by which they may acquire possession of the land; a right to sub-divide and transfer their holdings piecemeal; freedom from enhancement; freedom from payment of rents; a general right to appropriate other peoples' property. We now require something definite, something final, to recall us to our senses. If the proposal of the hon'ble member is carried, we may expect to see the tenants acting up to the tenor of their convictions, defying all law, following the bent of their inclination.

"The Courts are at present blocked with litigants, but unless something is decided upon quickly the work the Government officials are now required to do will be child's play in comparison with the work that would be cast upon them.

"If the Bill is not proceeded with or abandoned, Your Excellency's Government must be prepared to substitute one of a very summary nature. Your Excellency's Government must be prepared to manage half the zamíndáris of the country, for I am quite sure that if the present agitation is allowed to proceed unchecked we will not be able to manage them for ourselves.

"The only means of checking this agitation is to let us know at once the best and worst we have to expect under the Bill.



"If I understood the Hon'ble Mahárájá Bahádur correctly, he would even at this stage of our proceedings delay the progress of the measure until a Commission of Enquiry has been held. A Commission issued now with the declared intention of basing legislation on its report would have a most demoralizing effect on the country; it would divide the country into two hostile camps, bespattering each other with mud; few among us would see the end of it; all would regret the result.

"My Lord, with reference to the subject-matter of the Bill, so much has been said on almost every one of its provisions that little is left for me to say. For me to attempt to improve on the many admirable arguments adduced in support of the views I hold I conceive to be an impossible task—also a needless one to attempt to refute, in one set speech, the many arguments with which I differ—a waste of time—with so many amendments on the notice-paper,—an amendment, sometimes two or three, on every important section in the Bill. I may hope that ample opportunity will be afforded us of discussing our respective differences to some better purpose hereafter.

"With reference to the much-disputed point as to whether the Bill in any manner infringes the terms of the Permanent Settlement, or whether the Government, in now legislating as it is about to do, only acts up to the powers it reserved to itself in the Regulations, I have no wish to enter at any length. I would only say that, in my opinion, with the exception of section 18, which does to all intents and purposes transfer the proprietary right in the soil from one class of persons to another, the Select Committee, and through it the Government, have carefully kept within its powers. The Bill, with the exception of this one section, does nothing to interfere with the proprietary right in the land, but it does overmuch to regulate the landlord's dealings with his tenants.

"I will now try to confine the few remarks I wish to make to those portions of the Bill which are to regulate our business transactions, which instruct us in the manner we are to conduct ourselves towards our tenants, and the difficulties we shall have to contend against in following its instructions—points which it appears to me have been lightly passed over or not gauged at their true significance. The Bill as it stands will do all the hon'ble member in charge of it has declared it will do to secure to the tenant the uninterrupted enjoyment of his legitimate rights; it has made the position of the raiyat, both occupancy and non-occupancy, impregnable; and in one most important respect it will effect more for them than the hon'ble member has taken credit for; by a small and as yet little noticed change made in the procedure free the country from wholesale enhancement under pressure.

"The alteration I refer to is the substitution of immediate suit for the present practice of issuing 'notices of enhancement through the Courts months previous to the introduction of the suit.' The practice of issuing notice of enhancement through the Courts has done more to facilitate wholesale enhancement of rents of estates than any other provisions of the present law. Notice of enhancement has necessitated present legislation and made this Bill possible. This change about to be made in the procedure will, I am sure, be beneficial; its effects will, I hope, be far-reaching; it will, I hope, make the restrictions placed on voluntary enhancement under section 29 unnecessary.

"That legislation is to a certain extent, as provided by the Bill, necessary, there can, I think, be no doubt; but whether in the early stages of the controversy the alteration of a few sections in the present law would not have proved sufficient may, I think, be allowed to be an open question. We will admit that you have gone too far to recede: you must proceed, and we, both landlords and tenants, are wise if we accept the inevitable with a good grace. But with reference to this Bill many hon'ble members, many persons who have taken part in this controversy, when they fail to meet the argument that it is not suited for Bengal, fall back upon the argument that it is required in Behar. Nothing is too bad to say of Behar; no restriction is too severe to be placed on our actions. If the measure is required for Behar and is not required for Bengal, we should withdraw that Province from the sphere of its operations. If the Council are of opinion that the Bill is required in Behar and not in

Bengal, we should drop it for Bengal and proceed with it only with reference to Behar. For my part I am happy in believing that we in Behar are no better, no worse, than our brethren in Bengal; that our tenants are not the down-trodden, poverty-stricken men they are often depicted; and I would fain hope that, when some among us set aside the spectacles through which we are looking, and judge with our own eyes, our tenants will be found in every way as well off and as independent a class as any in Bengal. For my part I am convinced that, if any portion of this Bill is unsuited for Bengal, it is equally unsuited for my province. That the rents of whole estates have been unduly enhanced I admit, but that my province is rackrented as a province I deny. I deny also that there is any necessity for the severe restrictions to be placed on voluntary adjustment of rents under section 29, and in placing such restrictions on it we are acting contrary to the declared principles of the Bill.

"Although I am strongly opposed to indiscriminate enhancement of rents, I am equally opposed to severe restrictions being placed on the landlord's right to enhance where enhancement is fairly due. I am still more opposed to unnecessary obstacles being placed in the way of a mutual adjustment of rents, or, for that matter, in the way of voluntary enhancement out of Court.

"All such unnecessary restrictions only hamper the good men among us; they will be evaded by the worldly-wise.

"My Lord, three more gaps must be filled up before the restriction in this section will be effectual, and to stop these gaps some of the best portions of the Bill must be revised.

"With reference to section 29, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has shown the Council more clearly than I am able to do the difference between adjustment of rents and enhancement of rents. He has quoted the Malynuggur case as a case in point. If I understood him correctly, he submitted it in support of the planters' contention 'that an adjustment of rents should be allowed when one party to the agreement declines to continue to fulfil the conditions under which the tenancy was previously held.'

"If I understand the case correctly, it was hardly a case to the point; it was a case in which it suited one party to the agreement to set aside the conditions under which the tenancy was held, and the party who found it convenient to set aside the conditions of the tenancy claimed an enhancement of rents on the ground that he had cancelled a condition of the tenancy which he no longer found it convenient his tenants should fulfil.

"As to the rights of the different parties under the present law I have no concern. I would only point out that this case in no way represents our claim: our claim is represented better under section 51, which says:

'If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.'

"The practical effect of this will be that the Courts will find the conditions of a tenancy are equally binding on both parties, and that the person who sets aside the conditions without consent shall make good the other's loss by a re-adjustment. All we claim is that the party who finds it convenient to set aside the conditions of a tenancy shall not be placed in a position to retain all the advantages minus any onerous or compensating conditions.

"Section 29 will have the mischievous effect attributed to it by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans; its effects could only be redeemed by the Government declaring that all suits for enhancement may be brought free of cost. This I deem to be impossible. Many urgent representations have been made in Committee and out of it to cheapen costs of suits.

"It has been recommended to reduce court-fees and to expedite the hearing of suits—both very necessary. At present we are put to great expense and needless loss of time by the delays in the hearing of our suits; our witnesses are obliged to travel long distances only to be sent back. The lessening of court-fees is not sufficient; it is necessary to reduce process-fees also.



"I do not know how many of the hon'ble members here present are aware that if I procure a decree against a tenant for arrears of rent, if his holding consists of ten pieces of land, he must pay an attachment fee of Rs. 2 for each piece and also a further fee of Rs. 2 on each piece as a fee on sale. Such fees are exorbitant, and they fall on the judgment-debtor. Unless such are remedied, the provision of the Bill which substitutes sale of holding for ejectment after decree will be cruel.

"For all sums under Rs. 100 the judgment-debtor has to refund 65 per cent. of the principal as costs of the plaintiff; he has to stand all his own costs plus sale-fees if the holding is sold.

"The changes the Bill will necessitate in our modes of transacting business are very great. Receipts must be kept in counterfoil, with severe penalties attached for neglect to deliver; agreements must be registered; all accounts must be kept in bound books; a suit for pattá and kabúliyat has been set aside and an application for a declaration of conditions under section 158 substituted; the landlord must no longer neglect to deliver a receipt; and other changes too numerous to mention have been made—all improvements in a way; but the penalties for omission and commission are so severe, so many opportunities will be afforded for worrying the landlords, that the Bill if hastily or harshly administered may be turned into an engine of oppression. It must be remembered that to carry out the instructions of the Bill in their entirety the habits of a lifetime must be discarded. In attempting to follow your rules we shall require all your sympathy—much forbearance. Throughout the discussion much stress has been laid upon the necessity of compelling the landlords to keep their accounts in bound books, much discredit has been cast upon their mode of keeping accounts, but no one has thought it necessary to enquire if it has even been made possible to do otherwise than as we now do. When we keep our accounts in bound books they are called for in evidence not only in our own cases but in the interests of others; our servants have to take them to Court half a dozen times before their evidence is taken; our books are detained in or out of Court for days together; some of my books are detained for months; we are at the mercy of our opponents and of the Courts.

"I will leave the Hon'ble Council to judge of what use such books are to us when returned.

"The remedy we must leave to others to provide. All I can say is that, as the accuracy of the landlords' accounts will depend upon the punctuality with which they are written, it becomes a matter of the first importance that the present state of affairs be not allowed to continue; if it does, our second state will be worst than our first; the landlord will be compelled to keep two sets of books, one for himself and one for the Courts.

"Under the Bill a registered document is in many instances absolutely necessary; in all instances it will carry greater value than an unregistered one. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has quoted the authority of the Board of Revenue to prove how difficult it is to induce tenants to register. I myself am a strong advocate of registration; registration should be encouraged in every way possible, but it remains for the Government to make registration possible. The Select Committee has called the attention of the Government to the necessity of expediting and cheapening registration: at present registration is in some cases almost prohibitory, in some cases quite so; at present every tenant must waste at least 48 hours of his time besides having to travel long distances; documents are impounded or returned for the most trivial errors; and if such is the case when registration is the exception and not the rule, what will it be when registration is made compulsory? Under the Bill there is no enhancement of the rents of a bhaoli tenure, and rightly so; the initial rent will be the rent for all time to come; but under the law a bhaoli agreement cannot be registered; should a dispute arise as to the rate of the tenant's rents, he must prove his right to hold under section 51 or pay at the rate others are paying. Another change is about to be made in the procedure, and I hope it will prove itself to be a beneficial one, but again all will depend upon the cost of the application.

"An application under section 158 to declare the terms and nature of a tenancy is to be substituted for the time-honoured but cumbersome practice of a suit for the interchange of documents. There is nothing in the Bill to prohibit their interchange; on the contrary, they are made necessary at every step, but they cannot be sued for. The change is a good one and practical, but it will take us some time to understand. If the cost is not made prohibitory, it should benefit both parties: as it is to be a simpler mode of proceeding I hope it will be a cheaper one. Under the Record-of-rights and Settlement chapter much good will, I hope, be effected; vast and exceptional powers are given to the Government under it; but those powers, as they are intended to meet exceptional cases, we may, I think, trust the Government to exercise them only in cases of grave necessity. I believe this chapter, as it stood in the draft Bill, created more uneasiness, greater consternation, among the landlords than any other portion of the Bill. I hope when they fully realize the great changes that have been made in this chapter by the Select Committee they will be re-assured.

"Much as the Bill will do for the position of the raiyat in respect to the position he will stand in to his landlord, it does nothing for him with respect to his credit with his banker. It omits transferability from among the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding; on this point it leaves the law as it stands.

"I regret that the Government does not see its way to legalizing and controlling transfers of holdings. I do not now intend to re-open the question. I believe it would be a hopeless task to attempt to carry such an amendment to the Bill against the solid vote of the Government. I believe the measure will soon force itself on the attention of the Government, when they will have to review their present decision. By forcing on a discussion now I should weaken my case. I am strongly of opinion that legalized transferability of the whole holding is the only valid restriction that can be effectually put on the subdivision of holdings which is now going on all over the country, which the landlords are in some instances encouraging, in others are powerless to prevent.

"There is only one other subject that I would wish to refer to. I will then cease from monopolizing the time of this Hon'ble Council. I refer to the matter of contracts. A great outcry has been raised against the Government for prohibiting a tenant from contracting himself out of certain rights attached to a tenancy. Although it is to my interest as a trader to support free contract, in this matter I have voted with the majority of the Select Committee.

"Under the Contract Law a contract to be valid must be made with the free consent of parties, for a lawful consideration and for a lawful object.

"As well as I am able to remember, their representatives in or out of Council have never claimed a right to make a contract with their tenants for lawful consideration; all they have ever claimed is a right to induce their tenants to sign away acquired rights under the shadow of a renewal of leases, or to debar them from acquiring prescriptive rights in the future. With reference to the other important and equally weighty matters contained in the Bill, such as prevailing rates, under-raiyats, non-occupancy-raiyats, settled raiyats, presumptions, proprietors' zirát land, merger, &c., and with reference to the gross-produce limit which has been omitted from among its provisions, I will reserve what I have to say until the specific amendments come under the discussion of Your Excellency's Council.

"Before I cease, I would refer to a remark which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich, that no provision has been made for the acquisition of land for charitable purposes. I think, if, the Bill is seen to, it will be found that section 84 provides for this; but I am sorry the majority of the Committee did not see their way to adopting my suggestion to include the acquisition of land for irrigation-purposes in the section. If it is possible to acquire land for the one purpose, it is possible to acquire it for the other."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, I do not think I should have attempted to say anything at the present stage of the discussion had it not been that I have been referred to by very many speakers who have



preceded me. We have had very appropriately an exhaustive statement from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who has given us a full history of the proceedings since this Bill was last before the Council. We have had speeches also from most of the members of the Council—certainly from all on the Select Committee—dealing at length with the details and principles of the measure; and in these speeches we have had laid bare, at least I trust so, the thoughts and intents of the heart of each speaker as to the main issues with which we shall have to deal in the further consideration of the Bill. I think I shall best consult the wishes of my hon'ble colleagues in Council, and certainly my own convenience, if I limit what remarks I have to make upon the present occasion to the practical issues which have been raised by the speech of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, and by the speech of my hon'ble friend to the left who ably represents the British Indian Association and the zamíndárs of Bengal. All or most of the other points to which allusion has been made in the course of this debate will arise on a consideration of the various amendments which are upon the notice paper; and for myself I would prefer to deal with these in detail as they arise rather than by the running commentary of a general statement.

"Now the definite questions which are immediately before the Council are contained in the addresses of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji. The Mahárájá says the Bill should be abandoned because it is a bad one; and the latter contends that the Bill has been imperfectly and insufficiently considered, and that therefore it should be postponed for re-publication. Anticipating the formal notice which stands in his name on the paper, he wishes that the postponement should be for three months, but we are all aware that that practically means a postponement for nine months or one year.

"The Mahárájá condemns the Bill, because, to use his own words, it was 'discredited and disowned by the Select Committee' on account of their want of unanimity as shown by the many dissents; and secondly, that the zamíndárs and raiyats are not agreed in regard to it; and lastly, that it is, of course, a gross breach of the solemn promises made by the Government in the Permanent Settlement. Now I do not think that the absence of union in the views of the Select Committee need distress the Mahárájá so much as it appears to do. We are dealing here with a very large measure; indeed, we may say that no larger measure has been under the consideration of the Government since the days of the Permanent Settlement. It is a measure also involving very deep and abstruse questions—questions which go back to a period even before the time of the Permanent Settlement; and it is complicated with innumerable details in all the relations between the landlord and tenant. It seems to me, having regard to the character of the legislation contemplated, impossible to have expected that union and unanimity in the opinions of the Committee which the Mahárájá so strongly desires. For, if we look at the composition of that Committee, we see at once what a variety of different local experience and interests they represent. You have the representatives of landlords of both sections of this great province of Bengal, of the landlords who have and own property both in Bengal Proper and in Behar, the circumstances and conditions of which vary in many important particulars. Then you have the hon'ble member from the North-Western Provinces, who brings to the consideration of the problem a very practical knowledge of the land system which exists in those provinces. We have also traditions of the Board of Revenue influentially represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds; the statistical research and information which have affected so many of our decisions in the person of Dr. Húnter; and the special usages and customs in which the Muhammadan community are interested; and lastly, not least, the influential opinion and support which my hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbon has brought to bear upon the whole subject, speaking in the interests of European planters, and as himself the manager of extensive landed properties.

"Having regard, then, to the constitution of the Committee, and to the well-known and admitted fact that there are wide differences in the circumstances of different parts of the province, the demands for a complete unanimity in the Report seem to me unreasonable.

"Then, as to the dissents themselves, I think an examination of them will tend to show that there is no such force in the expression of their differences as is sought to be attributed to them. I will take my own first, though I do not put it forward from any idea of its special importance, nor from any sense of its claim to priority having regard to my position as the head of this Administration. But it will perhaps best illustrate what I mean. The nature of my objection is that there are certain mattters, such as the abolition of the 'prevailing rate' as a ground of enhancement, the adoption of a gross-produce limit of rent, and some plan for the better security of the non-occupancy-raiyat, which, if included in the Bill, would have greatly improved it. The majority of the Select Committee thought otherwise; but this is no reason why I should reject the Bill as it is submitted to the Council. I think there is a great deal in the Bill as it comes before us which is in advance of the legislation of 1859. There have been considerable improvements in many respects which I gladly accept. If I cannot have my own way in everything, still I am not going to reject what the Bill contains because I cannot have my own way altogether. I take it that this is very much the view of Mr. Reynolds, who regards the Bill as an instalment of a more complete measure. So, if regard is had to the dissents of the Hon'ble Members Mr. Hunter and Mr. Amír Alí and Mr. Gibbon, though they severally raise points of considerable importance, I think you will find that they are more or less upon matters of detail, which will be fully dealt with under the amendments to be considered in Council; but whether they were rejected or accepted, they are not of that vital character which would justify us now in endorsing the Mahárájá's recommendation to abandon the Bill. Of course, I am aware from the dissents of the two hon'ble Native members that they go to a greater length than the others, and will concede to no compromise. They seem now to say 'We do not want a Bill of this kind at all; we live under the best possible of all Governments, and we have the best possible of all rent laws, and we do not want any modification of them. We very much prefer the existing state of things to any change which goes in the direction of this Bill.' This seems to me the attitude of the zamíndárs represented by the two hon'ble members at the present moment; but after ten years of labour devoted to the subject, and the general agreement to which the majority of the Select Committee have come in favour of the kind of legislation which the Bill contains, any idea of abandonment seems out of the question. I think it will be clear to any one who will take the pains to analyse the several dissents, that, with the exception of the zamíndári members who stand out, notwithstanding the numerous concessions which have been made to their views, for an absolute concession to all their claims, that, admitting a variety of opinion upon particular points (and they chiefly refer to points expunged from the Bill in deference to the views of the majority of the Committee, and the removal of which should rather conciliate the extreme section on the side of the zamíndárs), there is a general concurrence in favour of the Bill; that it is considered to be a great improvement upon the Bill which was presented to the Council last year; and that they are quite willing to accept it, though it does not contain all that they wanted.

"I would now allude to the argument of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga that the zamíndárs and raiyats do not agree upon the matter. He says that the Bill neither satisfies the zamíndár nor the raiyat; and he implies rather than declares that an absolute Government and a packed Council were forcing an obnoxious piece of legislation upon all the landed classes in Bengal. Evidently what the Mahárájá wishes us to infer is that the zamíndár and the raiyat are at one in the matter and want one and the same Bill. Nothing, however, can be more certain than the fact that the zamíndárs look upon the Bill from one extreme, and the raiyats from the opposite extreme; and there can be no doubt that, if the Government had to wait till the raiyat and the zamíndár were agreed in a common view upon the character of the legislation upon such a wide subject, we should have to wait for that prophetic period when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the millennium shall have dawned in which it may be hoped that there will be no need for legislators nor land bills. Will not the Mahárájá accept the fact that where the zamíndárs assert an extreme position on one side and the raiyats on the other to such an extent that I have, within the last few hours, received telegrams from



a large body of them urging me to sign no Bill which will not grant their full demands, the only right way is to accept as a settlement that which has been adopted upon the recommendations of the majority of the Select Committee? For my own part I am prepared to surrender my predilections in deference to the results of the Committee's deliberations and decisions, in respectful submission to the views of the Government of India, who, it seems to me, must by necessity be the final arbiter of the questions which arise in a matter involving such large issues, and especially in consideration of the position of the eminent statesman, His Excellency the present Viceroy, upon whom has devolved, within a few weeks of his assumption of the administration of this great Empire, the very difficult task of disposing of a question of such magnitude.

"I must now refer to the contention of the hon'ble member who has urged that the Bill has been insufficiently considered, and who in support of that contention has brought forward arguments which I think we have often heard before; and I have little doubt that, if we yielded to his wish for a postponement, we should have just as great difficulties a year hence in reconciling the interests and claims of differing sections as we have had in the past and as we have at the present moment. The truth is that the hon'ble member wants to impose upon us the labours of Sisyphus. We have no sooner rolled the heavy block to the top of the hill than we are asked to roll it down again; only in our case, unlike that of the unfortunate king upon whom this penalty was inflicted, each year adds to the weight of the burden and enhances the difficulty of the task. The request of the hon'ble member cannot be justified; certainly not on the ground of insufficient consideration. Upon this point I don't know that I can add anything to the force of the statements made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who has shown that this Bill has undergone longer and more thorough consideration than any measure of the kind which has ever been placed before the Council. If any one doubts this, I would refer him to the first thirty-five paragraphs of a despatch which the Government of India sent home on the 21st March, 1882, to the Secretary of State. Although that paper is now only three years old, it is an almost forgotten part of the extensive literature of the Bill; but if any one wishes to learn the facts he will find in the passages to which I have referred a full history of the origin and progress of the measure. The fact is that very soon after the law of 1859 was passed it devolved on the administration of Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to recommend an amendment of it. It has since then been before four successive Lieutenant-Governors of these Provinces, and that represents a considerable period of time, perhaps not less than 15 years. Sir George Campbell especially took up the matter with the view of checking the illegal exactions going on in Orissa and the very serious complaints of oppression in Behar. Sir Richard Temple had to deal with grave agrarian riots in Central and Eastern Bengal; so serious were they that an Act of the legislature was passed to control and suppress them, and to prevent their recurrence in future. From that time excitement on the subject became so intensified that Sir Ashley Eden had to appoint two Commissions to consider the whole subject of the revision of the law of landlord and tenant. The Bill submitted by the united Rent Commission of both Bengal and Behar was subjected to further revision by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in conference with different local authorities, and the Bengal Government under Sir Ashley Eden eventually submitted their proposals to the Government of India. I can speak with personal knowledge when I say that these proposals underwent a detailed and thorough criticism at the hands of His Excellency the late Viceroy in Council, whose final conclusions were forwarded to the Secretary of State in a historical despatch of March, 1882. Those who contend that this Bill has not had the same time and care bestowed upon it as the Penal Code and the Permanent Settlement Regulations are quite mistaken. It may be the case that the Penal Code was under consideration for many years before it was passed, but it should be remembered that after its first introduction it was left in abeyance for a long period, and moreov er the codification of the criminal law was a new subject in this country; while, as regards the Permanent Settlement, the period during which it was under

enquiry was, I believe, not nearly so long as the time which has been given to this Bill. It is clear from the records of the day that Lord Cornwallis intended at first to make a decennial settlement as an experimental measure on which a permanent settlement might be based; but so impatient was he to secure the enactment of the measure before his period of office expired, that he passed it before even the assent of the Court of Directors had been obtained to his proposals; so that what was intended in the first instance to be only a decennial settlement came into operation as a permanent settlement. I am, however, attacked by the hon'ble member (Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji) as to what took place in my own Council with regard to a Bill for the appointment of kanungos and patwáris, in the course of the discussion upon which I expressed the opinion that great darkness prevailed with regard to all the relations of landlords and tenants; and he asks, with reference to this, how can I press forward a Bill of this character, while I plead the existence of such gross general ignorance upon all material facts bearing upon the subject? I need not enter here into a discussion of the merits of that Bill. It is acknowledged to be a measure subsidiary to this Bill. If the chapter in this Bill which relates to the survey and record of rights falls through, the Patwárí Bill in the Bengal Council will not be proceeded with. But it must be obvious to every one that if a cadastral survey and preparation of a record of rights is to form a material part of the present legislation,—and I would sooner abandon many parts of the Bill than that,—there must be some recognised agency to record the changes which take place from time to time, or else the results of that survey and record will be thrown away in a few months. Now, when I complain of the darkness and ignorance which prevail as to the relations between landlords and tenants, I allude to those kinds of facts of which no one has given us a more direct and practical illustration than the hon'ble member himself. The members of the Select Committee will remember that when we were dealing with some questions as to providing a form of receipts for rent in connection with this Bill—a form which was to show the name of the tenant, the quantity of land he held, and possibly the boundaries of it, the rent he paid, and simple details of that nature—the hon'ble member opposed the proposal on the ground that not one zamíndár in a hundred would be able to give such information. I say that if the zamíndárs do not know the names of their tenants, and the land they hold, and what rent they pay, we are in grosser darkness than I could have conceived possible. Now a survey and record of rights would give, authoritative information on all such points as these. But the possession or non-possession of that knowledge certainly does not affect the merits of a measure like this, whose primary object is to declare and establish the rights of tenants in their relations to the zamíndár, and to try and secure to them greater fixity of tenure, and to afford them some protection against continuous and unlimited enhancements. The issue here which the hon'ble member raises, and which he has a perfect right to raise, is that the Government has no business to attempt any such thing; but the right or wrong of Government intervention depends altogether on the interpretation of the Regulations on which the Permanent Settlement was framed. We all know that there is a great deal of difference in opinion regarding that important settlement. The zamíndárs contend that in dealing with this Bill as we are doing we are depriving them of those rights which were guaranteed to them by the British Government in the beginning of this century; and the argument is used that, as the claim of the zamíndár to do just as he likes with his own is indefeasible, they will accept nothing else and nothing less. I never could admit the validity of such a plea. The contention is a very one-sided view of the Permanent Settlement, for I think that, if you examine Regulations I to VIII of 1793, you will find that there is nowhere throughout them anything more in the way of a promise than the single promise that the public demand on the land should be limited in perpetuity. The reasons for adopting that principle we know, because they are recorded in the Regulations. That promise, notwithstanding grievous provocations, has been kept for all these 90 years, and it will remain inviolate. But I assert most strongly that to urge that the whole Permanent Settlement was passed in the interests of the zamíndárs is a very one-sided aspect of the case. For, apart from the very strong reservation which the Government recorded at



the time that it would, whenever it thought fit, legislate for the protection of the cultivator, we have express mention in those Regulations of the positive rights of the raiyats. It may be true, as the hon'ble and learned member (Mr. Evans) said the other day, that the settlement of rents between the raiyats and zamíndárs was, in 1793, a matter to some extent of contract. But two things in this connection have to be borne in mind—that the competition in those days was for raiyats to clear and cultivate the land, and the zamíndárs naturally had a motive for leniency; and secondly, there was, as found in the Regulations, the absolute barrier against undue exactions of the parganá rate which was known and respected in every district.

"I know that the zamíndárs in dealing with interpretations regarding the Permanent Settlement are very unwilling that any reference should be made to contemporary history. They have openly said so in a public document. For my own part I do not see how we can avoid a reference to contemporary opinion when we have to interpret an important Act like the one under notice; and we are justified in looking to what eminent men of the time said on this point. There is valuable evidence on the subject scattered among the pages of contemporary writings, and I will read to the Council some extracts bearing upon the issue to which I have referred:—

'Sir Philip Francis, in a Minute written in 1776, considered that the rate of assessment per bígha should be fixed for ever upon the land, no matter who might be the occupant.

'Warren Hastings wrote in the same strain on 1st November 1776—"Many other points of enquiry will also be useful to secure to the raiyats the permanent and undisputed possession of their lands, and to guard them against arbitrary exactions,"—the term "exactions" from raiyats signifying in that day the levy of more than the established parganá rate of rent.

'Sir John Shore, in the same spirit, was not content that the Permanent Settlement should be with the zamíndár alone. He observed: "And at present we must give every possible security to the raiyats as well as, or not merely, to the zamíndár. This is so essential a point that it ought not to be conceded to any plan." The Court of Directors on 19th September, 1792, approving of these views, recognised it as an object of the Perpetual Settlement that it should secure to the great body of the raiyats the same equity and certainty as to the amount of their rents, and the same undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, which we mean to give to the zamíndárs themselves. Twenty-seven years later, the Court, on 15th January, 1819, deliberately re-affirmed:—"We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson's declaration that the faith of the State is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long-established rights, as it is to maintain the zamíndár in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him."'

"Nothing, it seems to me, could be more conclusive of the privileges and position of the raiyats than these statements. They indicate at least the intentions of those in authority when the Permanent Settlement was made, and it was a misfortune for the country that they were not carried out at the time. The agitation which has been going on now for several years brings the case to a climax, and demands a final settlement on the lines of this Bill. I shall certainly support the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, and shall oppose most strongly any motion for postponement. I am quite certain that we incur a risk in putting off the final settlement of this question; and I trust the zamíndárs will understand that it is the settled policy of the Government that the right of the raiyat to hold his land is as clear and undisputable so long as he pays a fair and reasonable rent, as is the right of the zamíndár to hold his estate so long as he pays his revenue."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—

"MY LORD,—I do not propose at this stage of the debate to discuss point by point the objections which have been brought against the particular provisions of this measure. But there are two criticisms of a general character about which I should like to make some remarks, and I shall have a few words to say on the question of urgency, which, though it is raised more directly by the motion which stands in the name of my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, has been discussed in connection with the motion now technically before the Council. Of the two criticisms to which I have referred, one is that the Bill has been so changed by the Select Committee as to have lost its fundamental characteristics, and the other is that the Bill

as now revised does not possess those qualities of completeness and finality which are essential to good legislation.

"I do not wish to minimize or underrate the importance of the changes which this measure has undergone, not merely since the date of its first preparation by the Rent Commission, but since the date of its introduction into this Council; but I do undertake to say that those changes are fully explained and justified by the circumstances under which the Bill was prepared and introduced, and by the nature of the subject-matter with which it deals, and that they do not in any way warrant the charge that the Bill in its present form involves a departure from the principles on which it was originally based, or that the Select Committee have lost sight of or abandoned the objects which the Government of India had in view.

"This Bill, as we all know, took its origin in a draft which was framed by the Bengal Rent Commission. Now, what was the nature and scope of the task which the Rent Commission undertook? It was a task of no ordinary magnitude. It was a task singularly arduous, ambitious and comprehensive. They undertook to frame a law of landlord and tenant which should be applicable to the whole of Bengal and Behar, with certain exceptions. They proposed to make important alterations in that law. They undertook, in so doing, not merely to amend the existing Acts and Regulations, but to repeal them and to re-enact them in a consolidated form with the necessary modifications. And last, but not least, they proposed to codify the whole of the judge-made law on the relations of landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces. In short they undertook, at one and the same time, to amend, to consolidate and to codify. Now, in dealing with so difficult and delicate a subject as the law of landlord and tenant an ordinary legislator thinks himself fortunate if he achieves with some degree of success any one of these three objects: that he should be able to achieve them all is more than any mortal is entitled to expect. Accordingly, when the Government of India came to consider from the point of view of practical legislation the Bill submitted to them by the Bengal Government,—which was in fact the Rent Commission Bill with sundry modifications,—one of the first conclusions at which they arrived was that it would be desirable to drop so much of it as merely codified existing law, and to leave the measure one of amendment and consolidation. I will not trouble you at length with the reasons which led me among others to this conclusion—a conclusion about the soundness of which I have never had any doubt. They were reasons which did not involve the slightest disparagement of the admirable work which had been done by the learned author of the Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal, and did not imply any scepticism as to the value of codification, or as to the importance of continuing the great work which has been commenced for India by the framers of our codifying Acts. Shortly stated, the reasons were these. Apart from any doubt which we might feel as to the expediency or possibility of attempting to present in a code the effect of judicial decisions on subordinate rules or propositions of law, it was clear that up to this time the process of codification had only been applied with success to those portions of the English common law which are suitable to the circumstances of India; the general principles of the English law of landlord and tenant had quite recently been codified by my learned predecessor Mr. Whitley Stokes in that chapter of the Transfer of Property Act which relates to leases; and the legislature on passing that measure into law had expressly declared that this chapter—the chapter relating to leases—is not suitable to the relations which exist between landlord and tenant in the Mufassal. Furthermore, we held that, even if the law with which we had to deal admitted of codification, it was of the first importance to simplify and reduce in bulk as much as possible the long and complicated measure which had been laid before us by the Government of Bengal. Accordingly, as I have said, the merely codifying portions of the Bill were dropped, and, as I hold, wisely dropped; but the mere fact that this measure once professed to be a Code has given it an appearance of completeness and finality which was always illusory, and which has had an unfortunate effect.

"Even in its reduced form the Bill was sufficintly long and complicated, and was in a shape—I am speaking merely of form and not of substance—was in



a shape which would have made an English Minister reluctant to submit it to Parliament. For it is a received maxim of English legislation that when you have important changes to make in the law—changes which are likely to encounter much opposition or to invite much discussion—you should not attempt to combine the two processes of amendment and consolidation, because by so doing you divert the attention of Parliament and the public from the real issues before them. You raise questions which have been already settled or are of minor importance, and you thus materially impede and embarrass the passage of the measure through the House.

"In this country, where the machinery of legislation works more easily and smoothly, it has always been held—whether it will continue to be so held if we have many more such notice-papers as that which has been laid on the table with reference to this Bill I cannot say, but at all events it has always been held—up to this time that the advantages to the public of consolidation outweigh what may be called the tactical disadvantages of presenting a too widely extended front for opposition and criticism; and accordingly we have, as a general rule, whenever we have had to make extensive changes in the law, applied the process of repeal and re-enactment. The Government of India did not think that they would be justified in the present instance in departing from this practice, but at the same time I am bound to confess that in the course of the discussion of this measure I have found abundant reason for appreciating the practical wisdom of the English rule. For there can be no doubt that the form in which this Bill has come before the public has tended to obscure the main issues which are raised by the present legislation, and has roused many of those ghosts of buried controversies which still hover and shriek round the Permanent Settlement Regulations and Act X of 1859. Let us endeavour to abstract our minds from those parts of the Bill which merely reproduce existing law, and those parts which embody miscellaneous amendments of minor importance, and consider what were the main defects in the existing law which the Rent Commission proposed to remedy, and what were the main remedies which they proposed to apply for the removal of these defects. The main defects were two: first, that the existing law gave, or appeared to give, to the raiyat rights which he could not prove; and secondly, that the law gave, or professed to give, to the zamindár remedies which he could not enforce. Whether by reason of any deliberate policy of shifting tenants' holdings, or by reason of local customs of cultivation, or by reason of the absence of proper landmarks, but at all events in fact the raiyat was unable to prove that kind of twelve years' occupation which was necessary to give him occupancy-rights under Act X of 1859. And the zamíndárs found the process of recovering their rents through the Courts tedious, and the process of enhancement through the Courts unworkable. Want of adequate legal security for the raiyat, want of adequate legal facilities for the landlord—those were two substantial defects which were made the subject of repeated complaints before the Commission. And at the same time that the Rent Commission admitted that there were in the existing law these defects, which impaired its efficiency as a law and prevented it from achieving the objects which it was intended and expected to achieve, the Famine Commission, looking at the subject from a somewhat different point of view, came to much the same conclusion with respect to one of these defects, and pointed out that the absence of adequate legal security for the tenant had produced and was producing disastrous economical effects.

"These, then, were the practical problems which the Rent Commission—sitting, not as codifiers or as consolidators, but as amenders of the law—had to solve:—whether they could devise in the interest of the tenants more effectual checks against liability to capricious eviction and excessive rackrenting; whether they could devise in the interest of the landlords more effectual facilities for the ascertainment and recovery of their just dues. Reasonable security for the tenant, reasonable facilities for the landlord—these were the two things which they had to endeavour to provide. Suggestions for attaining these objects poured in upon them in great abundance, and from very different quarters. It was their duty to consider these suggestions; to sift

them carefully; to view them in the light of different interests and different experiences; to recommend them for adoption if they appeared to be reasonable and practicable; to reject them if they appeared to be unreasonable or impracticable. And that, Sir, is the history of this measure from its first inception to the present time. The process which has been continuously applied to it has been a careful sifting of numerous suggestions which have been put forward with the view of meeting certain specific evils. The Government of Bengal took up the suggestions of the Rent Commission, made them the subject of a very careful examination, and then transmitted them with modifications to the Government of India. The Government of India examined with equal care the suggestions laid before them by the Government of Bengal, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, embodied in the Bill which was introduced into this Council such of them as appeared to afford a reasonable prospect of working with success. That in the course of this process the measure should have undergone considerable modification is no matter for surprise, but at the same time is no ground of blame to the Rent Commission, no cause for imputation against the Government of India or the Select Committee of this Council. The Rent Commission would have been much to blame if, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them, they had rejected any suggestion which appeared on the face of it to be reasonable: the Government of India would have been equally to blame if they had not incorporated in their original Bill such of the proposals laid before them, as, with the information then at their disposal, seemed to offer a fair prospect of meeting the requirements of the case; the Select Committee would have been still more to blame if they had obstinately stuck to these proposals, or had adopted any alternative suggestions which might be subsequently made by the Bengal Government, after further inquiry and examination had thrown grave doubts on their fairness or feasibility.

"There is another circumstance which has not a little obscured the real nature of the changes which have from time to time been made. In the course of the discussions which take place on a measure of this nature, ranging as it does over a considerable ground, and affecting a great variety and number of interests, it always happens that some particular proposal assumes a factitious importance, and comes to be described, in varying metaphors, as the keystone or core or kernel of the Bill. I always distrust these phrases. They usually mean that some particular feature of a measure has happened to strike the imagination of some particular writer or set of writers, to coincide specially with his or their sympathies or prepossessions, or to assume exceptional prominence from some one point of view, and when it disappears or assumes a less prominent position a cry is raised that the measure is irretrievably ruined, and that it is no longer of any value.

"There have been a good many keystones and cores and kernels of the Rent Bill. There was a time, in the earlier discussions of this measure, when the proposal most in vogue was a proposal which not unnaturally found favour in zamíndári quarters, a proposal to devise some kind of summary procedure for the recovery of rents. This was to be the be-all and end-all of legislation on the subject of landlord and tenant. 'Give us back our Huftum and our Punchum,' said the zamíndárs, 'and all will be well. Or, at all events, if you cannot do that, put the raiyat who is sued for rent in the same position as if he had signed a bill of exchange, that is to say, had agreed in writing to pay a specified sum of money to a specified person at a specified time.' This was a form of 'facility' which was much discussed by the Rent Commission, and the conclusion to which they came about it was substantially the same as that which was subsequently arrived at by the Government of India. I spoke at such length on this topic in obtaining leave to introduce the Bill that I may be pardoned for not dwelling on it at any length on the present occasion. The conclusions to which we came were in short these; not that the difficulties complained of by the landlords were non-existent, but that the remedies suggested were superficial; that where the rights involved are obscure and uncertain, and the facts difficult to ascertain, no mere tinkering of procedure would provide a method of judicial determination which should be at once speedy and just. But at the same time I expressed a hope that when the measure came to be fully discussed other expedients for simplifying the procedure might be devised. In the course of the long discussions which have since taken place sundry suggestions for that purpose have been made; some of these were brought before the Select Committee by my lamented friend the late Rai Kristodás Pál; others have been embodied in a paper written by Bábú Mohini Mohan Roy, who was himself a Member of the Rent Commission; others again have been communicated to me privately by my friend the Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. The Select Committee have not overlooked or disregarded any of these suggestions. On the contrary, they have given them their most careful attention. We invited judicial officers to examine them and express their opinions upon them, and we specially referred them for the consideration and opinion of the Calcutta High Court. But the replies which we have received have been unfavourable to these suggestions. We have been told, and told on the highest authority, that they could not be adopted without serious risk of failure of justice. Under these circumstances it was impossible for us to endorse recommendations which had by the authority most competent to express an opinion upon them—I mean the Judges of the Calcutta High Court—been unanimously and decisively condemned. It would have been a satisfaction to the Members of the Select Committee, as it would have been a satisfaction to the Hon'ble Judges, if we had been able to accept any of the suggestions put forward for the simplification of procedure and the removal of the means too often employed by raiyats to harass their zamíndárs. But in the face of such strong and authoritative expressions of opinion that these suggestions were dangerous or impracticable, we could not take upon ourselves the responsibility of recommending their adoption. Some minor amendments of procedure we have indeed proposed, and I believe that they will be found useful as far as they go. But I fully agree with the deliberate opinion of the Rent Commission and of the High Court that it is in other quarters than the amendment of procedure that the true remedy for difficulties in the realization of rents is to be found. Some of these remedies can, as the Judges point out, be provided by executive action; means of providing others are supplied by this Bill; and it is to the machinery that we propose to provide for the ascertainment and recording of obscure and disputed facts and rights that the zamíndárs, if they are properly advised, should, I believe, look for a removal of the difficulties which they now experience in enforcing their rights.

"On this point, then, the views of the Select Committee are in complete accordance with those of the Rent Commission and with those which the Government of India entertained and expressed on the introduction of this Bill.

"But with respect to other matters I freely admit that, in the course of the deliberations which have taken place on this measure, the Select Committee have found themselves compelled to drop certain proposals to which at one time considerable importance was attached by their authors, and from which considerable advantages were expected to accrue. Take, for instance, the proposals as to the preparation of tables of rates. These proposals formed a very prominent feature of the Bill which was submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government, and they were incorporated by the Government of India in their original Bill, though not without expressions of great doubt as to their feasibility. There was a great deal to be said for these proposals, and, if they had proved capable of being carried out, they would have simplified many questions and removed many difficulties. Therefore, I think the Government was fully justified in inserting them in the Bill which was laid before this Council two years ago, and that they were entitled to a fair trial before being rejected as unworkable. The Bengal Government did give them a fair trial; they deputed special officers to try and prepare tables of rates on the lines indicated in the Bill; and the result of their inquiries and experiments was to satisfy both the Bengal Government and the Select Committee that the expectations once based on this particular scheme were not likely to be realized. Very similar has been

the fate of the gross-produce limit. This particular proposal did not, if my memory serves me rightly, figure very largely in the earlier discussions on this measure; it was adopted by the Rent Commission, but without, as it appears to me, any adequate examination or consideration of the difficulties by which it was attended; it formed also part of the proposals embodied in the Bill introduced by the Government of India; but whilst I do find in the papers and speeches relating to the Bill indications of doubt as to the possibility of imposing any such general limit, or as to the propriety of the particular limit proposed, I do not find anything to show that it was regarded two years ago as being an essential feature of the measure. It was not until a comparatively late epoch that it attained the dignity of being described as the 'core' of the Rent Bill. Now, it must be admitted that it would be eminently satisfactory if we could devise some form of ultimate barrier against which the waves of rackrenting should ineffectually dash; and when the subject was discussed in the Select Committee—and it underwent a very full and thorough discussion before the Committee—there was a strong feeling on the part of the majority of the members in favour of imposing such a limit, if only a fair and workable limit could be devised. But when we proceeded to examine the facts and figures on which the particular fractional limit proposed in the Bill was based, we considered them insufficient to warrant the inferences drawn from them, and at the same time we were informed by the Bengal Government that to fix the limit at any other fraction would be to provide an ineffectual protection against that form of rackrenting which it was the object of the limit to counteract. Under these circumstances we reluctantly came to the conclusion that this was a form of check which we were not in a position to impose.

"Take, again, those provisions of the Bill which have been the subject of more and hotter controversy than, perhaps, any other of its provisions. I mean those which relate to the transferability of the occupancy-right. The object of the Rent Commission, the object of the Bengal Government in the earlier drafts of the Bill, the object of the Government of India in the Bill of two years ago, was to recognize and legalize a practice which, whether for good or for evil, either had grown up or was fast growing up in all parts of these Provinces, but to surround it with such checks and limitations as might be considered necessary or advisable for the purpose of preventing it from being used to the detriment either of the zamíndár or of the raiyat. That, I repeat, was the object which we all had in view: we wished to recognize and confirm existing customs, to give them the express sanction of the law, but at the same time to give them a reasonable shape. We found, however, that the existing customs were so multiform that it would be impossible to devise any one general form of legal check on the right of alienation which might not reasonably be charged with causing hardship to the zamíndár in one part of the country, and hardship to the raiyat in another; and, this being so, the conclusion at which the majority of the Committee, after many intermediate experiments and suggestions, ultimately arrived was that, if varieties of custom were to be recognized at all, they had better be recognized in their entirety, and that the balance of advantages was in favour of leaving the custom, at all events for the present, unregulated by any express provision of law. In arriving at this conclusion individual members of the Committee, as would naturally be the case, reached the same goal by different paths. The question was an eminently arguable one, and was one as to which both the advocates of the zamíndárs and the advocates of the raiyat were much divided in their views,—I know for instance that the view taken of it by my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Durbhunga differed materially from that taken by my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji,—and it had to be determined with reference not only to the consideration whether the right of transfer was in itself a good thing or a bad thing, but with reference also to such considerations as whether the advantages of having a positive and definite but inelastic rule outweighed the disadvantages incidental to an elastic but uncertain custom, whether the mahájan purchaser of whom so much has been heard was a reality or a bugbear, and last, but not least, whether any discouragement which might be imposed on the practice of sale would not operate as an encouragement of the practice of sub-letting. It was under the influence of all these different considerations that we came to the conclusion that with



regard to this particular matter the natural check imposed by custom and usage would probably operate better than any artificial checks which could, under existing circumstances, be imposed by law, and that the safer and more prudent course would be to abstain, at all events for the present, from positive legislation.

"There is no foundation for the suggestion that such a change as this involves a radical departure from the principles of the original Bill. Nor is there any foundation for the suggestion that we have by any of the provisions of the Bill as now revised violated any pledges which we gave on the introduction of this measure. We have been told that the power given to reduce rents in cases where a special settlement is made is inconsistent with the assurance that was given that there would be no reduction of existing rents. Now it is important to be accurate about what was actually said and written with reference to this point. On looking at our despatch of 17th October, 1882 (paragraph 17), I find that we explained our intention to be that a raiyat should not be at liberty to sue for a reduction of rent on the *sole* ground that it exceeds that indicated by the table of rates. The assurance was that rents were not to be reduced solely on the ground of their being above those shewn in the table of rates, and I need hardly point out that the Bill contains no provision inconsistent with this assurance.

"In my own speech on obtaining leave to introduce the Bill I referred specially to this point. What I said was this:—

'On a comparison of the provisions for enhancement with the provisions for reduction, it might be said that they have a somewhat one-sided appearance. The landlord can use the table of rates for the purpose of levelling up; the tenant cannot use it for the purpose of levelling down. But it must be remembered that the principle on which the Bill is framed is to proceed as far as practicable on the basis of existing rents, and that nothing is further from our intention than to bring about a general reduction of rents. Whether under exceptional circumstances and in special areas—such, for instance, as the area in Behar, where we learn from recent reports that the average rates all round have been enhanced by 500 per cent. in the last 43 years, whilst the area under cultivation has actually decreased, and the rise in prices during the same period has been at most 73 per cent.—it may not be necessary to take steps, if not for a reduction, at least for a re-adjustment of the rates of rent, is a separate and difficult question on which I will not enter now. But I repeat that proposals for a general reduction of rents form no part of the Bill.'

"I fail to discover in the Bill as now amended anything which is in the slightest degree inconsistent with any of the statements which I have just quoted. What we intend by the section to which reference has been made is that in very special and exceptional cases special and exceptional powers should be exercised.

"My Lord, I will not go through the other changes which have been made in this Bill since its introduction. The changes themselves, and the reasons for making them, have been fully and completely explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, and I have nothing to add to his exposition. I have listened sympathetically to the expressions of regret which have fallen from the lips of several hon'ble members for some of those changes; but I have heard nothing which has satisfied me that the grounds on which they were made were not good and sufficient, or that the arguments which have weighed with the majority of us in the Select Committee are likely to produce a different effect when brought forward in Council. What I wish specially to guard against is any confusion between means and ends, between matters of principle and matters of detail. Where we have seen fit to modify our views we have modified them not with respect to the general principles by which our legislation should be guided, not with respect to the objects at which we ought to aim, but with respect to the particular means which it may be necessary, expedient or advisable to adopt for the purpose of attaining those objects. The objects which we had in view in introducing this legislation were the objects which we have in view now, namely, the provision of reasonable security for the tenant, of reasonable facilities for the landlord. As to the particular form and degree of the securities or facilities which the circumstances of the case justify or require, that is a question with respect to which we may justifiably modify our views in the light of further experience and inquiry. We have given a little more in one direction, a little less in another; but the

general scope and tendency of our proposals remains what it was. Thus in dealing with the occupancy-raiyat we have lessened the area over which his rights may be acquired, but we have, at the same time, facilitated the proof of the rights to which he is entitled within that area. We have removed some of the checks to which enhancement of his rent was subjected, but at the same time we have tightened others, and have extended the period during which he is to have absolute immunity from all enhancement. Again, in dealing with the landlord, we have declined to adopt suggestions which have been made to us for taking away from him any ground of enhancement through the Courts to which, from long usage or otherwise, he may reasonably claim to be entitled. We have declined to adopt any suggestion which would have had the effect of making any of those grounds unworkable, and thus of perpetuating what has been justly described as a public scandal; we have endeavoured to give the landlord a right which could be honestly enforced through the machinery of the Courts and not dishonestly abused as an engine of oppression out of Court; and we have endeavoured to assist the Courts by indicating somewhat more clearly than under the present law the circumstances under which, and the limitations subject to which, the landlord's remedy is to be applied.

"With reference to these and several other provisions of the Bill, the question has usually been a question not of principle but of degree—a question where we should draw the line between conflicting claims, and, as is usual with boundary disputes, our decision has not been accepted with satisfaction by either party. The question which you are entitled to ask is, 'What is the net result of our proposals?' Do they give too much or leave too much to one side or to the other? The question is *not* 'Does the Bill satisfy the expectations, reasonable or unreasonable, of one party or of the other party?' but does it—to use a phrase to which some of our critics appear to entertain an insuperable objection—does it afford a fair and equitable solution of an exceptionally difficult problem, a fair and equitable compromise between claims which are conflicting and irreconcileable? What we have endeavoured to frame has been not a landlord's Bill, nor a tenant's Bill, but a just Bill. We have endeavoured to give substantial security to the tenant without restricting more than is necessary the powers of the landlord. We have endeavoured to give reasonable facilities to the landlord without weakening more than is inevitable the customary privileges of the tenant. Whether and how far we have succeeded in our endeavour is a question which I leave to persons of cool and dispassionate judgment to determine. After hearing the vehement and angry denunciations by which we have been assailed on either side, they will, I am disposed to think, come to the conclusion that the Government of India has not ill discharged the duty which was imposed upon it of acting as a just and impartial arbiter between conflicting claims.

"I deny, then, that the Bill which is now laid before you involves a departure from the principles by which the Government of India was guided in its introduction. What foundation is there for the other charge to which I have referred, that it is wanting in completeness and finality? 'I had hoped,' says His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his minute of dissent, 'that the legislation now in hand would have carried with it some measure of finality'; 'but,' he goes on, 'in its present outcome there is scarcely the assurance which had been expected of a final settlement of many important principles connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.' 'I am unable,' says my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, 'to regard the Bill in the form which it has now assumed as an adequate and final settlement of the question raised in this great controversy.'

"Sir, in one sense I admit the charge. That the Bill is one-sided, I deny: that it is not complete or final I will admit. But I will go further and say that any Bill of this kind which claimed for itself the characteristics of completeness and finality would carry its condemnation on its face. Look at the social and economical condition of Bengal at the present day. What are its most striking features? Are they not transformation, transition, growth and change? Here, as elsewhere in India, and here perhaps, more than anywhere else in India, you find the past and the present, old



things and new, brought into sudden and violent contact with each other, with results which are often unexpected, and which, unless there is some intervention to temper the shock, may be disastrous. You have been told with truth—and the truth is one which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly insisted on—that the Bengali raiyat is not the same thing as the English farmer, that the Bengali zamíndár is not the same thing as the modern English landlord, that the rules which govern, and should govern, the relations of zamíndár and raiyat are not those rules of the law of landlord and tenant with which the modern English lawyer is most familiar.

"The Bengali raiyat is not the same thing as the English farmer; he is something widely different from him. But he presents many curious and instructive points of resemblance to the English customary tenant of some six or seven centuries ago. The rights and powers claimed by the zamíndár are not unlike those once claimed by the feudal lord of the manor; the privileges, duties and liabilities of the raiyat resemble in some important particulars those which once belonged to the English customary tenant, and which were gradually developed into the status either of the free-holder or of the copy-holder. In the phrase which is still technically applied to the English copy-holder, namely, that he holds 'at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor,' we discern echoes of the controversies which once raged round the customary tenant of the English manor, and which still rage round the position of the Bengali raiyat—controversies in which the assertion of high proprietary rights on the part of the landlord is set against the assertion of strong customary privileges on the part of the tenant. If we were to pursue the investigation further we should find equally suggestive analogies. The bewildering multitude of tenures with local variations of nomenclature and incidents finds its parallel in the multitude of subordinate interests in land which are recorded on the Domesday survey, the English record of rights of the eleventh century. Again, it is well known that there is no point in English legal history which is more obscure than the question of the extent to which, and the circumstances under which, alienation of land was legally recognised and actually took place before the 13th century. But in the midst of this obscurity one fact is clearly established, namely, that such alienation as took place assumed the form not of sale but of sub-infeudation or sub-letting, and that the extent to which this sub-letting was carried was distasteful to the superior landlords. We know that at the instance of the great lords a famous statute was passed to stop sub-letting; we know that while the intention of the statute was to stop sub-letting its effect was to legalize free sale, that it enabled the fee-simple tenant to alienate his interest without consulting his lord, and that it has since become the foundation of the modern English law of the sale of land. If there had been a Hansard in the days when the Statute 'Quia Emptores' became law, he might perhaps have supplied us with an additional arsenal of arguments for and against the comparative merits and demerits of sub-letting and free sale.

"However, I do not intend to weary the Council with any elaborate historical disquisition. My object in touching on these analogies between the past and the present is not to demonstrate—what has been demonstrated to satiety—that the application of the modern English landlord and tenant law to the relations of zamíndár and raiyat would be both an anachronism and a political blunder, but also to illustrate some of the exceptional difficulties which surround any attempt either to declare or to amend the law bearing on those relations. For to say that the Bengali raiyat is still living in an age which to us Englishmen has become an age of the past, is to present only one side of the picture. There is another side to it. Side by side with the landlord who exercises, and is content to exercise, his old customary seignorial rights so far as they are compatible with the modern system of Government, we have the auction-purchaser who has bought his rights as a commercial speculation, and thinks only how he can turn them to the best advantage. Side by side with the hereditary tenant, cultivating and living on his land in the old traditional fashion, we have the enterprising planter, who has got his lease and wishes to work it so as to extract from the

land the greatest possible profit in the smallest possible time. The modern theory of competition rents is jostling the old practice of customary rates; the new fashion of terminable leases is threatening to displace ancient occupancy-rights. The thirteenth century is being brought face to face with the nineteenth century, and is striving with more or less success to understand and accommodate itself to its ways. The cultivator for subsistence is giving way before, or developing into, the cultivator for profit; those who have hitherto walked in the dim twilight of custom are emerging into the hard and fierce glare of law as administered by the Courts. The ideas, habits and customs of widely different ages and widely different civilization are being thrown into a common crucible, and are assuming new and strange forms. We cannot arrest this process of change; we cannot predict with certainty the rate at which it will progress or the direction which it will take if left to itself. All that we can do is to endeavour by such means as are at our disposal to guide it in the right direction; to ease off the abruptness of the transition from the old to the new, from an age of feudalism to an age of industrialism; to bridge over the interval between status and contract; to prevent custom from being ousted too violently by competition; to see that rules of law based on commercial transactions between hard and keen men of business are not applied to the ignorant and unlettered peasant before he is able to understand them or to use them.

"Can we afford to stand aside and let things drift, trusting that they may somehow come out right in the end? Such may be a policy which would commend itself to some of the influential classes in this country, to men of the strong hand and the long purse; such is not a policy which the British Government of India has ever ventured, or can ever venture, to adopt; such is not our conception of the duty which we owe to the millions whom Providence has confided to our care. We are responsible for the introduction into this country of forces which threaten to revolutionize and disintegrate its social and economical system; we cannot fold our hands and let them work in accordance with nature's blind laws. We must, to the best of our ability, endeavour to regulate and control their operations, and in so doing it is inevitable that we should occasionally interfere in a manner and to an extent which, to those whose institutions have not, for long ages, undergone the strain imposed by foreign conquest or foreign immigration, may not unnaturally appear difficult to justify or explain.

"That in so doing we should be charged with ignoring or violating the laws of political economy is a matter of course. We do not ignore or violate those laws. On the contrary, the whole of our action as a State in legislation of this kind is based on a recognition and appreciation of the laws which regulate the production and distribution of wealth, just as the whole of our action as a State in dealing with famine is based on the recognition and appreciation of the laws, so far as they are discoverable, which regulate the recurrence of famines. We do not ignore these laws, but we proceed on the view that their operation is capable of being modified and controlled by human action.

"Assuming, then, that interference is justifiable and necessary, what kind of interference is possible and expedient, what kind of legislation is suitable to the circumstances with which we have to deal? Must we not admit, are we not always being compelled to admit, that it is a legislation of opportunism? For a transitional period final legislation is neither appropriate nor possible. What we have to do is to establish a *modus vivendi*, a working arrangement, not merely between conflicting interests, but between the customs, habits, ideas and ways of different ages and different forms of civilization. Our legislation must contain much that is in the nature of expedients, adjustments, compromises; it will inevitably contain provisions which will be to political economists a stumbling-block, and to lawyers—I will say even to law-lords—foolishness, but which, for all that, may be based on good sound common sense.

"Again, whilst fully acknowledging the necessity—the urgent necessity—of interference on some points, we can afford to admit the wisdom of non-



interference on others. There are some proposals about the expediency and suitability of which we can make up our minds with reasonable certainty; there are others about which we do not see our way so clearly; and with respect to which we should prefer to wait a while. There may be points—I frankly admit that there are points—with respect to which the provisions of this Bill are imperfect and incomplete, and with respect to which we are leaving our successors to supplement our task. But the fact that we are unable to do all that we might have wished to do is no reason why we should not do what we can; the fact that there are evils for which no suitable remedy has yet been found is no reason for delaying to apply to other evils such remedies as may appear to be suitable; to admit that the range of human prevision is limited is no unmanly confession of impotence; to acknowledge that the morrow will have its task is no ground for putting off the task of the day.

"What the Council have to consider as practical men is, not whether this is an ideally perfect measure, not whether it is a final settlement of questions between landlord and tenant in Bengal, not whether it is likely to usher in a millennium either for the zamíndár or for the raiyat, but whether it represents a step in advance, whether it does anything substantial towards removing admitted defects in the existing law, whether it does not give some substantial form of security to the tenant, some reasonable facilities to the landlord. It is because I believe that the measure, however it may fall short of ideal perfection, does embody substantial improvements in the existing law, that I commend it to the favourable consideration of the Council.

"One word in conclusion on the question which, though it is not technically raised by the present motion, has been appropriately discussed upon it—the question whether we should now proceed with the consideration of this measure or should defer its consideration until the expiration of a certain interval after the Bill has been re-published. The period of delay for which Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji asks is a period of three months, but we all know that this practically means a delay of not less than a year, and therefore the question before the Council will be whether they will hang up the measure for another year, and thereby, amongst other things, condemn the officers of the Bengal Government and their own Committee to a re-commencement of what my friend the Lieutenant-Governor has properly described as their Sisyphean tasks; the former of piling up reports which are written in the summer, edited and annotated in the autumn, discussed in the winter, and shelved in the spring; the latter of renewing, under circumstances which involve a lamentable sacrifice of valuable time, discussions, the renewal of which is only rendered possible by the fact that the human memory is incapable of retaining, for more than a very limited time, the vast store of facts and arguments which have accumulated round this Bill.

"Now on what ground is this motion based? Is it on the ground that the public have not had sufficient time to consider the points of difference between the Bill which was published with the Preliminary Report, and the Bill which has now been laid on the table. My hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji has referred to the Resolution which was issued rather more than two years ago with reference to the desirability of giving greater publicity to legislative measures. That Resolution issued from my Department, and therefore I am in a special manner responsible for it. I concur entirely in every word that it contains, and I have done, and shall continue to do, all in my power to give effect to the principles on which it insists. If, therefore, the procedure which we now propose to adopt were in any manner inconsistent with that Resolution, I should be justly chargeable with inconsistency. But it is not inconsistent with that Resolution. The answer to the suggestion that no sufficient time has been given for the consideration of the Bill as now amended has been supplied by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, and it is this, that the alterations which have been made in the Bill since the date of its last publication are almost entirely in the nature of excision and reduction, and that we have not added any new matter of such importance as to require the opinion of the public upon it. Or is the motion before the Council based on

the wider ground that the information laid before the Select Committee is not sufficient to justify their recommending the adoption of any such proposals as those embodied in the Bill? On this point, again, I need only refer to what has been said by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley as to the exceptionally searching and exhaustive nature of the inquiries and reports on which our conclusions are based, and express in the most emphatic manner my concurrence with his opinion that the constitution and procedure of the Select Committees of this Council are entirely unsuitable for that kind of examination of witnesses which has been suggested. That there are depths of this vast subject which we have not fathomed to the bottom, that there are tracts which we have left unexplored, nobody denies; what we do say is that the information before us was sufficient, and sufficiently tested, to enable us to come to certain definite conclusions on certain important points, and that it is upon those conclusions that our recommendations are based. My hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Durbhunga claims the support of the majority of the Select Committee for the motion for delay, and says that the majority of them signed dissents from certain more or less important recommendations of the Report, and therefore must be taken to have dissented from the specific recommendation that the Bill be passed as now amended. The fallacy is obvious, and the accuracy of the assertion is easily put to the test. It will be tested shortly by the vote which is to be given on Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji's motion. I am one of those members of the Select Committee whose signature to the Report is conspicuous by the absence of a decorating star, but on the question whether there should or should not be further delay in the prosecution of this measure I appeal with confidence to the majority of the Select Committee. To the unflagging assiduity with which the members of that Committee have devoted themselves to their arduous labours no one is more willing to testify and render grateful acknowledgment than their chairman. That they should respond with alacrity to an invitation to a renewal of their labours one could hardly expect, unless indeed they belong to that exceptional class of mortals whose conception of Heaven is that of a place where congregations ne'er break up, and the sittings of Select Committees never end. But in all seriousness I apprehend that their reply would be that the information laid before them, though not complete, was sufficient for the practical purposes they had in view; that further information would not be likely to bring more united counsels; that they had completed their task, whether well or ill, at all events to the best of their ability; and that another year's delay would not be likely either materially to enlarge their knowledge, or materially to modify their conclusions.

"As for those hon'ble members to whom the privilege or penance of sharing in the deliberations of the Committee has not been extended, and who must therefore content themselves with a broad and general view of the measure which is laid before them, I would ask them merely to consider whether the measure may not, in its present shape, be fairly regarded as a substantial and honest piece of work, and whether the advantages which might possibly arise from further enquiry and discussion are not far outweighed by the disadvantages necessarily incidental to the prolongation for an indefinite period of a state of uncertainty, tension and irritation which is in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of landlord and tenant alike."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it necessary that I should trouble the Council with any observations of my own at this stage of our proceedings. I shall have ample opportunity, when we come to discuss the several points in this Bill with respect to which amendments are to be moved, of expressing my opinion in regard to them. I will therefore content myself by saying that, although it is likely that during the course of our deliberations this Bill will be considerably improved in many of its particulars, I have no hesitation whatever in giving to its general features my cordial and sincere support. I have convinced myself that it is, as my hon'ble colleague has just said, a very honest and conscientious piece of work. I am quite certain that those who have engaged in advancing it to its present stage have been actuated by the sole desire of doing equal justice to all those interests which are dealt with under the Bill. It cannot be seriously



urged that this Council has not a right to legislate in the direction proposed. It so happens that I became Under-Secretary of State for India while the legislation which resulted in Act X of 1859 was still under discussion, and I then came to the conclusion, which further examination has only confirmed, that it would be idle to contend that legislation of this description is any invasion whatever of the rights accorded to the zamíndárs under the Permanent Settlement. If I thought that any clause of the Bill interfered with rights which have been granted to any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India by the Imperial Government, I certainly would not be found among its supporters; but, on the contrary, I believe that this Bill is in perfect harmony with those principles which inspired the authors of the Permanent Settlement; and I am quite certain that hereafter, when the present controversies have subsided, even those who consider their interests most injuriously affected by what it is proposed to do will acknowledge that this legislation has benefitted the agricultural interests of the country. With regard to the special point which is before us, namely, whether or not the present Bill should be hung up for another year, I can only say that, in the presence of the all but unanimous opinion which has been delivered by my colleagues in favor of proceeding at once to the immediate consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, it would be impossible for me, even if I myself did not share that opinion, to undertake the responsibility of delaying a measure, the postponement of which, I am told by so many persons competent to speak with authority on the subject, would be so disastrous. In conclusion I may observe that I for one have listened with the greatest interest and pleasure to the discussion which has taken place. Although I have certainly done my best to acquaint myself with all the facts and arguments bearing on this question as far as they are contained in the voluminous literature connected with the subject, this is the first occasion on which I have had the advantage of hearing it discussed by persons so capable of handling it. I have been specially struck with the moderation, the ability, the temper and with the eloquence with which my several colleagues have placed us in possession of their respective views, and I may be permitted to add that the Native members of this Council were certainly not those who have shown the least ability in dealing with the question."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee to which it was referred be re-published, and that the consideration of the measure by the Council be deferred for at least three months from the date of its re-publication.

He said the hon'ble members of the Council were already in possession of the reasons why he considered such a course desirable. If the opinion of hon'ble members was that the republication of the Bill at that stage was inexpedient, he would ask whether His Excellency the President could not see his way to put off the consideration of the amendments on the provisions of the Bill for two or three weeks, with a view to enable hon'ble members who were not members of the Select Committee to study the amended Bill, and to enable English-knowing landlords and tenants to give their opinions on the subject.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY pointed out that the proposition of the hon'ble mover of the amendment simply amounted to this, that the postponement of the Bill for two or three weeks meant its postponement for one year. This, he presumed, was open to the same objection as the first amendment. As had also been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon, any postponement of the measure would lead to the continuance of the agitation against the Bill. For these reasons he would ask the Council to reject the amendment.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, 4th March.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
*The 13th March, 1885.*

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 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 Thursday, the 5th 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 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 Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga's amendment that in line 4 of section 23 of the Bill, after the word "unfit" the words "or permanently less fit" be inserted, was resumed this day.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that at the close of yesterday's proceedings the consideration of section 23 of the Bill was postponed, with the view of considering an amendment which had been moved by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá

of Durbhunga. HIS EXCELLENCY understood that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill thought he would be able to meet the Mahárájá's wishes.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—" I propose to meet the hon'ble member's wishes in the following way, by the insertion of the words 'materially impair the value of the land or' after the words 'does not' in line 4 of section 23.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said :—" Before I move the next amendment, which stands in my name, I would beg permission to make an alteration in clause (*a*). The amendment will run thus :—

That after Section 24 of the Bill the following section be added :—

An occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled in Bengal Proper to transfer his holding in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property :

'(*a*) Provided, however, that, where the right of transfer by custom does not exist, in the case of a sale the landlord shall be entitled to a fee of 10 per cent. on the purchase-money.

'(*b*) Provided also that a gift of an occupancy-right in land shall not be valid against the landlord unless it is made by a registered instrument.

'(*c*) The registering officer shall not register any such instrument except on payment of the prescribed fee for service on the landlord of notice of the registration.

'(*d*) When any such notice has been registered, the registering officer shall forthwith serve notice of the registration on the landlord.'

" With reference to the subject of this motion, I have already pointed out the reasons which lead me to think that the excision of the transferability clauses from the Bill has been a mistake, and I do not wish to take up the time of the Council at any length in support of the contention that those clauses should be restored. I believe it has been sufficiently established that the raiyats who possess the right of free transfer are more prosperous and better able to withstand the visitations of famine and scarcity than those who do not possess that right. And I believe it has also been sufficiently proved that the fears which are entertained by some people, that if the power of free transfer is given to occupancy-raiyats, the holdings will pass into the hands of moneylenders, are in the main groundless. The information collected at the instance of the Bengal Government, I think, has established conclusively that it is not the case that where the right of transfer is exercised by raiyats their holdings pass into the hands of money-lenders; that in the majority of instances the transfers are, as a matter of fact, made to *boná fide* cultivators; and that wherever the right exists and is exercised the raiyats hold with the utmost tenacity to their holdings; that their cultivation is better and their standard of living superior to those of other raiyats. It also, I believe, is shown upon the evidence to which I have referred that changes in the ownership of occupancy-holdings are less frequent than among the proprietors themselves. I will call one instance to the recollection of the Council, and that is the case of the guzáshtadárs of Shahabad. In view of these circumstances I would urge upon the Council the acceptance of my amendment. I know that the excision of the transferability clauses has met with the approval of the Executive Government and the high authority of Your Excellency; and therefore in bringing forward the present motion I do so with a certain amount of hesitation and diffidence. The question, however, is one of very great importance, and my apology for urging it on the Council consists in the testimony borne by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill himself to the prosperous condition of the raiyats who possess the right of transfer. It is said that the right of transfer would prove detrimental to the interests of the zamíndárs. With reference to that I desire to make one or two observations, and I hope they will be considered carefully by the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji. The zamíndár has been given the power of selling up an occupancy-holding in execution of decrees for arrears of rent, even when there is no right of transferability attached to the holding itself. Of course, where the right of transfer is attached to the holding, as in Bhagulpore and Shahabad, higher prices will be obtained for such occupancy-holdings. But in places where there is no right of transfer possessed by the raiyats the value of the



holding will be nominal, and the price obtained will not cover the amount of arrears and the cost of litigation. Then, in the next place, we have made no change in the power of sub-letting. Well, sub-letting having been maintained without any change, it is not difficult to imagine that people wishing to buy occupancy-holdings can easily get round the provisions in the Bill against absolute transfer by simply offering a good salámí and getting the holding in that way. The very complications which the zamíndárs wish to avoid by keeping back the power of transfer will arise under the power of sub-letting. Therefore, by denying the right of transferability, by making it dependant upon custom, we have not gained much, but we have done considerable harm. I believe the Council is aware that, where the right of transferability has not been sufficiently established by long usage, a small fee is paid by the raiyat for obtaining the consent of the landlord; not unfrequently he has to pay, besides, a conciliation fee to the ámlá. In places where the custom has been long established, where the practice has been recognized by long usage, the raiyat does not pay any fee. The question having been raised as to the right of the occupancy-raiyat to transfer the tenure, there is every reason to fear that the zamíndárs, even in those places where the right of transfer has been up to this time exercised without question, will not allow it unless a substantial portion of the purchase-money is made over to them. Whether that eventuality is one which is at all desirable I would leave to this Hon'ble Council to judge. I believe the legislature would be extremely unwilling to leave, by the excision of the transferability clauses, any such loophole which will either endanger rights which do exist and are exercised at present, or will be likely to interfere with the growth of the custom of transferability which is admittedly doing so much good towards the prosperity of the raiyat. I will only add a few words to explain the meaning of the amendment. As a matter of fact, the Council will perceive that what I ask for is the re-insertion of the clauses in the former Bill with a slight modification, namely, in clause (*a*). That clause did not exist in the sections which were cut out of the former Bill. My object in inserting it is to give to those landlords on whose estates the right of transfer does not exist a substantial fee by way of salámí for their consent or acquiescence in the sale. The fee they now get is a fee of an unrecognised character. By clause (*a*) they will get a recognised substantial fee. Of course, in places where the right is exercised now without dispute, they are not entitled to any fee, and it will not be right for them to expect any. In the second place, I confine the operation of the section to Bengal Proper. The Bengal Government in its letter of September last pointed out the reasons why it is desirable to confine the right of free transfer to Bengal Proper.

" In Behar there are various reasons which render it expedient not to extend the right to the whole of that province independently of existing custom. I had accordingly brought forward a proposal in Committee to exclude Behar from the operation of the proposed provision to render occupancy-holdings generally transferable. That proposal was not accepted, but the Committee have since decided to omit the transferability clauses with reference to the entire province. I agree with the Bengal Government in the view that the right should be confined to Bengal Proper alone, and consequently my amendment refers to Bengal Proper alone. As for the meaning of 'transfer' and 'gift,' they are defined in the Transfer of Property Act, and for this reason I do not think it is necessary to insert any definition of those words here. I beg therefore to move that the clauses which I have read out may be re-inserted in the Bill, and the numbering of the sections be altered accordingly."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—" I have been permitted to explain to the Council what my own personal views are on the subject; but as a member of the Executive Council, the Executive Council having decided that transferability of these tenures should not be accepted as a principle of general application in this Bill, it is not right that I should ask the Council to support the amendment of my hon'ble friend opposite, nor, under the circumstances, do I think that I am justified in again taking up the time of the Council in explaining why the Executive Council decided not to have it. In its present shape it is clear that the amendment is one which could not receive the coun-

tenance of the Government of Bengal, and I therefore think that any discussion on it would be of no practical value. But I would like to point out that the amendment does not provide for the great difficulty which the Government of Bengal had felt in reference to the necessity of excluding the moneylenders. The Government of Bengal, in a letter of September last and subsequent communications, remarked that, even if the right is restricted to Bengal, still they could not support it, unless it was so hedged in that occupancy-holdings should fall only into the hands of persons who derived their main support from agriculture. The motion does not meet the *sine qua non* to which the Government of Bengal insisted, nor can it be accepted without other difficulties arising. It was left, for instance by this motion, for the Courts to decide what 'Bengal Proper' was, and in the next place the registering officer would have to decide what was the custom, and whether it existed or not. With these remarks I leave the matter in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"When the Government of India recommended a provision for the free sale of occupancy-holdings, they were not ignorant of the possible injury which such a provision would give rise to. In their despatch to the Secretary of State the Government of India said :—

'So far we have considered the landlord's interests, but the protection of the raiyat is a matter of much greater difficulty. The moneylender by means of mortgage might appropriate the whole profits of these holdings, or by foreclosure or purchase he might be possessed of the occupancy-right.'

"The question was thoroughly discussed in Select Committee, and it was found that not only high officers of State considered it to be a dangerous provision, but that the experience which the country had obtained from the operation of such a provision in the Dekkhan and the Sonthal Parganás showed clearly that was not at all desirable. The Chief Justice of Bengal truly remarked with reference to this that he 'thought it equally true, on the other hand, that to give a poor population like the Bengal raiyats the means of selling or mortgaging their tenures at pleasure was a certain means of making them improvident or unthrifty.' It was, therefore, in the interest of the raiyats, and not in the interest of the landlords, that this provision was abandoned by the Select Committee. The hon'ble member has stated in support of his amendment that the condition of the raiyats in places where the custom obtained was one of greater prosperity than in other places. But the question should be viewed in its proper light. In places where this custom has obtained, the institution has been brought about under the operation of the rule of the survival of the fittest. In such cases the institution must necessarily be suited to the requirements of the locality, and must, therefore, be productive of much good ; but to thrust upon a poor and improvident people the power to deprive themselves of their substance and homesteads, and of their means of living, is, I submit, not altogether consistent with the other provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee not only provided for a fee to be given to the landlord for his consent to the sale, but they also provided that the landlord could either accept the fee or veto the sale upon three grounds : *first*, that the purchaser was not a cultivator ; *second*, that he was a bad character ; and *third*, that he was an enemy of the landlord. If the hon'ble mover of the amendment had moved an amendment for recommending the insertion of a rule for free sale with these restrictions, I would have had no hesitation in giving my support to it ; but, although I should have found no difficulty in supporting it, I should have thought it was a dangerous one in the interest of the raiyat."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"The Bill as it comes to us is the work of the Select Committee, who have carried out the wishes both of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. I therefore think the onus is upon those who come here to advocate a change, unless it can be practically shown that the change is one for the good of the country. So far as I have followed the current of the decisions of the Bengal High Court, a mere occupancy-right does not carry transferability so far as Bengal is concerned. I think that the four corners of the present legislation are



enough for our present purpose without going either to the Dekkhan or other parts of India. I think that sufficient has been conceded on the lines of the Bill as it stood. If occupancy was not transferable according to the law as it was interpreted by the High Court, and if the Government of Bengal and the Government of India thought fit that legislation should not advance further, they had devised restrictions for the protection of the public. Whether it was the landlords or the raiyats who required protection, that was hardly the place where one could now go into the question of absolute transferability. It was too large a question. I think that the Council should remember that if the section now proposed were introduced a very large number of sections would have either to give way altogether or would have to be further hedged in by restrictions, which I think it would be very difficult at this stage to introduce. I will, therefore, oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I agree with a great deal of what has been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, and especially with regard to what he said as to the additional value which would be given to the occupancy-right by the concession of the power of transferability. The question has been very fully and ably discussed by Mr. Field in a note to his Digest of the Rent Law, and his conclusion was in favour of declaring the occupancy-right transferable. I must add that I cannot altogether assent to what the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji said with reference to the precedents afforded by the Sonthal Parganás and the Dekkhan. I do not think they are cases in point with reference to Bengal. The danger of giving to occupancy-raiyats the power of transferability is the fear of the lands falling into the hands of moneylenders, and this is a real danger in places like the Sonthal Parganás and the Dekkhan, where the moneylending classes are an alien race, having no community of interest with the people. We have in the Sonhal Parganás moneylenders who are Bengalís, and in the Dekkhan the moneylending class are Marwáris ; but that is not the case in Bengal, and I am still of opinion that with certain safeguards the right of transferability might have been recognized in Bengal without any danger to the interests of the people. But at the same time I am not satisfied with the form of the amendment ; for instance, in clause (*a*) it is provided that where the custom of transferability does not exist, a fee of 10 per cent. shall be payable to the landlord. Such a fee, in my opinion, is too high, and the hon'ble member has not provided for cases in which the right exists by custom subject to the payment of a fee. Then the hon'ble member proposes that a gift shall not be valid unless it is registered, but he has not provided for the case of sales being made under cover of a gift ; and above all there is no provision in the amendment for ensuring that occupancy-holdings so transferred shall continue to remain in the hands of the agricultural classes. Though I believe the danger of the money-lender's intrusion has been much exaggerated, I admit that there is some residuum of danger in connection with this matter, against which precautions should be taken, and in the present state of Bengal I should be sorry to see the right of transfer freely imported into the Act without any safeguard against the evils to which I have alluded. I therefore cannot support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—"My Lord, I had not intended to speak on this amendment, because I am much in the position of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds. I think the amendment in substance good, but I am unable to accept the form in which it is put. To my mind there can be no doubt that the evidence before this Council—evidence which has been carefully gone into by the Select Committee—has abundantly established the fact that the sale of occupancy-rights is growing into an established custom. I believe that by leaving the sale to custom we are subjecting poor men, needy men, to a number of exactions, and to a number of very serious inconveniences during the process of sale. But while I feel very strongly that it would have been a great advantage to the raiyat if we could have given the effect of law to that custom, I do not see my way to accept the amendment in the form in which it has been placed before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"Much as I desire to see the right of transferability adopted and legalized, I must oppose the amendment. While I desire to see the right of transfer legalized, I wish also to see the just interests of landlords protected, and the country protected against the evils of land-jobbing: neither this evil nor the interests of landlords are protected by this amendment. Much as I desire to see the right of transferability adopted, it should, in my opinion, be adopted for the whole province, and not for Bengal Proper alone. To legalize transferability for Bengal and not for Behar will hereafter be looked upon as having prohibited it for Behar. The hon'ble member has given many reasons for desiring to give the right of transferability, but he has given no reason which is not equally applicable to the circumstances of Behar; if they apply to the circumstances of one province, they apply equally to both. If we legalize transferability in Bengal, not in Behar, it should be by a separate Bill. I am sorry therefore I must object to the amendment."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"This is an old question which has passed through several stages of consideration up to its final abandonment by the Government. The hon'ble member who moves this amendment will not doubt that, as far as my own views go, I sympathize entirely in the position he takes. The recognition of the free right of transfer on behalf of raiyats having occupancy-rights would, in my judgment, ultimately be a great benefit to the country, though I am willing to admit that, as regards its present adoption, there is no question in which my own opinion has undergone greater modification than in this one. In our first proposal to the Government of India two years ago we recommended the adoption of the right of transfer throughout Bengal in the belief, which we thought sufficiently established, that the practice of transfer was generally prevalent; but later enquiries seemed to show that what might be safe in Bengal would not, under the peculiar conditions and circumstances of Behar, be safe there; and in our second letter we desired to confine the exercise of the power to the districts of Bengal Proper. But even as regards that Province the point which claims especial consideration is that the zamíndárs themselves have shown the strongest opposition to the acceptance of the proposal; and certainly I can speak from my own experience that, in all my interviews with zamíndárs on the subject of this Bill, no question has been more prominently brought forward and opposed than this one, and further that the opinions which have been expressed in non-official communications and in the writings of the Press have condemned the policy as one which is likely to be attended with serious evils in the transfer of lands from the hands of the agricultural classes to those who have no interest in agriculture. We have thus to take account of the fact that there is a strong outside hostility to the legal recognition of the right of transfer in this class of raiyats. I fully support the view taken by my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds that any reference to the case of the Sonthal Pargánas or that of the Dekkhan affords no parallel to the circumstances of Bengal. In the Sonthal Province there is an aboriginal people, rude, half-civilised and uneducated, amongst whom large numbers of money-lending Bengalís are settled; and to open the door to the transfer of occupancy-rights among such a people would undoubtedly lead, and has already led, to evil effects. But the parallel does not hold good where you have to deal with a people who are beginning to know the value of landed property and can use the discretion as to parting with it or not. Still after much consideration the safer view has prevailed that the introduction of any provisions like those which the hon'ble member has moved should not form a part of our present legislation; though in accepting this view we must all realize the fact that we do not thereby close the door to the growth of a system of transferability. The fact is that the practice obtains all over the country; it extends to a considerable extent in Behar; it is in increasing operation in all parts of Bengal. The fact that such transfers are taking place daily in almost every district in Bengal is one which no one can dispute; it comes before us on the unquestionable authority of the Registration Department, and is admitted by the landholders themselves. Therefore, I think it is quite our wisest course to let the practice develop itself, and in a few years it will be very much easier to recognise the practice from the fact of the custom having become established. In view of all these circumstances I would strongly press upon the hon'ble member to withdraw his amendment."



His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"As a reference has been made to my connection with this subject, I should like to have an opportunity of expressing my own opinion upon it. In the first place, we have to consider the matter from the point of view of right and equity. Sir John Shore, a contemporary authority upon the subject, has stated in the most positive manner that the occupancy-right does not include the right of sale or transfer, and the Courts of Bengal, as I understand, have hitherto maintained this view. It is therefore a question as to how far we should be justified in giving the occupancy-tenant a right carrying a money value to which he has not hitherto been entitled by law. That he should have it by custom is a totally different question. It stands to reason when a landlord has allowed such a custom to grow up, when the landlord has permitted sales of occupancy-interests to take place, it is but fair and just that the actual tenant, who has paid consideration for the occupancy-right, should be allowed to dispose of it upon the same conditions as those upon which he bought it. Without, however, wishing to pronounce dogmatically upon this part of the question, I have to observe that when the matter was brought to my notice the Government of Bengal had already decided that the legalising of the custom was at all events not desirable in Behar. It was also decided that its application to Bengal must be hedged and restricted by various safeguards, one of which consisted of the right of the landlord to bar the transfer where the transferee was objectionable to him. Thus it became apparent that even its application to Bengal might be also questioned. I can quite understand that the hon'ble member who has moved this amendment should take a different view of the question, because I believe that he is more immediately acquainted with a part of the country where the raiyats are in a very satisfactory and strong position; and undoubtedly, where that si the case, transferability is not only a convenience, but works without injury to the raiyat and with advantage to the public. But, on the other hand, we must remember that if the amendment were to be adopted we should at once confer upon vast numbers of indigent men the right and the opportunity of mortgaging the land on the unembarrassed condition of which the salvation of themselves and their families depends. However, I heed not enlarge upon this view of the question, because the remarks which have already fallen from the Lieutenant-Governor I think amply justify the view which has been taken of the subject by the Government of India. I think it right, however, to say, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, that if, at this stage of the proceedings, arguments had been adduced in favour of such an amendment as that which has been proposed by Mr. Amír Alí, we should have been quite prepared to give to them that attention which they deserve. But, so far from that being the case, even those other members of the Council who are disposed to look with an indulgent eye upon the principle in the abstract, announce to us that they do not feel themselves in a position to support it. Under these circumstances, we—I for one, and I imagine all my colleagues—feel that there is no reason whatever why we should depart from the conclusion at which we originally arrived."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ then by leave withdrew the amendment.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that to section 25 of the Bill the following clause be added:—

> "that he has defaulted to pay within fifteen days the amount of a decree for arrears of rent passed against him."

He said:—"Both the Rent Commission and the Government of India recommended the abolition of the provision for ejectment for non-payment of rent simply on the ground that it would be incompatible with the condition for free transfer of a raiyati holding; but now that the provision for free transfer has been expunged from the Bill, I submit that the permissive provision for

ejectment for non-payment of rent be inserted in the Bill. The power of ejectment has been enjoyed by landholders from 1793, and, notwithstanding all that has been said by some officers, I challenge not only strict enquiries but any reliable evidence of the fact that the power has been abused during such a long time. And when there is no evidence of that fact I submit that it will be inexpedient to deprive landlords of a right which gave them an effective remedy in cases of non-payment of rent. It acts as a threat on the raiyat against default and delay in payment of rent, and I think the power is essentially necessary to enable landlords to collect their rents with punctuality now that the provision of free sale has been done away with. It has been observed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí in moving his last amendment that power has been given by the Bill to put up to sale a defaulting holding, but I need hardly inform the Council that it is no new power which the Bill has given to landholders; it is a right which they have all along enjoyed but which the Committee thought was of no earthly use to them, because when a man has the choice of either putting up a defaulting holding to sale or of applying for ejectment it will be in the interests both of the landholder and the raiyat that the landholder should apply for an order of ejectment and not for sale. An order for sale involves much additional cost on the raiyat in respect of the necessary processes of Court, such as the proclamation for sale, sale-fees, and so forth, and in the majority of cases it is found, as has been justly remarked by the Hon'ble Amír Alí, that the proceeds of sale does not cover even the cost of processes. The provision for sale as a substitute for the power of ejectment is liable to this further objection, that even when a sale has been effected it is in the power of the raiyat to apply for the reversal of the sale, and a suit to that effect may be carried on for years, and the question whether the sale was valid or whether it was invalid would not be settled till years after the sale was effected. In the meanwhile the purchaser has invested money in the land, and other rights have accrued; and if the sale is ultimately set aside both the raiyat and the landlord will be seriously damaged. I submit that in the interests of the landlord and that of the raiyat himself, the provision for ejectment contained in the present law should be maintained."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I do not feel justified at this stage of the proceedings in supporting a motion for allowing the old form of ejectment. I always had great doubts whether the change made in the Bill would be beneficial; but as this is one of the cardinal points in the Bill I do not think there will be any chance of the Council re-considering the matter, which has been settled and which has such great authority in its favour.

"I entertain very considerable doubts as to its working well. I think that, instead of having to resort to these execution-processes, the landholder should be able to ask the Judge, in cases where there was no bid or an insufficient bid, to stop the sale and make the amount payable within fifteen days. I have not made any substantive proposition, because I am not clear that the relief will be sufficient to justify my introducing any amendment of that kind. I feel that there are inconveniences to the zamíndárs, and I can only hope that it will work out better than the ordinary execution of money-decrees is working in this country."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"Had the hon'ble mover accepted the suggestion I threw out to him in Committee that the order for ejectment should act as a full acquittance of the decree, I would have given him my co-operation. The hardship in adopting the old law, allowing the judgment-debtor to be ejected if he does not pay the amount of the decree within fifteen days, lies in the fact that when he is ejected the decree still holds good against him, and he is still liable to pay the full amount of the decree. I accept the provisions of the Bill simply as the better of two evils, not as an effectual remedy. The provision in the old law which allowed the zamíndár to eject if the defaulter did not pay the amount of the decree was valuable only on account of the moral effect it had on the raiyat; and as such it was necessary, I think, to embody it in the Bill; at the same time the difficulties in the way of transferability which have been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans are very true. I have often found that nobody would bid at the sale of the raiyat's holding and the holding had to go back to the same raiyat. At the same time the difficulties stated by the hon'ble mover of the amendment are also true; process and sale fees are so exorbitant that the amount realized from a sale is often hardly sufficient to cover them. The remedy lies in reducing process and sale fees and in applying a rule of percentage on the amount of the decree or the amount of purchase-money realized."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I understand the hon'ble mover of the amendment to assert that the Rent Commission originally recommended this system of ejectment on the ground that, as there was to be a free transfer of occupancy-holdings, ejectment would be incompatible with it, and he also said that the Government of India had settled it on this ground. But I must point out that this was an entire mistake. Neither the Rent Commission nor the Government of India connected it with the question of free transfer generally. What they did connect it with was the fact that sale for arrears of rent was provided, which is quite different from the question of free transfer generally; consequently the fact of having removed free transfer from the Bill makes no difference whatever in the grounds urged both by the Rent Commission and the Government. I will read what the Rent Commission said:—

> As an occupancy-holding has been made transferable and saleable in execution of a decree for its own rent, the necessary consequence is that a raiyat ought no longer to be ejected from such a holding for non-payment of rent. We have accordingly enacted (section 20, clause (*e*)) that no raiyat may be ejected from land in which he has a right of occupancy, whether for non-payment of rent, or other cause not being a breach of a stipulation in respect of which such raiyat and his landlord have contracted in writing that the raiyat shall be liable to ejectment for a breach thereof.

And they went on to express their dislike of the system of forfeiture. I think the hon'ble member will find also that the Government uses the same language. The hon'ble member will, therefore, see that the question did not in the least depend on the question of transferability generally, but particularly whether the occupancy-right should be sold for arrears of rent or not; and, as we have maintained the process of sale, we are justified in saying that we are carrying out the views of the Rent Commission, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, all of whom have held that where we have the right of sale we do not want also the process of ejectment. At the same time I may remind the hon'ble member, as I pointed out before when the question was discussed two years ago, that though evictions through the Courts were not frequent, yet illegal eviction was very frequent; and I at that time quoted an experienced Magistrate, Mr. Edgar, who had a return prepared of complaints preferred in his district on this ground, which amounted, if I recollect right, to some 500 in two years. The Government of Bengal had supported this statement. As a matter of fact it is not the action of the Courts in this matter which we dread; it is the threat of ejectment hanging ever over the head of the raiyat which paralyses his industry, and makes him an easy prey to extortion and oppression. It is this tremendous engine in the hands of unscrupulous subordinates which we desire to restrain. The hon'ble gentleman admits that the real use of ejectment is that it acts as a threat, and I think he said it had a very moral effect. We are agreed as to the power, but scarcely as to the moral effect, of the threat. He would wish us to believe that this power is desired in the interest of the raiyat. Such an interest I believe the raiyat and the raiyat's well-wishers would very gladly forego, but I can hardly suppose that my friend uses the argument seriously. That it is in the interest of the zamíndár I can understand, and if he puts it on that ground there is a fair scope for argument; but when he claims that it is in the interest of the raiyat that he should be ejected and the surplus value of his holding and improvement should go into the pocket of the zamíndár I do not understand. More especially I do not understand it as applied to the amendment in its present form. In order to give it even a semblance of fairness he should have supplied the omission which the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon has pointed out; he has not put in any provision that ejectment in execution of a decree should be deemed to be a full satisfaction of a decree; he has left the raiyat liable for the amount of the decree even after the

landlord has got the land in his own possession and has got into his own pocket the value of any improvements effected by the raiyat on the land. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has thrown out a suggestion that there might possibly be made a relaxation in the form of the section in case of the sale of the holding not fetching the full amount of the decree. That question was brought before the Select Committee and was discussed, but I do not see any amendment on the notice-paper concerning it. I may, however, inform the Council that one of the grounds on which it was felt to be unacceptable was this, that it would make it the landlord's interest in every case to prevent the raiyat's holding being sold for anything like its full value; if he could fall back upon ejectment without compensation when the price bid was low, it would clearly be his interest to keep the price low, and a powerful landlord would have little difficulty in doing this by keeping away other bidders; but the thing which strikes at the root of the amendment is this, that it is really unnecessary: ejectment is of necessity included in sale, it is merely a question of whether improvements should be forfeited also, for it is obvious that the landlord in the process of sale has a power of ejectment; he puts the holding up to sale, and if he does not get a bid he buys it for four annas or eight annas and the man is ejected. I do not think it necessary to go beyond this. On the main question I may say that we have intentionally and deliberately restricted the power of ejectment; because we think that at the best it is a dangerous power, and it has been part of the deliberate policy of the Government from the beginning of the rent question, from the despatch to the Secretary of State and his reply, to restrict ejectment in every way we can. For these reasons I shall vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon I wish to ask His Excellency's permission to move the amendment in a modified form, namely, that—

'Ejectment under this section shall be in full satisfaction of all demands under the decree.'"

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think it is rather late in the day to raise that question now; it was raised and discussed in Committee, and the hon'ble member has deliberately moved his amendment without it. I do not think that it is quite fair to present a new amendment now in consequence of suggestions which have been thrown out in the course of the debate, but at the same time I do not wish to object to the amendment in this case being put."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT allowed the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji to propose an amendment in the modified form, which he asked permission to do.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I rely on the statements which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has read from the report of the Rent Commission and the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and it was those statements which I had in my mind when I referred to those documents. The statements may be differently interpreted, but in connection with the fact that the power given to the landlord to put up to sale a holding for which rent is due is not a new power, but one which landlords have exercised since 1793, if not from an earlier date, I think that no meaning other than what I have put on it can be given. The mistake of the Rent Commission and the Government of India lies in supposing that the power of bringing defaulting holdings to sale is a new power given to landholders. But that is not so. Then the hon'ble member has asked how the provision for ejectment can be in the interest of the raiyat. I have explained fully in the speech I have already made that when a sale is effected certain expenses must inevitably be incurred; expenses of application, expenses of proclamation, fees of sale, and so forth, must ultimately fall upon the raiyat; and if the sale-proceeds do not cover



them, the landlord has the right of realization by the sale of the goods and chattels of the raiyat and other processes; whereas the order for ejectment will free the raiyat from any such expenses; and if in addition to that it be conceded as an entire satisfaction of the decree in the execution of which ejectment is made, nothing will be more welcome to the raiyat, as it will save him not only from the expenses incidental to sale, but from all liability under the decree. I submit that in this modified form the proposal should commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"If the zamíndárs are willing to put it in this form, I should be inclined to give preference to it, provided it was coupled with the further provision giving compensation for tenants' improvements. That, however, is a matter which will require careful consideration, but it seems impossible that at this late stage of the proceedings it can be accepted. As I said before, I should have been glad to support any proposal which would have the effect of modifying the rigour of the law, because the court-fees and process-fees swallow up the value of the property in dispute. From some reliable data which I have recently received as to the summary process of distraint for irrigation-dues, I find as a positive fact that in the majority of cases where the amount of the distraint is small the costs of process far exceed the amount to be paid. I feel that it is in the power of the Executive Government very greatly to diminish the evil by lowering process-fees, and I can only hope that in the interest of the raiyat the very warm anxiety displayed by the Government will induce them, having regard to all the circumstances, to use some means of reducing the cost of process. If that is done the raiyats will have a great benefit conferred on them."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"The inconvenience of allowing fresh amendments to be raised in the course of the discussions has been forcibly exemplified in this instance. It seems to me very unreasonable that the hon'ble member should, after having gathered the views of other hon'ble members upon a question brought forward by him, raise a new discussion in an amended form in the hope of catching some votes in support of his proposal. Here we have been led into a long discussion as to the character and amount of process-fees. Instead of adhering to the amendment of which he gave notice, he raises a question on a point with regard to which the Council has received no notice. I shall certainly oppose the amendment. I think it is not convenient to review the subject in any modified form after the question has been thoroughly discussed and the proposal has been rejected."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that to section 25 the following clause be added:—

"(c) that he has not paid his rent at the appointed time."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that to section 25 the following clause be added:—

"that he has committed persistent waste by neglecting the repair of irrigation-works or caused the deterioration of the soil."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I support the motion. I think a provision like this will be a necessary provision by virtue of the addition which has been made to section 23 on the motion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The Council has already decided that the raiyat should not have it in his power to deteriorate the quality of the land, and I think in all consistency we should see that some penalty should be attached to a breach of that provision. I think the form in which the amendment is put is the form which the penalty should take for a breach of the provision."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I cannot support the amendment. It appears to me that a good deal of what the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has said in speaking on the amendment in regard to eject-

ment for non-payment of an arrear applies as much to this amendment. The objection is to what the hon'ble member called the moral effect on the raiyat, not a moral effect in compelling him to do his duty, but in dealing with any claim of whatever kind made against him by his landlord. I do not think it can be fairly said that, because we have inserted in section 23 the words that a raiyat must not materially impair the value of the land, it follows that we should provide the penalty of ejectment as a proper penalty for a breach of duty in that respect. What the amended clause proposes might be a ground for damages or for an injunction, but I cannot admit that it will be a reasonable ground for ejectment, the landlord having his remedy of not being injured as long as the rent is paid and having the right to sell in default. Then the words proposed seem to me to be dangerously wide. It is not easy to say what is persistent waste, or that a man has neglected to repair irrigation-works without some definition of his duty as to such repairs. I do not think such a suit would be likely to be successful, but there is the fact that danger would arise from the moral effect such a provision is likely to have. The same remarks apply to the words 'deterioration of the soil'. We should, I think, leave the landlord his remedy by way of a suit for damages or injunction against the cultivator, but I am strongly opposed to the principle of suing for ejectment on such grounds."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"What I had to say has been anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. As I said before, it has been the deliberate policy of the Government of India to restrict the grounds for ejectment. On looking at Mr. Field's digest, I see that in giving the substantive law in the text that 'the raiyat shall not, without the consent of the landlord, materially alter the condition of the land held by him, and render it unfit for agricultural or horticultural purposes' the remedy is stated to be a suit for damages or an injunction to restore the land to its original condition. He says the conditions of good agriculture are not sufficiently understood in India to raise a question of this nature. The hon'ble member will recognize Mr. Field as an authority on a point of this kind; but, without basing my argument entirely on Mr. Field's authority, I think the importance of not permitting the threat of ejectment in every case between landlord and tenant is so great that when other remedies can be found we ought not to give such a power. I therefore think we ought not to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendments that to section 25 the following clauses be added:—

"(*e*) that he has, without his landlord's written consent, sub-divided or sub-let his holding, or any part thereof, save as expressly authorized by this Act;

"(*f*) that he has by writing, or statement reduced to writing, disclaimed the title of his landlord before any public officer or Court."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS moved that for sections 28 and 29 the following be substituted:—

"No instrument, whereby an occupancy-raiyat is bound to pay for land in which he has an occupancy-right a rate of rent in excess of the rate which was payable by him in the agricultural year next preceding the execution of the instrument, shall be admissible in evidence unless it is registered.

"No occupancy-raiyat whose rent has been enhanced in respect of any land in which he has an occupancy-right shall be liable to any further enhancement for fifteen years from the year in which his rent in respect of such land was last enhanced."

He said:—"It is with very great regret that I have to make many of the objections which I am about to make, because I recognise that a great portion of the matter I am objecting to is intended to give protection to the raiyat, and I am thoroughly desirous that the raiyat should be protected as far as it can be done by means of a workable scheme; and so far I am entirely at one with the views and objects which have moved the Government of Bengal in this matter, and have no desire to diminish in any way any protection which we



can give justly and in a workable form to the raiyat. What I fear is that in the form in which the section stands it will, as a matter of fact, be unworkable in practice and will create more mischief than it will remedy. Some objections may, no doubt, be raised to the amendment which I propose, but I have no kind of partiality for the particular form of my amendment as long as the matter is substantially dealt with in some form or other. We find, as would be expected with regard to a matter of this kind, that the increase of rent paid by an occupancy-raiyat with a fixed tenure must be, from the nature of things, either by decree of Court or by agreement between the parties; because, if there is a dispute between the parties, there is no means of enhancing the rent but through the Court, and if there is no dispute the parties settle the matter between themselves, as they do in regard to all other matters in which they are able to agree. With regard to the provision which we have made in this chapter for settling disputes which arise between landlords and occupancy-raiyats as to increases of rent, where the dispute is of such a nature that they cannot settle it without going into Court, I am entirely satisfied and have no objections to make. But it must be known that it is not desirable that the parties should be forced to go into Court when it is not necessary and when the dispute can be settled less expensively out of Court. We know that in this country litigation is costly, and in many cases leads to the ruin of one or both of the parties, and more especially of persons who are ignorant. As to the restrictions on settlement by agreement, there are very serious objections that occur to me. Section 28 prescribes that if enhancement by agreement is not made exactly according to the provisions of the Act, the result will be that it is void; that is to say, that the agreement, so far as the increase of rent is concerned beyond what the raiyat was paying the year before he came to an agreement, is absolutely and entirely void. The result is not that money so paid voluntarily under a void agreement is recoverable; no doubt the landlord will keep the money in his pocket, but if at any time he sues for rent at the enhanced rate which the raiyat has consented to pay, the raiyat will be able at once to say he has not to pay that amount of rent, because the increase of rent by agreement or consent is unenforceable. The contract is void. This section goes on to say that it shall be void in all cases—that is the effect of it—excepting in cases provided for in section 29. And it embodies this condition, that the agreement must be in writing and registered; that is to say, it must be a registered contract, and you cannot register a contract unless it is in writing. The next point is that the rent as it existed the year before must not be enhanced by more than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent.; and thirdly, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least 15 years. That is to say, it prescribes that every contract which enhances any man's rent, which binds him to pay a higher rent than the year before, is *ipso facto* void if it does not contain a statement that the rent is fixed for 15 years. The contract is void by the absence of that formality. The next provision is that the registration of the contract shall not be ordinary registration, but must be a registration under this section. The section provides that—

'The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is not inconsistent with sections 96 and 178 of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature.'

"Practically, as far as I understand the provision, it directs that the registration of all contracts which bind a raiyat to pay more rent than he paid the year before should be a special registration. Whether the provision that the registering officer shall ascertain all these things is directory or imperative is not very clear, but it is apparently contemplated that the registration shall be special. But later on it is provided that the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the registering officer for making registrations under this section; so that it does seem to be some kind of special registration, and therefore documents registered under the ordinary law of registration will not be considered to be registered according to this section, and such registration will be void. The Council will see what difficulties will arise on that point when I explain what the difficulties are which beset it. Having explained to the Council that unless all these conditions are fulfilled a contract is void, I shall now consider what is the practica

effect of them in two classes of cases. The first class of cases is that of a very large number of raiyats in this country who have no written engagements for their rent. The Council is aware that it is provided in the Permanent Settlement Regulations that the zamíndár shall give a pattá and the raiyat shall give a kabúliyat, and that engagements shall be in writing, and that the writing shall be in a certain form. The Council is also well aware that it was found absolutely impossible to bring about these results. The penalty prescribed was that the zamíndár should be non-suited if he did not produce an engagement in the prescribed form. So far as a form is prescribed, it is repealed by the Regulation of 1812, and so far as there is an authoritative order that engagements shall be in writing, it has remained a dead-letter in almost every part of the country from that day to this. In the Act of 1859 the provision is kept up that either the landlord or the raiyat may claim a written engagement, but it is optional and has very little effect; and there are still large tracts of country in which written engagements, especially amongst the poorer and smaller classes of raiyats, are not as a matter of fact in writing. The reason why this provision has had no effect is that there is a considerable mass of raiyats who have a rooted and traditional hatred of putting their names to any kind of document. Now, even if the Council is prepared to enact that every engagement for rent should be in writing, which no one has suggested, I do not see how we can possibly hope, if raiyats have this feeling, that any legislation we can make will secure engagements being in writing, and I do not see how we can secure that variations of unwritten engagements should be in writing. If an engagement is not in writing, how can any variation of it be expected to be in writing? I think we may take it as certain that people who do without written engagements will continue to do without them, and that we shall not be able by any Act to drive them to have written engagements. Then what is the position in case the Bill stands unamended? The engagement to pay a certain rent is unwritten, and the variation by which a raiyat agrees to pay a larger amount of rent will also be unwritten, and so long as there is peace between the parties the raiyat will go on paying his rent. But it may be that years after the enhancement of rent has been made the landlord or his successors will have to institute suits for arrears of rent, and then the tenants, if well advised, will plead that the enhancement was made after the passing of this Rent Act, and the enhancement is therefore void *ipso facto*, because it was not made in writing. They may say, 'It is true we have paid the enhanced rent for many years, but still the Court cannot enforce it; therefore we demand to be put back to the position in which we were five, six or ten years before the enhancement was made.' I think every one will agree that that is not a desirable state of things; and the remedy is simple, namely, to allow things practically to remain in the position in which they are now with regard to oral engagements. At present there is no particular law on the subject, but, owing to the impossibility of proving an oral agreement to pay enhanced rent, the zamíndár has to prove that the raiyat has actually paid the enhanced rent for some years. He will not go into Court for a decree for enhanced rent on the ground of an oral agreement. But what happens is this. When a raiyat has orally agreed to pay an enhancement rent and has paid it for two or three years, the landlord, when he sues for arrears, proves that the raiyat is now paying a certain amount of rent which he had agreed to pay, and, having paid that rent for some time, it is abundantly clear that he must have agreed to pay at that rate; so the Court gives a decree. The reason why he gets a decree is that there is no law which makes oral agreements void. If you make oral agreements void the result will be that the raiyats will have the defence which I have stated. I do not think it is in accordance with the principles of equity or of natural justice to allow such a defence. The English Statutes which provide that certain engagements shall be in writing, such as the Statute of Frauds, were passed for purposes of public policy; but we find that in those Statutes exceptions are made in favour of contracts part-performed. I think it would be unreasonable to make a provision to this effect without any limitation or exception whatever, so that even 20 or 30 years after an enhancement is made and cheerfully submitted to by the raiyat, he may show that the original engagement was void, and he can then revert to the



position in which he stood before that time. I take it that the principle which was found necessary in England that part-performance should be a substitute for the formalities must be recognised because of the ordinary way in which mankind transact their business, and because of the way in which certain classes of raiyats make their engagements, and that some provision ought to be made in the Bill to provide that part-performance of the contract shall be sufficient as proof of such an agreement having been made. I have not embodied that in my amendment, because I thought it better to propose an amendment in wider terms. But I wish it to be clearly understood that it is not my intention to place the raiyat in a worst position than he is in now in regard to oral agreements. I would be perfectly willing, although it is not contained in my amendment, if the Council think it necessary, in order to meet the real difficulty which I have pointed out, that they should prescribe how much part-performance of an oral agreement should be sufficient. I mean to say that at any rate I would not be disposed to think that an allegation of the payment of one month's rent would be sufficient to satisfy the Court. No Court would be satisfied of the existence of such an agreement unless the raiyat had paid at the enhanced rate for one year at least. It would be a matter for the Council to consider whether the carrying out of an agreement for one or two years should be deemed sufficient instead of a written contract. If persons will go on without written contracts, you cannot force them to have written contracts; then you must provide that there must be such sufficient performance of the unwritten contract as to satisfy the Court that the arrangement has really been made and, what is more, that it has been acted upon. I have always considered that the fact of a raiyat having paid rent at an enhanced rate for one, two or three years without demur is much stronger evidence of such an agreement having been made than a registered document; because documents are often collusively given. I have had cases in which the raiyat has said that he gave a registered document because the landlord had paid him something to do so in order to injure another man, and they have sometimes actually produced witnesses to prove that they had been told that they would not have to pay increased rent under the registered contract; but when we find that a man has actually paid at the enhanced rate for two or three years, we may surely be satisfied of the reality of the transaction. We shall have an unworkable scheme if we keep the section as it is now, and I apprehend that it will have to be amended some way or other.

"Then, having told the Council of this difficulty, I come next to consider what will be the effect of this section on written engagements. First, I will observe that I do not think that we shall be able to induce the people of this country to change their common forms of pattá and kabúliyat. I do not anticipate that we shall be able for many years to come to get the people to deviate in the smallest degree from their common forms. At present I seldom or never see a kabúliyat in which the raiyat has stated 'My rent in the last year was so and so; I have now agreed to pay the further sum of so and so.' There may be a few such agreements of that kind, but I doubt if it is ever done; the tenant will go on giving pattás and kabúliyats in the same way as before, containing no statement except that he agrees to pay a certain rate of rent for certain land. The raiyat will give a fresh kabúliyat stating the amount he has to pay under the new agreement, and stating nothing else. The first effect of such written engagements will be that they will be void unless the kabúliyat contains in itself a statement that the rent is fixed for fifteen years. Pattás and kabúliyats will not as a matter of fact contain that provision, and why should you make it void because it does not contain that statement? I do not object to the term of fifteen years, but you have made it imperative that it should be so stated in the contract, and it will follow that when the enhanced rate is attempted to be enforced the raiyat will say that the kabúliyat which he has given is *ipso facto* void, because it does not state the term of 15 years for which the enhanced rent is not to be altered; it may state no term or it may state a shorter term. Instead of making that an imperative incident in the form of the pattá and kabúliyat, the object will be very easily attained by

merely stating that the legal effect of the agreement shall be that the rent cannot be enhanced again for fifteen years.

"Then I come to a further matter, namely, registration. I feel that there is considerable force in what Mr. Hennessy and others have said that it is very hard to compel registration of contracts for such small amounts, that the registration-fees are very high and the distances at which the registration offices are situated are great. But desirous as I am to protect the raiyat, and admitting that registration does give him some protection against false documents which a gumáshta may have manufactured and to which he may have affixed each man's mark (for in most cases the raiyats cannot write), therefore, although it is in many cases very inconvenient to cause the registration of documents of such small amounts, amounting in some instances to an enhancement of only two annas, on consideration I think it is better to modify rather than abandon this rigorous provision, and the practical working of my proposal would be this, that, although contracts may exist between the parties, no contracts at all will be produced in Court. And with regard to these small raiyats, they will be in the same position as if the engagements with them were unwritten, because, although there may be written engagements, they being unregistered will not be admissible in Court; therefore the Court will simply have to look to the prior rate of rent paid. Although we are breaking the ordinary rule that registration is not necessary in respect to small matters, it may be worth while to do so; but in going this distance I am going a very considerable way. It is because I will not consent, so far as I am concerned, in any way to participate in the formation of any scheme that will not work that I am making these observations now. I am willing that contracts, if in writing, should be registered, but if there are no registered or written engagements part-performance should be considered sufficient.

"I come to a further objection. I pointed out that the section appears to require special registration; that the registering officer has to make special enquiries under sections 74 and 75 of the Bill as to which the Government has to prescribe certain rules; so that if the contract is not registered under this special registration it will be held that that omission renders the written instrument void. As I have said, a pattá or kabúliyat will not shew any enhancement at all. The result will be that these pattás and kabúliyats will be documents some of which will be compulsorily registered under the present Registration Act and some of them under this special registration. Every prudent man will take care, if a contract is of sufficient value to make it worth while, to register it, and if he does not do so he will have to prove part-performance. If it does not state any enhancement, he will register it in the ordinary form. Then if it does create a liability to pay a higher rent, though it be not so stated, will it be void because it is not registered in the special form? If it is not to be void, that should be specially stated in this section. Then the registering officer is directed to hold an enquiry under this section; first, whether any abwábs are included in the document. Considering that abwábs are illegal and the Courts will not enforce them, what is the use of compelling the registrar to see that the kabúliyat does not contain any provision for the payment of abwábs? If we are going to do this with regard to pattás which bind the raiyats to pay more rent, why not make the same provision with regard to every pattá? Why should we not provide that no kabúliyat shall be registered which has a provision for the payment of abwábs? The answer is that if it does contain such a provision the Courts will not enforce it. I am speaking of the difficulties which will increase the cost of registration. The registering officer has also to hold the enquiries stated in section 178. That section contains all the restrictions in contracts which we have thought it necessary to make under the Act, and again I say that whenever a contract is brought into Court and it appears to the Court that any of the provisions of the Act is contravened, or that the contract contains covenants contrary to section 178, such covenant will be declared by the Courts to be void. But we are not content that they shall be declared void by the Courts; we wish to prevent a tenant from signing anything until long enquiries have been made on difficult questions of fact as required by section 178. The registering officer will first have to ascertain the fact whether the raiyat



is an occupancy-raiyat at all; then he will have to go into several other matters, one of which (sub-section (3), clause (*a*)) is as to whether the contract takes away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage; he has to enquire whether there is a local usage, and if that usage is contravened; but that is one of the matters very much in dispute in some parts of the country. Then section 178 provides that nothing in the section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land; so that if the lease appears to have anything to do with waste land he will have to satisfy himself that it is *bonâ fide* for waste land only, and then he will allow a relaxation of some of these conditions. I do not think that all these enquiries are necessary; they are exceedingly well meant, and I entirely sympathize with the objects of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and my very deep respect for his judgment and knowledge renders it painful to me to differ from him. Still when I see these difficulties I feel I shall be neglecting my duty if I avoid pointing them out so that we may make such provision as may be necessary. Considering the great difficulties in regard to registration, you are making it more difficult and more expensive, because the registering officer may keep the parties dancing attendance upon him for weeks together because he is not satisfied as to the existence of certain local customs and other matters with regard to which he is required to satisfy himself. And then, when all these investigations are done, what is the effect? All the registering officer has done goes for nothing, because when documents which are required to be registered are taken into Court the raiyat is at liberty to prove that the document does contravene the provisions of the Act; and if he can prove that he can afford to say 'I told the registering officer a number of lies and so satisfied him, but I can prove by indisputable evidence that as a matter of fact the contract does contravene certain parts of this Act'; and the result will be that all the investigations of the registering officer will be perfectly worthless and the matter will have to be fought out in Court. I therefore think it will be better and sufficient as regards these matters to enact only that written contracts shall be registered, which is a very great protection. I do not mean to say that it is absolute protection, because nothing is an absolute protection. You have for instance cases of false personation of the raiyat, though that is rare. There are no laws under which it is not possible to commit fraud if a man is willing to go in for perjury, conspiracy, forgery and false personation. If such things are resorted to, they are occasionally successful, but what really and in all ordinary cases prevents the commission of such acts is the strong arm of the criminal law and the heavy sentence of transportation for life. I object to all these expensive extra processes of registration. If a pattá is in the ordinary form and does not disclose the fact that it enhances the rent, are we prepared to declare it to be void or not? If not, that is a fatal objection to the whole scheme of special registration.

"These are the general objections which I have to the section, and I think they may all be met just as well by something else as by the amendment which I have put on the paper. My amendment is no doubt apparently defective in that it does not contain any provision with regard to part-performance, but the practical result will be much the same. If the Government of India is disposed to meet the point with regard to unwritten engagements being admitted on proof of part-performance, that would be sufficient. And with regard to written engagements, by not providing any particular form in which they must be made and making the fifteen years' term a mere statutory provision for enhancement, it will be found to work better, and it will meet my general objections to the section.

"There remain only a few remarks which I have to make upon the particular question contained in clause (*a*) as to the restriction upon enhancement, namely, that it shall not be more than two annas on the rupee. I have already said so much about it in the general observations I have made when the motion for the consideration of the Bill was before the Council that I do not propose to add very much to what I then said. I pointed out that there are two or three classes of cases in which it will be impossible to impose such a

limit of enhancement in defiance of justice and common sense. There are certain well-known cases in which it is inexpedient at any rate that a limit should be imposed. Where the enhancement is merely on the ground of rise of prices, and where there has been an enhancement within the last 10 years, I do not believe that enhancement of more than two annas in the rupee could be got, and I think two annas may represent what is ordinarily obtained in such cases; but there is a very large class of raiyats who are allowed to sit on land on low rates in consideration of cultivating a particular kind of crop, and the landlord ought to be able to say to them 'If I cease to make you cultivate this particular kind of crop, what would you give for the land?' and we know that in such cases enhancements of 50 and 100 per cent. and more are common. The zamíndár, sooner than fight a large body of raiyats and incur the large expenses incidental to legal proceedings, will in many cases take one-half of what he would be entitled to if he took the raiyats into Court; and if an enhancement of 25 per cent. instead of 12½ per cent. were agreed to between the parties, what would be the necessity of compelling the landlord to sue? Under this clause the zamíndár must put them into Court. The raiyats will come in and say 'You are our father and mother and take an enhancement of 25 per cent.'; he will say 'I cannot do so under the law, but you may enter a consent decree for 25 per cent. with costs.' There are large numbers of raiyats who have for some reason or other been allowed to sit at low rates and are legally liable to an enhancement of more than 12½ per cent. besides the special classes I have mentioned, and it is unreasonable to prevent their settling with their landlord out of Court. I feel certain that it will be better to strike out the two annas limit and to leave the parties to settle among themselves. The self-interest of the raiyats might be trusted to prevent their giving any more than they think the zamíndár will get. But when the raiyat has come to the conclusion that he will lose his suit and the zamíndár will get large enhancement, is it wise to prevent him compounding the matter for a comparatively small enhancement? I know it is strongly argued that the raiyats are in need of protection, and I have said what I had to say on that subject on the last occasion. The raiyats, as we have seen, have the power to combine together and fight their landlord, and in many cases they will do so when they see a chance of success. But when they see that their neighbours have failed they will say 'The Courts are very expensive and uncertain, and we will give an agreement sooner than take the risk', and it is their interest to do so; but you say 'You shall not do this; it is better for you to go to Court'. Is the Council quite certain that it is a better judge of what is best for the raiyat—as to whether he should go into Court or not—than the raiyat himself? I think as regards that matter the raiyat is really the best judge. While I would seek to protect the raiyat in every way which is for his benefit, I would decline to put in something which, though it is intended for his protection, will work more mischief than it does good, and will not as a matter of fact prove to his advantage. If the Council will not come to the conclusion to omit the 12½ per cent. limitation upon enhancement, I certainly will ask that some provision may be made for some of those cases in which raiyats hold at specially low rates in consideration of cultivating particular crops."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said that, after the eloquent speech of the learned and Hon'ble Mr. Evans in support of the motion, he had very little to say in support of it. The provision for a registration of engagement, which provided for the payment of enhanced rent would be a very great hardship upon the raiyats themselves. Their trouble and expense and the hindrance of their daily avocations would not be the least of these inconveniences. One should have supposed that in a matter like this the Council would be guided in the direction in which the present law had been found by judicial decisions to be effective. But he could challenge hon'ble members present to point to any judicial ruling saying that the absence of the provisions like those contained in sections 28 and 29 had led to hardships. On the contrary, the ruling at present supported the view which had been so eloquently maintained by the hon'ble member. He would read a decision given by Justices White and Maclean in a case in which the zamín-



dár was allowed to give evidence of a verbal agreement to pay enhanced rent on the part of the raiyat. The following was the opinion:—

"A verbal agreement was proved in the Lower Court to have been made between the defendant and the lady's agent, and this document was put in evidence to meet the defendant's objection about the extent of his holding and the rate of rent. The Lower Appellate Court has treated this document as a lease, or agreement for a lease, and consequently held that he was not at liberty to admit the verbal evidence which was produced in the first Court. I am unable to concur in the view taken by the Judge of the document. In my opinion it amounts to no more than an admission on the part of the defendant that the particulars set forth in the tabular statement are true, and consequently the document requires neither to be stamped nor registered."

The Hon'ble MR. MANDLIK said that the question now brought before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans was one of two conflicting principles. If ample security was provided to the raiyats by means of registered contracts, a great deal of litigation could be avoided. While he was so far in favour of the amendment, he could not discuss the new provisions properly until they were duly brought before the Council in writing.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said that this was one of the most difficult questions with which the Select Committee had to deal, as on the one side there was no object to be gained in driving the parties into Court, and it was very desirable that they should be left to make their own arrangements; and on the other hand there was a mass of evidence to show that if no restrictions were put upon contracts out of Court, there was hardly anything to which a raiyat could not be got to agree. A number of instances had been given in the papers before the Council from which it was clear that the raiyat could not be considered a free agent in making a contract with his landlord, and that if he signed the agreement he did not really know what he was about. For these reasons the Select Committee had decided that no enhancement out of Court should be legal unless agreed to by a registered contract, that the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed two annas in the rupee, and that the period must be fixed at 15 years. The Hon'ble MR. EVANS considered that such a rule would lead to difficulties both with regard to raiyats who had no written engagements and to those who had such engagements: and that there were certain classes of cases in which the two annas limit would be unreasonable, especially cases in which raiyats held at low rents in consideration of their cultivating particular crops.

With regard to this point MR. REYNOLDS might refer to the report of the Behar Rent Commission. The members of that Committee were practical men, who must have been fully conscious of the objections which might be urged against their proposals: but they were unanimous in recommending that no enhancement out of Court should be allowed except under a registered contract. A similar provision existed in the present law in the North-Western Provinces. Under section 12 of Act XII of 1881, there could be no enhancement except under a registered contract, or by suit in Court, or by order of a Settlement-officer. He thought that when these facts were taken into consideration it could not fairly be said that the provision for requiring registered contracts would present insuperable practical difficulties.

Then, as to the form of the contracts, MR. REYNOLDS was not sure that he had understood the hon'ble member's objections on the subject of registration. It was not contemplated, in MR. REYNOLDS' opinion, that there should be anything which could be called special registration, or that the registering officer should be bound to make any detailed enquiries. It was only intended that the registrar should satisfy himself that the contract was in accordance with certain plain provisions of the Act, and that the raiyat understood the terms of the contract, and entered into it as a free agent. But MR. REYNOLDS would offer no objection to the striking out of sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 29 if it were thought that this would simplify the proceedings.

The hon'ble member went on to refer to the two annas limit, and he remarked that this limit would operate unfairly in certain classes of cases, and

that it would be better to allow 25 per cent. out of Court than to drive the parties into Court. MR. REYNOLDS believed, on the other hand, that there was great danger in legalizing large enhancements out of Court. If the landlord wanted a greater enhancement than two annas in the rupee he ought to be required to submit his claim to the decision of a Court. If there was a practical difficulty in any case, it would be in regard to the cultivation of particular crops, and in regard to this MR. REYNOLDS thought it would be enough to make special provision for cases of existing contracts under which raiyats might be holding at specially low rates in consideration of their cultivating a particular crop. The provision need not extend beyond existing contracts, because in future it would be in the landlord's power to let the land at the full rate, and to grant a reduction so long as the particular crop was grown.

Then, reference had been made to what were called amicable agreements, where no written contract existed at all; and it was proposed to recognize these as binding if they were supported by proof of part-performance. MR. REYNOLDS thought that such a provision would go far to diminish the value of the section altogether, and would allow enhancements to almost any extent out of Court. He believed that the proposals of the hon'ble member, even with the modification which he understood him to be ready to make, would have a very injurious effect on the section relating to enhancements and on the controlling power which it was intended to exercise in the matter of enhancements out of Court. If hon'ble members doubted whether the section, if passed into law in the form in which it came before the Council at present, would meet all the circumstances of the case, he would ask them to remember that it might be amended hereafter, and he urged that for the present it would be better to allow the section to stand as it was, and to maintain the principle, which had been already enforced in the North-Western Provinces, and which was recommended by the Behar Committee, that the rent of the occupancy-raiyat should not be enhanced except by a registered contract or a suit in Court. If the arguments on both sides were taken into account, he believed that there was far more danger in such an amendment as had been suggested than there was in leaving the section as it stood. He therefore hoped the amendment would not be accepted.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said that he was opposed to the amendment proposed, on the grounds which he had already pointed out in his remarks on Monday last. The two-annas limit was a necessary one. The raiyat can hardly be supposed in the majority of cases to be in a position to hold his own against the zamíndárí influence. In many places the demand for land was so great that the raiyats were anxious to agree to any terms; and whether they were able to pay the enhanced rents or not, it was enough for the zamíndárs to show a high rental on the village-papers. If the two-anna limit would drive the parties into Court, then, he would contend, that the four-anna limit on enhancements in Court should be restored. As regards the objection on the ground of the difficulty of registration, that seemed to him to apply to all cases of registration. Part-payments should not be presumed to be a proof of an agreement; for that would simply leave the matter where it now was.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I must say I concur in all the arguments which have been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in condemnation of the section as it stands in the Bill, but I go further. I disapprove altogether of the policy of restricting amicable settlement of the rents or of laying down the conditions or terms under which landlords and tenants shall be compelled to come to an amicable settlement amongst themselves. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has quoted the proceedings of the Behar Rent Commission with approval. I was a member of the Behar Commission and concurred in the findings of the commission but on a reference to the proceedings of the Committee it will be found that they never attempted to lay down the terms or conditions under which landlords should come to a settlement with their tenants. They had simply declared that the mutual arrangements to be come to between landlord and tenants should be in writing and registered, and I



maintain that that is the correct solution of the question and the one which should be arrived at by this Hon'ble Council. The framers of this Bill have taken away the present procedure of issuing notices of enhancement through the Court, which is a cheap and easy process for bringing pressure to bear on the tenants to enhance their rents. It is therefore no longer necessary to place such restriction on amicable settlements as is now being provided under the Bill. The whole purport of this portion of the Bill is to force the landlords and tenants into the Court. If parties are to be forced to settle their affairs through the Courts, they should be settled free of expense. This I deem to be an impossibility. Why put parties to the expense of going to the Court when they do not wish to go there? The restrictions imposed by the Bill are useless, obstructive and unnecessary and can and will be evaded by the bad men among the landlords. Take for instance an application under section 158. If a landlord applies to have the rents, terms and conditions of a holding declared, and the tenant elects to declare that he is holding at an enhanced rent, what Court in the world would declare that his proper rent is a lower one? It can also be evaded by an amicable suit. I may be allowed to say that I equally object to the amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans. The true solution of the difficulty is, as proposed by the Behar Commission, that whatever agreement is come to should be in writing and registered, be the conditions what they may."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he was bound to recognise the temperate spirit in which his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans had brought forward proposals on which evidently he felt very strongly. The hon'ble member had placed before them arguments against written contracts and the registration of such contracts and the particular limitation of enhancements out of Court with all the legal force and acumen, with which, as they all knew, he was so well accustomed to plead in Courts, and HIS HONOUR did not at all undervalue the force of his logic. But HIS HONOUR could not agree in all that had fallen from the hon'ble member on these points. He understood the hon'ble member to say that it would be practically impossible to enforce the limitations of enhancement out of Court to two annas in the rupee, and he apparently wished to maintain that parties should be left to make their own arrangements without any such interference on the part of the law.

That kind of argument might be reasonable enough in England, where parties to contracts in such dealings met on something like an equal footing, and might be left to look after their own interests: but he thought it was asking the Council too much to believe that parties here in India were at all in an equal position. All the facts were against that supposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds had given an accurate statement of the case, and, if there was any necessity to add evidence in support of his contention, HIS HONOUR could adduce a great deal in support of the fact that in matters of this kind the raiyat was placed every day at a great disadvantage and was justified in claiming protection from the law. From the evidence taken in the Behar Commission, it was found that the raiyat might be regarded in the position of a "minor," that is, of one who could not be left to his own intelligence to enter into a contract. If there was one principle more than another upon which the Council had been agreed from the very commencement of this legislation, it was that a proved necessity existed for imposing a limit upon the zamíndár's demand. The raiyat was not a free agent, and from documents produced in this Council last year it was shown that he was constantly compelled to sign agreements which would have been incredible if the papers themselves had not been produced. What was true of Behar in this respect was notorious from the cases which had come up from Mymensingh, the 24-Parganás, and in fact from all parts of the country. It must always be borne in mind that in the Bill as it had been drafted the limitations of enhancement out of Court in no way deprived the landlord of his right to get a higher rent if he was justly entitled to it. In enhancements by suit no limitation had been imposed; and if the zamíndár had grounds for thinking that he should get more by way of enhancement than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. upon the existing rent, let him take the case to Court, where there would be the assurance that the facts

on both sides would be fully examined and a decision passed after the sifting of all the evidence. Even the hon'ble member (Mr. Evans) admitted that a 12½ per cent. enhancement was a reasonable increase, and his plea was only for exceptional cases But such hard cases might be otherwise provided for without infringing the principle, upon which section 29 was based, that where there is not the guarantee of fair dealing which the control of the judicial Court afforded some positive check must be put upon excessive enhancements out of Court. His Honour therefore considered some such provision as this was absolutely necessary to regulate enhancements, and that it should form part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley said:—"It is with great regret that I have even in appearance to oppose the motion of the hon'ble gentleman opposite. In all the multitudinous points that have come before us in Committee it has been my good fortune almost invariably to find that there was a substantial agreement between us; and even on this question I trust it will be found that our divergence is more apparent than real, or at all events that the alterations I am prepared to make will go a long way to reconcile my learned friend to these clauses. The section is, in the opinion of some, one of the most important in the Bill. This view, for the reasons given in my opening speech, I am unable to share, as I think the effect of the section must be more indirect than direct. But if not one of the most important, it is certainly one of the most debateable sections, and one about which I have had extreme difficulty in making up my own mind—a difficulty by no means lessened by the very divergent views we have heard expressed on the subject in debate.

"To turn now to the actual objections taken by the hon'ble member. These I find to be partly to the form and partly to the substance of the section. So far as they refer to the form, I could wish that they had been brought forward at an earlier stage in order that I might have consulted with him at leisure as to the best way of meeting them. He objects to the form, if I understand rightly, because the section involves a special system of registration, and the specification of certain conditions in the deed; and therefore a deed of enhancement which has been registered in the ordinary way, and which fails to specify these conditions, as for instance that it is to be in force for 15 years, is invalid, and it is doubtful even if rent collected under such a deed would not be an illegal exaction. Well! on these points I am quite prepared to alter the section so as to meet his objections. The fact is that the clauses which provide for comparison and examination by the registering officer are a survival of the section of the original Bill which provided for the approval of these contracts by a Revenue-officer. It was the intention under the Bill as it now stands that they should be registered in the ordinary way by ordinary agency, but in view of the objections pointed out by my hon'ble friend to the retention of the special conditions and form of registration, I am glad to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Reynolds that the sub-sections providing for these should be abandoned.

"Next I come to an objection which is one rather of substance than of form, though it partakes of both characters. It is directed against the provision that all enhancements by contract must be in writing. The objection is that as a matter of fact in nine cases out of ten such contracts are not reduced to writing, still less are they registered, and if they are written they rarely refer to the old rent, but generally take the shape of a fresh pattá for a specified term of years. The hon'ble member very justly urges the impossibility of changing the immemorial custom of oral contracts by a stroke of the pen, and points out that the effect of the law will be that a raiyat having orally agreed to pay an enhanced rent, and having given practical effect to the agreement, may at any future time—ten, fifteen or twenty years hence—turn round and, by showing that the rent in 1884 was so much, effectually meet his landlord's claim for arrears, because the latter cannot produce a registered contract enhancing the rent subsequent to 1884, and the raiyat might even possibly sue him successfully for illegal exactions.

"I cannot deny the force of these objections. I had myself supposed that while this section would effectually bar a suit for enhanced rent, if not based on a registered contract, it would not have the effect of overruling the general presumption that existing rents are fair and equitable, and that the Courts in



the case supposed, finding satisfactory evidence of a rent having been paid for a number of years, would presume that rent to be fair and equitable, and would not go back to enquire what the rent was in 1884; but I am informed authoritatively that Mr. Evans' construction of the Bill as it stands is correct, and that the effect would be as he supposes.

"Now the Government and the Select Committee do undoubtedly attach immense importance to getting these contracts reduced to writing and registered. I do not deny the difficulty, but I feel that if this difficulty can be overcome, not only will all rent litigation be reduced in quantity and simplified in quality to an incalculable extent, but the educational effect in enabling the raiyat to understand and maintain his rights will be enormous. For my own part I attach more weight to this educational or indirect effect of the section—a great deal—than I do to its direct effect. For these reasons I fully sympathise with the Government of Bengal in their desire to give special prominence to the principle that all contracts for enhanced rent should be in writing and registered. But in asserting this principle I do not think we should overlook the disturbing and immoral effect of allowing the raiyat to repudiate years hence the oral contract which he has accepted and carried out regularly and continuously. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has pointed out that in the North-Western Provinces a raiyat's rent can be enhanced by agreement, only if that agreement is written and registered. This is true, but the registration in the North-Western Provinces is carried out by the establishment which is especially organised for recording and registering the rights of every raiyat in the country. The enhanced rent would in any case have to be recorded in the Government registers kept by this establishment of village accountants, and it involves but little more trouble to have the agreement itself registered by the same machinery. In Bengal we are, most unfortunately, destitute of this machinery. We have no patwáris, save in Behar, and there we have only a very demoralied s kind of patwárí, unchecked and unsupervised by the kánúngo who safeguards the institution in the North-Western Provinces. The conditions therefore are essentially different, and no analogy can be drawn between the facilities which exist for the registration of such contracts in the neighbouring province and the difficulties which must attend it in Bengal; nor do I think this argument justifies us in refusing to provide a remedy for the very serious objections which Mr. Evans has pointed out to the effect of the section as it stands. The remedy should, I think, be sought on the direction indicated by the hon'ble gentleman in his speech, namely, that where an oral contract has been given effect to by the continuous payment of the enhanced rent for a certain number of years, this performance should have the effect of validating the contract, and I would adopt the analogy of the rule in the case of the 'prevailing rate' and fix the term of three continuous years during which the rent has been actually paid as sufficient performance to validate the contract in the place of registration.

"Turning now to the substantive objection which the hon'ble and learned member opposite has taken to the essential point of the section, that the rent shall only be enhanced by contract to the extent of two annas in the rupee above the previous rent, I need not repeat at length what I said in my opening speech. I pointed out then that the limitation was so easily nullified by a false recital, that if the rent was once accepted by the raiyat, the limitation would be no bar to an unscrupulous landlord; and I admitted that in cases where a landlord after succeeding in a test suit might get his raiyats generally to agree to pay the rent decreed in that suit, it would be injurious to all parties to prevent such an agreement being made and to force the landlord to bring each raiyat separately into Court to confess judgment. But, on the other hand, you have heard what vital importance the Government of Bengal attach to the retention of this clause, especially as a safeguard in those parts of the country where the raiyat's rent is already too high and where his position is so weak that he can be induced to agree to any terms his landlord may impose on him; and in the face of the urgent advocacy of the Government of Bengal I cannot recommend that this limitation should be dispensed with. There remain the special cases referred to by Mr. Evans where an unduly low rent is paid in

consideration of a special crop being grown. I think it is essential to except these cases from the general rule, and I am prepared to introduce a clause to this effect. If therefore the hon'ble gentlemen is willing to withdraw his amendment, I will move that section 29 of the Bill shall run as follows:—

'The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

'(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

'(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

'(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

'Provided as follows:—

'(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.

'(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

'(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.'"

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said he had heard with much pleasure the views of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and he thought that there was substantially very little difference of opinion between him and the hon'ble member even as to the two two-anna limit, save that he utterly disapproved of it, while the hon'ble member merely entertained doubts on it. He would therefore withdraw his amendment on the terms proposed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill; but on the distinct understanding that he did not abandon his opposition to the limit on enhancement out of Court as useless and pernicious. He would not have withdrawn his amendment so far as it concerned this point had not the Mahárájá of Durbhunga been about to move a special amendment for striking out this clause.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 29 be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS remarked that this was the amendment he referred to and he had said all he wished to say on the subject. He should strongly support the amendment.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said I have the honour to support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble the Máhárájá of Durbhunga. Both the Rent Commission and the Government of India took the position that Government had the right of determining the rates of rent payable by tenants to their landlords. The Rent Commission observed in paragraph 44 of their report:—

'Government never intended in 1793 to abdicate the function of determining the proportion of produce payable by the raiyat, a function cast upon them by the ancient law of the country,'

and the Government of India stated in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 21st of March, 1882:—

'In his well-known minute of the 3rd February, 1790, Lord Cornwallis observed that the right of the Government to fix at its own discretion the amount of the rents upon the lands of the zamíndárs had never been denied or disputed.'

"But Lord Cornwallis never said such a thing. The position taken by the Government of India was not only disputed, but had been conclusively disproved by the landholders. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor apologetically quoted yesterday extracts from contemporary State literature in support of the alleged right of Government to determine rates of rent, but there was no need of any apology for his quotations. I shall presently show that contemporary State literature left no doubt whatever on the question, but before so doing I wish that it should be borne in mind that there were two parties in connexion with the proposal for a permanent settlement of the land-revenue, one for it and one against it, and that no point could be established by referring to the vacillating opinions of the parties expressed before the settlement was made. The reference, for instance, made by His Honour to the opinions of Warren Hastings was most unfortunate. All know that his conduct towards the landholders in having deprived them of their estates and let them out in farms evoked a severe censure from the Court of Directors, that it formed one of the grounds of his impeachment before the House of Commons, and a Parliamentary Statute, 24 George III, cap. 24, was passed, among other purposes, for the object of undoing the acts of Warren Hastings in this respect, and restoring their estates to the landholders after due enquiry. A correct insight into the nature and effects of the Permanent Settlement can be got only from the Regulations themselves and from the writings of Lord Cornwallis and of Sir John Shore, who, after a most searching and careful inquiry into the rights of landholders and tenants, came to the conclusions recorded in their minutes. The settlement was not an idea suddenly conceived and forthwith put into execution. For years before it was actually made there was an elaborate enquiry into the nature of the status and rights of zamíndárs and of their raiyats, and the conclusion to which the Government came was that 'the regulation of the rents of the raiyats is properly a transaction between the zamíndár and his tenant and not of the Government'—Shore's minute dated 18th September, 1789. In another part of the same minute he said:—

'The Institutes of Akbar show that the relative proportions of the produce settled between the cultivator and the Government; yet in Bengal I can find no instance of Government regulating these proportions.'

"The rent which the zamíndárs received from their raiyats was the parganá or established rent. It was nothing more nor less than the highest competition-rent. This is proved beyond all doubt by the minute of Lord Cornwallis, which was quoted by the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State. His Lordship said:—

'Whoever cultivates the land, the zamíndár can receive no more that the established rent, which in most cases is fully equal to what the cultivators can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving the land to another would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he could derive no benefit.'

"Again, the Preamble of Regulation II of 1793 showed that Government left 'it to the people themselves to distribute the portion payable by individuals,' and that 'Government must divest itself of the power of infringing in its executive capacity the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders.' The hon'ble mover of the Bill observed, on the occasion when the Bill was introduced, that the right of Government to interfere in the matter of determination of the rents payable by raiyats was clearly recognised by the Marquis of Hastings, and the hon'ble member gave to the Council extracts from His Lordship's minutes in support of his view; but, although the Marquis of Hastings was no friend of the zamíndári settlement, the opinion he formed of that settlement after he had been in the country for a number of years varied considerably from the opinion which the hon'ble member communicated to the Council. I shall read to your Lordship an extract from the writings of the Marquis of Hastings contained in Bengal Revenue Selections, Volume III, page 340.

'The whole foundation of our Bengal Revenue Code resting on the recognition of private property in the soil, and the relinquishment by Government of any right in land occupied by individuals beyond that of assessing and collecting the public revenue, it may be assumed that the sadr málguzár, if admitted to engage as proprietor, was intended to be vested, subject to the payment of Government revenue, with the absolute property of all land in which no other individual possessed a fixed and permanent interest, and which may have been held

and managed by such málguzár, his representatives or assignees. Lands occupied by contract cultivators, accounting for their rents immediately to the sadr málguzár, were thus to be regarded as the full property of such málguzár, subject to the stipulations of the contract. It was also doubtless intended to recognize the full property of the zámíndárs in unclaimed waste lands lying within the limits of their maháls.'

"The question was again discussed in 1827 in connexion with Mr. Harrington's 'Bill for maintaining the rights of khúdkhast, chupperbund and other resident raiyats.' I think it necessary to read the opinion upon it by Mr. Ross, one of the Judges of the then Sadr Court.

'The clause, if enacted as it now stands, would probably be construed by the Courts as intending to confer an istimrári right upon every resident raiyat who had been allowed (although without title) to occupy the lands cultivated by him for twelve years, at a rent which had not varied during that period—a construction which could not fail to be productive of injustice to the zamíndárs, by encouraging their raiyats to claim rights which they had never actually possessed, and which they had never been considered to be entitled to.'

"And, as regards the rights of resident raiyats generally, Mr. Ross made the following valuable observations:—

'That all resident raiyats are entitled, according to the ancient law and custom of the country, to occupy the lands they cultivate, so long as they continue to pay certain established rates of rent, as is assumed in the preamble to the proposed regulation, is, I think, also questionable: such a right is not claimed, I believe, by mere raiyats, whether resident or non-resident, in the Upper Provinces; and if claimed in the Lower Provinces, it could not, I apprehend, be established by a reference to either the ancient law or the ancient custom of the country.'

"The question before the Council was fully discussed, and I hope finally settled, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832. A large number of gentlemen who occupied eminent positions in the service of the Government of India or who had retired from that service, men like John Kay, Holt Mackenzie, James Mill and a host of others, were examined, the whole field of State literature was ransacked, and the conclusion to which they came was that—

'Unless the Government should, either by public or private purchase, acquire the zamíndári tenure, it would, under the existing Regulations, be deemed a breach of faith, without the consent of the zamíndárs, to interfere directly between the zamíndárs and the raiyats for the purpose of fixing the amount of land-tax demandable from the latter under the settlement of 1792-93.'

"It is for Your Lordship and this Hon'ble Council to determine whether in the face of such authoritative opinions, the distinct disclaimer of the right to interfere contained in the Regulations, and of the conclusions arrived at by the paramount authority in the realm, a limitation to enhancement of rent of the nature contained in the Bill is at all warrantable.

"The question might be considered in another aspect. It appears from Sir John Shore's minute, dated the 8th of December, 1789, that the rates of rent which obtained at the time of the Permanent Settlement ranged from half to three-fifths of the value of the produce of the land. This statement is confirmed by the fifth report of the House of Commons, and I find from copies of settlement papers of 1783, obtained from the Collector's Office of the 24-Parganás, that the rates of rent per bígha of land are variously stated at Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-13, Rs. 2-14, Rs. 3-3, and so forth. The highest rents which obtain at present in the 24-Parganás barely show an increase of 50 per cent. over the rents which obtained in 1783. Considering that the prices of produce have trebled and quadrupled during this interval, it is clear that the zamíndárs have used with the greatest moderation their powers as to settlement of rent, and that the rates which obtain at present are far below the rates which they are entitled to get. A limitation like the one in question would therefore deprive them of their just dues, although they have hitherto exercised their powers with laudable moderation, and the tenants are very far from being rackrented, the undisputed fact being that the rates of rent vary from one-twentieth to one-third of the value of produce in these provinces.

"The injustice of the limitation is also clear from the fact that the re-settlements annually made by the Bengal Government in their khás maháls and temporarily-settled estates show that the rates of increase are much greater than two annas in the rupee. I find that in 1883-84 the re-settlements show an increase of Rs. 24,210 over Rs. 88,799, or 4½ annas in the rupee; in 1882-83 an increase



of Rs. 31,968 over Rs. 92,021, or 5½ annas in the rupee; in 1880-81 an increase of Rs. 1,31,805 over Rs. 2,84,682, or 7 annas in the rupee; and in 1879-80 an increase of Rs. 64,504 over Rs. 1,72,804, or 6 annas in the rupee. I do not for a moment wish this Hon'ble Council to understand that the increases shown by these re-settlements were anything but fair and equitable: I have every reason to believe, on the contrary, that the enhancements of rent were very moderate.

"Looking at the economic aspect of the question, I wish hon'ble members will bear in mind that there is no pressure of population on land in these provinces. The total area of the different districts, including those of Orissa and excepting Nuddea, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, about which full information is not forthcoming, is 128,344 square miles, as shown by the returns submitted by the Board of Revenue; and I find from the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter's statistical accounts that the total cultivated area in these districts is 79,307 square miles, showing a difference of 49,037 square miles or somewhat more than one-fourth of the area of these provinces as still uncultivated. The effect of the limitation would, therefore, be to check the extension of cultivation, and lower, in an abstract sense, rents which are at present very low already. Low rents are neither good for the raiyats nor good for the country. Experience has everywhere shown that they act as a damper on the condition of the tenants and are a great drawback to their prosperity. Our own country has furnished instances of the fact. I shall read to this Hon'ble Council an extract from a paper connected with Dekkhan Raiyats' Relief Bill:—

"There is undeniable evidence in the report before us that the very improvements introduced under our rule, such as fixity of tenures and lowering of assessments, have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the Commissioners have found to exist."

"The history of the proposed limitation is also significant. The draft Bill of the Rent Commission contained no restriction whatever to freedom of contract in this respect and to enhancements out of Court. It found no place also in the Bill drafted by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Bill which was submitted by the Bengal Government, and the Bill which was forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for his sanction. For the first time a limitation of six annas in the rupee was inserted in the Bill which was introduced in Council in March, 1883, and it was reduced to four annas in the rupee by the Select Committee last year. An attempt was made when the question came up in its turn to reduce the limitation to two annas in the rupee, but the motion was rejected by the majority of the Select Committee, the mover finding himself in the minority of one only. At a subsequent meeting the question was all of a sudden taken up, although it was not on the notice-paper, and the limitation was fixed at two annas in the rupee.

"I shall conclude by noticing one or two observations which have fallen from hon'ble members. In expressing his intention of moving that the restriction to enhancement of rent by suit in Court should not exceed four annas in the rupee, the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí has virtually condemned the two-annas limit by contract as unjust and inequitable. The remark made by more than one hon'ble member to the effect that the limitation in question would not check the acts of unscrupulous zamíndárs is an additional argument why the honest should not suffer by it. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has observed that the case would have been different if the legislature had to deal with a class of tenants better capable of understanding their rights and entering into sentient contracts than the Bengal raiyats; but I hope after Your Lordship has gained some experience of the country, and before Your Lordship leaves our shores, you will carry with you the conviction that in intelligence and in a thorough knowledge of their civil rights and duties, not less of their social and religious duties, the raiyats of Bengal and Behar might compare favourably with their fellows in any other country."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said that he would answer very briefly. He would have to recall the attention of the Council to the question which was now before them, and which was really remote from the learned disquisition in which the hon'ble member had just been reviewing a number of various

subjects, beginning with the iniquity of Warren Hastings and ending with the religious duties of the Behar raiyats. The question before them was whether the clause limiting enhancement out of Court to two annas in the rupee should stand. In its practical aspect the question had already been debated on Mr. Evans' motion, and he had nothing more to say on this score. The Permanent Settlement had really nothing whatever to say to it, and he thought he might say that the Council had sufficiently satisfied itself before the second reading of the Bill that the authors of the Permanent Settlement were themselves convinced of the right of the State to interfere to limit the raiyat's rent; that in limiting that rent to the parganá rate they did so interfere; that they expressly reserved their right to interfere further if necessary, and whether they had done so or not no settlement could possibly so bind a subsequent Government as to take away from it the inherent right to fulfil its primary duty of giving protection to the main body of its subjects. He would only further say that he must oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS remarked that he had no wish to detain the Council, but could only say again that the clause was one which the Government of Bengal had decided to adopt, and to which they attached great importance, and it was one of the few safeguards left in the Bill against undue enhancements. He did not think the Council should agree to strike out the clause.

The amendment being put, the Council divided :—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga. | The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton. |
| The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans. | The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich. |
| The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji. | The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds. |
| The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon. | The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter. |
| | The Hon'ble T. C. Hope. |
| | **The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley.** |
| | **The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.** |
| | **Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson.** |
| | The Hon'ble J. Gibbs. |
| | His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. |
| | His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. |

So the amendment was negatived.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th March, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
*The 28th April, 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 Friday, the 6th 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.**

### PETROLEUM BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881. He said:—

"I must state that when the Act of 1881 was under consideration a Committee, on which were representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, carefully considered the schedule which it was proposed to attach to the Act, and which had been taken from the English Act of 1871, and they reported in favour of it and Government adopted it. It must be remembered that the Act provided that petroleum must stand the test of 73° to enable the Government to admit it into the country, and the method of testing the oil is laid down with great minuteness in the schedule. In spite, however, of all this care, shortly after the Act came into force, cargoes arrived here and in Bombay which had left America after it was known that 73° was the admission standard, which when sampled and tested on arrival flashed below the authorized standard, and in consequence came within the definition of dangerous petroleum and was refused import.

"This led to a very long correspondence between the shippers, the Governments of Bengal and India and the Secretary of State; and Mr. Redwood came out from England to test the oil on behalf of the shippers; after some months, on further testing, it gave the required results and the oil was allowed to import, but not until after the shippers had been put to very great expense. Very many and intricate experiments were carried out by Messrs. Warden and Pedler here, Dr. Lyon in Bombay, Sir F. Abel and Mr. Redwood at home, with the hopes of finding out a method which would ensure correct testing; and we

have now received a new schedule prepared by Sir F. Abel, of the War Department, who is the highest authority on the point, and it is to insert this in the place of the former schedule which is one of the objects of the present Bill.

"The Government is greatly indebted to the gentlemen to whom I have just alluded for the great care and attention they have given to the subject. Dr. Lyon took privilege leave and went home, and worked with Sir F. Abel and Mr. Redwood; and the experiments carried out there, here and in Bombay have been almost beyond number. The matter was of the greatest importance, as the trade is one of great magnitude and the nature of the oil requires that only such as is ordinarily safe should be admitted into the country.

"In asking today for leave to introduce the measure I do so in order that the Bill may be before the public for sufficient time to enable the Trade to consider its provisions, especially the schedule, carefully, while there are some further details regarding which, though not of a nature to affect the commercial world, will require further consideration from Sir F. Abel and the experts; it is also advisable to have standard instruments at Calcutta, Bombay, and perhaps Rangoon, tested and approved, and registered before the Bill becomes law. Under these circumstances the measure will be introduced and allowed to lay over until the Council meets again in Calcutta next cold season.

"From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it will be found that the principal points for amendment are—

"(1) The alteration of the standard. 'Dangerous petroleum' is defined by the Act (section 3) as petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The Government of India does not see any reason for changing the standard so fixed, but in view of the possibility of variations in the application of the test, which, according to the opinions of the experts, may, even with the utmost care, cause deviations of 2° or 3° in the results, it is of opinion that the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum may be slightly raised. Accordingly, section 3 of the Bill fixes the standard for dangerous petroleum at 76° instead of 73°, but to this enhanced standard a proviso is added to the effect that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be deemed to be dangerous when on an average of tests the oil does not fall below that standard by more than 3° and no one sample has a flashing point below 70°.

"(2) The nature of the vessels to hold dangerous petroleum. Section 5 of the Act permits small quantities of dangerous petroleum to be kept in 'glass', among other, vessels, if each vessel does not contain more than a pint and is securely stopped. Looking to the comparatively fragile nature of glass vessels, and to the possibility of such vessels, when filled with the highly volatile liquids included under the head of 'dangerous petroleum', bursting, even if 'securely stopped', when exposed to powerful sunlight for a brief period, the prudence of including *glass* vessels among those specified in the section is, as has been pointed out to the Government of India, doubtful. Section 4 of the Bill therefore amends the section by the omission of the word 'glass'.

"(3) The landing of petroleum at special places, and fees. The Government of India is of opinion that the restrictions at present placed on the importation of non-dangerous petroleum may be somewhat relaxed, and, instead of requiring the delivery of samples before any oil is landed, it would be sufficient to give the Local Government power to determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which, petroleum may be landed and stored.

"(4) The new schedule and instruments to be verified. It is proposed to substitute a new schedule for the present one, in which a new description of the test-apparatus is inserted. It seems desirable, for the convenience of the public, to provide for the deposit of a model test-apparatus, which shall be open to inspection, and after which all the instruments to be used under the Act shall be constructed. Each apparatus when verified is to be marked with a special number, and the officer making the verification is to give a certificate in which shall be noted any corrections which must be applied to the results of the tests made with the apparatus.



"The new schedule has been prepared mainly by Sir F. Abel in conjunction with Mr. Redwood and Dr. Warden, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, and Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser in Bombay; and it has also been examined and considered by Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It embodies very definite directions regarding the sampling and testing of petroleum, and it lays down in a most detailed manner the procedure to be adopted. It is believed that the adoption of this schedule will meet all the difficulties which have been found to occur under the present law in regard to the sampling and testing of petroleum, and that, if the procedure therein described is carefully followed, there is every reason to hope that trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The debate on this Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"Whatever I had to say on the subject of fixing a gross produce limit upon enhancements of rents I have already stated in the general observations I offered the other day on the Bill, and I do not therefore propose to take up the time of the Council by referring to those points again. But in view of the opinion entertained by the majority of the hon'ble members, as far as I have been able to gather them, I think it would be useless to bring forward the next amendment which stands against my name. I therefore desire leave to withdraw it. The amendment which I intended to have moved is to insert the following words in line 4 of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 24:—

'or so as to entitle the landlord to recover in the aggregate more than one fifth of the average value of the gross produce of the land in staple food-crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.'"

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 29 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I have already submitted to the Council with reference to section 9 the arguments bearing on this question, and do not wish to address the Council on the present occasion. I need hardly say that I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The reason why we cannot accept this proposal is obvious, that it will leave the raiyat liable to annual or quarterly enhancements by suit. It could scarcely be expected that the amendment could be accepted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 29, for the word "fifteen" the word "ten" be substituted. He said:—"I have already submitted to this Council the arguments in support of my proposition that an enhancement of rent should obtain currency for 10 years and not 15. The rapid strides which the country is making in material progress make it desirable that the shorter minimum period should be adopted. If there is an actual rise in prices within 10 years, there is no reason why the landlord should not get enhanced rent on account of such rise of prices, and it would be a sufficient check against any oppressive suits if the landlord is restricted from bringing a suit after the rent has been once enhanced before the expiration of 10 years from the first enhancement."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"I oppose this amendment because it applies only to enhancement by contract and not to enhancement by suit. It

appears to me that whatever term is fixed in the one case ought to be fixed in the other. As many enhancements will be by suit, I think it will be hard on the raiyat to fix a less period in such cases."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"As I am of opinion that all the terms and conditions of a voluntary contract should be left to the parties concerned, and that they should not be driven to Court, I am strongly of opinion that no term should be inserted in the Bill. Being of that opinion, I would prefer that all contracts, if there is to be a limit, should be for a shorter period even than 10 years. But as no such proposition is before the Council, I shall vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The question between 10 and 15 years in regard to contracts is of course a question of degree. Having once settled that the rents of enhanced contracts are to run for a fixed period, it is a question of the balance of advantage. I do hope my hon'ble friend will consent to the necessity of fixing the same term for enhancements by contracts as for enhancement by suit."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"My amendment upon section 9 was lost simply on the argument that the same rule should obtain in the case of a tenure-holder as in the case of a raiyat; and as the Bill contains a provision to the effect that 15 years should be the minimum period in regard to the enhancement of rents of raiyats, the same period should be maintained as regards tenure-holders. Hon'ble members do not meet any of the other arguments advanced by me. With reference to the present amendment, the only argument urged by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is that the period must be the same as the period fixed for tenure-holders. None of the other arguments adduced by me have been met by any hon'ble member either on the present or the previous occasion. I submit this is simply arguing in a circle. Of course, the amendment rests on the vote of the Council, but I think it is a very striking fact that the previous amendment was lost because there is this provision in reference to raiyats, and this motion is objected to because there is a previous provision with reference to tenure-holders."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY asked permission to explain. He said:—"The hon'ble member has quite misunderstood what I intended to say. I said that the section as to enhancement by contract ought to be the same as that for enhancement by suit. The real vote would then be taken on the section relating to enhancements by suit. I did not in the smallest degree intimate that the provisions of this section would depend on the provision relating to enhancements of the rents of tenure-holders."

The amendment was put and negatived.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"We have now reached that stage in the Bill when it will be convenient for the hon'ble member in charge to introduce the modification we have agreed to as to the result of the discussion which took place yesterday."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I will now move the amendment which was agreed on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in reference to section 29. I accordingly move that for section 29 the following be substituted:—

'29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

'(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

'(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

'(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

'Provided as follows:—

'(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.



'(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

'(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.'"

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I should wish, if it can be done, to consider this new section at the next meeting of the Council, or after the Council adjourns in the course of the day. I may perhaps have to propose a short amendmant on one of the clauses of the proposed section."

The consideration of the proposed new section was postponed till after the adjournment for luncheon.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS moved that in section 30, for clause (*a*) the following clause be substituted:—

"(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is substantially below the prevailing rate, that is to say, substantially below the rate generally paid for not less than three years by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no reason for his holding at so low a rate".

He said:—"It is not the object of the amendment to re-open the question of the abolition of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement. That question has been decided by the Select Committee, who have justly remarked in their report that this is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favoritism on the part of his agent or predecessor. I submitted to the Committee an amended form of the section, which would, in my opinion, have provided a sufficient remedy, while guarding against that misuse of this ground of enhancement, of which such strong and concurrent testimony has reached us from various parts of the country. My proposal, however, was not favourably received, and I do not now desire to revive the discussion on the question of abolishing this ground of enhancement altogether. If I refer at all to the general question, it is only because I imagine that the Council will expect me to offer some explanation in reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in connection with the Malinagor enhancement cases. I understood the hon'ble member to contend that the Bengal Government could not consistently advocate the abolition of this ground of enhancement while at the same time it was pressing the Courts to enhance the rents of its own tenants on this very ground. Now, I think it right to state that these cases were instituted in 1876, at a time when attention had not been called, as it has been called of late years, to this matter of the enhancement of rents. I don't think the head of the Government can fairly be taxed with inconsistency for advocating in 1885 the repeal of a law which one of his subordinates put in force in 1876. This ground of enhancement was the law then; it is the law now; and while it continues to be the law the Government is as much entitled to have recourse to it as any private zamíndár. Moreover, when the facts are looked at, I think this case affords a strong support to the position which the Government of Bengal has taken up regarding this question. What the Government has said is, that it is wrong in principle to enhance one raiyat's rent on the ground, not that it is too low in itself, but that other raiyats have agreed to pay more; that such enhancements are often productive of hardship; that no real prevailing rate can be found; and that, therefore, in 19 cases out of 20, landlords are tempted to fabricate a rate for the purposes of the suit. Now, here is a case in which a number of raiyats were paying not merely lower rents than their neighbours but rents altogether inadequate; the strict application of the law would have warranted an enhancement of (in some cases) 200 per cent., but

just because the Government applied the law fairly, and did not attempt to manufacture a rate, the litigation has gone on for nine years, and matters are very much where they were when it began. I don't think there could be a stronger instance of the hopelessness of fairly applying this rule of enhancement. If the Government had established its claim it would have been a great hardship to the raiyats to have had their rents enhanced by so large an amount, but the Government has so far failed to make out its case because it has failed to show what the prevailing rate is. A plaintiff will almost always fail to show this unless he takes measures beforehand to establish, or, in other words, to manufacture, a rate, and accordingly that is the general means of proceeding in these cases. To use the forcible language of an acute and experienced Judge—'The prevailing rate is as a rule manufactured by the aid of raiyats bought over to submit to enhancement, and the new rate thus introduced is made to spread over the country by the agency of the Courts.' The landlord who attempts to work this ground of enhancement fairly will find himself involved in litigation as tedious and as unprofitable as these Malinagor suits have proved to the Government of Bengal.

"This, however, is somewhat foreign to the subject of my amendment, which merely aims at introducing a slight alteration in the wording of the Bill. The Select Committee have changed the language of the present law, and in some respects they have changed it very much for the better. But they have introduced a novel and most dangerous principle—the principle of ascertaining the prevailing rate by taking an average of existing rates. This, I think, is the interpretation which any Court would naturally put upon the words which direct the Court to have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years. This is entirely opposed to the present law, as will be seen by a reference to the reported case of *Sumeera Khatoon*, I. W. R., p. 58, 31st August, 1864. In that case the Hon'ble Judges remanded the suit for a fresh trial and desired the lower Court to 'bear in mind that its adoption of the average rate from the different rates given by the several witnesses was an incorrect and unsafe mode of fixing the proper rate, and that the onus of proving what the proper rates are was on the plaintiff and not on the defendant.' If section 31 (*a*) of the Bill means anything, it means that the Court is to do what the High Court said was an incorrect and unsafe method to adopt.

"This doctrine of an average rate is not only illegal, but it is fraught with most mischievous consequences. I need hardly remind the Council that suits on the ground of the prevailing rate are entirely one-sided; they are always cases of levelling up, never of levelling down. The landlord may sue to enhance on the ground that a tenant's rent is below the prevailing rate, but the tenant cannot claim a reduction on the ground that he is paying more than the prevailing rate. If the principle of an average rate is once introduced, the inevitable result must be that all rents will be levelled up to the maximum. Suppose that there are three rates, at one rupee, two rupees and three rupees per bighá. Under the present law the Court would perhaps decide that no rate was sufficiently established and general to be entitled to be called the prevailing rate. But under the wording of the Bill the Court would look at the rates generally paid; and it would almost certainly come to the conclusion that two rupees was the prevailing rate. This would be all very well if the rents of all the raiyats were thenceforth to be fixed at this rate. But the only result of the decision would be to knock out the one rupee rates. The two rupees and three rupees rates would remain. In the next suit, the Court would probably decide that the prevailing rate was two rupees eight annas, and thus each successive case would be a ground for a higher and a higher claim in the next. It may be said that, as a raiyat who has once been enhanced will be protected for fifteen years, the process will at any rate be a slow one. But this really affords no security. The landlord will institute one or two cases to get rid of the lowest rates. He cannot again enhance those particular raiyats, but he can enhance all those whom he has not sued. He will sue different raiyats in successive years, and within the statutory period of fifteen years he will be able to bring all the rents in the village up to the highest level paid by any one.

"My amendment proposes to meet this by declaring that the Court shall look not to the rates but to the rate generally paid. This is entirely in



accordance not only with the law as laid down by the High Court in the case I have already quoted but with the wording of the old Regulations. Section 6 of Regulation V of 1812 declares that 'pattás shall be granted, and collections made, according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent.' The onus would lie on the plaintiff first to show the existence of a prevailing rate in the village, and secondly, to prove that the defendant was paying at a lower rate than this. I do not say that this would remove all the objections to the retention of this ground of enhancement in the law, but it would give the landlords all that the old law was intended to give them, and it would prevent that flagrant abuse of the law which seems likely to result from the present wording of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said that he would reply very briefly as to the reason for the vote he was about to give. He had been from the first opposed to the prevailing rate being a ground of enhancement, and if he thought the amendment of his hon'ble friend was merely confined to the removal of an inconvenience which would attend the working of the provisions for enhancing rent he would give him his hearty support. But the question was very fully considered by the Select Committee, and from what his hon'ble friend had said in his argument about the village rate, he (MR. QUINTON) had come to the conclusion that the amendment in its present form would almost entirely change the ground of enhancement as set forth in the Bill. He was opposed to the prevailing rate as a ground for enhancement, but he was still more opposed to putting in the Bill any provision which would in reality render it more objectionable as a ground of enhancement. On these grounds he must vote against the amendment. He would not give any reasons for his vote, because he thought it was not desirable that the speeches of hon'ble members should cover the same ground as that which had already been taken by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"With regard to the first point I think the hon'ble member has misunderstood the position as to the particular case I referred to and the effect of the observations I made on the last occasion. The suits brought against the raiyats in 1876 were for enhancement on all the grounds of enhancement, and they were finally thrown out in 1878 on the ground that the notices served by the Government were ambiguous and did not show properly the grounds on which enhancement was sought to be made. Then Government instituted fresh suits in 1881, I think, and what was remarkable was that the Government then abandoned the grounds of enhancement on which they had sued in the first instance, and rested their case entirely and solely on the ground of the prevailing rate; and the observations I made were intended to show that if it had not been possible to work the prevailing rate without creating fictitious rates of rent, it was strange that the Government officers should have been of opinion that the prevailing rate should be selected as the best of all the grounds which were taken before; and I also remarked that inasmuch as the cases were now being prosecuted in appeal by the present Government, I could not believe it was the opinion of the law officers of Government that none of these suits would succeed without the manufacture of fictitious rates. Therefore I thought that the persons who were acting on behalf of the Government in these cases must entertain a different view in regard to that matter. And with regard to these cases having been an inheritance from the former Government, that could be no defence, because the officers of Government were now contending in appeal before the High Court that they had made out their case, and were entitled to have these heavy enhancements decreed on the sole ground of the prevailing rate. I merely explain this to show that my obsevations have been misunderstood. Then we come to the statement of one of the Judges, who stated that it was customary to manufacture fictitious rates. That means that some people have resorted to the practice of taking kabúliyats containing nominal rates of rent which were not intended to be enforced, and that they suborned raiyats to make documents by way of proof of a rate which was non-existent. This matter of manufacturing rates, of giving illusory evidence of this kind, was what led the Council

to make it a direction that the Court should have regard to the rates paid for the last three years. As to manufacture of false evidence, there is no class of cases in India in which false evidence is not constantly manufactured. The moment any law is passed, there are many persons who at once proceed to see how evidence can be manufactured to meet the requirements of the law. If this manufacture of false evidence were a good ground for repealing this part of the present rent law, it would be an equally good reason for repealing one-half of the laws we have made. With regard to the other matter of average rates, as long as we preserve the words of the present law 'the prevailing rate,' and not the average rate, the rulings of the High Court which prohibit the striking of an average, except to a very small extent in very special cases, would equally apply to the present section as settled by the Select Committee; and that there is nothing unfair in giving a direction that the Court should look to the prevailing rates will be apparent from the case in 5 W. R., page 70, in which the Court expressly said that the Judge must look to the rates prevailing at places adjacent. I do not think we have in reality in any way changed the law or the rulings on the subject of average. Say, there are two rates, one of Rs. 5 and one of Rs. 2; merely to strike an average between the two will not be in compliance with either this Act or the old law. But I do think the class of judgments I have more than once referred to, in which the Judge says 'This man is found to be holding at Re. 1; the claim is to have his rent enhanced up to Rs. 2 on the ground of the prevailing rate, and there is a great deal of contradictory evidence as to what the prevailing rate is; I doubt the evidence which makes it out to be Rs. 2, but I find that except in isolated cases land of this description is never held under Re. 1-8; therefore, I shall be safe in finding that the 'prevailing rate' is not less than Re. 1-8',—that is the sort of way in which the Courts have frequently given judgments in regard to these matters upon discrepant evidence. And I think rightly so. Because it seems, according to Colebrook, that he, having found in 1811 that the parganá rates were in many cases undiscoverable, thought it would be wise to provide some rules with regard to such cases, and the rule having been made in the Regulations of 1812, gave rise to the provisions as to 'prevailing rate' in the Act of 1859. Under the expression 'the prevailing rate for similar lands held by similar classes of raiyats in places adjacent' the Courts have been able to give a certain amount of relief; and this ground of enhancement has, I think, on the whole been found the most workable of the grounds provided in Act X of 1859.

"Then with regard to the actual amendment which has been brought forward by my hon'ble friend, I will point out that the great objection is this, that it incorporates into the definition directions which the Select Committee propose to give to the Judges. Every lawyer knows that if into a definition of the ground on which enhancement is to take place you incorporate a number of things which the Court may have regard to, you make those things so positively a part of the definition, that in an appeal on a point of law to the High Court, if the whole of the matters contained in the definition have not actually been found on evidence, the case will fall to the ground. I fear it will be exceedingly difficult for a Court to conduct an investigation in this way without an enormous amount of expense and laborious investigation, and that there will hardly be a case which will not be capable of being upset by a special appeal to the High Court. It is not because I wish to change or widen the law that I think the draft, as it has been settled by the Select Committee, should remain. I should be sorry again to do what has been inadvertently done in Act X of 1859, that is, to offer to landholders grounds of enhancement which are unworkable; and if that is done again after the strongly expressed determination of the Government and of the Select Committee to make the grounds really workable, I think we shall be incurring a very grave responsibility, and that we shall find it very difficult to justify ourselves. We have in fact cut down the area from which we are to draw the comparison; we have cut it down to the village, and complaints are heard that we have cut it down too much, because as the law stands you may enhance rent of a whole village by showing that the neighbouring zamíndár has succeeded in getting his villages to pay higher rents. Adjacent land, it has been held, need not be conterminous. Although the provision as it stands in the Bill somewhat restricts the power which the zamíndár at present possesses, we thought it well, on the whole, to cut it down, because it has been found that raiyats have now great difficulty in meeting suits for enhancement of rent on the ground of the prevailing rate, because the area for comparison is wide and vague, while zamíndárs find it difficult to know how much proof to give as the area is undetermined. But having cut down the area of comparison to the village itself, one does not like to insert words likely to increase the risk of its being unworkable. And that will be the effect of the proposed amendment. I am therefore obliged to oppose it."



The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I should like to say a few words on this subject, as I start from an opposite point of view from that which has been taken by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. I think the prevailing rate is in itself a good ground of enhancement. It is a ground which has always existed; and it has been continuously enforced in the management of estates since we entered the country. It is a ground which has been recognised by our early Regulations; and it was formally embodied in the law of 1859. It has been frequently urged upon the Select Committee to expunge that ground or to modify it in some way, so as to render it ineffectual. The Select Committee have taken precisely the opposite course. They have endeavoured to give reality to the old law in this as in other matters, and to render the prevailing rate an effective ground of enhancement where it can be equitably urged. I believe that the amendment now brought forward would have the effect of nullifying this ground of enhancement by rendering it very difficult to enforce it in the Courts. It would lead to the very abuses and fabrication of evidence which the hon'ble member who moved the amendment has so frequently and so eloquently deplored. I therefore think that if the prevailing rate is to remain at all, the Select Committee have done wisely in giving reality to it."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I concur with my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment. I think the amendment gives better security against fabrication and provides better safeguards against abuses than those which will prevail under the section as it stands. In putting forward this amendment we recognise the retention of the prevailing rate as one of the main grounds of enhancement, though I believe that whatever wording may be adopted, in the application of it you will find that it is practically unworkable, from the fact that it is totally impossible to prove in any part of the country the existence of a prevailing rate. It is defended on the ground of its antiquity; but if that is its main ground of defence, then there are a great many other things which we might have to fall back upon. One of these was that in the early days zamíndárs who did not pay the land-tax were immediately punished in person and kept in prison. The growth of information and experience has shown the way in which the prevailing rate is worked. The difficulty of establishing the existence of a prevailing rate has led to irregular and improper means to fabricate it. The resort to such measures is demoralizing to those who use it and unjust to the unfortunate raiyats. Wherever we have had local enquiries and anything like detailed investigation, the fact has come out that there is no such thing as a prevailing rate, and that the rates of rent in every village were innumerable. This was the result of the personal enquiries held by Mr. Finucane, Mr. Tobin and Bábú Parbati Churn Rai upon this particular point in different districts; and I believe that if detailed enquiries were made elsewhere, you would find exactly the same results. I am glad to hear from my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans that he thinks the form of safeguard adopted by the Select Committee in the Bill will secure that the Courts do not take the average of numerous rates in the decision of suits under the section. It is only to make this point stand out clearer that the wording of the amendment which I would support has been suggested. The Courts have always held that the provision of the law as it stands should not be worked in the way of taking the average of many rates. The section by the amendment only gives emphatic support to this rule. With regard to the personal matter which has been brought against me with reference to the rent suits at Malinagor, I wish to say that, so far as regards the time when those suits were instituted

in 1876 or 1878, the argument *ad hominem* which the hon'ble and learned member (Mr. Evans) directs against me, can have no application to me, because in those years I was employed in another and distant field of service, and had nothing to do with Bengal; but it is obvious that even if I had then been Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, I could not possibly have interfered in the matter. The prevaling rate is a ground of enhancement in the existing law, and it was perfectly open to our Collectors and law officers to adopt it for enhancement in particular cases. But beyond that I would justify myself on the ground that a Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position to know what cases are going on in litigation between Government and others, and there may be hundreds of cases going on in different districts at the present moment in which the prevailing rate is being urged as a ground of enhancement. As my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has observed in the present state of the law, the Government has as much right as anybody else to appeal to the grounds which the law allows, though it may not be wise in doing so. It may be observed that even in the Malinagor suits it has not yet been proved that there is such a thing as a prevailing rate. The decision of the Judge was a very summary decision, and I understand that an appeal to the High Court has led to a call for the papers to ascertain whether there is such proof of a prevailing rate as to justify the finding of the District Judge. Therefore this particular case gives no support to the theory of a prevailing rate. As the principle of a prevailing rate however is to be retained in the Bill, the aim of the amendment is by providing an additional safeguard against its wrong use to prevent the recourse to an average rate, which the law never intended."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I think I should be grateful to the Government of Bengal that they have not opposed the ground of the prevailing rate altogether; they have however discredited it, by saying that it does not exist, and that there is no justification for it. I will not follow my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds in the exhaustive disquisition which he has given as to the reasons there were for supposing that the prevailing rate can never be found, but I will confine myself to the particular points which are before me. But I must first say one word with regard to the decision to which the Select Committee came not to abolish the ground of the prevailing rate generally. The main reason, as I explained before, was that in one shape or another it has been allowed as a ground of enhancement since the time of the Permanent Settlement; the parganá rate of which had been transmuted into the prevailing rate, and had in that shape been in the Statute-book since 1812. In that case I may fairly say it will be hard to remove the prevailing rate altogether, even if there were no other reasons for retaining it, and those who oppose it will have to show very strong reasons for doing so. But there is really a very sufficient reason why it should be retained, namely, that there are no other means by which the zamíndár can recover a just rate of rent from those raiyats who by reason of relationship to the *amlé*, or of caste, or by bribery, have been allowed to enter and hold at very insufficient rates. My own experience as to the management of wards' estates has convinced me that where gumáshtas have not been very closely looked after, they are in the habit of letting in their relations and friends at very low rates of rent, and the zamíndár has no means of remedying the results of the fraud or friendship either of a predecessor of his own or of his predecessor's agent or gumáshta; and it was for that reason that I voted with the majority of the Select Committee for the retention of the prevailing rate. I could not accept the suggestion to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds refers as having been made by him to the Committee because it threw on the zamíndár the impossible task of proving that fraud or favoritism attended the original letting to the raiyat, and the remedy would have been quite useless.

"I now come to the alteration proposed in the amendment, which at first sight seems a very little one. At first sight it merely uses the singular where we use the plural, but it also inserts as part of the definition what the Bill as it stands puts in as a guiding direction to the Court; and that makes all the difference in the world. In the one case the Court is bound by a hard-and-fast



rule which, if the case fails to tally exactly with the definition of the prevailing rate, causes it to fall to the ground; in the other the directions are for the guidance of the Courts as to the steps they should take to ascertain the existence and reality of the ground taken for enhancement. That is my real objection to the amendment. The proposed amendment will not have the effect which anybody on first reading it will suppose it is intended to have. It is apparently intended to allow enhancement on the ground of the raiyat's rent being below what is the prevailing rate as it is now understood by the Courts. My hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has told us that the Courts are very rightly not allowed to make an average. But the amendment goes further than this. It comes to this, that if there is more than one rate, if everybody is not holding at the same rate, then the ground of a prevailing rate could in no case be at all maintained. If a zamíndár wants to enhance the rent of a raiyat who holds at Re. 1-8 per bíghá, and shows that out of 24 other raiyats 14 pay at Rs. 4 and 10 at Rs. 3-8, the Court must, as I understand the amendment, reject the suit, because, as in such a case there is no one single and universally prevailing rate, no enhancement can be made. If that is the meaning of the amendment, it will not do what it purports to do; it proposes to give a ground of enhancement, and then takes it away; it is practically aimed at the abolition by a side wind of that ground of enhancement as now understood and worked by the Courts. For these reasons I prefer the section as it stands, and which, we are informed, is in accordance with the present law and the interpretation put upon it by the Courts, and we are told that, if the section remains as it is, the Courts will not work it upon the principle of an average.

"I ought also to mention to the Council that I received a paper this morning too late for circulation; it is a communication protesting against our limitation of the vicinity to 'the village'; at present it is the rate prevailing in places adjacent, and now we have, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has explained, restricted it to the word 'village'. The paper is from Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, landholders of Shahabad, gentlemen who, as everybody who knows the facts will acknowledge, through a long career and by their excellent example as agriculturists in Behar have earned the highest possible reputation both as progressive agriculturists and also as good landlords. These gentlemen object to our restricting the right of enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate to the village, because they say it prevents a landholder who has allowed the rate to remain low in his own village from taking advantage of the more severe and stringent action of his neighbour in the neighbouring village. The answer to that has already been given by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, namely, that the point was carefully considered by the Committee. The grounds which led to the change which has been made are two—first, that a very wide interpretation was given by the Courts in recent cases to the words 'places adjacent', and in one case it has been interpreted to cover not the adjacent villages nor even the whole parganá, but the neighbouring parganás, which might be 30 or 40 miles off. It is perfectly clear that when you compare a raiyat's rent with rents paid in places at some distance you do him an injustice, because as long as you confine it to his own village he can prove what the rates are. But if you go outside his own village, the raiyat is quite unable to show what the rate there really is, and is at the mercy of the evidence brought by the other side. And from that point of view—and it was to a great extent accepted by the representatives of the zamíndárs—we came to the conclusion that it is on the whole fair to restrict the comparison of rates to the particular village. I make these observations, although no one has objected to the alteration which has been made by the Committee, because it is the only opportunity which I have had to refer to the objections which have been made by my highly-respected friends Messrs. Mylne and Thompson."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said in reply:—"I purposely avoided referring to the general question. I did not attempt to argue in favour of the abolition of this ground of enhancement altogether. The charge brought against the amendment is that it would practically be depriving the landlord of this means of enhancement. If the general question is raised, I quite admit with the hon'ble member that this is the only means by which a landholder can

remedy acts of fraud or favouritism of his agent or of his predecessor; but if that is the ground on which the hon'ble member defends his position, why does not he confine the operation of the section to cases of that kind? Then, with regard to the question as to the operation of the amendment in the case put by the hon'ble member, namely, that if one raiyat paid at Re. 1-8 per bíghá, and the rest some at Rs. 4 and some at Rs. 3-8, the section as proposed to be amended would prevent any enhancement at all, of course, a possible example can be put in reference to any proposal; but the object of the amendment is honestly to say that where there is no rate substantially established to be the prevailing rate, enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate should not be allowed; and that I think is according to the existing law. If there is no prevailing rate a suit for enhancement on that ground ought to fail. But I would ask the hon'ble member to consider the hypothetical case I put, where 10 raiyats pay at Rs. 2, 10 at Rs. 3 and 10 at Rs. 4. I don't think that in such a case there should be any enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate, because such a rate would not have been established. But the section as it stands would tend to the enhancement of all rents up to the maximum of Rs. 4, and that would not be in accordance with the principles of the present law."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that for clause (*b*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"(*b*) that the value of the produce of the land has been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*b*) of section 30, for the words "staple food-crops" the words "the crop grown on the land" be substituted. He said:—"The use of the words 'staple food-crops' would give rise to this anomaly, that when the crop grown on the land had risen in value, the landlord would get no enhancement whatever if the price of the staple crops had not risen simultaneously; while, on the other hand, when the price of the staple crops had risen, and the price of the crop grown on the land had not risen or probably had declined, the raiyat would still have to pay enhanced rent, and at the same time have to spend more money in buying his food-grain. So that the provision would operate hardly both on the landlord and the raiyat; and with a view to prevent this anomaly I move this amendment, which I think is in conformity to the law as it exists at present."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I certainly think my hon'ble friend has misunderstood the provisions of this section. The use of the term 'staple food-crops' is rather as a standard of value than as a means of enhancement; it is to be used for the purposes of adjustment. I think he has failed to see that the standard will affect the reduction of rents as well as their enhancement in the future. Any crop the price of which is dependent on its export value cannot be used as a standard of adjustment. If the amendment proposed be carried, it will infuse an amount of uncertainty into our system as to become intolerable; it will become impossible to follow the fluctuations of the markets. Any commodity that is to be taken as a general standard of value for the adjustment of rents must be a commodity that is in general use among the people amongst whom it is grown; only such commodities can be regular in their prices. Staple food-crops vary little in their prices from year to year, whereas the value of indigo, tea, sugar and other crops dependent on their export value for their prices constantly fluctuate, and for some years past they have least a downward tendency; the acceptance of such commodities as a standard might have the effect of reducing rents instead of enhancing them."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I explained in my opening speech what the intention of the Committee was. We took the staple food-crops as an index to prices generally. We deliberately rejected the idea of enhancing or reducing rates of rent according to the crop grown on the ground.



If the hon'ble member will look at the result of the words he proposes, he will find when he comes to enhance rents he will have to ask the Court to compare the prices of crops grown today with the prices of crops grown 10 years ago. But he will first have to prove what the crop grown 10 years ago was. This he can never do. It is not the fact that the same crop is grown for 10 consecutive years. It is especially in the more highly priced crops that variations occur more frequently. But that is not my main objection. My real objection is one of principle, that the raiyat's rent ought not to be raised because he is a shrewd man and grows the crop which will pay him best; and similarly the landlord's rent should not be diminished because the raiyat is a foolish man and grows the crop of the least value. For working purposes we assume all rents to be at a fair and equitable rate. It will require no great acumen to see that if the rates are to be altered according to the crop it will be injurious both to the landlord and to the raiyat; and if the raiyat is to be taxed for growing more expensive and remunerative crops it will in the aggregate work more harm to the zamíndár than even to the raiyat."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, moved that for clause (*b*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"that the net value of the produce has been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the landlord."

He said:—"My Lord, without expressing any opinion of my own on the motion, I will state briefly the reasons which have led the hon'ble member to propose this amendment. His first argument is the general one based on the poverty of the raiyats in Bengal. My hon'ble friend considers that the raiyats, especially in Behar, are so poor as to render it exceedingly inexpedient to give to the landlords the trenchant ground of enhancement embodied in this section (30). The second argument of my hon'ble friend may be briefly stated as follows. Not only does my hon'ble friend consider that the raiyats are too poor to be subjected to so sharp a weapon of enhancement, but he also considers the advantages which the raiyats obtain from an increase in the prices are to a large extent illusory. He believes that the expense of cultivation increases *pari passu*, that very little gain really accrues to the raiyats from a rise in prices, and that what little gain does ultimately accrue to them, is needed by the raiyats to improve their position. My hon'ble friend fears that, if a rise in prices is made a ground of enhancement, not only will the cultivator obtain no advantage but he will be in a worse position than before. The effect of the amendment will be to render it more difficult for a zamíndár to obtain an enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, I have laid before my hon'ble colleagues the arguments of my hon'ble friend, and I now leave the matter in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I must object to the amendment. The long series of litigation since 1859 has proved that it is impossible to say what the nett value of produce is, and no Court has ever been able to find out the cost of cultivation; therefore this ground of enhancement will be absolutely illusory, and the Committee accordingly rejected it."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that for clause (*c*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"that the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that for clause (*c*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat."

He said:—"This is the present law on the subject. It gives the zamíndár the right to enhance rents for any increase in the productive powers

of the land, however caused, unless the cause of increase is the raiyat's own expense or agency. I do not wish to press at this moment the question of the zamíndár's proprietary right in the land. But it will be found that, even if the raiyat's rent is enhanced, it leaves to the raiyat also a share of the increase which is caused not by his own agency or expense but either by natural or artificial causes. The Bill limits the right of enhancement simply to the ground that the increase is caused by fluvial action, but there may be several other causes with which the raiyat has nothing to do, which improve the productive powers of the land, and for which improvement the zamíndár has an equitable cause of enhancement. Suppose that a railway is constructed, or a public embankment is thrown up which prevents a part of the land from being trespassed upon by cattle or wild animals, or that such work prevents the land being inundated by the overflow of the river, and that this increases its productive powers; again, suppose it be shown that by the better provision made by the Government for the conservation of forests there is greater regularity in the rainfall, and there is therefore an improvement in the productive powers of the land; I submit that in these cases the landlord is equally entitled to a share in the profits. The zamíndár's rent cannot be increased to the full value of the profit; the raiyat will get his share in it. Supposing him even to be a co-proprietor in the land, still the zamíndár, as well as the raiyat, should get their respective shares by reason of such improvement in the productive powers of the land. Instead, therefere, of limiting the ground in the way it is done in the Bill simply to fluvial action, the words of the present law in that respect should be retained."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think I shall best consult the convenience of the Council by putting this motion to the vote. It is obvious that not only great loss of time but great inconvenience must result from the hon'ble member again moving an amendment which has already been dealt with by the Council. It is quite true there are four words in this amendment which are not to be found in the amendment which has just been negatived, but they do not virtually render the amendment of the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji in any sense different from that which was moved by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that in section 30, clause (*d*) and the *explanation* be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that to clause (*d*) of section 30 the words "or other specific cause, sudden or gradual," be added.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS by leave withdrew the amendment that clause (*a*) of section 31 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*a*) of section 31 the words "during a period of not less than three years" be omitted. He said:—"The use of these words will lead to this, that if the majority of the raiyats of a village have submitted to enhancement of rent on account of a rise in the value of produce, and a dozen or a score of raiyats obstinately refuse to pay enhanced rent, the landlord will have to wait for three years before he can sue these recusant raiyats for enhancement of rents. I submit that in a suit instituted under the clause in question it will be enough for the Courts to enquire whether the rents paid by them have been paid *boná fide* by the majority of the raiyats. Enquiry into payment for three consecutive years is not necessary for the decision of such a suit. *Boná fide* payment of rent for a single year is enough to enable the Court to decree a suit for enhancement on these grounds. In other words, I move that the restriction as to proof of three years' payment be removed."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I must ask the Council to reject this amendment. It was explained by my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds and by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday that a prevailing rate is frequently manufactured by *kogus* kabúlíyats, that is, a raiyat undertakes to pay a rate of rent which he does not in reality ever intend to pay with the object of proving a high rate in a suit brought against another raiyat. Our object is to show that the rate which ought to be proved is not a rate of this kind, but the actual existing rate, and payment for three years is considered to be good and sufficient proof to afford protection against colourable agreement."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that in line 2 of clause (*a*) of section 31, for the word "rates" the word "rate" be substituted.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that section 32 of the Bill be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, this section was so fully considered in the Select Committee, that it would not be right for me to detain the Council by offering any further remarks upon it."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"This matter was discussed at length by the Committee, and I do not think the decision come to should be disturbed."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, speaking for myself, I also hope the Council will not disturb the arrangement."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*a*) of section 32, for the words "the decennial period" the words "a period of three years" be substituted. He said:—"The section requires that, for the purpose of determining what is the average price of grain for the purpose of working the rule of proportion, the Court must take the average of the immediately preceding ten years. This, I submit, will not only be a work of difficulty and add to the delay and expense of enquiry, but it will in many cases tend to reduce the amount of enhancement which the landlord will be clearly entitled to get. I think that a much shorter period, say three years, will be a reasonable period for striking an average to work the rule of proportion."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"This question was discussed at some length in Select Committee. Originally the term of five years was inserted in the Bill, and it was urged that the period of five years was too short, and concrete examples were given in which it would work injustice, in some cases to one party and in some cases to the other. We, therefore, agreed to the decennial period, but at the same time we added clause (*c*) to enable the Court to take a shorter period in case it was impracticable to take the decennial period."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I too hope that the Council will not alter the term of years fixed by the Select Committee. There are cases in which it would be almost impossible to take a period shorter than ten years. The hon'ble mover of the amendment suggests three years. I would ask him whether, during a year of famine or in the two years following, enhancement of rent should be granted against a tenant on the ground of the rise of prices? The high prices caused by famine after extend over three years. There is really no answer to this. The result of substituting three years for ten years would be that after a period of famine, and while the cultivators were reduced to the last stage of weakness and misery for want of food, a legal system of enhancement (based on the sufferings of the tenants) could be pushed on throughout the famine-stricken districts."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I quite agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. It was on his suggestion, and after going into statistics to show how prices varied from year to year and how they were affected for some time after a bad year, that the decennial period was adopted. Nothing is more striking than the slowness with which prices fall after a calamity of that sort, notwithstanding that the harvests have been abundant in the subsequent years. We thought it best to counteract the operation of such special years by taking a large average."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in lines 3 to 6 of clause (*b*) of section 32, the words from "reduced by one-third," &c., to "purposes of comparison" be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in lines 6 to 10 of clause (*b*) of section 32, the words commencing with "provided" be omitted. He said :—"This proviso is based on an entire misconception of the actual state of facts. It takes for granted that in every case, whenever there is a rise in the value of produce, there is a greater proportionate rise in the cost of cultivation. In the voluminous literature on the subject there is not a single statement by any officer to the effect that the rise in the cost of cultivation is in any greater proportion than the rise in the price of produce. Unless that statement can be proved, countenance should not be given to a provision like this which takes the fact to be assumed. There are three contingencies with reference to this matter—first, the cost of cultivation may increase in the same ratio as the cost of produce, in which case the rule of proportion will work equitably without any reduction on the ground of the increased cost of cultivation, because it will leave the raiyat not only a proportionate increase of profits but also give him a proportionate increase in the cost of cultivation. If the cost of cultivation is increased in less proportion, it will give the raiyat greater profit, the landlord less. It is only in the third case, where the cost of cultivation has increased in a much greater ratio than the price of produce, that the rule of proportion will work hardly on the raiyat. Unless the Council has before it evidence to show that the cost of production had increased in any greater ratio than the price of produce, I submit it will be unfair to make a provision like this. In my dissent I explained my meaning by a hypothetical case. Suppose the price of produce of a bíghá of land to be Rs. 8 and the rent Rs. 3, the cost of production Rs. 3 and the profit to the raiyat Rs. 2. Then, if the price rises to Rs. 10, by the rule of proportion the amount of the enhanced rent will be Rs. 3-12, the cost of produce will be Rs. 3-12 and the profit to the raiyat will be Rs. 2-8; so that every case in which there is a rise in the value of produce the rule of proportion contemplates a proportionate rise not only in the profits of the raiyat but also a proportionate rise in the costs of cultivation. It is on these grounds that the 15 Judges, in laying down the rule of proportion, distinctly said that the cost of cultivation was not to be taken into account, because it may for all practical purposes be taken for granted that there is a proportionate rise in the cost of cultivation with a rise in the value of produce."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think the hon'ble member asks too much when he asks the Council not to pass this clause unless it is prepared to show that the cost of production tends to increase more rapidly than the price of produce. It is because it is so difficult to prove the cost of production that all schemes for enhancement on this basis must fall through. There is reason to believe that the cost of production has a tendency to increase in a greater ratio to the rise in price; and if this is the tendency in a considerable proportion of cases we ought to give the raiyat the benefit of the doubt and make the rule general, because we have no data to show to what exact number it will or will not apply. I join issue with the hon'ble member in the hypothetical case of a tenant whose gross produce is Rs. 8, the rent Rs. 3, the cost of production Rs. 3, and his profit Rs. 2. Considering that the average size of holdings in this province is five bíghás, the raiyat in that case will have an annual profit of Rs. 10 on the whole area of his holding. I put it to the Council whether a man in that position ought to be enhanced at all, and, if at all, whether the enhancement should not be fenced round with modifications of this kind, so as to give the tenant a fair chance of having sufficient left to him to live upon."



The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—"My Lord, I regret that my hon'ble friend has again raised this question, but I am prepared to meet his amendment with a direct statement of figures, which I hope will be convincing to this Council. The hon'ble member complains that to deduct one-third from the rise in prices, as an allowance for the increased cost of cultivation, would seriously diminish the enhancement of rent. Let me commend to my hon'ble friend's notice the following concrete case :—If a holding at an old rent of Rs. 12 yielded at old prices Rs. 30 worth of produce, and the value of produce were to increase to Rs. 60 or double, then, deducting one-third of the excess value, the proportion would be as follows. As the old value (Rs. 30) is to the new value less one-third of the increase (Rs. 50), so will be the old rent (Rs. 12) to the new rent. The new rent, therefore, would be Rs. 20, and I feel sure that my hon'ble friend would not, in his own estates, desire to raise the rent of any tenant by a higher proportion on the ground of a rise in prices. I should feel confident, my Lord, to leave the matter without further comment, if only my hon'ble friend were concerned; because I know his fairness of dealing with his tenants. But, as there are perhaps others who cannot be answered by this *argumentum ad hominem*, I wish to add one other observation. Underlying this particular question of a one-third deduction of the increase, is the general question as to the division of the unearned increment occasioned by a rise in prices. The hon'ble member's amendment would give the whole unearned increment to the landlord. The Bill divides the unearned increment between the landlord and the tenant. The exact proportion of two-thirds to the landlord and one-third to the tenant, as given by the Bill, was decided on after long and mature consideration. I think it is a fair division, and I would, therefore, oppose any attempt to now re-open the question."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"My hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has left me very little to say, for he has stated exactly the line I was prepared to take. I explained in my opening speech how the cost of cultivation tends in this country to increase in a more rapid ratio than the price of produce, and how it acts on the raiyat. Most of the labour is done here by the raiyat or his family, or, where outside labourers are employed, they are paid in grain. On the other hand, what are the other elements which enter into the cost of cultivation beyond the labour used? The principal cost is for cattle, ploughs, manure, &c. Now, while pasturage land is daily diminishing owing to the pressure of population, the cost of keeping cattle is increasing, so much so that within the last few years the raiyats are growing crops for their cattle. For the same reason manure is also becoming dearer, and this adds to the cost of cultivation. What my hon'ble friend said is very true, that the principle underlying the question is that of the unearned increment—in what proportion it should be divided. The Government of Bengal in the letter of the 15th September proposed a deduction of one-half; the Committee decided upon allowing one-third. The fact that the Courts cannot ascertain what the cost of cultivation is, and consequently what proportion of the increase of price should be deducted, is an accepted fact; therefore an arbitrary proportion must be taken, and the question is, where the line is to be drawn. The question has been carefully worked out in the report of the Rent Commission. I will read two extracts from their report. They said :—

'The price of agricultural produce has increased enormously in these Provinces during the last twenty or thirty years. This increase is due to two principal causes. In the first place, even while the relative value of the precious metals which are used for the coinage of a country remains the same, there is a constant tendency for the money-value or price of agricultural produce to rise as population increases and improvement progresses. The Province of Bengal has been rapidly progressive in every way during the last century of peace and security. Population has increased. A large and still expanding export trade has brought the demand of other countries to bear upon prices in addition to the enlarged demand of the Province itself. In the second place, the coinage consists of silver, and the relative value of

silver has been gradually decreasing. The price or money-value of produce has therefore risen. We are of opinion that the landlord should have a share in the increase of price due to the above two causes.'

"Then they go on to consider how the unearned increment is to be divided. They said :—

'In the third case, which is by far the most common, the case, that is, of an increase of price brought about by neither the zamíndár nor the raiyat, but by general causes, the reasoning used above (§55) in respect of the similar case arising upon the third ground of enhancement appears to have equal application. Having given the whole subject in its diversified details what consideration we have been able, a majority of us think that the fairest general rule * * * will be to divide the increment equally between the landlord and tenant. Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy would in this case, as well as in the analogous case under the third ground of enhancement, give two-thirds of the increment to the raiyat and the remaining one-third to the landlord.'

"It will be seen that while some members of the Rent Commission thought the raiyat should have two-thirds and the zamíndár one-third of the increment, the majority came to the same conclusion as the Government of Bengal that it should be equally divided. We have after fully considering all opinions come to the conclusion that one-third should be deducted for increased cost of cultivation, and that the rent should then be increased in full proportion to the increase of prices."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that clause (*c*) of section 32 be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that in section 33, line 4, after the word "improvement" the words "made after the commencement of this Act" be inserted. He said :—"My reason is that zamíndárs who before the passing of this Act did not think of registering improvements made by them will be unable to get any enhancement on those improvements."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think the hon'ble member overlooks the effect of section 80, which provides for improvements made before the passing of the Act; the present amendment is therefore not required."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"Section 80 was inserted to meet the case to which the hon'ble mover has referred. If, therefore, the words proposed are inserted in section 33, there will be no ground for inserting that section."

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that section 35 be omitted. He said :—"I will call the attention of the Council to the wording of this section. It says that—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable."

"The first portion of the section allows the Judge a discretionary power to overrule the law. Section 7 gives the Court directions as to what shall be considered fair and equitable. It allows the Court to decree enhancement when the rent paid is below the customary rates paid by other people. Sub-section (2) gives an absolute discretion to the Courts only to allow enhancement when the Court considers it fair and equitable. Section 8 goes further. It allows the Court, in cases where it considers that immediate enhancement will fall hardly on a tenure-holder, to allow the enhancement to be made gradually. Section 30 and the following sections lay down the ground upon which occupancy-holdings may be enhanced, and it lays down rules to guide the Court as to what is fair and equitable. Section 36, which we have not yet come to, allows the Court, where the immediate enforcement of a decree for enhancement in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, to be carried out gradually. Therefore to declare that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement which under the circumstances it considers unfair and inequitable, is unnecessary. It allows the presiding officer, when the bias of his mind tends that way, to ignore the provisions of the Act and follow the bent of his mind; it will give him an excuse to set aside the provisions of the Act. Where it suits the bias of his mind he may, whenever he pleases, set aside the law. We are giving to all judicial officers, even the most inexperienced, a power which the most experienced may hesitate to exercise. The reason to my mind must be cogent, the necessity very great, before we allow a Judge sitting in Court to override the provisions of the law."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I am not prepared to accept the amendment. The principle that all rents decreed by the Court should be fair and equitable has no doubt been accepted by the Council, but it is not the case that each ground of enhancement carries with it the limit beyond which the law would deem enhancement unfair and inequitable. In its previous stages the Bill provided a maximum, but when the maximum limit was removed, it was provided by one general clause that where the rent decreed, although coming under the rules prescribed by the law, are unfair and inequitable under the specific circumstances, it should not be decreed by the Court: the special circumstances should be taken into consideration. That is the meaning of the section. I know my hon'ble friend will not wish any Court to decree what it does not think fair and equitable. The object of the section is to enable the Court to act by its judgment in the matter. I don't think there is danger that the Courts will be misled by the discretion, because there will always be an appeal to the High Court; the High Court will soon call to order any Judge who exercises his discretion in an improper manner. It is a judicial discretion."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, by leave withdrew the amendment that in line 6 of section 35, after the word "inequitable" the following words be inserted :—

"or which would entitle the landlord to recover in the aggregate more than one-fifth of the average value of the gross produce of the land in staple food-crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the following amendments :—

That section 37 of the Bill be omitted.

That, in the event of his last preceding amendment not being carried, in lines 7 and 10 of sub-section (*1*) of section 37, for the words "fifteen years" the words "five years" be substituted.

That in lines 15 and 16 of sub-section (*1*) of section 37, the words "or dismissing the suit on the merits" be omitted.

That in section 38, clause (*b*), line 3, for the words "average local prices of staple food-crops" the words "in the value of the produce of the land" be substituted.

That in section 39, sub-section (*3*), line 6, for the words "one month" the words "two months" be substituted.

That in line 2 of sub-section (*4*) of section 39, after the words "Board of Revenue" the words "after hearing any of the interested parties who might have duly entered appearance" be added.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved that in sub-section (*6*) of section 39, for the words "shown thereby" the words "shewn in the lists prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act" be substituted. He said :—"My Lord, this Bill will substitute a new and sharp procedure for the enhancement and reduction of rents in place of an old and a complicated one. Under the existing law, such enhancements and reductions of rent are granted on the ground, among others, of increase or decrease in the value of the produce. In order to obtain an enhancement on this ground, the landlord had first to prove

an increase in the selling prices of the actual crops taken off the land; second, to show the quantity and quality of those crops; third, to establish the arithmetical relation of the increased prices to the actual produce, after making allowances for many incidental considerations and drawbacks. Finally, he had to work out a proportion statement between these complex factors at present and in time past. The present Bill substitutes for this difficult and complicated process the simple question of a rise or fall in the prices of staple food-crops. That is to say, the single fact of a rise or fall in prices, which was merely the initial fact to be ascertained under the old law, now becomes the only fact to be established. The result is that enhancements which were not practicable on this ground will now become practicable. But the Bill further simplifies the burden of proof. In the first place, it confines the question to the prices, not of the actual produce of the land, but of certain staple food-crops; in the second place, it provides for the publication of price-lists in the official Gazette, which lists are to be accepted by the Courts as presumptive evidence. In this way the Bill narrows the evidence to a single point, and it then provides that Government shall supply evidence on that point.

"The Bill originally proposed that these lists should be taken as conclusive evidence. It appeared to the Select Committee, however, that it would be unsafe to assign so high a value to these lists, and the Bill as now revised accords only the value of presumptive evidence to these lists. In doing so, however, I would again urge on my colleagues that we have given the same legal value to two classes of evidence, of which the real value is essentially different. For the lists to be published in the official Gazette are of two distinct classes—old lists of prices collected under no adequate safeguards for their accuracy, and new lists of prices to be collected under the very efficient safeguards provided by this Bill. I believe that the future lists to be compiled under those safeguards will be worthy of acceptance as presumptive evidence. But my enquiries show that the old lists, collected without any of those safeguards, cannot safely be accepted as presumptive evidence. At a late stage in the deliberations of the Select Committee, a decennial period was substituted in place of a quinquennial period; so that the figures submitted to the Committee only enable me to show what would be the results of accepting the price lists for the quinquennial periods originally contemplated. If, then, we take the price-lists submitted to the Committee for quinquennial periods, they curiously conflicting different results in adjoining districts—districts in which such differences are not justified by the actual facts. We must remember that these lists are intended only to show the rise or fall in the purchasing value of silver, and we know that the rise or fall in that value has not differed very greatly in adjoining districts. But the lists on one side of the Húgli river would give an enhancement of 12 per cent. in the Bardwán district; and an enhancement of 28 per cent. in the Nadiyá district on the other side. Further up the Ganges the enhancement would be 10 per cent. in the Patna district on the southern bank, and close on 20 per cent. in the Muzaffarpur district on the northern bank. Proceeding eastwards the variations would be from 6 per cent. to 25 per cent. in districts within a given radius of Calcutta. These widely dissimilar results are arrived at by calculating from the price-lists of rice alone. If we endeavour to correct their discrepancies by adding a second crop to the calculation, say maize, as the Local Government will do under the provisions of this Bill, we get still more astonishing results. In the Bhagalpur district, rents would be enhanced 25 per cent. if calculated on the average prices of rice submitted to the Committee; but they would be reduced 46 per cent. if calculated on the price-lists of maize. In the next district but one to the west, Muzaffarpur, rents would, on the same basis of calculation, be enhanced 20 per cent. if estimated in rice rates; but they would be reduced about 22 per cent. if estimated in maize rates. In the Patna district, which is at places conterminous with these two districts, the reduction of rents, if estimated in maize, would not be 46 per cent. as in Bhagalpur, nor 22 per cent. as in Muzaffarpur, but only 2 per cent. These results are worked out from the figures submitted on behalf of the Bengal Government to the Select Committee. I am aware that they are incomplete, and that they would be revised before they



were published in the Gazette. But, after careful enquiry, I do not find that data now exist for correcting those old lists with a degree of certainty which ought to give to them the value of presumptive evidence. I would ask the Council, therefore, while allowing the value of presumptive evidence to the new lists, to give the old lists neither more nor less value than they had under the Evidence Act at the time when they were collected: that is to say, they shall be held by the Courts to be relevant evidence, but not presumptive. I submit this amendment not as an amendment on behalf of the zamíndárs, nor on behalf of the raiyats, but on the ground that it is just and fair to both. We are putting a sharp weapon in the hands of both landlords and tenants—a double-edged weapon—which may produce startling results both in the enhancement and in the reduction of rents."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"We are prepared to accept this amendment in substance subject to re-consideration as to the wording of it."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in sub-section (7) of section 39, line 1, for the words "Local Government" the words "High Court" be substituted.

The consideration of the following amendments was temporarily postponed:—

(1) The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA to move that section 40 be omitted.

(2) The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI to move that section 40 be omitted.

(3) The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA to move that, if his last preceding amendment be not carried, in sub section (*1*) of section 40, lines 2 to 6, the words from "or on the estimated value," &c., to "partly in another" be omitted.

Also to move that in sub-section (*1*) of section 40, lines 6 and 7, for the words "either the raiyat or his landlord" the words "the raiyat and his landlord" be substituted.

Also to move that for sub-section (*2*) of section 40 the following be substituted, namely:—

"The application may be made to the Civil Court."

Also to move that for section 40, sub-section (*3*), and sub-section (*4*), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the following be substituted, namely:—

"On receipt of the application the Court shall ascertain the description and quantity of the rent in kind paid or payable for the last preceding ten years, and the tenants shall pay in future each year the amount in money which would purchase the same description and quantity of produce at the average prices prevailing for the same in the locality for the five years immediately preceding that for which payment is made."

Also to move that in sub-section (*5*) of section 40, in line 5, for the words "revenue proceeding" the words "civil suit" be substituted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that section 43 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I support the motion. The new rights which the Bill contemplates giving to non-occupancy-raiyats have necessitated the introduction of a number of new sections simply to give them protection in certain exceptional cases where the zamíndárs have not protected themselves by agreements. It is these cases only that the provisions of the Bill, commencing with section 43 and ending with clause (10) of section 46, deal with. It introduces a system which is entirely unknown to this country, and the entire procedure is both cumbersome and expensive as well to landlords and raiyats. I submit that for the purpose of a few exceptional cases such a cumbrous and expensive procedure, and one altogether unknown to the country, may well be dispensed with."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHNANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"This is a very novel provision. Mr. Field said :—

'I am unable to see the justice of the restrictions proposed to be placed on the enhancement of rent of non-occupancy-raiyats.'

"This new legislative creation is a tenant-at-will, and it strikes me that the direct result of these provisions will be to increase the number of day-labourers and to decrease the number of these new creations. I say new creations advisedly, because the High Court has ruled in the case of occupancy-raiyats what their privileges are, and according to what Mr. Field says, both in the work on which the Rent Commission proceeded and in his work on land-laws generally, it seems the legislature so late as 1859 and 1869 have left this new question untouched. I cannot understand what equitable rights a man can have who takes land on certain definite terms. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"We are hardly in a position to discuss this amendment until the amendment of section 29 has been settled. It is not definitely stated that the provisions of section 29 are to extend to this chapter. I contend that these provisions are right and proper. The assertion that a non-occupancy-raiyat is a mere tenant-at-will raises a very large question. If we admit the general principle, which, I think, we should, that it is desirable to regulate enhancements, I am aware of no reason why it should not be extended to non-occupancy as well as occupancy-raiyats. With regard to section 46, we leave enhancements out of Court entirely to arrangement; the only protection we give to the non-occupancy-raiyat is that, if he refuses to agree to the enhancement proposed, we give him the liberty to claim a five years' judicial lease. I think it very reasonable that he should have that consideration granted to him. It has been all along put forward as an object of our legislation to extend the occupancy-right as far as possible, and this section and section 46 do not go unreasonably far. I should be sorry to see any alteration made in section 48."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said :—"I may say briefly that I do not approve of the motion. I approve of the section as it stands. The occupancy-raiyat is in a different position to the non-occupancy-raiyat. The occupancy-raiyat is not compelled under any portion of the Bill to enter into any written engagement with the landlord. If his position is disputed by the landlord, he can appeal to the provisions of the Bill to have the terms and conditions of his holding determined. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is let into possession of land, he may be let in under a written agreement; at the end of that agreement he may have his rent enhanced or adjudicated; and if it is to be adjudicated the procedure for such adjudication is laid down. If the landlord and the non-occupancy-raiyat come to terms amongst themselves, it is very necessary that the landlord should at once put into writing the terms on which the tenant holds the land. It is not necessary that it should be alleged that he held for three years without written agreement, in order that his holding should be binding. If his holding is by verbal arrangement, he can reject any claim for enhancement and claim an adjudication of rent for five years. I cannot see what effect the provisions of section 29 will have on this section. I maintain that the section is right in principle and will be equitable in practice and should be retained."

His HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"I also oppose the motion. The non-occupancy-raiyat has not a satisfactory position. He enters on land on such terms as he can settle with the landlord, and it is quite in the power of the landlord when the term of his engagement expires to evict him under section 44, clause (*c*). But if the landlord demands enhanced rent, section 48 comes into operation, and the raiyat is obliged either to agree to the terms proposed or to the rent determined by the Court, for which section 46 provides. Considering that the object which the majority of the Select Committee have always had in view, of affording some measure of protection to the non-occupancy-raiyat, I think it is necessary for the future relations of landlord and tenant that this section should be allowed to stand."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the necessity of supporting the rights of non-occupancy-raiyats. It has all along been one of the objects of the Government of India in introducing this Bill to provide a certain amount of modified security in the position of non-occupancy-raiyats. As I said on a previous occasion, the strength and security which our Bill gives to non-occupancy-raiyats is very far short of that given to occupancy-raiyats, but is in advance of the present law, and has been deliberately made. The particular section which we are asked to remove is one which provides that the rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement under section 46. I cannot accept this amendment as it stands. It is rather premature to discuss the bearings of the clause which I propose to insert in section 29, but I cannot avoid following the hon'ble mover of the amendment by saying a few words. If we accept the principle of part-performance for one class of raiyats, the same considerations point to its being accepted for the other class. The effect of this is worth considering. It means that after the initial lease of the non-occupancy-raiyat expires, if his rent is enhanced verbally, the landlord would not sue for the enhanced rent except on proof that the raiyat had paid for three years. The result would be to facilitate the growth of occupancy-rights, for first comes the period of the initial lease, then the admission of three years' subsequent occupation, and then, if the enhancement is contested, will come in the provisions of a judicial lease for five years. I propose therefore that, when the discussion comes on on the amended section 29, the hon'ble member should say whether he desires to introduce a similar clause in this chapter. If he does, I shall of course be prepared to accept it. In the meantime I must protest against the acceptance of the amendment before the Council."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in section 43 the words and figures "or by agreement under section 46" be omitted. He said :—"I have already submitted the arguments in connection with this amendment in my speech on the preceding amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in clause (*b*) of section 44, line 4, the words "consistent with this Act, and" be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that in clause (*c*) of section 44, line 2, the word "registered" be omitted. He said :—"The reason is that there is no registered lease."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS moved that in clause (*c*) of section 44, after the words "registered lease" the words "for a term of not less than five years" be inserted. He said :—"I need not detain the Council with any detailed or elaborate argument in support of this amendment. The position of the non-occupancy-raiyat is this, that he has to pay the rent agreed upon, and if admitted to occupation on a registered contract he may be ejected on the ground that the term has expired. There is no stipulation or arrangement in the wording of the Bill as to the term for which the initial lease ought to be granted, but I believe it will be generally considered that the grant of a lease for a reasonable term of years ought to be encouraged, and my position is strengthened by one of the dissents, in which it is remarked that the effect of the operation of some of the provisions of this chapter will be to place the non-occupancy-raiyat in a worse position than at present; the landlord, having an absolute right to eject him, will in every case grant a lease for a short period and reduce the non-occupancy-raiyat to a mere tenant-at-will. That will be guarded against to a certain extent by this amendment that the initial lease shall be in every case for a

period of not less than five years. If the landlord desires to take advantage of the clause which permits him to eject the raiyat at the expiration of the lease, the lease originally given should not be for less than five years."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"I think this proposal is worthy of support. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has said that one of the objects of the Bill is to give a greater degree of protection to the non-occupancy-raiyat than what he enjoys under the existing law, and there have been, since this legislation commenced, various schemes proposed to give effect to it. The main protection proposed to be given is that where the landlord wishes to enhance the rent he must give notice, and if the tenant refuses to pay the enhanced rent the landlord can demand such rent as the Court thinks fit for five years. This is undoubtedly a great protection beyond what he enjoys under the existing law. But it appears to me that if the power of ejectment stands as it is now, that the landlord may turn him out on the expiration of the lease by a mere notice to quit, the landlord can nullify all the clauses of this chapter by giving the necessary notice. I think therefore that the chapter as it stands is open to the objection that the protection it holds out can be defeated by such means."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I think this amendment will give non-occupancy-raiyats what they not only never possessed but will convert them into something like occupancy-raiyats, giving them a right to hold for at least five years, although the zámindár may wish to let in a raiyat for only a year or two for a mere temporary purpose. If the raiyat does not agree to such short term, the lessee will have the option to reject the engagement and to apply to some other landlord, or to come to some other arrangement with his landlord. But there is no reason why to a raiyat who has admittedly no rights whatever the landholder should be forced to give a lease extending for at least five years, and if he does not do so he will have no right to eject the tenant. Nothing that has been placed before the Council justifies or warrants a provision of this kind."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"Provisions like this will defeat the very object for which they are enacted, and I trust the amendment now proposed will not be accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I oppose this amendment. I believe that it strikes at one of the fundamental principles of the Bill, namely, the distinction between the occupancy and non-occupancy raiyat. The Bill makes provision for the very effective protection of the occupancy-raiyat; it also provides for the development of the non-occupancy-tenant into an occupancy-raiyat. But one of the principles which I personally laid stress on from the commencement, was the recognition of the initial freedom of contract between a landlord and a new tenant. After much discussion this principle was accepted by the Select Committee, and the initial freedom of contract between a landlord and a new tenant was formally affirmed by that body. I regard this amendment as an attempt to indirectly weaken the effect of the decision thus arrived at. I do not think that the amendment is justified either by the position of the non-occupancy-tenant in the past, nor by the status which he actually possesses at present. Further, I think that it would be at once impolitic and unjust, at the present late stage of the measure, to introduce a provision which would seriously curtail the acknowledged rights of the zamíndárs in regard to a large class of tenants."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I also oppose the amendment."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I support this amendment because it gives to the non-occupancy-raiyat a securer position than the Bill as it stands will give him. I may be allowed to allude here to a part of the opening speech of my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley that my words and action in a previous debate on this measure are inconsistent with the position I



now assume. I stated, if I remember rightly, in the discussion of the Bill last year that there was a wide distinction between the position of the occupancy and that of the non-occupancy raiyat, and I am prepared to stand by that doctrine. Now when I made that statement I was arguing against the proposal of the Government of India in its recommendation to the Secretary of State, that the whole distinction between rights of occupancy and non-occupancy should be abolished; that legislation should proceed on the basis of not recognizing any distinction between the two classes; that we should begin from the recognition of all raiyats being in the same position. My contention was that any legislation based upon such a theory was wrong as being contrary to the practice recognised since the Permanent Settlement. I urged that every Collector in the country would tell you that non-occupancy-raiyats do not stand in the same privileged status and position as the raiyat who has occupancy-rights, and I felt sure that, if legislation on the wide basis proposed by the Government of India was attempted the difficulties connected with legislation on the subject would be very greatly enhanced. I would appeal to hon'ble members whether, in dealing with a Bill which ignored any distinction between the two classes, the difficulties would not be very much more serious than now when we recognise such difference; and I may claim the support of those hon'ble members against whose interests I am supposed to have acted whether I have not, in this matter at any rate, represented the principle which they accept. The words in which I entered my respectful protest against the recommendations of the Government of India can be quoted, and, to say the truth, I am rather proud of the fact that the decision of the Secretary of State was in accordance with the views which I held. But it is quite a different thing that, while you recognise a distinction between the two classes of raiyats, you still can recognise the necessity that the non-occupancy-raiyat should have facilities placed in his way which will enable him to grow into an occupancy-raiyat; and in dealing with the subject I have never varied from the expression of the hope that this legislation would put such facilities in the way of the non-occupancy-raiyat, not only in his own interests but in the interests of the zamíndár. All the provisions which have ever been contemplated to secure his status by means of compensation for disturbance, judicial leases or otherwise came not from me nor, as far I am aware, from any particular member of this legislature, but originally from the report of the Famine Commission. As the Bill has come out of the hands of the Select Committee, I do not think the non-occupancy-raiyat has been secured in the position which I would desire him to have; and anything therefore which has a tendency to improve his position, to enable him to reap the fruits of his industry and to secure with the acquiescence of the zamíndár his growth into the position of an occupancy-raiyat deserves the favourable consideration of the Council. If therefore the Council see their way to accept the proposal that the initial lease should be for a term of not less than five years I shall be glad; because while the zamíndár will still have the right of eviction, he will gain thereby an opportunity of seeing whether he has got a good tenant or a bad one.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I have rarely had more difficulty in making up my mind on any point than on that now before the Council. But before I deal directly with the question you are asked to vote upon, I wish to offer a few remarks with reference to what has just fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I must venture respectfully to correct a misapprehension into which His Honour has fallen. In my opening speech I was quoting from what the Lieutenant-Governor said in the debate in this Council two years ago after the Bill drawn in accordance with the Secretary of State's views had been introduced. I was certainly not guilty of quoting from any paper which His Honour may have written protesting against the letter of the Government of India of March, 1881. No such paper has been published, and if it exists I could not with propriety have referred to it. The particular expresssions which I used were out of the above speech, in which he dissented to the compensation for disturbance scheme in regard to non-occupancy-raiyats, on the ground that the non-occupancy-raiyat had no rights. I only wish to correct this misapprehension.

"Coming now to the actual point before the Council, the arguments on the two sides respectively appear to be these. We want the non-occupancy-raiyat to have the chance of acquiring the occupancy-right. At the same time we want not to take away from the zamíndár all power of selecting a good raiyat, and all power of regulating the rents of his raiyats. In respect of the former I have always supported the position that the zamíndár should have the power to eject a raiyat at the end of an initial lease. Unless you give him that right I do not see how, if he lets in accidentally an unsatisfactory, cantankerous or turbulent man, he is to get rid of him. I think it is fair he should have some selection in the first letting of his land. On the other hand, we want the occupancy-right to accrue in the hands of the non-occupancy-raiyat. I have not supposed that zamíndárs will, as a rule, be anxious to eject the raiyat at the end of the initial lease. I would still believe, in spite of what the hon'ble member has said in his dissent, to the effect that in all cases the zamíndár would give a one year's lease in order to be able to eject the raiyat when he pleases, yet wiser counsels will prevail and that he will see that it is not for his interest to do so. I may mention also that the question of giving a long lease in the first instance was urged upon us by high authority, and it was considered a good deal by the Select Committee, but it was not accepted at the time. It was considered, I must confess, not so much with regard to the question of ejectment at the end of the time, as with regard to the question of compensation for disturbance. The principle of the proposal was that a non-occupancy-raiyat ought either to have a long lease or, if he only received a short one, then he ought to have compensation for disturbance. But compensation for disturbance fell through. Now the question has to be decided, is it an object to leave the zamíndár a right to select his raiyat, and to say for how long he shall have a lease in the first instance, or that we should tie his hands and say 'You shall not have a raiyat for less than five years'? I have great difficulty in making up my mind, as anybody's decision will depend upon whether he thinks the old rights of the zamíndár ought to be retained, or that the necessity of supporting the raiyat is of paramount importance. On the whole, I think we ought not to overthrow the rights of the zamíndár, and I think we have given the raiyat a fair chance of becoming an occupancy-raiyat. I am afraid also that the specific safeguard, even if unobjectionable in principle, could so easily be evaded as to be valueless. On the whole therefore I incline to vote against the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that for clause (*d*) of section 44 the following be substituted :—

"on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay enhanced rent at a rate not exceeding double the rate of rent paid by him during the preceding five years".

He said :—"This is offered to the Council as an alternative for the expensive and tedious procedure contained in the Bill. I think it will afford sufficient protection against capricious enhancement of rent and ejectment on the ground of refusal to pay enhanced rent. This double limit is the limit which was from the time of the Rent Commission suggested as a reasonable provision not only for non-occupancy but for occupancy-raiyats."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"The amendment means that we should get rid of the judicial lease. Now, this judicial lease is really an essential part of the protection given to the non-occupancy-raiyat, and, whatever value may be attached to the protection as it stands, I quite agree with those who think the protection will not be worth anything if a judicial lease is not permitted when the non-occupancy-raiyat's rent is enhanced by the Court. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, that in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"(*e*) on the ground that he has committed waste or caused the deterioration of the soil."



He said :—"It has been settled by the Council with reference to the occupancy-raiyat that even he may not be allowed to commit with impunity waste on the land or cause deterioration of the soil. If the non-occupancy-raiyat, whose legal status and rights are much inferior to those of the occupancy-raiyat, does these things, I cannot think it reasonable that the Bill should contain no provision for such cases."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I think the Council decided yesterday that the proper penalty in such cases was not eviction but a suit for damages or for an injunction. 'Waste' was a word which had absolutely no meaning as applied to cultivation in this country. Why! the whole process of agriculture in this country has been described by a great authority as one of 'spoliation of the land'. All cultivation here, if compared with the English method, would be regarded as waste, and the use of the word would introduce an extraordinary amount of uncertainty and litigation."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, that to section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"on the ground that he has, without his landlord's consent in writing, sub-divided or sub-let his holding or any part thereof, save as expressly authorised by this Act".

He said :—"Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have recommended that sub-letting should be discouraged. The evils of the institution are well known. If it be held an objectionable practice in the case of occupancy-raiyats, how much more so it must be in the case of non-occupancy-raiyats. Even the friends of the raiyats have urged on the legislature the necessity of provisions for preventing the evils of sub-letting, and I find that it was one of the institutions which the Famine Commission very strongly condemned in their report."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think the question of sub-letting is sufficiently provided for by section 85, and that of sub-division by section 85."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"Sub-division is absolutely invalid without the landlord's consent in writing, and sub-letting is only validated under certain very exceptional circumstances under a registered lease."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I wish to point out that the provisions as to sub-letting in section 85 apply only to occupancy-raiyats, because, although the word 'raiyat' has not been qualified, the provision which it contains that a sub-lease may extend to nine years is inconsistent with the position of a non-occupancy-raiyat in the Bill."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, that to section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"on the ground that he has disclaimed the title of his landlord before any public officer or Court".

He said :—"The result of the judicial decisions have established that in Bengal as in England a tenant disclaiming his landlord's title forfeits his tenancy. The amendment fairly summarises the results of the judicial decisions. As to the equity of the principle there can be no doubt. Nor do I see any objection on the score of principle to enacting it. A tenant can never be harrassed by false claims in this respect, for the disclaimer is entirely his own act, and unless it is reduced to writing by a proper authority he cannot be proceeded against in respect thereof. The necessity for enacting such a provision for the protection of the landlord is clear. In questions of boundary disputes or disputed title, it is common for tenants to be won

over by the rival party who may not really be in possession. In common rent-suits raiyats thus gained over raise issues of title and plead adverse possession. The whole question of title is fought out as a side issue. We are sure this hon'ble Council has no sympathy with such dishonest tenants or with the unnecessary and reprehensible fostering of litigation. In Bengal the consequences of such disclaimer are very effective checks upon false claims to hold land as rent-free, which, in the present state of the law, it is very difficult for the land-holder to disprove. Justice and expediency alike demand that the judge-made law on the subject should not be repealed by implication."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think if the hon'ble member desired to raise this question it should have been raised in connection with section 25. Notice of a similar amendment was given and withdrawn, and I was under the belief that it was withdrawn because the position was untenable."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said :—" I cannot advise the Council to give legislative sanction to what may fairly be described as an obsolescent doctrine of English law. I will not call it an obsolete doctrine, because it still appears in the text-books. But I call it an obsolescent doctrine, because it is very rarely enforced, and when attempts are made to enforce it the Courts regard it with disfavour and limit its application in every possible way.

" And it appears to me that the doctrine is even more dangerous in Bengal than it is in England. Owing to a variety of well-known circumstances, such as the fact that the raiyat usually does not derive his title from contract, to the comparative rarity of written agreements, to the absence of definite land-marks, and to the shifting from natural causes of such landmarks as exist, it is often a matter of extreme doubt whether the relation of landlord and tenant exists between two persons with respect to a particular land. And when the existence of such a relation is denied or questioned on either side, we are by no means entitled to assume that the grounds for denying or questioning it are fraudulent or improper. We have done our best, by various provisions of this Bill, to lessen the number of excuses for alleging this doubt, and to provide for cases in which it is alleged in good faith. Thus we have in section 60 carried a step further the policy of the Bengal Registration Act by enacting that where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized on that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent, and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person. We have by another section enabled a tenant who entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to the person entitled to his rent to pay the rent into Court. We have said that when a person is sued for rent, and admits that rent is due but pleads that it is due to a third person, the plea is not to be entertained except on terms of payment into Court. And we have endeavoured to help the landlord who is in doubt whether to treat an occupant as a tenant or as a trespasser, by authorizing him to claim, in a suit for trespass, as alternative relief, a declaration that the defendant is liable to pay for the land in his possession rent at a rate to be fixed by the Court. By these and other provisions we have endeavoured to assist, as far as is practicable and reasonable, both landlords and tenants, and I am not prepared to go further."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, withdrew the following amendments:—

That in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

" (*h*) on the ground that he has persistently obstructed the landlord or any person authorized by him in entering upon the holding for any lawful and reasonable purpose ".

That in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

" (*i*) on the ground that he is a person imprisoned for debt or convicted of any offence against his landlord or any resident cultivator of the village ".



That in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

" (*j*) A landlord may, in any other case, obtain a decree for eviction by giving one year's notice to quit and such compensation as the Court may consider fair and equitable under the circumstances of the case."

That in line 8 of section 45, for the words " six months " the words " one year " be substituted.

That to section 45 the following proviso be added :—

" If the landlord fails to prove the service of the notice to quit, the Court shall, on proof of his right to eject, grant to the tenant six months' time to vacate the holding from the date of the decree."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ moved that after section 45 the following section be inserted :—

" Where, after receipt of such notice and before institution of suit, the raiyat expresses his willingness in writing to pay for his holding a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court under section 46, clause (*b*), or by arbitrators appointed by the Court or by the parties themselves, the raiyat shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at the rent so determined for a term of five years from the expiration of his lease, but on the expiration of that term he shall be liable to ejectment under the condition mentioned in section 45, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy."

He said :—" I have stated in my dissent that the Bill provides no efficient safeguard against the ejectment of a non-occupancy-raiyat with a view to prevent the possibility of his acquiring an occupancy-right. To exemplify my meaning I have simply to point to clause (*c*) in section 44 which I move to omit from the Bill. It has been stated in this Council that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal possess occupancy-rights. My view is that the majority of the raiyats of Bengal, who possess occupancy-rights, possess it only by courtesy. One of the most experienced Native officers of Government in the Executive Service—I allude to Bábú Bunkim Chunder Chatterji—thus speaks on the point :—' Most of the agriculturists are tenants-at-will, and the zamíndár can eject them at his pleasure ; rights of possession are in many places only chimerical ; the raiyats have possession by law, but not as a fact.' My hon'ble friend Dr. Hunter, in his Statistical Account of Bengal, says that ' the husbandmen seldom change their holdings, and the same land generally descends from father to son, so that most of the cultivators may be said to have a sort of occupancy, although when a dispute occurs with the superior landlord the cultivator generally loses his case '—5 Vol., page 92. Another writer of great experience ascribes this to the fact that in the *jama-wásil-báki* papers the zamíndárs constantly change the names of the raiyats. One can easily imagine that those who believe the acquisition of occupancy-rights by the raiyats is in derogation of the right of the landlords should endeavour by every possible means to prevent the raiyats acquiring those rights. One must judge of the future always by the past. Hitherto the landlords have had recourse to illegitimate methods for the purpose of preventing the acquisition of occupancy-rights ; how much more will the endeavour be repeated after the recent angry discussions ? Is it likely that any raiyat once let in under a registered lease will be allowed the chance of holding that specific land or any land within the *village* for 12 years or more ? In the face of what has already happened, in the face of what we hear asserted every day, it is idle to say that there are no just grounds of apprehension on this score. Every raiyat will henceforth be let in under registered leases, and will be required to give up his holding on the expiration of his lease and get other land beyond the village, and this process will henceforth take place under the countenance of the law. Will such a thing be to the eventual good of the country ? I believe there cannot be two opinions regarding the beneficent results accruing from a general extension of the right of occupancy. When one considers the insecurity attached to a common tenant's position, of his consequent unwillingness to improve his cultivation, to do more than eke out a bare subsistence, the necessity for giving some substantial guarantee against frequent and arbitrary eviction will at once be realised.

" If you give some assurance to the raiyat that his holding is his own, that it would descend to his heirs, that he would not be ejected from it as long as he paid a fair and equitable rent, you furnish him with a strong motive to

develop the resources of the soil. With a view to afford the non-occupancy-raiyats some protection I beg to move the insertion of the section I have read out."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"However much I sympathise with the object of the hon'ble member, I am afraid his amendment is inconsistent with the principle, which has been already accepted, of the zamíndár's right to eject at the end of an initial lease. The Council has decided that a landlord ought to have the power to get rid of a tenant at the end of that term. But the amendment of the hon'ble member is directed to the root of that principle; therefore I think that to accept the amendment will be inconsistent with the decision of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I oppose this amendment, because it is absolutely inconsistent with the decision which the Council has just come to."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I do not withdraw my amendment that section 46 be omitted, but I think that as a necessary result of the loss of my amendment on section 45 this amendment will be also be negatived."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, moved that section 47 be omitted. He said :—"I think this section as it stands is altogether unnecessary. It simply tries to formulate a rule which is merely a rule of evidence on which the Courts would be guided by the general principles of the law of evidence. If the section is inserted, it will simply be superfluous. If a lease comes after a previous lease, it cannot be said that the raiyat has been newly admitted to occupation under the second lease. I think this question may well be left to the Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"This section really seems to me one of the most practical use and value in the whole chapter. A non-occupancy-raiyat is liable to be turned out at the end of an initial lease or any subsequent lease, if he has not attained rights of occupancy. His only protection is in the possibility that the zamíndár will not take the trouble to apply to the Court. The section was retained by the Select Committee, as it gives a very practical and valuable security."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I entirely agree as to the great importance of this section. If this section were of no importance, and if the Courts would always come to the same conclusion without it, I am not sure that I understand on what grounds the hon'ble member is so anxious to expunge it. It is because it is of much value that I object to its omission."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved that for section 29 the following be substituted :—

"29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions :—

"(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered ;

"(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat ;

"(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract :

"Provided as follows :—

"(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.

"(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled ; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

"(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable."



The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I think the draft which has been circulated embodies the conclusions to which the Council arrived at yesterday's meeting after the debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Evans' motion. I should beg only to suggest that the provisions of this section, which applies to only occupancy-raiyats, should be extended also to non-occupancy-raiyats."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"The only point I have to suggest is that which was referred to yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, namely, the principle which he advocated as to occupation for three years, and which is accepted by the hon'ble member in charge of this Bill. The principle which I maintain is most definite, namely, that of the registration of a lease which is not admitted, as may be seen from the first proviso in this amendment, which runs thus :—

'Nothing in clause (*a*) shall prevent the landlord from recovering rent at the rate actually paid for a continuous period of three years immediately preceding the year for which the rent is claimed.'

"The less determinate element is accepted, and the more determinate element is rejected. With regard to the third proviso, which runs thus :—

'(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable',

I think the term 'specially low rate' is very indefinite, and will lead to litigation; so also is the expression 'in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord'. While I was ready to accept the proposals placed before the Council and afterwards withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, I cannot say the same with regard to the new provisions. They are open to objections which I have above explained. By letting in oral evidence, we are upsetting one of the main principles of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I do not wish to detain the Council after the long discussion which took place yesterday, but I regret that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has surrendered the principle that enhanced rent should only be enforced under a registered agreement. The importance of that principle is very great, and even under the circumstances which were so forcibly put before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, I still think that the security of a registered agreement is so great that some inconvenience ought to have been risked in order to obtain it. The Behar Rent Committee decided that there should be no enhancement out of Court, except under the form of a registered agreement, and that was the opinion of practical men, both official and non-official. We know the procedure under which enhancements are obtained in that province, and that there are not many enhancement cases in Behar, because they are not wanted. The landlord simply gets the patwárí to put down the enhanced rent in the jamábandi and he sues on the jamábandi. There is evidence before the Council to show that that is the common way in which it is done. It is true that under this section enhancement cannot take place till after three years, but even with that limit there is great danger in allowing this if we have not the security of a registered instrument. I referred to the precedent of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and I was told that the cases were not parallel, because in the North-Western Provinces the agreement may be registered before a kanungo, and we have not that facility in Bengal. I do not admit that does away entirely with the parallel. We have quite as many registering officers in Bengal as there are

kanungos in the North-Western Provinces, but I admit that we have not got these village officers at present, and the people are not accustomed to the registration system. But this objection will no longer apply when we have, as I hope before long we shall have, a survey and record-of-rights, and the means of maintaining it in Behar. I trust the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will not object to put in words in the section which will exclude from the objection of that clause any local area in which arrangements have been completed for a survey and record-of-rights. There will then be no excuse that there is no village-officer before whom the registration can be made. If the hon'ble member will agree to that clause it will remove a good deal of the objection I feel to this proposal. In regard to clause (iii), as to specially low rates of rent in consideration of cultivating particular crops, I should have been better satisfied if it were confined to contracts already existing. I cannot see the necessity for future contracts under this special provision. In future it will be in the power of the landlord to make an agreement at a higher rate, with a condition that the tenant shall hold at a lower rate as long as he grows certain crops. The provision as it stands is calculated to lead to a good deal of litigation owing to its indefiniteness."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, this amendment has been attacked both as to the form and as to its principle. The form of the amendment may, I think, be safely left to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill and to the hon'ble the Law Member. But with regard to the principle embodied in the amendment, I feel bound to say that it seems to me to be both fair and wise. Hon'ble members of the Select Committee will be aware that I agreed to the section as it stands in the Bill with great reluctance, and I felt that reluctance afresh as I listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans yesterday. No one could have followed that speech without perceiving that the Bill as it stands attempts to legislate in the teeth of the established custom in Bengal. I therefore accept my Hon'ble freind's amendment as the best compromise which has been presented to us. It embodies a principle which the majority of the Select Committee desire to retain, and at the same time it removes certain defects from the section as it now stands in the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"I am very loth to trespass on the time of the Council, but as I spoke against the amendment as it was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans I wish to say a few words on its present form. I desire to endorse what fell from the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik. We have introduced a most indeterminate element where there was something determinate before. We have by proviso (i) done away entirely with the beneficial effect of the preceding clause; and with reference to clauses (ii) and (iii) I am bound to say that they appear to me so complicated, involving so many difficult considerations, that the judicial officers trying cases under these clauses may well be required to pass an examination before they are entrusted with the adjudication of those questions."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I beg to record my approval of the amendment in preference to what is in the Bill. But I regret the Council did not see their way to accept the proposal of the Behar Committee, which met with the approval of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. That proposal was that it should be left to landlord and tenant to come to a mutual understanding provided such agreements are in writing and registered, without determinitn by law the terms and conditions of the agreement."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I accept the compromise as a solution of the difficulty."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think I should offer some reply to the objections which have been made. I did not altogether follow some of the severe criticisms of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik. In regard to the first point, the vague and indeterminate drafting of the third clause, I am in the hands of the Council. I can only say that it has satisfied the Hon'ble Mr. Evans



and the Hon'ble the Law Member of the Government. I think I may place their approval against the criticism of the hon'ble member, and I think the Council may safely trust to their guidance as far as the matter of drafting is concerned.

"Then we come to the criticism of the principle involved in the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds objects that I have surrendered the valuable principle of enhancement by registered contract, and especially in regard to Behar. I think I value the principle of registered contracts as much as anybody can. I have always said that I look on this as a most important section of the Bill, not only from the good effect of registration in reducing and simplifying legislation, but also from its indirect educational effect on the raiyat's knowledge of his rights; but I yielded to the strong case made out by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans showing how great a change the law involves in the actual facts of everyday life, and what inextricable confusion may take place unless we take these facts into consideration, and I waited with great anxiety and earnestness to hear what reply would be made to him. I can only ask the Council whether my critics gave or attempted to give anything like a sufficient answer to these arguments, and whether it is not my duty to accept a compromise which gives distinct and definite point to our wish and anxiety that contracts should be registered in every case possible, but at the same time does not enable the raiyat to repudiate an agreement which he had carried out for 10 or 15 years, because at some long antecedent period the rent was low and no subsequent contract could be produced. Defence of such a position was absolutely impossible, and I do not think the Council will be wrong in accepting this compromise. Then I come to the suggestion which the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds made with regard to the example of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act. He said rightly that the parallel was not exact. Granted that we have a number of registering officers equal in number to the kanungos of the North-Western Provinces, yet the actual difficulty was not in the number of officers but with regard to a record-of-rights being prepared and maintained. In the North-Western Provinces you have such a record, in Bengal you have not, nor have you a registration of rents or the machinery to maintain it. The hon'ble gentleman asked whether I could not see my way to provide that, when Chapter X of the Bill comes into force in any place, this proviso should cease to have effect; that is, that we should insist on the contract being registered before a Revenue-officer. Chapter X refers to the preparation of a record-of-rights; it does not provide either for the maintenance of that record, or for the correction of it or for the control of the officers who have to keep it up. Consequently, Chapter X alone will not give the facility or the security which the North-Western Provinces system now gives. These matters are, however, within the competence of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council to legislate for, and I will point out that the last section of the Act gives the Lieutenant-Governor power to legislate for the amendment of the Act; and should the time ever come when the system in Bengal is in this respect on all fours with the North-Western Provinces, then it will be quite in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to assimilate the system in Bengal to the system in the North-Western Provinces, because then the two systems would be on entirely the same basis."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on his own part and on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, that section 48 be omitted. He said:—"The institution of payment in kind is one of the oldest institutions in the country. It has always worked very satisfactorily. It is free from those sources of dispute and litgation which are inseparable from money-rents. It involves no suits for enhancement or abatement of rent. The benefits of a rise in the price of produce are shared both by the landholder and his tenant without the interference of Courts. The tenants are not driven into debt, and if they have to borrow they borrow from their landlord, whom experience has shown to be a much less exacting creditor than the village-usurer. The landholder participates in the profits and losses of the cultivation, and in districts like Patna and Gya, where the *bhaoli* system obtains, the landholder

co-operates with his tenants in the cultivation. It is the landholder who clears the water-channels and maintains the embankments. If the works were left to individual raiyats, they would be wholly unable to maintain the works with the limited means at their disposal, and cultivation would come to a deadlock. It would be therefore very inexpedient to give either of the parties the right to make capricious claims for the conversion of produce-rents into money-rents, and I think it would be in the interests of both landholders and raiyats if this section were omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:— "My hon'ble friend started by saying that payment of rent in kind was for the mutual advantage of the raiyat and the landlord. He thought the parties themselves were the best judges of their own advantage; and if they find it is for their mutual advantage, neither party will apply for commutation. I would point out that the rule we propose to apply is in force in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, in which large tracts are under the system of cultivation known as *bhaoli* tenures. I do not propose to detain the Council by a discussion on the advantages or disadvantages of the *bhaoli* system: on the one hand, it benefits the landlord in seasons of prosperity, on the other, it protects the raiyat from calamities of season. But we think the principle is a sound one that either party to whom it is an advantage should have the option of applying for a commutation of rent. On these grounds I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I cannot altogether agree that the doctrine which the hon'ble mover of the amendment has laid down, to the effect that the payment of rent in kind is free from dispute or litigation, is the correct doctrine on the subject, because I have spent a great part of my life in districts where such holdings are common, and my experience is directly to the contrary. I am not one of those who look on payment of rent in kind as in itself an evil which ought to be got rid of. That opinion is very commonly held, and at one time it was held strongly by the Board of Revenue, and it was then their policy to discourage it in every way. This perhaps accounts for the absence of all provisions for dealing with it from Act X of 1859. I have myself seen the great advantage of it. The system is one under which in a bad season the landlord shares the risk, and the raiyat never has to pay more than a certain share of what he reaps; it enables him to tide over a very bad year without being utterly broken down, as he would be if he had to pay a money-rent. In South Behar, where the system most prevails, the country depends very much on the rainfall; water is collected in reservoirs, which are prepared partly by the raiyats and partly at the expense of the landlord; that is, the raiyats supply ordinary labour and the landlord supplies skilled labour besides giving the raiyats a meal during the time they are at work; and this reservoir supplies the smaller channels, the whole cultivation depending upon it. I should be sorry to see a sudden stoppage put to that system. But there is no question that cultivation under the *bhaoli* system is careless and unprogressive; the raiyat knows that the full advantage of whatever better cultivation he may make will not go to himself. I think the hon'ble member's objection would have had great force if the Bill provided, as the original Bill did, that the raiyat or the landlord might demand absolutely and in every case to have a commutation in money; but we have now simply given the right to apply for commutation, and have also given the Revenue-officer a discretion to refuse. It is not possible to lay down definite rules to guide the Revenue-officers whether the application should be granted or not. The circumstances are so diverse that it will be impossible to do it. Speaking for myself, I could easily decide in some cases whether it would be good or bad. Unquestionably where the interests of a great number of raiyats are concerned, where one reservoir supplies a number of homogeneous holdings with water, it will be entirely wrong to grant the application of an individual raiyat; but where we have to deal only with the holding of an individual raiyat, where this does not depend on one general system of irrigation, I do not see why he should not be allowed to commute. Again in regard to the landlord, the *bhaoli* system is a good one for a small landholder, who can look after the proceeding himself,



but for a large landholder, who has to trust to agents, it is a bad one. It allows an enormous amount of simple cheating by the landlord's agents and against the landlord's agents by the raiyats. We must leave it in each individual case to the Revenue-officer, who goes to the spot to decide. I am told that no hardship or injury to the raiyats under this system is made out. This I must absolutely contradict. I would refer you to the opinion of the Commissioner of Patna who succeeded me. He defends the system on the whole on the same grounds as I do, but says it leaves the raiyat at the mercy of the landlord's agents.

"Similar but much stronger remarks are made by the experienced Deputy Collector whose words are quoted by the Behar Rent Committee, and are brought forward by them as the foundation of their recommendation. The proposal that commutation should be allowed was originally made by that Committee and adopted by the Rent Commission, and I find it in every subsequent proposal in regard to legislation for Behar."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ by leave withdrew the amendment that in line 3 of section 48, for the word "exceeding" to the end of the section, the following be submitted:—

"exceeding one-fifth of the gross produce of the land in staple food crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, by leave withdrew the following amendments:—

That in the event of his last preceding amendment not being carried, in clause (*a*) of section 48, line 2, for the word "registered" the word "written" be substituted.

That in clause (*a*) of section 48, line 3, for the word "fifty" the words "one hundred" be substituted.

That in clause (*b*) of section 48, for the word "twenty-five" the word "fifty" be substituted.

That in lines 4 to 7 of section 49, the words from "and after", &c., to the end of the section, be omitted.

That in the event of his last preceding amendment not being agreed to, in line 4 of section 49, the word "written" be omitted.

That in line 6 of section 49, for the word "six" the word "one" be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that for section 49 the following be substituted:—

"An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except—

"(*a*) on the expiry of the term of a written lease;

"(*b*) when holding otherwise than under the terms of a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord."

He said:—"The subject of sub-letting by an occupancy-raiyat to another person was found to be a difficult one in Committee. I contended we should give the under-tenant as much protection as it is possible to give him; that it is necessary when sub-letting that the agreement should be by written lease, not necessarily a registered one; that when an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets his lands on a verbal agreement the sub-tenant should, in the case of his landlord wishing to eject him, be entitled to hold at a judicial rent for three or five years, or that the sub-tenant should receive the same protection as is to be provided for the non-occupancy-raiyat under the Bill. But the Committee did not

see their way to this; the only suggestion they adopted was that, when a sub-raiyat was let in on a registered lease, it should be for a term of years. I admit with reference to a sub-lessee that the Committee have given a sub-lessee on a registered lease every protection possible short of making him an occupancy-raiyat; he is to be let in for a term not exceeding nine years; the lease is also to be treated as an incumbrance on the holding. Under the present law sub-letting is not controlled and a sub-lessee receives no protection. If the tenant acts in collusion with the landlord, it is in the power of the occupancy-raiyat to dispute the sub-lease and avoid all liability; the occupancy-raiyat may surrender or abandon his holding, and the sub-lessee receives no protection. There are two kinds of sub-lessees; one is the capitalist, the other the poor raiyat; the capitalist has had every protection given him under the Bill, and the defects of the present law are as regards the capitalist sub-tenant to be remedied under the Bill; but the poor raiyat, who is let in on a verbal lease, except that he can only be ejected after six months' notice, receives no further protection. Section 48 provides that the landlord can only sue for a rent not exceeding 50 per cent. over his own rent if on a registered lease, and 25 per cent. if on a registered agreement; it is to this extent only that he gets protection. Occupancy-raiyats who sub-let on bhaoli agreements give no written leases and may eject their tenants at pleasure under the Bill; if they hold their lands at a money rental they might have to forfeit a portion of the outturn crop, but the hardship to the sub-tenant is the same. I propose that he shall only be liable to ejectment on the expiry of a written lease, or when holding on a verbal engagement, or on notice to quit served in the year previous to the one at the end of which he is to be ejected. This will in all instances insure him one year and a half's possession of the land. That is the least protection we can give him, for the poor raiyat is entirely dependent for his living on the property he holds, and we give him no protection except that of six months' notice; he should receive at least a year and a half's notice."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER supported the amendment:—He said:—"One of the acknowledged defects of the Bill as it stands is the scant protection which it gives to the under-tenant. The Select Committee clearly perceived this defect; but they did not so clearly see their way to remedy it. I regard my hon'ble friend's amendment as a fair and very moderate attempt to supply what I have always felt to be an omission in the Bill. Its effect will only be to render the eviction of an under-tenant a somewhat more difficult and tardy process. I would press on those who have not hitherto seen their way to agree with my hon'ble friend and with myself in this matter, that the under-tenant is the tenatn of the future throughout large areas of Bengal, that already his numbers have become a most serious problem, and that he is the only class of tenant for whom the Bill has failed to make any adequate provision."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ also supported the amendment. He said:—"I think the reasons which have been advanced by the hon'ble mover of the amendment are very cogent, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything further."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I am very sorry I do not see my way to accept this proposal; the first part of the amendment, I think, unnecessary, as it is a part of the present law; if you hold under a lease you can only be ejected on the expiry of the lease. With regard to those who hold without written leases, the law provides for a notice of six months, and I do not think it is shown to be really necessary that we should give him 18 months' notice; on a notice of six months he should be able to move elsewhere and take up another holding."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said in reply:—"With reference to a written lease, my reason is that that may be an inducement to holders to give written leases, so that they may at the end of the lease eject without notice, whereas without a lease they are bound to give notice. The giving of written leases should be encouraged as much as possible."



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 Peári Mohan Mukerji. |
| The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds. | The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik. |
| The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter. | The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin. |
| The Hon'ble Amír Alí. | The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley. |
| The Hon'ble R. Miller. | The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert. |
| The Hon'ble T. C. Hope. | Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson. |
| His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. | The Hon'ble J. Gibbs. |
| His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. | |

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 9th March, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
*The 28th April, 1885.*

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 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 Thursday, the 5th 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 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 Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga's amendment that in line 4 of section 23 of the Bill, after the word "unfit" the words "or permanently less fit" be inserted, was resumed this day.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that at the close of yesterday's proceedings the consideration of section 23 of the Bill was postponed, with the view of considering an amendment which had been moved by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá

of Durbhunga. HIS EXCELLENCY understood that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill thought he would be able to meet the Maháráját's wishes.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I propose to meet the hon'ble member's wishes in the following way, by the insertion of the words 'materially impair the value of the land or' after the words 'does not' in line 4 of section 23.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"Before I move the next amendment, which stands in my name, I would beg permission to make an alteration in clause (*a*). The amendment will run thus:—

That after Section 24 of the Bill the following section be added:—

> An occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled in Bengal Proper to transfer his holding in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property:
>
> '(*a*) Provided, however, that, where the right of transfer by custom does not exist, in the case of a sale the landlord shall be entitled to a fee of 10 per cent. on the purchase-money.
>
> '(*b*) Provided also that a gift of an occupancy-right in land shall not be valid against the landlord unless it is made by a registered instrument.
>
> '(*c*) The registering officer shall not register any such instrument except on payment of the prescribed fee for service on the landlord of notice of the registration.
>
> '(*d*) When any such notice has been registered, the registering officer shall forthwith serve notice of the registration on the landlord.'

"With reference to the subject of this motion, I have already pointed out the reasons which lead me to think that the excision of the transferability clauses from the Bill has been a mistake, and I do not wish to take up the time of the Council at any length in support of the contention that those clauses should be restored. I believe it has been sufficiently established that the raiyats who possess the right of free transfer are more prosperous and better able to withstand the visitations of famine and scarcity than those who do not possess that right. And I believe it has also been sufficiently proved that the fears which are entertained by some people, that if the power of free transfer is given to occupancy-raiyats, the holdings will pass into the hands of moneylenders, are in the main groundless. The information collected at the instance of the Bengal Government, I think, has established conclusively that it is not the case that where the right of transfer is exercised by raiyats their holdings pass into the hands of money-lenders; that in the majority of instances the transfers are, as a matter of fact, made to *boná fide* cultivators; and that wherever the right exists and is exercised the raiyats hold with the utmost tenacity to their holdings; that their cultivation is better and their standard of living superior to those of other raiyats. It also, I believe, is shown upon the evidence to which I have referred that changes in the ownership of occupancy-holdings are less frequent than among the proprietors themselves. I will call one instance to the recollection of the Council, and that is the case of the guzáshtadárs of Shahabad. In view of these circumstances I would urge upon the Council the acceptance of my amendment. I know that the excision of the transferability clauses has met with the approval of the Executive Government and the high authority of Your Excellency; and therefore in bringing forward the present motion I do so with a certain amount of hesitation and diffidence. The question, however, is one of very great importance, and my apology for urging it on the Council consists in the testimony borne by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill himself to the prosperous condition of the raiyats who possess the right of transfer. It is said that the right of transfer would prove detrimental to the interests of the zamíndárs. With reference to that I desire to make one or two observations, and I hope they will be considered carefully by the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji. The zamíndár has been given the power of selling up an occupancy-holding in execution of decrees for arrears of rent, even when there is no right of transferability attached to the holding itself. Of course, where the right of transfer is attached to the holding, as in Bhagulpore and Shahabad, higher prices will be obtained for such occupancy-holdings. But in places where there is no right of transfer possessed by the raiyats the value of the



holding will be nominal, and the price obtained will not cover the amount of arrears and the cost of litigation. Then, in the next place, we have made no change in the power of sub-letting. Well, sub-letting having been maintained without any change, it is not difficult to imagine that people wishing to buy occupancy-holdings can easily get round the provisions in the Bill against absolute transfer by simply offering a good salámí and getting the holding in that way. The very complications which the zamíndárs wish to avoid by keeping back the power of transfer will arise under the power of sub-letting. Therefore, by denying the right of transferability, by making it dependant upon custom, we have not gained much, but we have done considerable harm. I believe the Council is aware that, where the right of transferability has not been sufficiently established by long usage, a small fee is paid by the raiyat for obtaining the consent of the landlord; not unfrequently he has to pay, besides, a conciliation fee to the ámlá. In places where the custom has been long established, where the practice has been recognized by long usage, the raiyat does not pay any fee. The question having been raised as to the right of the occupancy-raiyat to transfer the tenure, there is every reason to fear that the zamíndárs, even in those places where the right of transfer has been up to this time exercised without question, will not allow it unless a substantial portion of the purchase-money is made over to them. Whether that eventuality is one which is at all desirable I would leave to this Hon'ble Council to judge. I believe the legislature would be extremely unwilling to leave, by the excision of the transferability clauses, any such loophole which will either endanger rights which do exist and are exercised at present, or will be likely to interfere with the growth of the custom of transferability which is admittedly doing so much good towards the prosperity of the raiyat. I will only add a few words to explain the meaning of the amendment. As a matter of fact, the Council will perceive that what I ask for is the re-insertion of the clauses in the former Bill with a slight modification, namely, in clause (*a*). That clause did not exist in the sections which were cut out of the former Bill. My object in inserting it is to give to those landlords on whose estates the right of transfer does not exist a substantial fee by way of salámí for their consent or acquiescence in the sale. The fee they now get is a fee of an unrecognised character. By clause (*a*) they will get a recognised substantial fee. Of course, in places where the right is exercised now without dispute, they are not entitled to any fee, and it will not be right for them to expect any. In the second place, I confine the operation of the section to Bengal Proper. The Bengal Government in its letter of September last pointed out the reasons why it is desirable to confine the right of free transfer to Bengal Proper.

"In Behar there are various reasons which render it expedient not to extend the right to the whole of that province independently of existing custom. I had accordingly brought forward a proposal in Committee to exclude Behar from the operation of the proposed provision to render occupancy-holdings generally transferable. That proposal was not accepted, but the Committee have since decided to omit the transferability clauses with reference to the entire province. I agree with the Bengal Government in the view that the right should be confined to Bengal Proper alone, and consequently my amendment refers to Bengal Proper alone. As for the meaning of 'transfer' and 'gift,' they are defined in the Transfer of Property Act, and for this reason I do not think it is necessary to insert any definition of those words here. I beg therefore to move that the clauses which I have read out may be re-inserted in the Bill, and the numbering of the sections be altered accordingly."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I have been permitted to explain to the Council what my own personal views are on the subject; but as a member of the Executive Council, the Executive Council having decided that transferability of these tenures should not be accepted as a principle of general application in this Bill, it is not right that I should ask the Council to support the amendment of my hon'ble friend opposite, nor, under the circumstances, do I think that I am justified in again taking up the time of the Council in explaining why the Executive Council decided not to have it. In its present shape it is clear that the amendment is one which could not receive the coun-

tenance of the Government of Bengal, and I therefore think that any discussion on it would be of no practical value. But I would like to point out that the amendment does not provide for the great difficulty which the Government of Bengal had felt in reference to the necessity of excluding the moneylenders. The Government of Bengal, in a letter of September last and subsequent communications, remarked that, even if the right is restricted to Bengal, still they could not support it, unless it was so hedged in that occupancy-holdings should fall only into the hands of persons who derived their main support from agriculture. The motion does not meet the *sine qua non* to which the Government of Bengal insisted, nor can it be accepted without other difficulties arising. It was left, for instance by this motion, for the Courts to decide what 'Bengal Proper' was, and in the next place the registering officer would have to decide what was the custom, and whether it existed or not. With these remarks I leave the matter in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"When the Government of India recommended a provision for the free sale of occupancy-holdings, they were not ignorant of the possible injury which such a provision would give rise to. In their despatch to the Secretary of State the Government of India said :—

'So far we have considered the landlord's interests, but the protection of the raiyat is a matter of much greater difficulty. The moneylender by means of mortgage might appropriate the whole profits of these holdings, or by foreclosure or purchase he might be possessed of the occupancy-right.'

"The question was thoroughly discussed in Select Committee, and it was found that not only high officers of State considered it to be a dangerous provision, but that the experience which the country had obtained from the operation of such a provision in the Dekkhan and the Sonthal Parganás showed clearly that was not at all desirable. The Chief Justice of Bengal truly remarked with reference to this that he 'thought it equally true, on the other hand, that to give a poor population like the Bengal raiyats the means of selling or mortgaging their tenures at pleasure was a certain means of making them improvident or unthrifty.' It was, therefore, in the interest of the raiyats, and not in the interest of the landlords, that this provision was abandoned by the Select Committee. The hon'ble member has stated in support of his amendment that the condition of the raiyats in places where the custom obtained was one of greater prosperity than in other places. But the question should be viewed in its proper light. In places where this custom has obtained, the institution has been brought about under the operation of the rule of the survival of the fittest. In such cases the institution must necessarily be suited to the requirements of the locality, and must, therefore, be productive of much good ; but to thrust upon a poor and improvident people the power to deprive themselves of their substance and homesteads, and of their means of living, is, I submit, not altogether consistent with the other provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee not only provided for a fee to be given to the landlord for his consent to the sale, but they also provided that the landlord could either accept the fee or veto the sale upon three grounds: *first*, that the purchaser was not a cultivator; *second*, that he was a bad character; and *third*, that he was an enemy of the landlord. If the hon'ble mover of the amendment had moved an amendment for recommending the insertion of a rule for free sale with these restrictions, I would have had no hesitation in giving my support to it; but, although I should have found no difficulty in supporting it, I should have thought it was a dangerous one in the interest of the raiyat."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"The Bill as it comes to us is the work of the Select Committee, who have carried out the wishes both of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. I therefore think the onus is upon those who come here to advocate a change, unless it can be practically shown that the change is one for the good of the country. So far as I have followed the current of the decisions of the Bengal High Court, a mere occupancy-right does not carry transferability so far as Bengal is concerned. I think that the four corners of the present legislation are



enough for our present purpose without going either to the Dekkhan or other parts of India. I think that sufficient has been conceded on the lines of the Bill as it stood. If occupancy was not transferable according to the law as it was interpreted by the High Court, and if the Government of Bengal and the Government of India thought fit that legislation should not advance further, they had devised restrictions for the protection of the public. Whether it was the landlords or the raiyats who required protection, that was hardly the place where one could now go into the question of absolute transferability. It was too large a question. I think that the Council should remember that if the section now proposed were introduced a very large number of sections would have either to give way altogether or would have to be further hedged in by restrictions, which I think it would be very difficult at this stage to introduce. I will, therefore, oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I agree with a great deal of what has been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, and especially with regard to what he said as to the additional value which would be given to the occupancy-right by the concession of the power of transferability. The question has been very fully and ably discussed by Mr. Field in a note to his Digest of the Rent Law, and his conclusion was in favour of declaring the occupancy-right transferable. I must add that I cannot altogether assent to what the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji said with reference to the precedents afforded by the Sonthal Parganás and the Dekkhan. I do not think they are cases in point with reference to Bengal. The danger of giving to occupancy-raiyats the power of transferability is the fear of the lands falling into the hands of moneylenders, and this is a real danger in places like the Sonthal Parganás and the Dekkhan, where the moneylending classes are an alien race, having no community of interest with the people. We have in the Sonhal Parganás moneylenders who are Bengalís, and in the Dekkhan the moneylending class are Marwáris ; but that is not the case in Bengal, and I am still of opinion that with certain safeguards the right of transferability might have been recognized in Bengal without any danger to the interests of the people. But at the same time I am not satisfied with the form of the amendment; for instance, in clause (*a*) it is provided that where the custom of transferability does not exist, a fee of 10 per cent. shall be payable to the landlord. Such a fee, in my opinion, is too high, and the hon'ble member has not provided for cases in which the right exists by custom subject to the payment of a fee. Then the hon'ble member proposes that a gift shall not be valid unless it is registered, but he has not provided for the case of sales being made under cover of a gift; and above all there is no provision in the amendment for ensuring that occupancy-holdings so transferred shall continue to remain in the hands of the agricultural classes. Though I believe the danger of the money-lender's intrusion has been much exaggerated, I admit that there is some residuum of danger in connection with this matter, against which precautions should be taken, and in the present state of Bengal I should be sorry to see the right of transfer freely imported into the Act without any safeguard against the evils to which I have alluded. I therefore cannot support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—"My Lord, I had not intended to speak on this amendment, because I am much in the position of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds. I think the amendment in substance good, but I am unable to accept the form in which it is put. To my mind there can be no doubt that the evidence before this Council—evidence which has been carefully gone into by the Select Committee—has abundantly established the fact that the sale of occupancy-rights is growing into an established custom. I believe that by leaving the sale to custom we are subjecting poor men, needy men, to a number of exactions, and to a number of very serious inconveniences during the process of sale. But while I feel very strongly that it would have been a great advantage to the raiyat if we could have given the effect of law to that custom, I do not see my way to accept the amendment in the form in which it has been placed before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"Much as I desire to see the right of transferability adopted and legalized, I must oppose the amendment. While I desire to see the right of transfer legalized, I wish also to see the just interests of landlords protected, and the country protected against the evils of land-jobbing: neither this evil nor the interests of landlords are protected by this amendment. Much as I desire to see the right of transferability adopted, it should, in my opinion, be adopted for the whole province, and not for Bengal Proper alone. To legalize transferability for Bengal and not for Behar will hereafter be looked upon as having prohibited it for Behar. The hon'ble member has given many reasons for desiring to give the right of transferability, but he has given no reason which is not equally applicable to the circumstances of Behar; if they apply to the circumstances of one province, they apply equally to both. If we legalize transferability in Bengal, not in Behar, it should be by a separate Bill. I am sorry therefore I must object to the amendment."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"This is an old question which has passed through several stages of consideration up to its final abandonment by the Government. The hon'ble member who moves this amendment will not doubt that, as far as my own views go, I sympathize entirely in the position he takes. The recognition of the free right of transfer on behalf of raiyats having occupancy-rights would, in my judgment, ultimately be a great benefit to the country, though I am willing to admit that, as regards its present adoption, there is no question in which my own opinion has undergone greater modification than in this one. In our first proposal to the Government of India two years ago we recommended the adoption of the right of transfer throughout Bengal in the belief, which we thought sufficiently established, that the practice of transfer was generally prevalent; but later enquiries seemed to show that what might be safe in Bengal would not, under the peculiar conditions and circumstances of Behar, be safe there; and in our second letter we desired to confine the exercise of the power to the districts of Bengal Proper. But even as regards that Province the point which claims especial consideration is that the zamíndárs themselves have shown the strongest opposition to the acceptance of the proposal; and certainly I can speak from my own experience that, in all my interviews with zamíndárs on the subject of this Bill, no question has been more prominently brought forward and opposed than this one, and further that the opinions which have been expressed in non-official communications and in the writings of the Press have condemned the policy as one which is likely to be attended with serious evils in the transfer of lands from the hands of the agricultural classes to those who have no interest in agriculture. We have thus to take account of the fact that there is a strong outside hostility to the legal recognition of the right of transfer in this class of raiyats. I fully support the view taken by my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds that any reference to the case of the Sonthal Pargánas or that of the Dekkhan affords no parallel to the circumstances of Bengal. In the Sonthal Province there is an aboriginal people, rude, half-civilised and uneducated, amongst whom large numbers of money-lending Bengalís are settled; and to open the door to the transfer of occupancy-rights among such a people would undoubtedly lead, and has already led, to evil effects. But the parallel does not hold good where you have to deal with a people who are beginning to know the value of landed property and can use the discretion as to parting with it or not. Still after much consideration the safer view has prevailed that the introduction of any provisions like those which the hon'ble member has moved should not form a part of our present legislation; though in accepting this view we must all realize the fact that we do not thereby close the door to the growth of a system of transferability. The fact is that the practice obtains all over the country; it extends to a considerable extent in Behar; it is in increasing operation in all parts of Bengal. The fact that such transfers are taking place daily in almost every district in Bengal is one which no one can dispute; it comes before us on the unquestionable authority of the Registration Department, and is admitted by the landholders themselves. Therefore, I think it is quite our wisest course to let the practice develop itself, and in a few years it will be very much easier to recognise the practice from the fact of the custom having become established. In view of all these circumstances I would strongly press upon the hon'ble member to withdraw his amendment."



His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"As a reference has been made to my connection with this subject, I should like to have an opportunity of expressing my own opinion upon it. In the first place, we have to consider the matter from the point of view of right and equity. Sir John Shore, a contemporary authority upon the subject, has stated in the most positive manner that the occupancy-right does not include the right of sale or transfer, and the Courts of Bengal, as I understand, have hitherto maintained this view. It is therefore a question as to how far we should be justified in giving the occupancy-tenant a right carrying a money value to which he has not hitherto been entitled by law. That he should have it by custom is a totally different question. It stands to reason when a landlord has allowed such a custom to grow up, when the landlord has permitted sales of occupancy-interests to take place, it is but fair and just that the actual tenant, who has paid consideration for the occupancy-right, should be allowed to dispose of it upon the same conditions as those upon which he bought it. Without, however, wishing to pronounce dogmatically upon this part of the question, I have to observe that when the matter was brought to my notice the Government of Bengal had already decided that the legalising of the custom was at all events not desirable in Behar. It was also decided that its application to Bengal must be hedged and restricted by various safeguards, one of which consisted of the right of the landlord to bar the transfer where the transferee was objectionable to him. Thus it became apparent that even its application to Bengal might be also questioned. I can quite understand that the hon'ble member who has moved this amendment should take a different view of the question, because I believe that he is more immediately acquainted with a part of the country where the raiyats are in a very satisfactory and strong position; and undoubtedly, where that si the case, transferability is not only a convenience, but works without injury to the raiyat and with advantage to the public. But, on the other hand, we must remember that if the amendment were to be adopted we should at once confer upon vast numbers of indigent men the right and the opportunity of mortgaging the land on the unembarrassed condition of which the salvation of themselves and their families depends. However, I need not enlarge upon this view of the question, because the remarks which have already fallen from the Lieutenant-Governor I think amply justify the view which has been taken of the subject by the Government of India. I think it right, however, to say, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, that if, at this stage of the proceedings, arguments had been adduced in favour of such an amendment as that which has been proposed by Mr. Amír Alí, we should have been quite prepared to give to them that attention which they deserve. But, so far from that being the case, even those other members of the Council who are disposed to look with an indulgent eye upon the principle in the abstract, announce to us that they do not feel themselves in a position to support it. Under these circumstances, we—I for one, and I imagine all my colleagues—feel that there is no reason whatever why we should depart from the conclusion at which we originally arrived."

**The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ then by leave withdrew the amendment.**

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that to section 25 of the Bill the following clause be added:—

> "that he has defaulted to pay within fifteen days the amount of a decree for arrears of rent passed against him."

He said:—"Both the Rent Commission and the Government of India recommended the abolition of the provision for ejectment for non-payment of rent simply on the ground that it would be incompatible with the condition for free transfer of a raiyati holding; but now that the provision for free transfer has been expunged from the Bill, I submit that the permissive provision for

ejectment for non-payment of rent be inserted in the Bill. The power of ejectment has been enjoyed by landholders from 1793, and, notwithstanding all that has been said by some officers, I challenge not only strict enquiries but any reliable evidence of the fact that the power has been abused during such a long time. And when there is no evidence of that fact I submit that it will be inexpedient to deprive landlords of a right which gave them an effective remedy in cases of non-payment of rent. It acts as a threat on the raiyat against default and delay in payment of rent, and I think the power is essentially necessary to enable landlords to collect their rents with punctuality now that the provision of free sale has been done away with. It has been observed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí in moving his last amendment that power has been given by the Bill to put up to sale a defaulting holding, but I need hardly inform the Council that it is no new power which the Bill has given to landholders; it is a right which they have all along enjoyed but which the Committee thought was of no earthly use to them, because when a man has the choice of either putting up a defaulting holding to sale or of applying for ejectment it will be in the interests both of the landholder and the raiyat that the landholder should apply for an order of ejectment and not for sale. An order for sale involves much additional cost on the raiyat in respect of the necessary processes of Court, such as the proclamation for sale, sale-fees, and so forth, and in the majority of cases it is found, as has been justly remarked by the Hon'ble Amír Alí, that the proceeds of sale does not cover even the cost of processes. The provision for sale as a substitute for the power of ejectment is liable to this further objection, that even when a sale has been effected it is in the power of the raiyat to apply for the reversal of the sale, and a suit to that effect may be carried on for years, and the question whether the sale was valid or whether it was invalid would not be settled till years after the sale was effected. In the meanwhile the purchaser has invested money in the land, and other rights have accrued; and if the sale is ultimately set aside both the raiyat and the landlord will be seriously damaged. I submit that in the interests of the landlord and that of the raiyat himself, the provision for ejectment contained in the present law should be maintained."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I do not feel justified at this stage of the proceedings in supporting a motion for allowing the old form of ejectment. I always had great doubts whether the change made in the Bill would be beneficial; but as this is one of the cardinal points in the Bill I do not think there will be any chance of the Council re-considering the matter, which has been settled and which has such great authority in its favour.

"I entertain very considerable doubts as to its working well. I think that, instead of having to resort to these execution-processes, the landholder should be able to ask the Judge, in cases where there was no bid or an insufficient bid, to stop the sale and make the amount payable within fifteen days. I have not made any substantive proposition, because I am not clear that the relief will be sufficient to justify my introducing any amendment of that kind. I feel that there are inconveniences to the zamíndárs, and I can only hope that it will work out better than the ordinary execution of money-decrees is working in this country."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"Had the hon'ble mover accepted the suggestion I threw out to him in Committee that the order for ejectment should act as a full acquittance of the decree, I would have given him my co-operation. The hardship in adopting the old law, allowing the judgment-debtor to be ejected if he does not pay the amount of the decree within fifteen days, lies in the fact that when he is ejected the decree still holds good against him, and he is still liable to pay the full amount of the decree. I accept the provisions of the Bill simply as the better of two evils, not as an effectual remedy. The provision in the old law which allowed the zamíndár to eject if the defaulter did not pay the amount of the decree was valuable only on account of the moral effect it had on the raiyat; and as such it was necessary, I think, to embody it in the Bill; at the same time the difficulties in the way of transferability which have been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans are very true. I have often found that nobody would bid at the sale of the raiyat's holding and the holding had to go back to the same raiyat. At the same time the difficulties stated by the hon'ble mover of the amendment are also true; process and sale fees are so exorbitant that the amount realized from a sale is often hardly sufficient to cover them. The remedy lies in reducing process and sale fees and in applying a rule of percentage on the amount of the decree or the amount of purchase-money realized."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I understand the hon'ble mover of the amendment to assert that the Rent Commission originally recommended this system of ejectment on the ground that, as there was to be a free transfer of occupancy-holdings, ejectment would be incompatible with it, and he also said that the Government of India had settled it on this ground. But I must point out that this was an entire mistake. Neither the Rent Commission nor the Government of India connected it with the question of free transfer generally. What they did connect it with was the fact that sale for arrears of rent was provided, which is quite different from the question of free transfer generally; consequently the fact of having removed free transfer from the Bill makes no difference whatever in the grounds urged both by the Rent Commission and the Government. I will read what the Rent Commission said:—

> As an occupancy-holding has been made transferable and saleable in execution of a decree for its own rent, the necessary consequence is that a raiyat ought no longer to be ejected from such a holding for non-payment of rent. We have accordingly enacted (section 20, clause (*e*)) that no raiyat may be ejected from land in which he has a right of occupancy, whether for non-payment of rent, or other cause not being a breach of a stipulation in respect of which such raiyat and his landlord have contracted in writing that the raiyat shall be liable to ejectment for a breach thereof.

And they went on to express their dislike of the system of forfeiture. I think the hon'ble member will find also that the Government uses the same language. The hon'ble member will, therefore, see that the question did not in the least depend on the question of transferability generally, but particularly whether the occupancy-right should be sold for arrears of rent or not; and, as we have maintained the process of sale, we are justified in saying that we are carrying out the views of the Rent Commission, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, all of whom have held that where we have the right of sale we do not want also the process of ejectment. At the same time I may remind the hon'ble member, as I pointed out before when the question was discussed two years ago, that though evictions through the Courts were not frequent, yet illegal eviction was very frequent; and I at that time quoted an experienced Magistrate, Mr. Edgar, who had a return prepared of complaints preferred in his district on this ground, which amounted, if I recollect right, to some 500 in two years. The Government of Bengal had supported this statement. As a matter of fact it is not the action of the Courts in this matter which we dread; it is the threat of ejectment hanging ever over the head of the raiyat which paralyses his industry, and makes him an easy prey to extortion and oppression. It is this tremendous engine in the hands of unscrupulous subordinates which we desire to restrain. The hon'ble gentleman admits that the real use of ejectment is that it acts as a threat, and I think he said it had a very moral effect. We are agreed as to the power, but scarcely as to the moral effect, of the threat. He would wish us to believe that this power is desired in the interest of the raiyat. Such an interest I believe the raiyat and the raiyat's well-wishers would very gladly forego, but I can hardly suppose that my friend uses the argument seriously. That it is in the interest of the zamíndár I can understand, and if he puts it on that ground there is a fair scope for argument; but when he claims that it is in the interest of the raiyat that he should be ejected and the surplus value of his holding and improvement should go into the pocket of the zamíndár I do not understand. More especially I do not understand it as applied to the amendment in its present form. In order to give it even a semblance of fairness he should have supplied the omission which the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon has pointed out; he has not put in any provision that ejectment in execution of a decree should be deemed to be a full satisfaction of a decree; he has left the raiyat liable for the amount of the decree even after the

landlord has got the land in his own possession and has got into his own pocket the value of any improvements effected by the raiyat on the land. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has thrown out a suggestion that there might possibly be made a relaxation in the form of the section in case of the sale of the holding not fetching the full amount of the decree. That question was brought before the Select Committee and was discussed, but I do not see any amendment on the notice-paper concerning it. I may, however, inform the Council that one of the grounds on which it was felt to be unacceptable was this, that it would make it the landlord's interest in every case to prevent the raiyat's holding being sold for anything like its full value; if he could fall back upon ejectment without compensation when the price bid was low, it would clearly be his interest to keep the price low, and a powerful landlord would have little difficulty in doing this by keeping away other bidders; but the thing which strikes at the root of the amendment is this, that it is really unnecessary: ejectment is of necessity included in sale, it is merely a question of whether improvements should be forfeited also, for it is obvious that the landlord in the process of sale has a power of ejectment; he puts the holding up to sale, and if he does not get a bid he buys it for four annas or eight annas and the man is ejected. I do not think it necessary to go beyond this. On the main question I may say that we have intentionally and deliberately restricted the power of ejectment, because we think that at the best it is a dangerous power, and it has been part of the deliberate policy of the Government from the beginning of the rent question, from the despatch to the Secretary of State and his reply, to restrict ejectment in every way we can. For these reasons I shall vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon I wish to ask His Excellency's permission to move the amendment in a modified form, namely, that—

**'Ejectment under this section shall be in full satisfaction of all demands under the decree.'"**

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think it is rather late in the day to raise that question now; it was raised and discussed in Committee, and the hon'ble member has deliberately moved his amendment without it. I do not think that it is quite fair to present a new amendment now in consequence of suggestions which have been thrown out in the course of the debate, but at the same time I do not wish to object to the amendment in this case being put."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT allowed the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji to propose an amendment in the modified form, which he asked permission to do.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I rely on the statements which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has read from the report of the Rent Commission and the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and it was those statements which I had in my mind when I referred to those documents. The statements may be differently interpreted, but in connection with the fact that the power given to the landlord to put up to sale a holding for which rent is due is not a new power, but one which landlords have exercised since 1793, if not from an earlier date, I think that no meaning other than what I have put on it can be given. The mistake of the Rent Commission and the Government of India lies in supposing that the power of bringing defaulting holdings to sale is a new power given to landholders. But that is not so. Then the hon'ble member has asked how the provision for ejectment can be in the interest of the raiyat. I have explained fully in the speech I have already made that when a sale is effected certain expenses must inevitably be incurred; expenses of application, expenses of proclamation, fees of sale, and so forth, must ultimately fall upon the raiyat; and if the sale-proceeds do not cover



them, the landlord has the right of realization by the sale of the goods and chattels of the raiyat and other processes; whereas the order for ejectment will free the raiyat from any such expenses; and if in addition to that it be conceded as an entire satisfaction of the decree in the execution of which ejectment is made, nothing will be more welcome to the raiyat, as it will save him not only from the expenses incidental to sale, but from all liability under the decree. I submit that in this modified form the proposal should commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"If the zamíndárs are willing to put it in this form, I should be inclined to give preference to it, provided it was coupled with the further provision giving compensation for tenants' improvements. That, however, is a matter which will require careful consideration, but it seems impossible that at this late stage of the proceedings it can be accepted. As I said before, I should have been glad to support any proposal which would have the effect of modifying the rigour of the law, because the court-fees and process-fees swallow up the value of the property in dispute. From some reliable data which I have recently received as to the summary process of distraint for irrigation-dues, I find as a positive fact that in the majority of cases where the amount of the distraint is small the costs of process far exceed the amount to be paid. I feel that it is in the power of the Executive Government very greatly to diminish the evil by lowering process-fees, and I can only hope that in the interest of the raiyat the very warm anxiety displayed by the Government will induce them, having regard to all the circumstances, to use some means of reducing the cost of process. If that is done the raiyats will have a great benefit conferred on them."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"The inconvenience of allowing fresh amendments to be raised in the course of the discussions has been forcibly exemplified in this instance. It seems to me very unreasonable that the hon'ble member should, after having gathered the views of other hon'ble members upon a question brought forward by him, raise a new discussion in an amended form in the hope of catching some votes in support of his proposal. Here we have been led into a long discussion as to the character and amount of process-fees. Instead of adhering to the amendment of which he gave notice, he raises a question on a point with regard to which the Council has received no notice. I shall certainly oppose the amendment. I think it is not convenient to review the subject in any modified form after the question has been thoroughly discussed and the proposal has been rejected."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that to section 25 the following clause be added:—

"(c) that he has not paid his rent at the appointed time."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that to section 25 the following clause be added:—

"that he has committed persistent waste by neglecting the repair of irrigation-works or caused the deterioration of the soil."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I support the motion. I think a provision like this will be a necessary provision by virtue of the addition which has been made to section 23 on the motion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The Council has already decided that the raiyat should not have it in his power to deteriorate the quality of the land, and I think in all consistency we should see that some penalty should be attached to a breach of that provision. I think the form in which the amendment is put is the form which the penalty should take for a breach of the provision."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I cannot support the amendment. It appears to me that a good deal of what the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has said in speaking on the amendment in regard to eject-

ment for' non-payment of an arrear applies as much to this amendment. The objection is to what the hon'ble member called the moral effect on the raiyat, not a moral effect in compelling him to do his duty, but in dealing with any claim of whatever kind made against him by his landlord. I do not think it can be fairly said that, because we have inserted in section 23 the words that a raiyat must not materially impair the value of the land, it follows that we should provide the penalty of ejectment as a proper penalty for a breach of duty in that respect. What the amended clause proposes might be a ground for damages or for an injunction, but I cannot admit that it will be a reasonable ground for ejectment, the landlord having his remedy of not being injured as long as the rent is paid and having the right to sell in default. Then the words proposed seem to me to be dangerously wide. It is not easy to say what is persistent waste, or that a man has neglected to repair irrigation-works without some definition of his duty as to such repairs. I do not think such a suit would be likely to be successful, but there is the fact that danger would arise from the moral effect such a provision is likely to have. The same remarks apply to the words 'deterioration of the soil'. We should, I think, leave the landlord his remedy by way of a suit for damages or injunction against the cultivator, but I am strongly opposed to the principle of suing for ejectment on such grounds."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"What I had to say has been anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. As I said before, it has been the deliberate policy of the Government of India to restrict the grounds for ejectment. On looking at Mr. Field's digest, I see that in giving the substantive law in the text that 'the raiyat shall not, without the consent of the landlord, materially alter the condition of the land held by him, and render it unfit for agricultural or horticultural purposes' the remedy is stated to be a suit for damages or an injunction to restore the land to its original condition. He says the conditions of good agriculture are not sufficiently understood in India to raise a question of this nature. The hon'ble member will recognize Mr. Field as an authority on a point of this kind; but, without basing my argument entirely on Mr. Field's authority, I think the importance of not permitting the threat of ejectment in every case between landlord and tenant is so great that when other remedies can be found we ought not to give such a power. I therefore think we ought not to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendments that to section 25 the following clauses be added:—

"(*e*) that he has, without his landlord's written consent, sub-divided or sub-let his holding, or any part thereof, save as expressly authorized by this Act;

"(*f*) that he has by writing, or statement reduced to writing, disclaimed the title of his landlord before any public officer or Court."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS moved that for sections 28 and 29 the following be substituted:—

"No instrument, whereby an occupancy-raiyat is bound to pay for land in which he has an occupancy-right a rate of rent in excess of the rate which was payable by him in the agricultural year next preceding the execution of the instrument, shall be admissible in evidence unless it is registered.

"No occupancy-raiyat whose rent has been enhanced in respect of any land in which he has an occupancy-right shall be liable to any further enhancement for fifteen years from the year in which his rent in respect of such land was last enhanced."

He said:—"It is with very great regret that I have to make many of the objections which I am about to make, because I recognise that a great portion of the matter I am objecting to is intended to give protection to the raiyat, and I am thoroughly desirous that the raiyat should be protected as far as it can be done by means of a workable scheme; and so far I am entirely at one with the views and objects which have moved the Government of Bengal in this matter, and have no desire to diminish in any way any protection which we



can give justly and in a workable form to the raiyat. What I fear is that in the form in which the section stands it will, as a matter of fact, be unworkable in practice and will create more mischief than it will remedy. Some objections may, no doubt, be raised to the amendment which I propose, but I have no kind of partiality for the particular form of my amendment as long as the matter is substantially dealt with in some form or other. We find, as would be expected with regard to a matter of this kind, that the increase of rent paid by an occupancy-raiyat with a fixed tenure must be, from the nature of things, either by decree of Court or by agreement between the parties; because, if there is a dispute between the parties, there is no means of enhancing the rent but through the Court, and if there is no dispute the parties settle the matter between themselves, as they do in regard to all other matters in which they are able to agree. With regard to the provision which we have made in this chapter for settling disputes which arise between landlords and occupancy-raiyats as to increases of rent, where the dispute is of such a nature that they cannot settle it without going into Court, I am entirely satisfied and have no objections to make. But it must be known that it is not desirable that the parties should be forced to go into Court when it is not necessary and when the dispute can be settled less expensively out of Court. We know that in this country litigation is costly, and in many cases leads to the ruin of one or both of the parties, and more especially of persons who are ignorant. As to the restrictions on settlement by agreement, there are very serious objections that occur to me. Section 28 prescribes that if enhancement by agreement is not made exactly according to the provisions of the Act, the result will be that it is void; that is to say, that the agreement, so far as the increase of rent is concerned beyond what the raiyat was paying the year before he came to an agreement, is absolutely and entirely void. The result is not that money so paid voluntarily under a void agreement is recoverable; no doubt the landlord will keep the money in his pocket, but if at any time he sues for rent at the enhanced rate which the raiyat has consented to pay, the raiyat will be able at once to say he has not to pay that amount of rent, because the increase of rent by agreement or consent is unenforceable. The contract is void. This section goes on to say that it shall be void in all cases—that is the effect of it—excepting in cases provided for in section 29. And it embodies this condition, that the agreement must be in writing and registered; that is to say, it must be a registered contract, and you cannot register a contract unless it is in writing. The next point is that the rent as it existed the year before must not be enhanced by more than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent.; and thirdly, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least 15 years. That is to say, it prescribes that every contract which enhances any man's rent, which binds him to pay a higher rent than the year before, is *ipso facto* void if it does not contain a statement that the rent is fixed for 15 years. The contract is void by the absence of that formality. The next provision is that the registration of the contract shall not be ordinary registration, but must be a registration under this section. The section provides that—

'The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is not inconsistent with sections 96 and 178 of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature.'

"Practically, as far as I understand the provision, it directs that the registration of all contracts which bind a raiyat to pay more rent than he paid the year before should be a special registration. Whether the provision that the registering officer shall ascertain all these things is directory or imperative is not very clear, but it is apparently contemplated that the registration shall be special. But later on it is provided that the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the registering officer for making registrations under this section; so that it does seem to be some kind of special registration, and therefore documents registered under the ordinary law of registration will not be considered to be registered according to this section, and such registration will be void. The Council will see what difficulties will arise on that point when I explain what the difficulties are which beset it. Having explained to the Council that unless all these conditions are fulfilled a contract is void, I shall now consider what is the practica

effect of them in two classes of cases. The first class of cases is that of a very large number of raiyats in this country who have no written engagements for their rent. The Council is aware that it is provided in the Permanent Settlement Regulations that the zamíndár shall give a pattá and the raiyat shall give a kabúliyat, and that engagements shall be in writing, and that the writing shall be in a certain form. The Council is also well aware that it was found absolutely impossible to bring about these results. The penalty prescribed was that the zamíndár should be non-suited if he did not produce an engagement in the prescribed form. So far as a form is prescribed, it is repealed by the Regulation of 1812, and so far as there is an authoritative order that engagements shall be in writing, it has remained a dead-letter in almost every part of the country from that day to this. In the Act of 1859 the provision is kept up that either the landlord or the raiyat may claim a written engagement, but it is optional and has very little effect; and there are still large tracts of country in which written engagements, especially amongst the poorer and smaller classes of raiyats, are not as a matter of fact in writing. The reason why this provision has had no effect is that there is a considerable mass of raiyats who have a rooted and traditional hatred of putting their names to any kind of document. Now, even if the Council is prepared to enact that every engagement for rent should be in writing, which no one has suggested, I do not see how we can possibly hope, if raiyats have this feeling, that any legislation we can make will secure engagements being in writing, and I do not see how we can secure that variations of unwritten engagements should be in writing. If an engagement is not in writing, how can any variation of it be expected to be in writing? I think we may take it as certain that people who do without written engagements will continue to do without them, and that we shall not be able by any Act to drive them to have written engagements. Then what is the position in case the Bill stands unamended? The engagement to pay a certain rent is unwritten, and the variation by which a raiyat agrees to pay a larger amount of rent will also be unwritten, and so long as there is peace between the parties the raiyat will go on paying his rent. But it may be that years after the enhancement of rent has been made the landlord or his successors will have to institute suits for arrears of rent, and then the tenants, if well advised, will plead that the enhancement was made after the passing of this Rent Act, and the enhancement is therefore void *ipso facto*, because it was not made in writing. They may say, 'It is true we have paid the enhanced rent for many years, but still the Court cannot enforce it; therefore we demand to be put back to the position in which we were five, six or ten years before the enhancement was made.' I think every one will agree that that is not a desirable state of things; and the remedy is simple, namely, to allow things practically to remain in the position in which they are now with regard to oral engagements. At present there is no particular law on the subject, but, owing to the impossibility of proving an oral agreement to pay enhanced rent, the zamíndár has to prove that the raiyat has actually paid the enhanced rent for some years. He will not go into Court for a decree for enhanced rent on the ground of an oral agreement. But what happens is this. When a raiyat has orally agreed to pay an enhancement rent and has paid it for two or three years, the landlord, when he sues for arrears, proves that the raiyat is now paying a certain amount of rent which he had agreed to pay, and, having paid that rent for some time, it is abundantly clear that he must have agreed to pay at that rate; so the Court gives a decree. The reason why he gets a decree is that there is no law which makes oral agreements void. If you make oral agreements void the result will be that the raiyats will have the defence which I have stated. I do not think it is in accordance with the principles of equity or of natural justice to allow such a defence. The English Statutes which provide that certain engagements shall be in writing, such as the Statute of Frauds, were passed for purposes of public policy; but we find that in those Statutes exceptions are made in favour of contracts part-performed. I think it would be unreasonable to make a provision to this effect without any limitation or exception whatever, so that even 20 or 30 years after an enhancement is made and cheerfully submitted to by the raiyat, he may show that the original engagement was void, and he can then revert to the



position in which he stood before that time. I take it that the principle which was found necessary in England that part-performance should be a substitute for the formalities must be recognised because of the ordinary way in which mankind transact their business, and because of the way in which certain classes of raiyats make their engagements, and that some provision ought to be made in the Bill to provide that part-performance of the contract shall be sufficient as proof of such an agreement having been made. I have not embodied that in my amendment, because I thought it better to propose an amendment in wider terms. But I wish it to be clearly understood that it is not my intention to place the raiyat in a worst position than he is in now in regard to oral agreements. I would be perfectly willing, although it is not contained in my amendment, if the Council think it necessary, in order to meet the real difficulty which I have pointed out, that they should prescribe how much part-performance of an oral agreement should be sufficient. I mean to say that at any rate I would not be disposed to think that an allegation of the payment of one month's rent would be sufficient to satisfy the Court. No Court would be satisfied of the existence of such an agreement unless the raiyat had paid at the enhanced rate for one year at least. It would be a matter for the Council to consider whether the carrying out of an agreement for one or two years should be deemed sufficient instead of a written contract. If persons will go on without written contracts, you cannot force them to have written contracts; then you must provide that there must be such sufficient performance of the unwritten contract as to satisfy the Court that the arrangement has really been made and, what is more, that it has been acted upon. I have always considered that the fact of a raiyat having paid rent at an enhanced rate for one, two or three years without demur is much stronger evidence of such an agreement having been made than a registered document; because documents are often collusively given. I have had cases in which the raiyat has said that he gave a registered document because the landlord had paid him something to do so in order to injure another man, and they have sometimes actually produced witnesses to prove that they had been told that they would not have to pay increased rent under the registered contract; but when we find that a man has actually paid at the enhanced rate for two or three years, we may surely be satisfied of the reality of the transaction. We shall have an unworkable scheme if we keep the section as it is now, and I apprehend that it will have to be amended some way or other.

"Then, having told the Council of this difficulty, I come next to consider what will be the effect of this section on written engagements. First, I will observe that I do not think that we shall be able to induce the people of this country to change their common forms of pattá and kabúliyat. I do not anticipate that we shall be able for many years to come to get the people to deviate in the smallest degree from their common forms. At present I seldom or never see a kabúliyat in which the raiyat has stated 'My rent in the last year was so and so; I have now agreed to pay the further sum of so and so.' There may be a few such agreements of that kind, but I doubt if it is ever done; the tenant will go on giving pattás and kabúliyats in the same way as before, containing no statement except that he agrees to pay a certain rate of rent for certain land. The raiyat will give a fresh kabúliyat stating the amount he has to pay under the new agreement, and stating nothing else. The first effect of such written engagements will be that they will be void unless the kabúliyat contains in itself a statement that the rent is fixed for fifteen years. Pattás and kabúliyats will not as a matter of fact contain that provision, and why should you make it void because it does not contain that statement? I do not object to the term of fifteen years, but you have made it imperative that it should be so stated in the contract, and it will follow that when the enhanced rate is attempted to be enforced the raiyat will say that the kabúliyat which he has given is *ipso facto* void, because it does not state the term of 15 years for which the enhanced rent is not to be altered; it may state no term or it may state a shorter term. Instead of making that an imperative incident in the form of the pattá and kabúliyat, the object will be very easily attained by

merely stating that the legal effect of the agreement shall be that the rent cannot be enhanced again for fifteen years.

"Then I come to a further matter, namely, registration. , I feel that there is considerable force in what Mr. Hennessy and others have said that it is very hard to compel registration of contracts for such small amounts, that the registration-fees are very high and the distances at which the registration offices are situated are great. But desirous as I am to protect the raiyat, and admitting that registration does give him some protection against false documents which a gumáshta may have manufactured and to which he may have affixed each man's mark (for in most cases the raiyats cannot write), therefore, although it is in many cases very inconvenient to cause the registration of documents of such small amounts, amounting in some instances to an enhancement of only two annas, on consideration I think it is better to modify rather than abandon this rigorous provision, and the practical working of my proposal would be this, that, although contracts may exist between the parties, no contracts at all will be produced in Court. And with regard to these small raiyats, they will be in the same position as if the engagements with them were unwritten, because, although there may be written engagements, they being unregistered will not be admissible in Court; therefore the Court will simply have to look to the prior rate of rent paid. Although we are breaking the ordinary rule that registration is not necessary in respect to small matters, it may be worth while to do so; but in going this distance I am going a very considerable way. It is because I will not consent, so far as I am concerned, in any way to participate in the formation of any scheme that will not work that I am making these observations now. I am willing that contracts, if in writing, should be registered, but if there are no registered or written engagements part-performance should be considered sufficient.

"I come to a further objection. I pointed out that the section appears to require special registration; that the registering officer has to make special enquiries under sections 74 and 75 of the Bill as to which the Government has to prescribe certain rules; so that if the contract is not registered under this special registration it will be held that that omission renders the written instrument void. As I have said, a pattá or kabúliyat will not shew any enhancement at all. The result will be that these pattás and kabúliyats will be documents some of which will be compulsorily registered under the present Registration Act and some of them under this special registration. Every prudent man will take care, if a contract is of sufficient value to make it worth while, to register it, and if he does not do so he will have to prove part-performance. If it does not state any enhancement, he will register it in the ordinary form. Then if it does create a liability to pay a higher rent, though it be not so stated, will it be void because it is not registered in the special form? If it is not to be void, that should be specially stated in this section. Then the registering officer is directed to hold an enquiry under this section; first, whether any abwábs are included in the document. Considering that abwábs are illegal and the Courts will not enforce them, what is the use of compelling the registrar to see that the kabúliyat does not contain any provision for the payment of abwábs? If we are going to do this with regard to pattás which bind the raiyats to pay more rent, why not make the same provision with regard to every pattá? Why should we not provide that no kabúliyat shall be registered which has a provision for the payment of abwábs? The answer is that if it does contain such a provision the Courts will not enforce it. I am speaking of the difficulties which will increase the cost of registration. The registering officer has also to hold the enquiries stated in section 178. That section contains all the restrictions in contracts which we have thought it necessary to make under the Act, and again I say that whenever a contract is brought into Court and it appears to the Court that any of the provisions of the Act is contravened, or that the contract contains covenants contrary to section 178, such covenant will be declared by the Courts to be void. But we are not content that they shall be declared void by the Courts; we wish to prevent a tenant from signing anything until long enquiries have been made on difficult questions of fact as required by section 178. The registering officer will first have to ascertain the fact whether the raiyat

is an occupancy-raiyat at all; then he will have to go into several other matters, one of which (sub-section (3), clause (*a*)) is as to whether the contract takes away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage; he has to enquire whether there is a local usage, and if that usage is contravened; but that is one of the matters very much in dispute in some parts of the country. Then section 178 provides that nothing in the section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *boná fide* for the reclamation of waste land; so that if the lease appears to have anything to do with waste land he will have to satisfy himself that it is *boná fide* for waste land only, and then he will allow a relaxation of some of these conditions. I do not think that all these enquiries are necessary; they are exceedingly well meant, and I entirely sympathize with the objects of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and my very deep respect for his judgment and knowledge renders it painful to me to differ from him. Still when I see these difficulties I feel I shall be neglecting my duty if I avoid pointing them out so that we may make such provision as may be necessary. Considering the great difficulties in regard to registration, you are making it more difficult and more expensive, because the registering officer may keep the parties dancing attendance upon him for weeks together because he is not satisfied as to the existence of certain local customs and other matters with regard to which he is required to satisfy himself. And then, when all these investigations are done, what is the effect? All the registering officer has done goes for nothing, because when documents which are required to be registered are taken into Court the raiyat is at liberty to prove that the document does contravene the provisions of the Act; and if he can prove that he can afford to say 'I told the registering officer a number of lies and so satisfied him, but I can prove by indisputable evidence that as a matter of fact the contract does contravene certain parts of this Act'; and the result will be that all the investigations of the registering officer will be perfectly worthless and the matter will have to be fought out in Court. I therefore think it will be better and sufficient as regards these matters to enact only that written contracts shall be registered, which is a very great protection. I do not mean to say that it is absolute protection, because nothing is an absolute protection. You have for instance cases of false personation of the raiyat, though that is rare. There are no laws under which it is not possible to commit fraud if a man is willing to go in for perjury, conspiracy, forgery and false personation. If such things are resorted to, they are occasionally successful, but what really and in all ordinary cases prevents the commission of such acts is the strong arm of the criminal law and the heavy sentence of transportation for life. I object to all these expensive extra processes of registration. If a pattá is in the ordinary form and does not disclose the fact that it enhances the rent, are we prepared to declare it to be void or not? If not, that is a fatal objection to the whole scheme of special registration.

"These are the general objections which I have to the section, and I think they may all be met just as well by something else as by the amendment which I have put on the paper. My amendment is no doubt apparently defective in that it does not contain any provision with regard to part-performance, but the practical result will be much the same. If the Government of India is disposed to meet the point with regard to unwritten engagements being admitted on proof of part-performance, that would be sufficient. And with regard to written engagements, by not providing any particular form in which they must be made and making the fifteen years' term a mere statutory provision for enhancement, it will be found to work better, and it will meemy general objections to the section.

"There remain only a few remarks which I have to make upon the partit cular question contained in clause (*a*) as to the restriction upon enhancement, namely, that it shall not be more than two annas on the rupee. I have already said so much about it in the general observations I have made when the motion for the consideration of the Bill was before the Council that I do not propose to add very much to what I then said. I pointed out that there are two or three classes of cases in which it will be impossible to impose such a

limit of enhancement in defiance of justice and common sense. There are certain well-known cases in which it is inexpedient at any rate that a limit should be imposed. Where the enhancement is merely on the ground of rise of prices, and where there has been an enhancement within the last 10 years, I do not believe that enhancement of more than two annas in the rupee could be got, and I think two annas may represent what is ordinarily obtained in such cases; but there is a very large class of raiyats who are allowed to sit on land on low rates in consideration of cultivating a particular kind of crop, and the landlord ought to be able to say to them 'If I cease to make you cultivate this particular kind of crop, what would you give for the land?' and we know that in such cases enhancements of 50 and 100 per cent. and more are common. The zamíndár, sooner than fight a large body of raiyats and incur the large expenses incidental to legal proceedings, will in many cases take one-half of what he would be entitled to if he took the raiyats into Court; and if an enhancement of 25 per cent. instead of 12½ per cent. were agreed to between the parties, what would be the necessity of compelling the landlord to sue? Under this clause the zamíndár must put them into Court. The raiyats will come in and say 'You are our father and mother and take an enhancement of 25 per cent.'; he will say 'I cannot do so under the law, but you may enter a consent decree for 25 per cent. with costs.' There are large numbers of raiyats who have for some reason or other been allowed to sit at low rates and are legally liable to an enhancement of more than 12½ per cent. besides the special classes I have mentioned, and it is unreasonable to prevent their settling with their landlord out of Court. I feel certain that it will be better to strike out the two annas limit and to leave the parties to settle among themselves. The self-interest of the raiyats might be trusted to prevent their giving any more than they think the zamíndár will get. But when the raiyat has come to the conclusion that he will lose his suit and the zamíndár will get large enhancement, is it wise to prevent him compounding the matter for a comparatively small enhancement? I know it is strongly argued that the raiyats are in need of protection, and I have said what I had to say on that subject on the last occasion. The raiyats, as we have seen, have the power to combine together and fight their landlord, and in many cases they will do so when they see a chance of success. But when they see that their neighbours have failed they will say 'The Courts are very expensive and uncertain, and we will give an agreement sooner than take the risk', and it is their interest to do so; but you say 'You shall not do this; it is better for you to go to Court'. Is the Council quite certain that it is a better judge of what is best for the raiyat—as to whether he should go into Court or not—than the raiyat himself? I think as regards that matter the raiyat is really the best judge. While I would seek to protect the raiyat in every way which is for his benefit, I would decline to put in something which, though it is intended for his protection, will work more mischief than it does good, and will not as a matter of fact prove to his advantage. If the Council will not come to the conclusion to omit the 12½ per cent. limitation upon enhancement, I certainly will ask that some provision may be made for some of those cases in which raiyats hold at specially low rates in consideration of cultivating particular crops."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said that, after the eloquent speech of the learned and Hon'ble Mr. Evans in support of the motion, he had very little to say in support of it. The provision for a registration of engagement, which provided for the payment of enhanced rent would be a very great hardship upon the raiyats themselves. Their trouble and expense and the hindrance of their daily avocations would not be the least of these inconveniences. One should have supposed that in a matter like this the Council would be guided in the direction in which the present law had been found by judicial decisions to be effective. But he could challenge hon'ble members present to point to any judicial ruling saying that the absence of the provisions like those contained in sections 28 and 29 had led to hardships. On the contrary, the ruling at present supported the view which had been so eloquently maintained by the hon'ble member. He would read a decision given by Justices White and Maclean in a case in which the zamín-



dár was allowed to give evidence of a verbal agreement to pay enhanced rent on the part of the raiyat. The following was the opinion:—

"A verbal agreement was proved in the Lower Court to have been made between the defendant and the lady's agent, and this document was put in evidence to meet the defendant's objection about the extent of his holding and the rate of rent. The Lower Appellate Court has treated this document as a lease, or agreement for a lease, and consequently held that he was not at liberty to admit the verbal evidence which was produced in the first Court. I am unable to concur in the view taken by the Judge of the document. In my opinion it amounts to no more than an admission on the part of the defendant that the particulars set forth in the tabular statement are true, and consequently the document requires neither to be stamped nor registered."

The Hon'ble MR. MANDLIK said that the question now brought before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans was one of two conflicting principles. If ample security was provided to the raiyats by means of registered contracts, a great deal of litigation could be avoided. While he was so far in favour of the amendment, he could not discuss the new provisions properly until they were duly brought before the Council in writing.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said that this was one of the most difficult questions with which the Select Committee had to deal, as on the one side there was no object to be gained in driving the parties into Court, and it was very desirable that they should be left to make their own arrangements; and on the other hand there was a mass of evidence to show that if no restrictions were put upon contracts out of Court, there was hardly anything to which a raiyat could not be got to agree. A number of instances had been given in the papers before the Council from which it was clear that the raiyat could not be considered a free agent in making a contract with his landlord, and that if he signed the agreement he did not really know what he was about. For these reasons the Select Committee had decided that no enhancement out of Court should be legal unless agreed to by a registered contract, that the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed two annas in the rupee, and that the period must be fixed at 15 years. The Hon'ble MR. EVANS considered that such a rule would lead to difficulties both with regard to raiyats who had no written engagements and to those who had such engagements: and that there were certain classes of cases in which the two annas limit would be unreasonable, especially cases in which raiyats held at low rents in consideration of their cultivating particular crops.

With regard to this point MR. REYNOLDS might refer to the report of the Behar Rent Commission. The members of that Committee were practical men, who must have been fully conscious of the objections which might be urged against their proposals: but they were unanimous in recommending that no enhancement out of Court should be allowed except under a registered contract. A similar provision existed in the present law in the North-Western Provinces. Under section 12 of Act XII of 1881, there could be no enhancement except under a registered contract, or by suit in Court, or by order of a Settlement-officer. He thought that when these facts were taken into consideration it could not fairly be said that the provision for requiring registered contracts would present insuperable practical difficulties.

Then, as to the form of the contracts, MR. REYNOLDS was not sure that he had understood the hon'ble member's objections on the subject of registration. It was not contemplated, in MR. REYNOLDS' opinion, that there should be anything which could be called special registration, or that the registering officer should be bound to make any detailed enquiries. It was only intended that the registrar should satisfy himself that the contract was in accordance with certain plain provisions of the Act, and that the raiyat understood the terms of the contract, and entered into it as a free agent. But MR. REYNOLDS would offer no objection to the striking out of sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 29 if it were thought that this would simplify the proceedings.

The hon'ble member went on to refer to the two annas limit, and he remarked that this limit would operate unfairly in certain classes of cases, and

that it would be better to allow 25 per cent. out of Court than to drive the parties into Court. MR. REYNOLDS believed, on the other hand, that there was great danger in legalizing large enhancements out of Court. If the landlord wanted a greater enhancement than two annas in the rupee, he ought to be required to submit his claim to the decision of a Court. If there was a practical difficulty in any case, it would be in regard to the cultivation of particular crops, and in regard to this MR. REYNOLDS thought it would be enough to make special provision for cases of existing contracts under which raiyats might be holding at specially low rates in consideration of their cultivating a particular crop. The provision need not extend beyond existing contracts, because in future it would be in the landlord's power to let the land at the full rate, and to grant a reduction so long as the particular crop was grown.

Then, reference had been made to what were called amicable agreements, where no written contract existed at all; and it was proposed to recognize these as binding if they were supported by proof of part-performance. MR. REYNOLDS thought that such a provision would go far to diminish the value of the section altogether, and would allow enhancements to almost any extent out of Court. He believed that the proposals of the hon'ble member, even with the modification which he understood him to be ready to make, would have a very injurious effect on the section relating to enhancements and on the controlling power which it was intended to exercise in the matter of enhancements out of Court. If hon'ble members doubted whether the section, if passed into law in the form in which it came before the Council at present, would meet all the circumstances of the case, he would ask them to remember that it might be amended hereafter, and he urged that for the present it would be better to allow the section to stand as it was, and to maintain the principle, which had been already enforced in the North-Western Provinces, and which was recommended by the Behar Committee, that the rent of the occupancy-raiyat should not be enhanced except by a registered contract or a suit in Court. If the arguments on both sides were taken into account, he believed that there was far more danger in such an amendment as had been suggested than there was in leaving the section as it stood. He therefore hoped the amendment would not be accepted.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said that he was opposed to the amendment proposed, on the grounds which he had already pointed out in his remarks on Monday last. The two-annas limit was a necessary one. The raiyat can hardly be supposed in the majority of cases to be in a position to hold his own against the zamíndárí influence. In many places the demand for land was so great that the raiyats were anxious to agree to any terms; and whether they were able to pay the enhanced rents or not, it was enough for the zamíndárs to show a high rental on the village-papers. If the two-anna limit would drive the parties into Court, then, he would contend, that the four-anna limit on enhancements in Court should be restored. As regards the objection on the ground of the difficulty of registration, that seemed to him to apply to all cases of registration. Part-payments should not be presumed to be a proof of an agreement; for that would simply leave the matter where it now was.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I must say I concur in all the arguments which have been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in condemnation of the section as it stands in the Bill, but I go further. I disapprove altogether of the policy of restricting amicable settlement of the rents or of laying down the conditions or terms under which landlords and tenants shall be compelled to come to an amicable settlement amongst themselves. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has quoted the proceedings of the Behar Rent Commission with approval. I was a member of the Behar Commission and concurred in the findings of the commission but on a reference to the proceedings of the Committee it will be found that they never attempted to lay down the terms or conditions under which landlords should come to a settlement with their tenants. They had simply declared that the mutual arrangements to be come to between landlord and tenants should be in writing and registered, and I



maintain that that is the correct solution of the question and the one which should be arrived at by this Hon'ble Council. The framers of this Bill have taken away the present procedure of issuing notices of enhancement through the Court, which is a cheap and easy process for bringing pressure to bear on the tenants to enhance their rents. It is therefore no longer necessary to place such restriction on amicable settlements as is now being provided under the Bill The whole purport of this portion of the Bill is to force the landlords and tenants into the Court. If parties are to be forced to settle their affairs through the Courts, they should be settled free of expense. This I deem to be an impossibility. Why put parties to the expense of going to the Court when they do not wish to go there? The restrictions imposed by the Bill are useless, obstructive and unnecessary and can and will be evaded by the bad men among the landlords. Take for instance an application under section 158. If a landlord applies to have the rents, terms and conditions of a holding declared, and the tenant elects to declare that he is holding at an enhanced rent, what Court in the world would declare that his proper rent is a lower one? It can also be evaded by an amicable suit. I may be allowed to say that I equally object to the amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans. The true solution of the difficulty is, as proposed by the Behar Commission, that whatever agreement is come to should be in writing and registered, be the conditions what they may."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he was bound to recognise the temperate spirit in which his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans had brought forward proposals on which evidently he felt very strongly. The hon'ble member had placed before them arguments against written contracts and the registration of such contracts and the particular limitation of enhancements out of Court with all the legal force and acumen, with which, as they all knew, he was so well accustomed to plead in Courts, and HIS HONOUR did not at all undervalue the force of his logic. But HIS HONOUR could not agree in all that had fallen from the hon'ble member on these points. He understood the hon'ble member to say that it would be practically impossible to enforce the limitations of enhancement out of Court to two annas in the rupee, and he apparently wished to maintain that parties should be left to make their own arrangements without any such interference on the part of the law.

That kind of argument might be reasonable enough in England, where parties to contracts in such dealings met on something like an equal footing, and might be left to look after their own interests: but he thought it was asking the Council too much to believe that parties here in India were at all in an equal position. All the facts were against that supposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds had given an accurate statement of the case, and, if there was any necessity to add evidence in support of his contention, HIS HONOUR could adduce a great deal in support of the fact that in matters of this kind the raiyat was placed every day at a great disadvantage and was justified in claiming protection from the law. From the evidence taken in the Behar Commission, it was found that the raiyat might be regarded in the position of a "minor," that is, of one who could not be left to his own intelligence to enter into a contract. If there was one principle more than another upon which the Council had been agreed from the very commencement of this legislation, it was that a proved necessity existed for imposing a limit upon the zamíndár's demand. The raiyat was not a free agent, and from documents produced in this Council last year it was shown that he was constantly compelled to sign agreements which would have been incredible if the papers themselves had not been produced. What was true of Behar in this respect was notorious from the cases which had come up from Mymensingh, the 24-Parganás, and in fact from all parts of the country. It must always be borne in mind that in the Bill as it had been drafted the limitations of enhancement out of Court in no way deprived the landlord of his right to get a higher rent if he was justly entitled to it. In enhancements by suit no limitation had been imposed; and if the zamíndár had grounds for thinking that he should get more by way of enhancement than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. upon the existing rent, let him take the case to Court, where there would be the assurance that the facts

on both sides would be fully examined and a decision passed after the sifting of all the evidence. Even the hon'ble member (Mr. Evans) admitted that a 12½ per cent. enhancement was a reasonable increase, and his plea was only for exceptional cases But such hard cases might be otherwise provided for without infringing the principle, upon which section 29 was based, that where there is not the guarantee of fair dealing which the control of the judicial Court afforded some positive check must be put upon excessive enhancements out of Court. His Honour therefore considered some such provision as this was absolutely necessary to regulate enhancements, and that it should form part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley said:—"It is with great regret that I have even in appearance to oppose the motion of the hon'ble gentleman opposite. In all the multitudinous points that have come before us in Committee it has been my good fortune almost invariably to find that there was a substantial agreement between us; and even on this question I trust it will be found that our divergence is more apparent than real, or at all events that the alterations I am prepared to make will go a long way to reconcile my learned friend to these clauses. The section is, in the opinion of some, one of the most important in the Bill. This view, for the reasons given in my opening speech, I am unable to share, as I think the effect of the section must be more indirect than direct. But if not one of the most important, it is certainly one of the most debateable sections, and one about which I have had extreme difficulty in making up my own mind—a difficulty by no means lessened by the very divergent views we have heard expressed on the subject in debate.

"To turn now to the actual objections taken by the hon'ble member. These I find to be partly to the form and partly to the substance of the section. So far as they refer to the form, I could wish that they had been brought forward at an earlier stage in order that I might have consulted with him at leisure as to the best way of meeting them. He objects to the form, if I understand rightly, because the section involves a special system of registration, and the specification of certain conditions in the deed; and therefore a deed of enhancement which has been registered in the ordinary way, and which fails to specify these conditions, as for instance that it is to be in force for 15 years, is invalid, and it is doubtful even if rent collected under such a deed would not be an illegal exaction. Well! on these points I am quite prepared to alter the section so as to meet his objections. The fact is that the clauses which provide for comparison and examination by the registering officer are a survival of the section of the original Bill which provided for the approval of these contracts by a Revenue-officer. It was the intention under the Bill as it now stands that they should be registered in the ordinary way by ordinary agency, but in view of the objections pointed out by my hon'ble friend to the retention of the special conditions and form of registration, I am glad to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Reynolds that the sub-sections providing for these should be abandoned.

"Next I come to an objection which is one rather of substance than of form, though it partakes of both characters. It is directed against the provision that all enhancements by contract must be in writing. The objection is that as a matter of fact in nine cases out of ten such contracts are not reduced to writing, still less are they registered, and if they are written they rarely refer to the old rent, but generally take the shape of a fresh pattá for a specified term of years. The hon'ble member very justly urges the impossibility of changing the immemorial custom of oral contracts by a stroke of the pen, and points out that the effect of the law will be that a raiyat having orally agreed to pay an enhanced rent, and having given practical effect to the agreement, may at any future time—ten, fifteen or twenty years hence—turn round and, by showing that the rent in 1884 was so much, effectually meet his landlord's claim for arrears, because the latter cannot produce a registered contract enhancing the rent subsequent to 1884, and the raiyat might even possibly sue him successfully for illegal exactions.

"I cannot deny the force of these objections. I had myself supposed that while this section would effectually bar a suit for enhanced rent, if not based on a registered contract, it would not have the effect of overruling the general presumption that existing rents are fair and equitable, and that the Courts in



the case supposed, finding satisfactory evidence of a rent having been paid for a number of years, would presume that rent to be fair and equitable, and would not go back to enquire what the rent was in 1884; but I am informed authoritatively that Mr. Evans' construction of the Bill as it stands is correct, and that the effect would be as he supposes.

"Now the Government and the Select Committee do undoubtedly attach immense importance to getting these contracts reduced to writing and registered. I do not deny the difficulty, but I feel that if this difficulty can be overcome, not only will all rent litigation be reduced in quantity and simplified in quality to an incalculable extent, but the educational effect in enabling the raiyat to understand and maintain his rights will be enormous. For my own part I attach more weight to this educational or indirect effect of the section—a great deal—than I do to its direct effect. For these reasons I fully sympathise with the Government of Bengal in their desire to give special prominence to the principle that all contracts for enhanced rent should be in writing and registered. But in asserting this principle I do not think we should overlook the disturbing and immoral effect of allowing the raiyat to repudiate years hence the oral contract which he has accepted and carried out regularly and continuously. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has pointed out that in the North-Western Provinces a raiyat's rent can be enhanced by agreement, only if that agreement is written and registered. This is true, but the registration in the North-Western Provinces is carried out by the establishment which is especially organised for recording and registering the rights of every raiyat in the country. The enhanced rent would in any case have to be recorded in the Government registers kept by this establishment of village accountants, and it involves but little more trouble to have the agreement itself registered by the same machinery. In Bengal we are, most unfortunately, destitute of this machinery. We have no patwáris, save in Behar, and there we have only a very demoralied s kind of patwárí, unchecked and unsupervised by the kánúngo who safeguards the institution in the North-Western Provinces. The conditions therefore are essentially different, and no analogy can be drawn between the facilities which exist for the registration of such contracts in the neighbouring province and the difficulties which must attend it in Bengal; nor do I think this argument justifies us in refusing to provide a remedy for the very serious objections which Mr. Evans has pointed out to the effect of the section as it stands. The remedy should, I think, be sought on the direction indicated by the hon'ble gentleman in his speech, namely, that where an oral contract has been given effect to by the continuous payment of the enhanced rent for a certain number of years, this performance should have the effect of validating the contract, and I would adopt the analogy of the rule in the case of the 'prevailing rate' and fix the term of three continuous years during which the rent has been actually paid as sufficient performance to validate the contract in the place of registration.

"Turning now to the substantive objection which the hon'ble and learned member opposite has taken to the essential point of the section, that the rent shall only be enhanced by contract to the extent of two annas in the rupee above the previous rent, I need not repeat at length what I said in my opening speech. I pointed out then that the limitation was so easily nullified by a false recital, that if the rent was once accepted by the raiyat, the limitation would be no bar to an unscrupulous landlord; and I admitted that in cases where a landlord after succeeding in a test suit might get his raiyats generally to agree to pay the rent decreed in that suit, it would be injurious to all parties to prevent such an agreement being made and to force the landlord to bring each raiyat separately into Court to confess judgment. But, on the other hand, you have heard what vital importance the Government of Bengal attach to the retention of this clause, especially as a safeguard in those parts of the country where the raiyat's rent is already too high and where his position is so weak that he can be induced to agree to any terms his landlord may impose on him; and in the face of the urgent advocacy of the Government of Bengal I cannot recommend that this limitation should be dispensed with. There remain the special cases referred to by Mr. Evans where an unduly low rent is paid in

consideration of a special crop being grown. I think it is essential to except these cases from the general rule, and I am prepared to introduce a clause to this effect. If therefore the hon'ble gentlemen is willing to withdraw his amendment, I will move that section 29 of the Bill shall run as follows:—

'The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

'(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

'(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

'(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

'Provided as follows:—

'(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.

'(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

'(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.'"

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said he had heard with much pleasure the views of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and he thought that there was substantially very little difference of opinion between him and the hon'ble member even as to the two two-anna limit, save that he utterly disapproved of it, while the hon'ble member merely entertained doubts on it. He would therefore withdraw his amendment on the terms proposed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill; but on the distinct understanding that he did not abandon his opposition to the limit on enhancement out of Court as useless and pernicious. He would not have withdrawn his amendment so far as it concerned this point had not the Maháráját of Durbhunga been about to move a special amendment for striking out this clause.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 29 be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS remarked that this was the amendment he referred to and he had said all he wished to say on the subject. He should strongly support the amendment.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said I have the honour to support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble the Máhárájá of Durbhunga. Both the Rent Commission and the Government of India took the position that Government had the right of determining the rates of rent payable by tenants to their landlords. The Rent Commission observed in paragraph 44 of their report:—

'Government never intended in 1793 to abdicate the function of determining the proportion of produce payable by the raiyat, a function cast upon them by the ancient law of the country,'

and the Government of India stated in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 21st of March, 1882:—

'In his well-known minute of the 3rd February, 1790, Lord Cornwallis observed that the right of the Government to fix at its own discretion the amount of the rents upon the lands of the zamíndárs had never been denied or disputed.'

"But Lord Cornwallis never said such a thing. The position taken by the Government of India was not only disputed, but had been conclusively dis-

proved by the landholders. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor apologetically quoted yesterday extracts from contemporary State literature in support of the alleged right of Government to determine rates of rent, but there was no need of any apology for his quotations. I shall presently show that contemporary State literature left no doubt whatever on the question, but before so doing I wish that it should be borne in mind that there were two parties in connexion with the proposal for a permanent settlement of the land-revenue, one for it and one against it, and that no point could be established by referring to the vacillating opinions of the parties expressed before the settlement was made. The reference, for instance, made by His Honour to the opinions of Warren Hastings was most unfortunate. All know that his conduct towards the landholders in having deprived them of their estates and let them out in farms evoked a severe censure from the Court of Directors, that it formed one of the grounds of his impeachment before the House of Commons, and a Parliamentary Statute, 24 George III, cap. 24, was passed, among other purposes, for the object of undoing the acts of Warren Hastings in this respect, and restoring their estates to the landholders after due enquiry. A correct insight into the nature and effects of the Permanent Settlement can be got only from the Regulations themselves and from the writings of Lord Cornwallis and of Sir John Shore, who, after a most searching and careful inquiry into the rights of landholders and tenants, came to the conclusions recorded in their minutes. The settlement was not an idea suddenly conceived and forthwith put into execution. For years before it was actually made there was an elaborate enquiry into the nature of the status and rights of zamíndárs and of their raiyats, and the conclusion to which the Government came was that 'the regulation of the rents of the raiyats is properly a transaction between the zamíndár and his tenant and not of the Government'—Shore's minute dated 18th September, 1789. In another part of the same minute he said:—

'The Institutes of Akbar show that the relative proportions of the produce settled between the cultivator and the Government; yet in Bengal I can find no instance of Government regulating these proportions.'

"The rent which the zamíndárs received from their raiyats was the parganá or established rent. It was nothing more nor less than the highest competition-rent. This is proved beyond all doubt by the minute of Lord Cornwallis, which was quoted by the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State. His Lordship said:—

'Whoever cultivates the land, the zamíndár can receive no more that the established rent, which in most cases is fully equal to what the cultivators can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving the land to another would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he could derive no benefit.'

"Again, the Preamble of Regulation II of 1793 showed that Government left 'it to the people themselves to distribute the portion payable by individuals,' and that 'Government must divest itself of the power of infringing in its executive capacity the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders.' The hon'ble mover of the Bill observed, on the occasion when the Bill was introduced, that the right of Government to interfere in the matter of determination of the rents payable by raiyats was clearly recognised by the Marquis of Hastings, and the hon'ble member gave to the Council extracts from His Lordship's minutes in support of his view; but, although the Marquis of Hastings was no friend of the zamíndári settlement, the opinion he formed of that settlement after he had been in the country for a number of years varied considerably from the opinion which the hon'ble member communicated to the Council. I shall read to your Lordship an extract from the writings of the Marquis of Hastings contained in Bengal Revenue Selections, Volume III, page 340.

'The whole foundation of our Bengal Revenue Code resting on the recognition of private property in the soil, and the relinquishment by Government of any right in land occupied by individuals beyond that of assessing and collecting the public revenue, it may be assumed that the sadr málguzár, if admitted to engage as proprietor, was intended to be vested, subject to the payment of Government revenue, with the absolute property of all land in which no other individual possessed a fixed and permanent interest, and which may have been held

and managed by such málguzár, his representatives or assignees. Lands occupied by contract cultivators, accounting for their rents immediately to the sadr málguzár, were thus to be regarded as the full property of such málguzár, subject to the stipulations of the contract. It was also doubtless intended to recognize the full property of the zámíndárs in unclaimed waste lands lying within the limits of their maháls.'

"The question was again discussed in 1827 in connexion with Mr. Harrington's 'Bill for maintaining the rights of khúdkhast, chupperbund and other resident raiyats.' I think it necessary to read the opinion upon it by Mr. Ross, one of the Judges of the then Sadr Court.

'The clause, if enacted as it now stands, would probably be construed by the Courts as intending to confer an istimrári right upon every resident raiyat who had been allowed (although without title) to occupy the lands cultivated by him for twelve years, at a rent which had not varied during that period—a construction which could not fail to be productive of injustice to the zamíndárs, by encouraging their raiyats to claim rights which they had never actually possessed, and which they had never been considered to be entitled to.'

"And, as regards the rights of resident raiyats generally, Mr. Ross made the following valuable observations:—

'That all resident raiyats are entitled, according to the ancient law and custom of the country, to occupy the lands they cultivate, so long as they continue to pay certain established rates of rent, as is assumed in the preamble to the proposed regulation, is, I think, also questionable: such a right is not claimed, I believe, by mere raiyats, whether resident or non-resident, in the Upper Provinces; and if claimed in the Lower Provinces, it could not, I apprehend, be established by a reference to either the ancient law or the ancient custom of the country.'

"The question before the Council was fully discussed, and I hope finally settled, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832. A large number of gentlemen who occupied eminent positions in the service of the Government of India or who had retired from that service, men like John Kay, Holt Mackenzie, James Mill and a host of others, were examined, the whole field of State literature was ransacked, and the conclusion to which they came was that—

'Unless the Government should, either by public or private purchase, acquire the zamíndári tenure, it would, under the existing Regulations, be deemed a breach of faith, without the consent of the zamíndárs, to interfere directly between the zamíndárs and the raiyats for the purpose of fixing the amount of land-tax demandable from the latter under the settlement of 1792-93.'

"It is for Your Lordship and this Hon'ble Council to determine whether in the face of such authoritative opiñions, the distinct disclaimer of the right to interfere contained in the Regulations, and of the conclusions arrived at by the paramount authority in the realm, a limitation to enhancement of rent of the nature contained in the Bill is at all warrantable.

"The question might be considered in another aspect. It appears from Sir John Shore's minute, dated the 8th of December, 1789, that the rates of rent which obtained at the time of the Permanent Settlement ranged from half to three-fifths of the value of the produce of the land. This statement is confirmed by the fifth report of the House of Commons, and I find from copies of settlement papers of 1783, obtained from the Collector's Office of the 24-Parganás, that the rates of rent per bígha of land are variously stated at Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-13, Rs. 2-14, Rs. 3-3, and so forth, The highest rents which obtain at present in the 24-Parganás barely show an increase of 50 per cent. over the rents which obtained in 1783. Considering that the prices of produce have trebled and quadrupled during this interval, it is clear that the zamíndárs have used with the greatest moderation their powers as to settlement of rent, and that the rates which obtain at present are far below the rates which they are entitled to get. A limitation like the one in question would therefore deprive them of their just dues, although they have hitherto exercised their powers with laudable moderation, and the tenants are very far from being rackrented, the undisputed fact being that the rates of rent vary from one-twentieth to one-third of the value of produce in these provinces.

"The injustice of the limitation is also clear from the fact that the re-settlements annually made by the Bengal Government in their khás maháls and temporarily-settled estates show that the rates of increase are much greater than two annas in the rupee. I find that in 1883-84 the re-settlements show an increase of Rs. 24,210 over Rs. 88,799, or 4½ annas in the rupee; in 1882-83 an increase



of Rs. 31,968 over Rs. 92,021, or 5½ annas in the rupee; in 1880-81 an increase of Rs. 1,31,805 over Rs. 2,84,682, or 7 annas in the rupee; and in 1879-80 an increase of Rs. 64,504 over Rs. 1,72,804, or 6 annas in the rupee. I do not for a moment wish this Hon'ble Council to understand that the increases shown by these re-settlements were anything but fair and equitable: I have every reason to believe, on the contrary, that the enhancements of rent were very moderate.

"Looking at the economic aspect of the question, I wish hon'ble members will bear in mind that there is no pressure of population on land in these provinces. The total area of the different districts, including those of Orissa and excepting Nuddea, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, about which full information is not forthcoming, is 128,344 square miles, as shown by the returns submitted by the Board of Revenue; and I find from the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter's statistical accounts that the total cultivated area in these districts is 79,307 square miles, showing a difference of 49,037 square miles or somewhat more than one-fourth of the area of these provinces as still uncultivated. The effect of the limitation would, therefore, be to check the extension of cultivation, and lower, in an abstract sense, rents which are at present very low already. Low rents are neither good for the raiyats nor good for the country. Experience has everywhere shown that they act as a damper on the condition of the tenants and are a great drawback to their prosperity. Our own country has furnished instances of the fact. I shall read to this Hon'ble Council an extract from a paper connected with Dekkhan Raiyats' Relief Bill:—

"'There is undeniable evidence in the report before us that the very improvements introduced under our rule, such as fixity of tenures and lowering of assessments, have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the Commissioners have found to exist."

"The history of the proposed limitation is also significant. The draft Bill of the Rent Commission contained no restriction whatever to freedom of contract in this respect and to enhancements out of Court. It found no place also in the Bill drafted by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Bill which was submitted by the Bengal Government, and the Bill which was forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for his sanction. For the first time a limitation of six annas in the rupee was inserted in the Bill which was introduced in Council in March, 1883, and it was reduced to four annas in the rupee by the Select Committee last year. An attempt was made when the question came up in its turn to reduce the limitation to two annas in the rupee, but the motion was rejected by the majority of the Select Committee, the mover finding himself in the minority of one only. At a subsequent meeting the question was all of a sudden taken up, although it was not on the notice-paper, and the limitation was fixed at two annas in the rupee.

"I shall conclude by noticing one or two observations which have fallen from hon'ble members. In expressing his intention of moving that the restriction to enhancement of rent by suit in Court should not exceed four annas in the rupee, the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí has virtually condemned the two-annas limit by contract as unjust and inequitable. The remark made by more than one hon'ble member to the effect that the limitation in question would not check the acts of unscrupulous zamíndárs is an additional argument why the honest should not suffer by it. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has observed that the case would have been different if the legislature had to deal with a class of tenants better capable of understanding their rights and entering into sentient contracts than the Bengal raiyats; but I hope after Your Lordship has gained some experience of the country, and before Your Lordship leaves our shores, you will carry with you the conviction that in intelligence and in a thorough knowledge of their civil rights and duties, not less of their social and religious duties, the raiyats of Bengal and Behar might compare favourably with their fellows in any other country."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said that he would answer very briefly. He would have to recall the attention of the Council to the question which was now before them, and which was really remote from the learned disquisition in which the hon'ble member had just been reviewing a number of various

subjects, beginning with the iniquity of Warren Hastings and ending with the religious duties of the Behar raiyats. The question before them was whether the clause limiting enhancement out of Court to two annas in the rupee should stand. In its practical aspect the question had already been debated on Mr. Evans' motion, and he had nothing more to say on this score. The Permanent Settlement had really nothing whatever to say to it, and he thought he might say that the Council had sufficiently satisfied itself before the second reading of the Bill that the authors of the Permanent Settlement were themselves convinced of the right of the State to interfere to limit the raiyat's rent; that in limiting that rent to the parganá rate they did so interfere; that they expressly reserved their right to interfere further if necessary, and whether they had done so or not no settlement could possibly so bind a subsequent Government as to take away from it the inherent right to fulfil its primary duty of giving protection to the main body of its subjects. He would only further say that he must oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS remarked that he had no wish to detain the Council, but could only say again that the clause was one which the Government of Bengal had decided to adopt, and to which they attached great importance, and it was one of the few safeguards left in the Bill against undue enhancements. He did not think the Council should agree to strike out the clause.

The amendment being put, the Council divided :—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga. | The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton. |
| The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans. | The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich. |
| The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji. | The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds. |
| The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon. | The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter. |
| | The Hon'ble T. C. Hope. |
| | The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley. |
| | The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert. |
| | Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson. |
| | The Hon'ble J. Gibbs. |
| | His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. |
| | His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. |

So the amendment was negatived.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th March, 1885.

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

SIMLA ;
*The 28th April, 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 Friday, the 6th 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.

### PETROLEUM BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881. He said :—

"I must state that when the Act of 1881 was under consideration a Committee, on which were representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, carefully considered the schedule which it was proposed to attach to the Act, and which had been taken from the English Act of 1871, and they reported in favour of it and Government adopted it. It must be remembered that the Act provided that petroleum must stand the test of 73° to enable the Government to admit it into the country, and the method of testing the oil is laid down with great minuteness in the schedule. In spite, however, of all this care, shortly after the Act came into force, cargoes arrived here and in Bombay which had left America after it was known that 73° was the admission standard, which when sampled and tested on arrival flashed below the authorized standard, and in consequence came within the definition of dangerous petroleum and was refused import.

"This led to a very long correspondence between the shippers, the Governments of Bengal and India and the Secretary of State; and Mr. Redwood came out from England to test the oil on behalf of the shippers; after some months, on further testing, it gave the required results and the oil was allowed to import, but not until after the shippers had been put to very great expense. Very many and intricate experiments were carried out by Messrs. Warden and Pedler here, Dr. Lyon in Bombay, Sir F. Abel and Mr. Redwood at home, with the hopes of finding out a method which would ensure correct testing; and we

have now received a new schedule prepared by Sir F. Abel, of the War Department, who is the highest authority on the point, and it is to insert this in the place of the former schedule which is one of the objects of the present Bill.

"The Government is greatly indebted to the gentlemen to whom I have just alluded for the great care and attention they have given to the subject. Dr. Lyon took privilege leave and went home, and worked with Sir F. Abel and Mr. Redwood; and the experiments carried out there, here and in Bombay have been almost beyond number. The matter was of the greatest importance, as the trade is one of great magnitude and the nature of the oil requires that only such as is ordinarily safe should be admitted into the country.

"In asking today for leave to introduce the measure I do so in order that the Bill may be before the public for sufficient time to enable the Trade to consider its provisions, especially the schedule, carefully, while there are some further details regarding which, though not of a nature to affect the commercial world, will require further consideration from Sir F. Abel and the experts; it is also advisable to have standard instruments at Calcutta, Bombay, and perhaps Rangoon, tested and approved, and registered before the Bill becomes law. Under these circumstances the measure will be introduced and allowed to lay over until the Council meets again in Calcutta next cold season.

"From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it will be found that the principal points for amendment are—

"(1) The alteration of the standard. 'Dangerous petroleum' is defined by the Act (section 3) as petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The Government of India does not see any reason for changing the standard so fixed, but in view of the possibility of variations in the application of the test, which, according to the opinions of the experts, may, even with the utmost care, cause deviations of 2° or 3° in the results, it is of opinion that the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum may be slightly raised. Accordingly, section 3 of the Bill fixes the standard for dangerous petroleum at 76° instead of 73°, but to this enhanced standard a proviso is added to the effect that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be deemed to be dangerous when on an average of tests the oil does not fall below that standard by more than 3° and no one sample has a flashing point below 70°.

"(2) The nature of the vessels to hold dangerous petroleum. Section 5 of the Act permits small quantities of dangerous petroleum to be kept in 'glass', among other, vessels, if each vessel does not contain more than a pint and is securely stopped. Looking to the comparatively fragile nature of glass vessels, and to the possibility of such vessels, when filled with the highly volatile liquids included under the head of 'dangerous petroleum', bursting, even if 'securely stopped', when exposed to powerful sunlight for a brief period, the prudence of including *glass* vessels among those specified in the section is, as has been pointed out to the Government of India, doubtful. Section 4 of the Bill therefore amends the section by the omission of the word 'glass'.

"(3) The landing of petroleum at special places, and fees. The Government of India is of opinion that the restrictions at present placed on the importation of non-dangerous petroleum may be somewhat relaxed, and, instead of requiring the delivery of samples before any oil is landed, it would be sufficient to give the Local Government power to determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which, petroleum may be landed and stored.

"(4) The new schedule and instruments to be verified. It is proposed to substitute a new schedule for the present one, in which a new description of the test-apparatus is inserted. It seems desirable, for the convenience of the public, to provide for the deposit of a model test-apparatus, which shall be open to inspection, and after which all the instruments to be used under the Act shall be constructed. Each apparatus when verified is to be marked with a special number, and the officer making the verification is to give a certificate in which shall be noted any corrections which must be applied to the results of the tests made with the apparatus.



"The new schedule has been prepared mainly by Sir F. Abel in conjunction with Mr. Redwood and Dr. Warden, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, and Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser in Bombay; and it has also been examined and considered by Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It embodies very definite directions regarding the sampling and testing of petroleum, and it lays down in a most detailed manner the procedure to be adopted. It is believed that the adoption of this schedule will meet all the difficulties which have been found to occur under the present law in regard to the sampling and testing of petroleum, and that, if the procedure therein described is carefully followed, there is every reason to hope that trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The debate on this Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"Whatever I had to say on the subject of fixing a gross produce limit upon enhancements of rents I have already stated in the general observations I offered the other day on the Bill, and I do not therefore propose to take up the time of the Council by referring to those points again. But in view of the opinion entertained by the majority of the hon'ble members, as far as I have been able to gather them, I think it would be useless to bring forward the next amendment which stands against my name. I therefore desire leave to withdraw it. The amendment which I intended to have moved is to insert the following words in line 4 of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 24:—

'or so as to entitle the landlord to recover in the aggregate more than one fifth of the average value of the gross produce of the land in staple food-crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.'"

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 29 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I have already submitted to the Council with reference to section 9 the arguments bearing on this question, and do not wish to address the Council on the present occasion. I need hardly say that I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The reason why we cannot accept this proposal is obvious, that it will leave the raiyat liable to annual or quarterly enhancements by suit. It could scarcely be expected that the amendment could be accepted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 29, for the word "fifteen" the word "ten" be substituted. He said:—"I have already submitted to this Council the arguments in support of my proposition that an enhancement of rent should obtain currency for 10 years and not 15. The rapid strides which the country is making in material progress make it desirable that the shorter minimum period should be adopted. If there is an actual rise in prices within 10 years, there is no reason why the landlord should not get enhanced rent on account of such rise of prices, and it would be a sufficient check against any oppressive suits if the landlord is restricted from bringing a suit after the rent has been once enhanced before the expiration of 10 years from the first enhancement."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"I oppose this amendment because it applies only to enhancement by contract and not to enhancement by suit. It

appears to me that whatever term is fixed in the one case ought to be fixed in the other. As many enhancements will be by suit, I think it will be hard on the raiyat to fix a less period in such cases."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"As I am of opinion that all the terms and conditions of a voluntary contract should be left to the parties concerned, and that they should not be driven to Court, I am strongly of opinion that no term should be inserted in the Bill. Being of that opinion, I would prefer that all contracts, if there is to be a limit, should be for a shorter period even than 10 years. But as no such proposition is before the Council, I shall vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The question between 10 and 15 years in regard to contracts is of course a question of degree. Having once settled that the rents of enhanced contracts are to run for a fixed period, it is a question of the balance of advantage. I do hope my hon'ble friend will consent to the necessity of fixing the same term for enhancements by contracts as for enhancement by suit."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"My amendment upon section 9 was lost simply on the argument that the same rule should obtain in the case of a tenure-holder as in the case of a raiyat; and as the Bill contains a provision to the effect that 15 years should be the minimum period in regard to the enhancement of rents of raiyats, the same period should be maintained as regards tenure-holders. Hon'ble members do not meet any of the other arguments advanced by me. With reference to the present amendment, the only argument urged by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is that the period must be the same as the period fixed for tenure-holders. None of the other arguments adduced by me have been met by any hon'ble member either on the present or the previous occasion. I submit this is simply arguing in a circle. Of course, the amendment rests on the vote of the Council, but I think it is a very striking fact that the previous amendment was lost because there is this provision in reference to raiyats, and this motion is objected to because there is a previous provision with reference to tenure-holders."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY asked permission to explain. He said:—"The hon'ble member has quite misunderstood what I intended to say. I said that the section as to enhancement by contract ought to be the same as that for enhancement by suit. The real vote would then be taken on the section relating to enhancements by suit. I did not in the smallest degree intimate that the provisions of this section would depend on the provision relating to enhancements of the rents of tenure-holders."

The amendment was put and negatived.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"We have now reached that stage in the Bill when it will be convenient for the hon'ble member in charge to introduce the modification we have agreed to as to the result of the discussion which took place yesterday."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I will now move the amendment which was agreed on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in reference to section 29. I accordingly move that for section 29 the following be substituted:—

'29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

'(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

'(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

'(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

'Provided as follows:—

'(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.



'(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

'(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.'"

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I should wish, if it can be done, to consider this new section at the next meeting of the Council, or after the Council adjourns in the course of the day. I may perhaps have to propose a short amendmant on one of the clauses of the proposed section."

The consideration of the proposed new section was postponed till after the adjournment for luncheon.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS moved that in section 30, for clause (*a*) the following clause be substituted:—

"(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is substantially below the prevailing rate, that is to say, substantially below the rate generally paid for not less than three years by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no reason for his holding at so low a rate".

He said:—"It is not the object of the amendment to re-open the question of the abolition of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement. That question has been decided by the Select Committee, who have justly remarked in their report that this is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favoritism on the part of his agent or predecessor. I submitted to the Committee an amended form of the section, which would, in my opinion, have provided a sufficient remedy, while guarding against that misuse of this ground of enhancement, of which such strong and concurrent testimony has reached us from various parts of the country. My proposal, however, was not favourably received, and I do not now desire to revive the discussion on the question of abolishing this ground of enhancement altogether. If I refer at all to the general question, it is only because I imagine that the Council will expect me to offer some explanation in reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans in connection with the Malinagor enhancement cases. I understood the hon'ble member to contend that the Bengal Government could not consistently advocate the abolition of this ground of enhancement while at the same time it was pressing the Courts to enhance the rents of its own tenants on this very ground. Now, I think it right to state that these cases were instituted in 1876, at a time when attention had not been called, as it has been called of late years, to this matter of the enhancement of rents. I don't think the head of the Government can fairly be taxed with inconsistency for advocating in 1885 the repeal of a law which one of his subordinates put in force in 1876. This ground of enhancement was the law then; it is the law now; and while it continues to be the law the Government is as much entitled to have recourse to it as any private landlord. Moreover, when the facts are looked at, I think this case affords a strong support to the position which the Government of Bengal has taken up regarding this question. What the Government has said is, that it is wrong in principle to enhance one raiyat's rent on the ground, not that it is too low in itself, but that other raiyats have agreed to pay more; that such enhancements are often productive of hardship; that no real prevailing rate can be found; and that, therefore, in 19 cases out of 20, landlords are tempted to fabricate a rate for the purposes of the suit. Now, here is a case in which a number of raiyats were paying not merely lower rents than their neighbours but rents altogether inadequate; the strict application of the law would have warranted an enhancement of (in some cases) 200 per cent., but

just because the Government applied the law fairly, and did not attempt to manufacture a rate, the litigation has gone on for nine years, and matters are very much where they were when it began. I don't think there could be a stronger instance of the hopelessness of fairly applying this rule of enhancement. If the Government had established its claim it would have been a great hardship to the raiyats to have had their rents enhanced by so large an amount, but the Government has so far failed to make out its case because it has failed to show what the prevailing rate is. A plaintiff will almost always fail to show this unless he takes measures beforehand to establish, or, in other words, to manufacture, a rate, and accordingly that is the general means of proceeding in these cases. To use the forcible language of an acute and experienced Judge—'The prevailing rate is as a rule manufactured by the aid of raiyats bought over to submit to enhancement, and the new rate thus introduced is made to spread over the country by the agency of the Courts.' The landlord who attempts to work this ground of enhancement fairly will find himself involved in litigation as tedious and as unprofitable as these Malinagor suits have proved to the Government of Bengal.

"This, however, is somewhat foreign to the subject of my amendment, which merely aims at introducing a slight alteration in the wording of the Bill. The Select Committee have changed the language of the present law, and in some respects they have changed it very much for the better. But they have introduced a novel and most dangerous principle—the principle of ascertaining the prevailing rate by taking an average of existing rates. This, I think, is the interpretation which any Court would naturally put upon the words which direct the Court to have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years. This is entirely opposed to the present law, as will be seen by a reference to the reported case of *Sumeera Khatoon*, I. W. R., p. 58, 31st August, 1864. In that case the Hon'ble Judges remanded the suit for a fresh trial and desired the lower Court to 'bear in mind that its adoption of the average rate from the different rates given by the several witnesses was an incorrect and unsafe mode of fixing the proper rate, and that the onus of proving what the proper rates are was on the plaintiff and not on the defendant.' If section 31 (*a*) of the Bill means anything, it means that the Court is to do what the High Court said was an incorrect and unsafe method to adopt.

"This doctrine of an average rate is not only illegal, but it is fraught with most mischievous consequences. I need hardly remind the Council that suits on the ground of the prevailing rate are entirely one-sided; they are always cases of levelling up, never of levelling down. The landlord may sue to enhance on the ground that a tenant's rent is below the prevailing rate, but the tenant cannot claim a reduction on the ground that he is paying more than the prevailing rate. If the principle of an average rate is once introduced, the inevitable result must be that all rents will be levelled up to the maximum. Suppose that there are three rates, at one rupee, two rupees and three rupees per bíghá. Under the present law the Court would perhaps decide that no rate was sufficiently established and general to be entitled to be called the prevailing rate. But under the wording of the Bill the Court would look at the rates generally paid; and it would almost certainly come to the conclusion that two rupees was the prevailing rate. This would be all very well if the rents of all the raiyats were thenceforth to be fixed at this rate. But the only result of the decision would be to knock out the one rupee rates. The two rupees and three rupees rates would remain. In the next suit, the Court would probably decide that the prevailing rate was two rupees eight annas, and thus each successive case would be a ground for a higher and a higher claim in the next. It may be said that, as a raiyat who has once been enhanced will be protected for fifteen years, the process will at any rate be a slow one. But this really affords no security. The landlord will institute one or two cases to get rid of the lowest rates. He cannot again enhance those particular raiyats, but he can enhance all those whom he has not sued. He will sue different raiyats in successive years, and within the statutory period of fifteen years he will be able to bring all the rents in the village up to the highest level paid by any one.

"My amendment proposes to meet this by declaring that the Court shall look not to the rates but to the rate generally paid. This is entirely in accordance not only with the law as laid down by the High Court in the case I have already quoted but with the wording of the old Regulations. Section 6 of Regulation V of 1812 declares that 'pattás shall be granted, and collections made, according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent.' The onus would lie on the plaintiff first to show the existence of a prevailing rate in the village, and secondly, to prove that the defendant was paying at a lower rate than this. I do not say that this would remove all the objections to the retention of this ground of enhancement in the law, but it would give the landlords all that the old law was intended to give them, and it would prevent that flagrant abuse of the law which seems likely to result from the present wording of the Bill."



The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said that he would reply very briefly as to the reason for the vote he was about to give. He had been from the first opposed to the prevailing rate being a ground of enhancement, and if he thought the amendment of his hon'ble friend was merely confined to the removal of an inconvenience which would attend the working of the provisions for enhancing rent he would give him his hearty support. But the question was very fully considered by the Select Committee, and from what his hon'ble friend had said in his argument about the village rate, he (MR. QUINTON) had come to the conclusion that the amendment in its present form would almost entirely change the ground of enhancement as set forth in the Bill. He was opposed to the prevailing rate as a ground for enhancement, but he was still more opposed to putting in the Bill any provision which would in reality render it more objectionable as a ground of enhancement. On these grounds he must vote against the amendment. He would not give any reasons for his vote, because he thought it was not desirable that the speeches of hon'ble members should cover the same ground as that which had already been taken by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"With regard to the first point I think the hon'ble member has misunderstood the position as to the particular case I referred to and the effect of the observations I made on the last occasion. The suits brought against the raiyats in 1876 were for enhancement on all the grounds of enhancement, and they were finally thrown out in 1878 on the ground that the notices served by the Government were ambiguous and did not show properly the grounds on which enhancement was sought to be made. Then Government instituted fresh suits in 1881, I think, and what was remarkable was that the Government then abandoned the grounds of enhancement on which they had sued in the first instance, and rested their case entirely and solely on the ground of the prevailing rate; and the observations I made were intended to show that if it had not been possible to work the prevailing rate without creating fictitious rates of rent, it was strange that the Government officers should have been of opinion that the prevailing rate should be selected as the best of all the grounds which were taken before; and I also remarked that inasmuch as the cases were now being prosecuted in appeal by the present Government, I could not believe it was the opinion of the law officers of Government that none of these suits would succeed without the manufacture of fictitious rates. Therefore I thought that the persons who were acting on behalf of the Government in these cases must entertain a different view in regard to that matter. And with regard to these cases having been an inheritance from the former Government, that could be no defence, because the officers of Government were now contending in appeal before the High Court that they had made out their case, and were entitled to have these heavy enhancements decreed on the sole ground of the prevailing rate. I merely explain this to show that my obsevations have been misunderstood. Then we come to the statement of one of the Judges, who stated that it was customary to manufacture fictitious rates. That means that some people have resorted to the practice of taking kabúliyats containing nominal rates of rent which were not intended to be enforced, and that they suborned raiyats to make documents by way of proof of a rate which was non-existent. This matter of manufacturing rates, of giving illusory evidence of this kind, was what led the Council

to make it a direction that the Court should have regard to the rates paid for the last three years. As to manufacture of false evidence, there is no class of cases in India in which false evidence is not constantly manufactured. The moment any law is passed, there are many persons who at once proceed to see how evidence can be manufactured to meet the requirements of the law. If this manufacture of false evidence were a good ground for repealing this part of the present rent law, it would be an equally good reason for repealing one-half of the laws we have made. With regard to the other matter of average rates, as long as we preserve the words of the present law 'the prevailing rate,' and not the average rate, the rulings of the High Court which prohibit the striking of an average, except to a very small extent in very special cases, would equally apply to the present section as settled by the Select Committee; and that there is nothing unfair in giving a direction that the Court should look to the prevailing rates will be apparent from the case in 5 W. R., page 70, in which the Court expressly said that the Judge must look to the rates prevailing at places adjacent. I do not think we have in reality in any way changed the law or the rulings on the subject of average. Say, there are two rates, one of Rs. 5 and one of Rs. 2; merely to strike an average between the two will not be in compliance with either this Act or the old law. But I do think the class of judgments I have more than once referred to, in which the Judge says 'This man is found to be holding at Re. 1; the claim is to have his rent enhanced up to Rs. 2 on the ground of the prevailing rate, and there is a great deal of contradictory evidence as to what the prevailing rate is; I doubt the evidence which makes it out to be Rs. 2, but I find that except in isolated cases land of this description is never held under Re. 1-8; therefore, I shall be safe in finding that the 'prevailing rate' is not less than Re. 1-8',—that is the sort of way in which the Courts have frequently given judgments in regard to these matters upon discrepant evidence. And I think rightly so. Because it seems, according to Colebrook, that he, having found in 1811 that the parganá rates were in many cases undiscoverable, thought it would be wise to provide some rules with regard to such cases, and the rule having been made in the Regulations of 1812, gave rise to the provisions as to 'prevailing rate' in the Act of 1859. Under the expression 'the prevailing rate for similar lands held by similar classes of raiyats in places adjacent' the Courts have been able to give a certain amount of relief; and this ground of enhancement has, I think, on the whole been found the most workable of the grounds provided in Act X of 1859.

"Then with regard to the actual amendment which has been brought forward by my hon'ble friend, I will point out that the great objection is this, that it incorporates into the definition directions which the Select Committee propose to give to the Judges. Every lawyer knows that if into a definition of the ground on which enhancement is to take place you incorporate a number of things which the Court may have regard to, you make those things so positively a part of the definition, that in an appeal on a point of law to the High Court, if the whole of the matters contained in the definition have not actually been found on evidence, the case will fall to the ground. I fear it will be exceedingly difficult for a Court to conduct an investigation in this way without an enormous amount of expense and laborious investigation, and that there will hardly be a case which will not be capable of being upset by a special appeal to the High Court. It is not because I wish to change or widen the law that I think the draft, as it has been settled by the Select Committee, should remain. I should be sorry again to do what has been inadvertently done in Act X of 1859, that is, to offer to landholders grounds of enhancement which are unworkable; and if that is done again after the strongly expressed determination of the Government and of the Select Committee to make the grounds really workable, I think we shall be incurring a very grave responsibility, and that we shall find it very difficult to justify ourselves. We have in fact cut down the area from which we are to draw the comparison; we have cut it down to the village, and complaints are heard that we have cut it down too much, because as the law stands you may enhance rent of a whole village by showing that the neighbouring zamíndár has succeeded in getting his villages to pay higher rents. Adjacent land, it has been held, need not be conterminous. Although the provision as it stands in the Bill somewhat restricts the power which the zamíndár at present possesses, we thought it well, on the whole, to cut it down, because it has been found that raiyats have now great difficulty in meeting suits for enhancement of rent on the ground of the prevailing rate, because the area for comparison is wide and vague, while zamíndárs find it difficult to know how much proof to give as the area is undetermined. But having cut down the area of comparison to the village itself, one does not like to insert words likely to increase the risk of its being unworkable. And that will be the effect of the proposed amendment. I am therefore obliged to oppose it."



The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I should like to say a few words on this subject, as I start from an opposite point of view from that which has been taken by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. I think the prevailing rate is in itself a good ground of enhancement. It is a ground which has always existed; and it has been continuously enforced in the management of estates since we entered the country. It is a ground which has been recognised by our early Regulations; and it was formally embodied in the law of 1859. It has been frequently urged upon the Select Committee to expunge that ground or to modify it in some way, so as to render it ineffectual. The Select Committee have taken precisely the opposite course. They have endeavoured to give reality to the old law in this as in other matters, and to render the prevailing rate an effective ground of enhancement where it can be equitably urged. I believe that the amendment now brought forward would have the effect of nullifying this ground of enhancement by rendering it very difficult to enforce it in the Courts. It would lead to the very abuses and fabrication of evidence which the hon'ble member who moved the amendment has so frequently and so eloquently deplored. I therefore think that if the prevailing rate is to remain at all, the Select Committee have done wisely in giving reality to it."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I concur with my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment. I think the amendment gives better security against fabrication and provides better safeguards against abuses than those which will prevail under the section as it stands. In putting forward this amendment we recognise the retention of the prevailing rate as one of the main grounds of enhancement, though I believe that whatever wording may be adopted, in the application of it you will find that it is practically unworkable, from the fact that it is totally impossible to prove in any part of the country the existence of a prevailing rate. It is defended on the ground of its antiquity; but if that is its main ground of defence, then there are a great many other things which we might have to fall back upon. One of these was that in the early days zamíndárs who did not pay the land-tax were immediately punished in person and kept in prison. The growth of information and experience has shown the way in which the prevailing rate is worked. The difficulty of establishing the existence of a prevailing rate has led to irregular and improper means to fabricate it. The resort to such measures is demoralizing to those who use it and unjust to the unfortunate raiyats. Wherever we have had local enquiries and anything like detailed investigation, the fact has come out that there is no such thing as a prevailing rate, and that the rates of rent in every village were innumerable. This was the result of the personal enquiries held by Mr. Finucane, Mr. Tobin and Bábú Parbati Churn Rai upon this particular point in different districts; and I believe that if detailed enquiries were made elsewhere, you would find exactly the same results. I am glad to hear from my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans that he thinks the form of safeguard adopted by the Select Committee in the Bill will secure that the Courts do not take the average of numerous rates in the decision of suits under the section. It is only to make this point stand out clearer that the wording of the amendment which I would support has been suggested. The Courts have always held that the provision of the law as it stands should not be worked in the way of taking the average of many rates. The section by the amendment only gives emphatic support to this rule. With regard to the personal matter which has been brought against me with reference to the rent suits at Malinagor, I wish to say that, so far as regards the time when those suits were instituted

in 1876 or 1878, the argument *ad hominem* which the hon'ble and learned member (Mr. Evans) directs against me, can have no application to me, because in those years I was employed in another and distant field of service, and had nothing to do with Bengal; but it is obvious that even if I had then been Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, I could not possibly have interfered in the matter. The prevaling rate is a ground of enhancement in the existing law, and it was perfectly open to our Collectors and law officers to adopt it for enhancement in particular cases. But beyond that I would justify myself on the ground that a Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position to know what cases are going on in litigation between Government and others, and there may be hundreds of cases going on in different districts at the present moment in which the prevailing rate is being urged as a ground of enhancement. As my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has observed in the present state of the law, the Government has as much right as anybody else to appeal to the grounds which the law allows, though it may not be wise in doing so. It may be observed that even in the Malinagor suits it has not yet been proved that there is such a thing as a prevailing rate. The decision of the Judge was a very summary decision, and I understand that an appeal to the High Court has led to a call for the papers to ascertain whether there is such proof of a prevailing rate as to justify the finding of the District Judge. Therefore this particular case gives no support to the theory of a prevailing rate. As the principle of a prevailing rate however is to be retained in the Bill, the aim of the amendment is by providing an additional safeguard against its wrong use to prevent the recourse to an average rate, which the law never intended."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I think I should be grateful to the Government of Bengal that they have not opposed the ground of the prevailing rate altogether; they have however discredited it, by saying that it does not exist, and that there is no justification for it. I will not follow my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds in the exhaustive disquisition which he has given as to the reasons there were for supposing that the prevailing rate can never be found, but I will confine myself to the particular points which are before me. But I must first say one word with regard to the decision to which the Select Committee came not to abolish the ground of the prevailing rate generally. The main reason, as I explained before, was that in one shape or another it has been allowed as a ground of enhancement since the time of the Permanent Settlement; the parganá rate of which had been transmuted into the prevailing rate, and had in that shape been in the Statute-book since 1812. In that case I may fairly say it will be hard to remove the prevailing rate altogether, even if there were no other reasons for retaining it, and those who oppose it will have to show very strong reasons for doing so. But there is really a very sufficient reason why it should be retained, namely, that there are no other means by which the zamíndár can recover a just rate of rent from those raiyats who by reason of relationship to the *amlé*, or of caste, or by bribery, have been allowed to enter and hold at very insufficient rates. My own experience as to the management of wards' estates has convinced me that where gumáshtas have not been very closely looked after, they are in the habit of letting in their relations and friends at very low rates of rent, and the zamíndár has no means of remedying the results of the fraud or friendship either of a predecessor of his own or of his predecessor's agent or gumáshta; and it was for that reason that I voted with the majority of the Select Committee for the retention of the prevailing rate. I could not accept the suggestion to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds refers as having been made by him to the Committee because it threw on the zamíndár the impossible task of proving that fraud or favoritism attended the original letting to the raiyat, and the remedy would have been quite useless.

"I now come to the alteration proposed in the amendment, which at first sight seems a very little one. At first sight it merely uses the singular where we use the plural, but it also inserts as part of the definition what the Bill as it stands puts in as a guiding direction to the Court; and that makes all the difference in the world. In the one case the Court is bound by a hard-and-fast rule which, if the case fails to tally exactly with the definition of the prevailing rate, causes it to fall to the ground; in the other the directions are for the guidance of the Courts as to the steps they should take to ascertain the existence and reality of the ground taken for enhancement. That is my real objection to the amendment. The proposed amendment will not have the effect which anybody on first reading it will suppose it is intended to have. It is apparently intended to allow enhancement on the ground of the raiyat's rent being below what is the prevailing rate as it is now understood by the Courts. My hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has told us that the Courts are very rightly not allowed to make an average. But the amendment goes further than this. It comes to this, that if there is more than one rate, if everybody is not holding at the same rate, then the ground of a prevailing rate could in no case be at all maintained. If a zamíndár wants to enhance the rent of a raiyat who holds at Re. 1-8 per bíghá, and shows that out of 24 other raiyats 14 pay at Rs. 4 and 10 at Rs. 3-8, the Court must, as I understand the amendment, reject the suit, because, as in such a case there is no one single and universally prevailing rate, no enhancement can be made. If that is the meaning of the amendment, it will not do what it purports to do; it proposes to give a ground of enhancement, and then takes it away; it is practically aimed at the abolition by a side wind of that ground of enhancement as now understood and worked by the Courts. For these reasons I prefer the section as it stands, and which, we are informed, is in accordance with the present law and the interpretation put upon it by the Courts, and we are told that, if the section remains as it is, the Courts will not work it upon the principle of an average.

"I ought also to mention to the Council that I received a paper this morning too late for circulation; it is a communication protesting against our limitation of the vicinity to 'the village'; at present it is the rate prevailing in places adjacent, and now we have, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has explained, restricted it to the word 'village'. The paper is from Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, landholders of Shahabad, gentlemen who, as everybody who knows the facts will acknowledge, through a long career and by their excellent example as agriculturists in Behar have earned the highest possible reputation both as progressive agriculturists and also as good landlords. These gentlemen object to our restricting the right of enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate to the village, because they say it prevents a landholder who has allowed the rate to remain low in his own village from taking advantage of the more severe and stringent action of his neighbour in the neighbouring village. The answer to that has already been given by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, namely, that the point was carefully considered by the Committee. The grounds which led to the change which has been made are two—first, that a very wide interpretation was given by the Courts in recent cases to the words 'places adjacent', and in one case it has been interpreted to cover not the adjacent villages nor even the whole parganá, but the neighbouring parganás, which might be 30 or 40 miles off. It is perfectly clear that when you compare a raiyat's rent with rents paid in places at some distance you do him an injustice, because as long as you confine it to his own village he can prove what the rates are. But if you go outside his own village, the raiyat is quite unable to show what the rate there really is, and is at the mercy of the evidence brought by the other side. And from that point of view—and it was to a great extent accepted by the representatives of the zamíndárs—we came to the conclusion that it is on the whole fair to restrict the comparison of rates to the particular village. I make these observations, although no one has objected to the alteration which has been made by the Committee, because it is the only opportunity which I have had to refer to the objections which have been made by my highly-respected friends Messrs. Mylne and Thompson."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said in reply:—"I purposely avoided referring to the general question. I did not attempt to argue in favour of the abolition of this ground of enhancement altogether. The charge brought against the amendment is that it would practically be depriving the landlord of this means of enhancement. If the general question is raised, I quite admit with the hon'ble member that this is the only means by which a landholder can

remedy acts of fraud or favouritism of his agent or of his predecessor; but if that is the ground on which the hon'ble member defends his position, why does not he confine the operation of the section to cases of that kind? Then, with regard to the question as to the operation of the amendment in the case put by the hon'ble member, namely, that if one raiyat paid at Re. 1-8 per bighá, and the rest some at Rs. 4 and some at Rs. 3-8, the section as proposed to be amended would prevent any enhancement at all, of course, a possible example can be put in reference to any proposal; but the object of the amendment is honestly to say that where there is no rate substantially established to be the prevailing rate, enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate should not be allowed; and that I think is according to the existing law. If there is no prevailing rate a suit for enhancement on that ground ought to fail. But I would ask the hon'ble member to consider the hypothetical case I put, where 10 raiyats pay at Rs. 2, 10 at Rs. 3 and 10 at Rs. 4. I don't think that in such a case there should be any enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate, because such a rate would not have been established. But the section as it stands would tend to the enhancement of all rents up to the maximum of Rs. 4, and that would not be in accordance with the principles of the present law."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that for clause (*b*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"(*b*) that the value of the produce of the land has been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*b*) of section 30, for the words "staple food-crops" the words "the crop grown on the land" be substituted. He said:—"The use of the words 'staple food-crops' would give rise to this anomaly, that when the crop grown on the land had risen in value, the landlord would get no enhancement whatever if the price of the staple crops had not risen simultaneously; while, on the other hand, when the price of the staple crops had risen, and the price of the crop grown on the land had not risen or probably had declined, the raiyat would still have to pay enhanced rent, and at the same time have to spend more money in buying his food-grain. So that the provision would operate hardly both on the landlord and the raiyat; and with a view to prevent this anomaly I move this amendment, which I think is in conformity to the law as it exists at present."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I certainly think my hon'ble friend has misunderstood the provisions of this section. The use of the term 'staple food-crops' is rather as a standard of value than as a means of enhancement; it is to be used for the purposes of adjustment. I think he has failed to see that the standard will affect the reduction of rents as well as their enhancement in the future. Any crop the price of which is dependent on its export value cannot be used as a standard of adjustment. If the amendment proposed be carried, it will infuse an amount of uncertainty into our system as to become intolerable; it will become impossible to follow the fluctuations of the markets. Any commodity that is to be taken as a general standard of value for the adjustment of rents must be a commodity that is in general use among the people amongst whom it is grown; only such commodities can be regular in their prices. Staple food-crops vary little in their prices from year to year, whereas the value of indigo, tea, sugar and other crops dependent on their export value for their prices constantly fluctuate, and for some years past they have least a downward tendency; the acceptance of such commodities as a standard might have the effect of reducing rents instead of enhancing them."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I explained in my opening speech what the intention of the Committee was. We took the staple food-crops as an index to prices generally. We deliberately rejected the idea of enhancing or reducing rates of rent according to the crop grown on the ground.



If the hon'ble member will look at the result of the words he proposes, he will find when he comes to enhance rents he will have to ask the Court to compare the prices of crops grown today with the prices of crops grown 10 years ago. But he will first have to prove what the crop grown 10 years ago was. This he can never do. It is not the fact that the same crop is grown for 10 consecutive years. It is especially in the more highly priced crops that variations occur more frequently. But that is not my main objection. My real objection is one of principle, that the raiyat's rent ought not to be raised because he is a shrewd man and grows the crop which will pay him best; and similarly the landlord's rent should not be diminished because the raiyat is a foolish man and grows the crop of the least value. For working purposes we assume all rents to be at a fair and equitable rate. It will require no great acumen to see that if the rates are to be altered according to the crop it will be injurious both to the landlord and to the raiyat; and if the raiyat is to be taxed for growing more expensive and remunerative crops it will in the aggregate work more harm to the zamíndár than even to the raiyat."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, moved that for clause (*b*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"that the net value of the produce has been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the landlord."

He said:—"My Lord, without expressing any opinion of my own on the motion, I will state briefly the reasons which have led the hon'ble member to propose this amendment. His first argument is the general one based on the poverty of the raiyats in Bengal. My hon'ble friend considers that the raiyats, especially in Behar, are so poor as to render it exceedingly inexpedient to give to the landlords the trenchant ground of enhancement embodied in this section (30). The second argument of my hon'ble friend may be briefly stated as follows. Not only does my hon'ble friend consider that the raiyats are too poor to be subjected to so sharp a weapon of enhancement, but he also considers the advantages which the raiyats obtain from an increase in the prices are to a large extent illusory. He believes that the expense of cultivation increases *pari passu*, that very little gain really accrues to the raiyats from a rise in prices, and that what little gain does ultimately accrue to them, is needed by the raiyats to improve their position. My hon'ble friend fears that, if a rise in prices is made a ground of enhancement, not only will the cultivator obtain no advantage but he will be in a worse position than before. The effect of the amendment will be to render it more difficult for a zamíndár to obtain an enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, I have laid before my hon'ble colleagues the arguments of my hon'ble friend, and I now leave the matter in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I must object to the amendment. The long series of litigation since 1859 has proved that it is impossible to say what the nett value of produce is, and no Court has ever been able to find out the cost of cultivation; therefore this ground of enhancement will be absolutely illusory, and the Committee accordingly rejected it."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that for clause (*c*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"that the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that for clause (*c*) of section 30 the following be substituted:—

"that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat."

He said:—"This is the present law on the subject. It gives the zamíndár the right to enhance rents for any increase in the productive powers

of the land, however caused, unless the cause of increase is the raiyat's own expense or agency. I do not wish to press at this moment the question of the zamíndár's proprietary right in the land. But it will be found that, even if the raiyat's rent is enhanced, it leaves to the raiyat also a share of the increase which is caused not by his own agency or expense but either by natural or artificial causes. The Bill limits the right of enhancement simply to the ground that the increase is caused by fluvial action, but there may be several other causes with which the raiyat has nothing to do, which improve the productive powers of the land, and for which improvement the zamíndár has an equitable cause of enhancement. Suppose that a railway is constructed, or a public embankment is thrown up which prevents a part of the land from being trespassed upon by cattle or wild animals, or that such work prevents the land being inundated by the overflow of the river, and that this increases its productive powers; again, suppose it be shown that by the better provision made by the Government for the conservation of forests there is greater regularity in the rainfall, and there is therefore an improvement in the productive powers of the land; I submit that in these cases the landlord is equally entitled to a share in the profits. The zamíndár's rent cannot be increased to the full value of the profit; the raiyat will get his share in it. Supposing him even to be a co-proprietor in the land, still the zamíndár, as well as the raiyat, should get their respective shares by reason of such improvement in the productive powers of the land. Instead, therefere, of limiting the ground in the way it is done in the Bill simply to fluvial action, the words of the present law in that respect should be retained."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think I shall best consult the convenience of the Council by putting this motion to the vote. It is obvious that not only great loss of time but great inconvenience must result from the hon'ble member again moving an amendment which has already been dealt with by the Council. It is quite true there are four words in this amendment which are not to be found in the amendment which has just been negatived, but they do not virtually render the amendment of the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji in any sense different from that which was moved by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that in section 30, clause (*d*) and the *explanation* be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that to clause (*d*) of section 30 the words "or other specific cause, sudden or gradual," be added.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS by leave withdrew the amendment that clause (*a*) of section 31 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*a*) of section 31 the words "during a period of not less than three years" be omitted. He said:—"The use of these words will lead to this, that if the majority of the raiyats of a village have submitted to enhancement of rent on account of a rise in the value of produce, and a dozen or a score of raiyats obstinately refuse to pay enhanced rent, the landlord will have to wait for three years before he can sue these recusant raiyats for enhancement of rents. I submit that in a suit instituted under the clause in question it will be enough for the Courts to enquire whether the rents paid by them have been paid *boná fide* by the majority of the raiyats. Enquiry into payment for three consecutive years is not necessary for the decision of such a suit. *Boná fide* payment of rent for a single year is enough to enable the Court to decree a suit for enhancement on these grounds. In other words, I move that the restriction as to proof of three years' payment be removed."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I must ask the Council to reject this amendment. It was explained by my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds and by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday that a prevailing rate is frequently manufactured by *bogus* kabúlíyats, that is, a raiyat undertakes to pay a rate of rent which he does not in reality ever intend to pay with the object of proving a high rate in a suit brought against another raiyat. Our object is to show that the rate which ought to be proved is not a rate of this kind, but the actual existing rate, and payment for three years is considered to be good and sufficient proof to afford protection against colourable agreement."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that in line 2 of clause (*a*) of section 31, for the word "rates" the word "rate" be substituted.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that section 32 of the Bill be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, this section was so fully considered in the Select Committee, that it would not be right for me to detain the Council by offering any further remarks upon it."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"This matter was discussed at length by the Committee, and I do not think the decision come to should be disturbed."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, speaking for myself, I also hope the Council will not disturb the arrangement."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in clause (*a*) of section 32, for the words "the decennial period" the words "a period of three years" be substituted. He said:—"The section requires that, for the purpose of determining what is the average price of grain for the purpose of working the rule of proportion, the Court must take the average of the immediately preceding ten years. This, I submit, will not only be a work of difficulty and add to the delay and expense of enquiry, but it will in many cases tend to reduce the amount of enhancement which the landlord will be clearly entitled to get. I think that a much shorter period, say three years, will be a reasonable period for striking an average to work the rule of proportion."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"This question was discussed at some length in Select Committee. Originally the term of five years was inserted in the Bill, and it was urged that the period of five years was too short, and concrete examples were given in which it would work injustice, in some cases to one party and in some cases to the other. We, therefore, agreed to the decennial period, but at the same time we added clause (*c*) to enable the Court to take a shorter period in case it was impracticable to take the decennial period."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I too hope that the Council will not alter the term of years fixed by the Select Committee. There are cases in which it would be almost impossible to take a period shorter than ten years. The hon'ble mover of the amendment suggests three years. I would ask him whether, during a year of famine or in the two years following, enhancement of rent should be granted against a tenant on the ground of the rise of prices? The high prices caused by famine after extend over three years. There is really no answer to this. The result of substituting three years for ten years would be that after a period of famine, and while the cultivators were reduced to the last stage of weakness and misery for want of food, a legal system of enhancement (based on the sufferings of the tenants) could be pushed on throughout the famine-stricken districts."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—" I quite agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. It was on his suggestion, and after going into statistics to show how prices varied from year to year and how they were affected for some time after a bad year, that the decennial period was adopted. Nothing is more striking than the slowness with which prices fall after a calamity of that sort, notwithstanding that the harvests have been abundant in the subsequent years. We thought it best to counteract the operation of such special years by taking a large average."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in lines 3 to 6 of clause (*b*) of section 32, the words from " reduced by one-third," &c., to " purposes of comparison " be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in lines 6 to 10 of clause (*b*) of section 32, the words commencing with " provided " be omitted. He said :—" This proviso is based on an entire misconception of the actual state of facts. It takes for granted that in every case, whenever there is a rise in the value of produce, there is a greater proportionate rise in the cost of cultivation. In the voluminous literature on the subject there is not a single statement by any officer to the effect that the rise in the cost of cultivation is in any greater proportion than the rise in the price of produce. Unless that statement can be proved, countenance should not be given to a provision like this which takes the fact to be assumed. There are three contingencies with reference to this matter—first, the cost of cultivation may increase in the same ratio as the cost of produce, in which case the rule of proportion will work equitably without any reduction on the ground of the increased cost of cultivation, because it will leave the raiyat not only a proportionate increase of profits but also give him a proportionate increase in the cost of cultivation. If the cost of cultivation is increased in less proportion, it will give the raiyat greater profit, the landlord less. It is only in the third case, where the cost of cultivation has increased in a much greater ratio than the price of produce, that the rule of proportion will work hardly on the raiyat. Unless the Council has before it evidence to show that the cost of production had increased in any greater ratio than the price of produce, I submit it will be unfair to make a provision like this. In my dissent I explained my meaning by a hypothetical case. Suppose the price of produce of a bíghá of land to be Rs. 8 and the rent Rs. 3, the cost of production Rs. 3 and the profit to the raiyat Rs. 2. Then, if the price rises to Rs. 10, by the rule of proportion the amount of the enhanced rent will be Rs. 3-12, the cost of produce will be Rs. 3-12 and the profit to the raiyat will be Rs. 2-8; so that every case in which there is a rise in the value of produce the rule of proportion contemplates a proportionate rise not only in the profits of the raiyat but also a proportionate rise in the costs of cultivation. It is on these grounds that the 15 Judges, in laying down the rule of proportion, distinctly said that the cost of cultivation was not to be taken into account, because it may for all practical purposes be taken for granted that there is a proportionate rise in the cost of cultivation with a rise in the value of produce."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—" I think the hon'ble member asks too much when he asks the Council not to pass this clause unless it is prepared to show that the cost of production tends to increase more rapidly than the price of produce. It is because it is so difficult to prove the cost of production that all schemes for enhancement on this basis must fall through. There is reason to believe that the cost of production has a tendency to increase in a greater ratio to the rise in price; and if this is the tendency in a considerable proportion of cases we ought to give the raiyat the benefit of the doubt and make the rule general, because we have no data to show to what exact number it will or will not apply. I join issue with the hon'ble member in the hypothetical case of a tenant whose gross produce is Rs. 8, the rent Rs. 3, the cost of production Rs. 3, and his profit Rs. 2. Considering that the average size of holdings in this province is five bíghás, the raiyat in that case will have an annual profit of Rs. 10 on the whole area of his holding. I put it to the Council whether a man in that position ought to be enhanced at all, and, if at all, whether the enhancement should not be fenced round with modifications of this kind, so as to give the tenant a fair chance of having sufficient left to him to live upon."



The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—" My Lord, I regret that my hon'ble friend has again raised this question, but I am prepared to meet his amendment with a direct statement of figures, which I hope will be convincing to this Council. The hon'ble member complains that to deduct one-third from the rise in prices, as an allowance for the increased cost of cultivation, would seriously diminish the enhancement of rent. Let me commend to my hon'ble friend's notice the following concrete case :—If a holding at an old rent of Rs. 12 yielded at old prices Rs. 30 worth of produce, and the value of produce were to increase to Rs. 60 or double, then, deducting one-third of the excess value, the proportion would be as follows. As the old value (Rs. 30) is to the new value less one-third of the increase (Rs. 50), so will be the old rent (Rs. 12) to the new rent. The new rent, therefore, would be Rs. 20, and I feel sure that my hon'ble friend would not, in his own estates, desire to raise the rent of any tenant by a higher proportion on the ground of a rise in prices. I should feel confident, my Lord, to leave the matter without further comment, if only my hon'ble friend were concerned; because I know his fairness of dealing with his tenants. But, as there are perhaps others who cannot be answered by this *argumentum ad hominem*, I wish to add one other observation. Underlying this particular question of a one-third deduction of the increase, is the general question as to the division of the unearned increment occasioned by a rise in prices. The hon'ble member's amendment would give the whole unearned increment to the landlord. The Bill divides the unearned increment between the landlord and the tenant. The exact proportion of two-thirds to the landlord and one-third to the tenant, as given by the Bill, was decided on after long and mature consideration. I think it is a fair division, and I would, therefore, oppose any attempt to now re-open the question."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—" My hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has left me very little to say, for he has stated exactly the line I was prepared to take. I explained in my opening speech how the cost of cultivation tends in this country to increase in a more rapid ratio than the price of produce, and how it acts on the raiyat. Most of the labour is done here by the raiyat or his family, or, where outside labourers are employed, they are paid in grain. On the other hand, what are the other elements which enter into the cost of cultivation beyond the labour used? The principal cost is for cattle, ploughs, manure, &c. Now, while pasturage land is daily diminishing owing to the pressure of population, the cost of keeping cattle is increasing, so much so that within the last few years the raiyats are growing crops for their cattle. For the same reason manure is also becoming dearer, and this adds to the cost of cultivation. What my hon'ble friend said is very true, that the principle underlying the question is that of the unearned increment—in what proportion it should be divided. The Government of Bengal in the letter of the 15th September proposed a deduction of one-half; the Committee decided upon allowing one-third. The fact that the Courts cannot ascertain what the cost of cultivation is, and consequently what proportion of the increase of price should be deducted, is an accepted fact; therefore an arbitrary proportion must be taken, and the question is, where the line is to be drawn. The question has been carefully worked out in the report of the Rent Commission. I will read two extracts from their report. They said :—

'The price of agricultural produce has increased enormously in these Provinces during the last twenty or thirty years. This increase is due to two principal causes. In the first place, even while the relative value of the precious metals which are used for the coinage of a country remains the same, there is a constant tendency for the money-value or price of agricultural produce to rise as population increases and improvement progresses. The Province of Bengal has been rapidly progressive in every way during the last century of peace and security. Population has increased. A large and still expanding export trade has brought the demand of other countries to bear upon prices in addition to the enlarged demand of the Province itself. In the second place, the coinage consists of silver, and the relative value of

silver has been gradually decreasing. The price or money-value of produce has therefore risen. We are of opinion that the landlord should have a share in the increase of price due to the above two causes.'

"Then they go on to consider how the unearned increment is to be divided. They said :—

'In the third case, which is by far the most common, the case, that is, of an increase of price brought about by neither the zamíndár nor the raiyat, but by general causes, the reasoning used above (§55) in respect of the similar case arising upon the third ground of enhancement appears to have equal application. Having given the whole subject in its diversified details what consideration we have been able, a majority of us think that the fairest general rule * * * will be to divide the increment equally between the landlord and tenant. Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy would in this case, as well as in the analogous case under the third ground of enhancement, give two-thirds of the increment to the raiyat and the remaining one-third to the landlord.'

"It will be seen that while some members of the Rent Commission thought the raiyat should have two-thirds and the zamíndár one-third of the increment, the majority came to the same conclusion as the Government of Bengal that it should be equally divided. We have after fully considering all opinions come to the conclusion that one-third should be deducted for increased cost of cultivation, and that the rent should then be increased in full proportion to the increase of prices."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that clause (*c*) of section 32 be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that in section 33, line 4, after the word "improvement" the words "made after the commencement of this Act" be inserted. He said :—"My reason is that zamíndárs who before the passing of this Act did not think of registering improvements made by them will be unable to get any enhancement on those improvements."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think the hon'ble member overlooks the effect of section 80, which provides for improvements made before the passing of the Act; the present amendment is therefore not required."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"Section 80 was inserted to meet the case to which the hon'ble mover has referred. If, therefore, the words proposed are inserted in section 33, there will be no ground for inserting that section."

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that section 35 be omitted. He said :—"I will call the attention of the Council to the wording of this section. It says that—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable."

"The first portion of the section allows the Judge a discretionary power to override the law. Section 7 gives the Court directions as to what shall be considered fair and equitable. It allows the Court to decree enhancement when the rent paid is below the customary rates paid by other people. Sub-section (*2*) gives an absolute discretion to the Courts only to allow enhancement when the Court considers it fair and equitable. Section 8 goes further. It allows the Court, in cases where it considers that immediate enhancement will fall hardly on a tenure-holder, to allow the enhancement to be made gradually. Section 30 and the following sections lay down the ground upon which occupancy-holdings may be enhanced, and it lays down rules to guide the Court as to what is fair and equitable. Section 36, which we have not yet come to, allows the Court, where the immediate enforcement of a decree for enhancement in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, to be carried out gradually. Therefore to declare that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement which under the circumstances it considers unfair and inequitable, is unnecessary. It allows the presiding officer, when the bias of his mind tends that way, to ignore the provisions of the Act and follow the bent of his mind; it will give him an excuse to set aside the provisions of the Act. Where it suits the bias of his mind he may, whenever he pleases, set aside the law. We are giving to all judicial officers, even the most inexperienced, a power which the most experienced may hesitate to exercise. The reason to my mind must be cogent, the necessity very great, before we allow a Judge sitting in Court to override the provisions of the law."



The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I am not prepared to accept the amendment. The principle that all rents decreed by the Court should be fair and equitable has no doubt been accepted by the Council, but it is not the case that each ground of enhancement carries with it the limit beyond which the law would deem enhancement unfair and inequitable. In its previous stages the Bill provided a maximum, but when the maximum limit was removed, it was provided by one general clause that where the rent decreed, although coming under the rules prescribed by the law, are unfair and inequitable under the specific circumstances, it should not be decreed by the Court: the special circumstances should be taken into consideration. That is the meaning of the section. I know my hon'ble friend will not wish any Court to decree what it does not think fair and equitable. The object of the section is to enable the Court to act by its judgment in the matter. I don't think there is danger that the Courts will be misled by the discretion, because there will always be an appeal to the High Court; the High Court will soon call to order any Judge who exercises his discretion in an improper manner. It is a judicial discretion."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, by leave withdrew the amendment that in line 6 of section 35, after the word "inequitable" the following words be inserted :—

[illegible] until the landlord to recover in the aggregate more than one-fifth of [illegible] at which raiyats [illegible]

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the following amendments :—

That section 37 of the Bill be omitted.

That, in the event of his last preceding amendment not being carried, in lines 7 and 10 of sub-section (*1*) of section 37, for the words "fifteen years" the words "five years" be substituted.

That in lines 15 and 16 of sub-section (*1*) of section 37, the words "or dismissing the suit on the merits" be omitted.

That in section 38, clause (*b*), line 3, for the words "average local prices of staple food-crops" the words "in the value of the produce of the land" be substituted.

That in section 39, sub-section (*3*), line 6, for the words "one month" the words "two months" be substituted.

That in line 2 of sub-section (*4*) of section 39, after the word "Board of Revenue" the words "after hearing any of the interested parties who might have duly entered appearance" be added.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved that in sub-section (*6*) of section 39, for the words "shown thereby" the words "shewn in the lists prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act" be substituted. He said :—"My Lord, this Bill will substitute a new and sharp procedure for the enhancement and reduction of rents in place of an old and a complicated one. Under the existing law, such enhancements and reductions of rent are granted on the ground, among others, of increase or decrease in the value of the produce. In order to obtain an enhancement on this ground, the landlord had first to prove

an increase in the selling prices of the actual crops taken off the land; second, to show the quantity and quality of those crops; third, to establish the arithmetical relation of the increased prices to the actual produce, after making allowances for many incidental considerations and drawbacks. Finally, he had to work out a proportion statement between these complex factors at present and in time past. The present Bill substitutes for this difficult and complicated process the simple question of a rise or fall in the prices of staple food-crops. That is to say, the single fact of a rise or fall in prices, which was merely the initial fact to be ascertained under the old law, now becomes the only fact to be established. The result is that enhancements which were not practicable on this ground will now become practicable. But the Bill further simplifies the burden of proof. In the first place, it confines the question to the prices, not of the actual produce of the land, but of certain staple food-crops; in the second place, it provides for the publication of price-lists in the official Gazette, which lists are to be accepted by the Courts as presumptive evidence. In this way the Bill narrows the evidence to a single point, and it then provides that Government shall supply evidence on that point.

"The Bill originally proposed that these lists should be taken as conclusive evidence. It appeared to the Select Committee, however, that it would be unsafe to assign so high a value to these lists, and the Bill as now revised accords only the value of presumptive evidence to these lists. In doing so, however, I would again urge on my colleagues that we have given the same legal value to two classes of evidence, of which the real value is essentially different. For the lists to be published in the official Gazette are of two distinct classes—old lists of prices collected under no adequate safeguards for their accuracy, and new lists of prices to be collected under the very efficient safeguards provided by this Bill. I believe that the future lists to be compiled under those safeguards will be worthy of acceptance as presumptive evidence. But my enquiries show that the old lists, collected without any of those safeguards, cannot safely be accepted as presumptive evidence. At the late stage in the deliberations of the Select Committee [illegible] in place of a quinquennial period; so that the figures submitted to the Committee only enable me to show what would be the results of accepting the price lists for the quinquennial periods originally contemplated. If, then, we take the price-lists submitted to the Committee for quinquennial periods, they curiously conflicting different results in adjoining districts—districts in which such differences are not justified by the actual facts. We must remember that these lists are intended only to show the rise or fall in the purchasing value of silver, and we know that the rise or fall in that value has not differed very greatly in adjoining districts. But the lists on one side of the Húgli river would give an enhancement of 12 per cent. in the Bardwán district; and an enhancement of 28 per cent. in the Nadiyá district on the other side. Further up the Ganges the enhancement would be 10 per cent. in the Patna district on the southern bank, and close on 20 per cent. in the Muzaffarpur district on the northern bank. Proceeding eastwards the variations would be from 6 per cent. to 25 per cent. in districts within a given radius of Calcutta. These widely dissimilar results are arrived at by calculating from the price-lists of rice alone. If we endeavour to correct their discrepancies by adding a second crop to the calculation, say maize, as the Local Government will do under the provisions of this Bill, we get still more astonishing results. In the Bhagalpur district, rents would be enhanced 25 per cent. if calculated on the average prices of rice submitted to the Committee; but they would be reduced 46 per cent. if calculated on the price-lists of maize. In the next district but one to the west, Muzaffarpur, rents would, on the same basis of calculation, be enhanced 20 per cent. if estimated in rice rates; but they would be reduced about 22 per cent. if estimated in maize rates. In the Patna district, which is at places conterminous with these two districts, the reduction of rents, if estimated in maize, would not be 46 per cent. as in Bhagalpur, nor 22 per cent. as in Muzaffarpur, but only 2 per cent. These results are worked out from the figures submitted on behalf of the Bengal Government to the Select Committee. I am aware that they are incomplete, and that they would be revised before they



were published in the Gazette. But, after careful enquiry, I do not find that data now exist for correcting those old lists with a degree of certainty which ought to give to them the value of presumptive evidence. I would ask the Council, therefore; while allowing the value of presumptive evidence to the new lists, to give the old lists neither more nor less value than they had under the Evidence Act at the time when they were collected: that is to say, they shall be held by the Courts to be relevant evidence, but not presumptive. I submit this amendment not as an amendment on behalf of the zamíndárs, nor on behalf of the raiyats, but on the ground that it is just and fair to both. We are putting a sharp weapon in the hands of both landlords and tenants—a double-edged weapon—which may produce startling results both in the enhancement and in the reduction of rents."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"We are prepared to accept this amendment in substance subject to re-consideration as to the wording of it"

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in sub-section (7) of section 39, line 1, for the words "Local Government" the words "High Court" be substituted.

The consideration of the following amendments was temporarily postponed:—

(1) The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA to move that section 40 be omitted.

(2) The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI to move that section 40 be omitted.

(3) The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA to move that, if his last preceding amendment be not carried, in sub section (*1*) of section 40, lines 2 to 6, the words from "or on the estimated value," &c., to "partly in another" be omitted.

Also to move that in sub-section (*1*) of section 40, lines 6 and 7, for the words "either the raiyat or his landlord" the words "the raiyat and his landlord" be substituted.

Also to move that for sub-section (*2*) of section 40 the following be substituted, namely:—

"The application may be made to the Civil Court."

Also to move that for section 40, sub-section (*3*), and sub-section (*4*), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the following be substituted, namely:—

"On receipt of the application the Court shall ascertain the description and quantity of the rent in kind paid or payable for the last preceding ten years, and the tenants shall pay in future each year the amount in money which would purchase the same description and quantity of produce at the average prices prevailing for the same in the locality for the five years immediately preceding that for which payment is made."

Also to move that in sub-section (*5*) of section 40, in line 5, for the words "revenue proceeding" the words "civil suit" be substituted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that section 43 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I support the motion. The new rights which the Bill contemplates giving to non-occupancy-raiyats have necessitated the introduction of a number of new sections simply to give them protection in certain exceptional cases where the zamíndárs have not protected themselves by agreements. It is these cases only that the provisions of the Bill, commencing with section 43 and ending with clause (10) of section 46, deal with. It introduces a system which is entirely unknown to this country, and the entire procedure is both cumbersome and expensive as well to landlords and raiyats. I submit that for the purpose of a few exceptional cases such a cumbrous and expensive procedure, and one altogether unknown to the country, may well be dispensed with."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHNANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"This is a very novel provision. Mr. Field said :—

'I am unable to see the justice of the restrictions proposed to be placed on the enhancement of rent of non-occupancy-raiyats.'

"This new legislative creation is a tenant-at-will, and it strikes me that the direct result of these provisions will be to increase the number of day-labourers and to decrease the number of these new creations. I say new creations advisedly, because the High Court has ruled in the case of occupancy-raiyats what their privileges are, and according to what Mr. Field says, both in the work on which the Rent Commission proceeded and in his work on land-laws generally, it seems the legislature so late as 1859 and 1869 have left this new question untouched. I cannot understand what equitable rights a man can have who takes land on certain definite terms. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"We are hardly in a position to discuss this amendment until the amendment of section 29 has been settled. It is not definitely stated that the provisions of section 29 are to extend to this chapter. I contend that these provisions are right and proper. The assertion that a non-occupancy-raiyat is a mere tenant-at-will raises a very large question. If we admit the general principle, which, I think, we should, that it is desirable to regulate enhancements, I am aware of no reason why it should not be extended to non-occupancy as well as occupancy-raiyats. With regard to section 46, we leave enhancements out of Court entirely to arrangement; the only protection we give to the non-occupancy-raiyat is that, if he refuses to agree to the enhancement proposed, we give him the liberty to claim a five years' judicial lease. I think it very reasonable that he should have that consideration granted to him. It has been all along put forward as an object of our legislation to extend the occupancy-right as far as possible, and this section and section 46 do not go unreasonably far. I should be sorry to see any alteration made in section 43."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said :—"I may say briefly that I do not approve of the motion. I approve of the section as it stands. The occupancy-raiyat is in a different position to the non-occupancy-raiyat. The occupancy-raiyat is not compelled under any portion of the Bill to enter into any written engagement with the landlord. If his position is disputed by the landlord, he can appeal to the provisions of the Bill to have the terms and conditions of his holding determined. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is let into possession of land, he may be let in under a written agreement; at the end of that agreement he may have his rent enhanced or adjudicated; and if it is to be adjudicated the procedure for such adjudication is laid down. If the landlord and the non-occupancy-raiyat come to terms amongst themselves, it is very necessary that the landlord should at once put into writing the terms on which the tenant holds the land. It is not necessary that it should be alleged that he held for three years without written agreement, in order that his holding should be binding. If his holding is by verbal arrangement, he can reject any claim for enhancement and claim an adjudication of rent for five years. I cannot see what effect the provisions of section 29 will have on this section. I maintain that the section is right in principle and will be equitable in practice and should be retained."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"I also oppose the motion. The non-occupancy-raiyat has not a satisfactory position. He enters on land on such terms as he can settle with the landlord, and it is quite in the power of the landlord when the term of his engagement expires to evict him under section 44, clause (*c*). But if the landlord demands enhanced rent, section 43 comes into operation, and the raiyat is obliged either to agree to the terms proposed or to the rent determined by the Court, for which section 46 provides. Considering that the object which the majority of the Select Committee have always had in view, of affording some measure of protection to the non-



occupancy-raiyat, I think it is necessary for the future relations of landlord and tenant that this section should be allowed to stand."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the necessity of supporting the rights of non-occupancy-raiyats. It has all along been one of the objects of the Government of India in introducing this Bill to provide a certain amount of modified security in the position of non-occupancy-raiyats. As I said on a previous occasion, the strength and security which our Bill gives to non-occupancy-raiyats is very far short of that given to occupancy-raiyats, but is in advance of the present law, and has been deliberately made. The particular section which we are asked to remove is one which provides that the rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement under section 46. I cannot accept this amendment as it stands. It is rather premature to discuss the bearings of the clause which I propose to insert in section 29, but I cannot avoid following the hon'ble mover of the amendment by saying a few words. If we accept the principle of part-performance for one class of raiyats, the same considerations point to its being accepted for the other class. The effect of this is worth considering. It means that after the initial lease of the non-occupancy-raiyat expires, if his rent is enhanced verbally, the landlord would not sue for the enhanced rent except on proof that the raiyat had paid for three years. The result would be to facilitate the growth of occupancy-rights, for first comes the period of the initial lease, then the admission of three years' subsequent occupation, and then, if the enhancement is contested, will come in the provisions of a judicial lease for five years. I propose therefore that, when the discussion comes on on the amended section 29, the hon'ble member should say whether he desires to introduce a similar clause in this chapter. If he does, I shall of course be prepared to accept it. In the meantime I must protest against the acceptance of the amendment before the Council."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in section 43 the words and figures "or by agreement under section 46" be omitted. He said :—"I have already submitted the arguments in connection with this amendment in my speech on the preceding amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in clause (*b*) of section 44, line 4, the words "consistent with this Act, and" be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that in clause (*c*) of section 44, line 2, the word "registered" be omitted. He said :—"The reason is that there is no registered lease."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS moved that in clause (*c*) of section 44, after the words "registered lease" the words "for a term of not less than five years" be inserted. He said :—"I need not detain the Council with any detailed or elaborate argument in support of this amendment. The position of the non-occupancy-raiyat is this, that he has to pay the rent agreed upon, and if admitted to occupation on a registered contract he may be ejected on the ground that the term has expired. There is no stipulation or arrangement in the wording of the Bill as to the term for which the initial lease ought to be granted, but I believe it will be generally considered that the grant of a lease for a reasonable term of years ought to be encouraged, and my position is strengthened by one of the dissents, in which it is remarked that the effect of the operation of some of the provisions of this chapter will be to place the non-occupancy-raiyat in a worse position than at present; the landlord, having an absolute right to eject him, will in every case grant a lease for a short period and reduce the non-occupancy-raiyat to a mere tenant-at-will. That will be guarded against to a certain extent by this amendment that the initial lease shall be in every case for a

period of not less than five years. If the landlord desires to take advantage of the clause which permits him to eject the raiyat at the expiration of the lease, the lease originally given should not be for less than five years."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said :—"I think this proposal is worthy of support. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has said that one of the objects of the Bill is to give a greater degree of protection to the non-occupancy-raiyat than what he enjoys under the existing law, and there have been, since this legislation commenced, various schemes proposed to give effect to it. The main protection proposed to be given is that where the landlord wishes to enhance the rent he must give notice, and if the tenant refuses to pay the enhanced rent the landlord can demand such rent as the Court thinks fit for five years. This is undoubtedly a great protection beyond what he enjoys under the existing law. But it appears to me that if the power of ejectment stands as it is now, that the landlord may turn him out on the expiration of the lease by a mere notice to quit, the landlord can nullify all the clauses of this chapter by giving the necessary notice. I think therefore that the chapter as it stands is open to the objection that the protection it holds out can be defeated by such means."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I think this amendment will give non-occupancy-raiyats what they not only never possessed but will convert them into something like occupancy-raiyats, giving them a right to hold for at least five years, although the zámindár may wish to let in a raiyat for only a year or two for a mere temporary purpose. If the raiyat does not agree to such short term, the lessee will have the option to reject the engagement and to apply to some other landlord, or to come to some other arrangement with his landlord. But there is no reason why to a raiyat who has admittedly no rights whatever the landholder should be forced to give a lease extending for at least five years, and if he does not do so he will have no right to eject the tenant. Nothing that has been placed before the Council justifies or warrants a provision of this kind."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"Provisions like this will defeat the very object for which they are enacted, and I trust the amendment now proposed will not be accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—"My Lord, I oppose this amendment. I believe that it strikes at one of the fundamental principles of the Bill, namely, the distinction between the occupancy and non-occupancy raiyat. The Bill makes provision for the very effective protection of the occupancy-raiyat; it also provides for the development of the non-occupancy-tenant into an occupancy-raiyat. But one of the principles which I personally laid stress on from the commencement, was the recognition of the initial freedom of contract between a landlord and a new tenant. After much discussion this principle was accepted by the Select Committee, and the initial freedom of contract between a landlord and a new tenant was formally affirmed by that body. I regard this amendment as an attempt to indirectly weaken the effect of the decision thus arrived at. I do not think that the amendment is justified either by the position of the non-occupancy-tenant in the past, nor by the status which he actually possesses at present. Further, I think that it would be at once impolitic and unjust, at the present late stage of the measure, to introduce a provision which would seriously curtail the acknowledged rights of the zamíndárs in regard to a large class of tenants."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said :—"I also oppose the amendment."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"I support this amendment because it gives to the non-occupancy-raiyat a securer position than the Bill as it stands will give him. I may be allowed to allude here to a part of the opening speech of my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley that my words and action in a previous debate on this measure are inconsistent with the position I



now assume. I stated, if I remember rightly, in the discussion of the Bill last year that there was a wide distinction between the position of the occupancy and that of the non-occupancy raiyat, and I am prepared to stand by that doctrine. Now when I made that statement I was arguing against the proposal of the Government of India in its recommendation to the Secretary of State, that the whole distinction between rights of occupancy and non-occupancy should be abolished; that legislation should proceed on the basis of not recognizing any distinction between the two classes; that we should begin from the recognition of all raiyats being in the same position. My contention was that any legislation based upon such a theory was wrong as being contrary to the practice recognised since the Permanent Settlement. I urged that every Collector in the country would tell you that non-occupancy-raiyats do not stand in the same privileged status and position as the raiyat who has occupancy-rights, and I felt sure that, if legislation on the wide basis proposed by the Government of India was attempted the difficulties connected with legislation on the subject would be very greatly enhanced. I would appeal to hon'ble members whether, in dealing with a Bill which ignored any distinction between the two classes, the difficulties would not be very much more serious than now when we recognise such difference; and I may claim the support of those hon'ble members against whose interests I am supposed to have acted whether I have not, in this matter at any rate, represented the principle which they accept. The words in which I entered my respectful protest against the recommendations of the Government of India can be quoted, and, to say the truth, I am rather proud of the fact that the decision of the Secretary of State was in accordance with the views which I held. But it is quite a different thing that, while you recognise a distinction between the two classes of raiyats, you still can recognise the necessity that the non-occupancy-raiyat should have facilities placed in his way which will enable him to grow into an occupancy-raiyat; and in dealing with the subject I have never varied from the expression of the hope that this legislation would put such facilities in the way of the non-occupancy-raiyat not only in his own interests but in the interests of the zamíndár. All the provisions which have ever been contemplated to secure his status by means of compensation for disturbance, judicial leases or otherwise came not from me nor, as far I am aware, from any particular member of this legislature, but originally from the report of the Famine Commission. As the Bill has come out of the hands of the Select Committee, I do not think the non-occupancy-raiyat has been secured in the position which I would desire him to have; and anything therefore which has a tendency to improve his position, to enable him to reap the fruits of his industry and to secure with the acquiescence of the zamíndár his growth into the position of an occupancy-raiyat deserves the favourable consideration of the Council. If therefore the Council see their way to accept the proposal that the initial lease should be for a term of not less than five years I shall be glad; because while the zamíndár will still have the right of eviction, he will gain thereby an opportunity of seeing whether he has got a good tenant or a bad one.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I have rarely had more difficulty in making up my mind on any point than on that now before the Council. But before I deal directly with the question you are asked to vote upon, I wish to offer a few remarks with reference to what has just fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I must venture respectfully to correct a misapprehension into which His Honour has fallen. In my opening speech I was quoting from what the Lieutenant-Governor said in the debate in this Council two years ago after the Bill drawn in accordance with the Secretary of State's views had been introduced. I was certainly not guilty of quoting from any paper which His Honour may have written protesting against the letter of the Government of India of March, 1881. No such paper has been published, and if it exists I could not with propriety have referred to it. The particular expresssions which I used were out of the above speech, in which he dissented to the compensation for disturbance scheme in regard to non-occupancy-raiyats, on the ground that the non-occupancy-raiyat had no rights. I only wish to correct this misapprehension.

"Coming now to the actual point before the Council, the arguments on the two sides respectively appear to be these. We want the non-occupancy-raiyat to have the chance of acquiring the occupancy-right. At the same time we want not to take away from the zamíndár all power of selecting a good raiyat, and all power of regulating the rents of his raiyats. In respect of the former I have always supported the position that the zamíndár should have the power to eject a raiyat at the end of an initial lease. Unless you give him that right I do not see how, if he lets in accidentally an unsatisfactory, cantankerous or turbulent man, he is to get rid of him. I think it is fair he should have some selection in the first letting of his land. On the other hand, we want the occupancy-right to accrue in the hands of the non-occupancy-raiyat. I have not supposed that zamíndárs will, as a rule, be anxious to eject the raiyat at the end of the initial lease. I would still believe, in spite of what the hon'ble member has said in his dissent, to the effect that in all cases the zamíndár would give a one year's lease in order to be able to eject the raiyat when he pleases, yet wiser counsels will prevail and that he will see that it is not for his interest to do so. I may mention also that the question of giving a long lease in the first instance was urged upon us by high authority, and it was considered a good deal by the Select Committee, but it was not accepted at the time. It was considered, I must confess, not so much with regard to the question of ejectment at the end of the time, as with regard to the question of compensation for disturbance. The principle of the proposal was that a non-occupancy-raiyat ought either to have a long lease or, if he only received a short one, then he ought to have compensation for disturbance. But compensation for disturbance fell through. Now the question has to be decided, is it an object to leave the zamíndár a right to select his raiyat, and to say for how long he shall have a lease in the first instance, or that we should tie his hands and say 'You shall not have a raiyat for less than five years'? I have great difficulty in making up my mind, as anybody's decision will depend upon whether he thinks the old rights of the zamíndár ought to be retained, or that the necessity of supporting the raiyat is of paramount importance. On the whole, I think we ought not to overthrow the rights of the zamíndár, and I think we have given the raiyat a fair chance of becoming an occupancy-raiyat. I am afraid also that the specific safeguard, even if unobjectionable in principle, could so easily be evaded as to be valueless. On the whole therefore I incline to vote against the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that for clause (*d*) of section 44 the following be substituted :—

"on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay enhanced rent at a rate not exceeding double the rate of rent paid by him during the preceding five years".

He said :—"This is offered to the Council as an alternative for the expensive and tedious procedure contained in the Bill. I think it will afford sufficient protection against capricious enhancement of rent and ejectment on the ground of refusal to pay enhanced rent. This double limit is the limit which was from the time of the Rent Commission suggested as a reasonable provision not only for non-occupancy but for occupancy-raiyats."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"The amendment means that we should get rid of the judicial lease. Now, this judicial lease is really an essential part of the protection given to the non-occupancy-raiyat, and, whatever value may be attached to the protection as it stands, I quite agree with those who think the protection will not be worth anything if a judicial lease is not permitted when the non-occupancy-raiyat's rent is enhanced by the Court. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, that in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

„ (*e*) on the ground that he has committed waste or caused the deterioration of the soil."



He said :—"It has been settled by the Council with reference to the occupancy-raiyat that even he may not be allowed to commit with impunity waste on the land, or cause deterioration of the soil. If the non-occupancy-raiyat, whose legal status and rights are much inferior to those of the occupancy-raiyat, does these things, I cannot think it reasonable that the Bill should contain no provision for such cases."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I think the Council decided yesterday that the proper penalty in such cases was not eviction but a suit for damages or for an injunction. 'Waste' was a word which had absolutely no meaning as applied to cultivation in this country. Why! the whole process of agriculture in this country has been described by a great authority as one of 'spoliation of the land'. All cultivation here, if compared with the English method, would be regarded as waste, and the use of the word would introduce an extraordinary amount of uncertainty and litigation."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, that to section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"on the ground that he has, without his landlord's consent in writing, sub-divided or sub-let his holding or any part thereof, save as expressly authorised by this Act".

He said :—"Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have recommended that sub-letting should be discouraged. The evils of the institution are well known. If it be held an objectionable practice in the case of occupancy-raiyats, how much more so it must be in the case of non-occupancy-raiyats. Even the friends of the raiyats have urged on the legislature the necessity of provisions for preventing the evils of sub-letting, and I find that it was one of the institutions which the Famine Commission very strongly condemned in their report."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think the question of sub-letting is sufficiently provided for by section 85, and that of sub-division by section 88."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"Sub-division is absolutely invalid without the landlord's consent in writing, and sub-letting is only validated under certain very exceptional circumstances under a registered lease."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I wish to point out that the provisions as to sub-letting in section 85 apply only to occupancy-raiyats, because, although the word 'raiyat' has not been qualified, the provision which it contains that a sub-lease may extend to nine years is inconsistent with the position of a non-occupancy-raiyat in the Bill."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, that to section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"on the ground that he has disclaimed the title of his landlord before any public officer or Court".

He said :—"The result of the judicial decisions have established that in Bengal as in England a tenant disclaiming his landlord's title forfeits his tenancy. The amendment fairly summarises the results of the judicial decisions. As to the equity of the principle there can be no doubt. Nor do I see any objection on the score of principle to enacting it. A tenant can never be harrassed by false claims in this respect, for the disclaimer is entirely his own act, and unless it is reduced to writing by a proper authority he cannot be proceeded against in respect thereof. The necessity for enacting such a provision for the protection of the landlord is clear. In questions of boundary disputes or disputed title, it is common for tenants to be won

over by the rival party who may not really be in possession. In common rent-suits raiyats thus gained over raise issues of title and plead adverse possession. The whole question of title is fought out as a side issue. We are sure this hon'ble Council has no sympathy with such dishonest tenants or with the unnecessary and reprehensible fostering of litigation. In Bengal the consequences of such disclaimer are very effective checks upon false claims to hold land as rent-free, which, in the present state of the law, it is very difficult for the land-holder to disprove. Justice and expediency alike demand that the judge-made law on the subject should not be repealed by implication."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I think if the hon'ble member desired to raise this question it should have been raised in connection with section 25. Notice of a similar amendment was given and withdrawn, and I was under the belief that it was withdrawn because the position was untenable."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said :—" I cannot advise the Council to give legislative sanction to what may fairly be described as an obsolescent doctrine of English law. I will not call it an obsolete doctrine, because it still appears in the text-books. But I call it an obsolescent doctrine, because it is very rarely enforced, and when attempts are made to enforce it the Courts regard it with disfavour and limit its application in every possible way.

"And it appears to me that the doctrine is even more dangerous in Bengal than it is in England. Owing to a variety of well-known circumstances, such as the fact that the raiyat usually does not derive his title from contract, to the comparative rarity of written agreements, to the absence of definite land-marks, and to the shifting from natural causes of such landmarks as exist, it is often a matter of extreme doubt whether the relation of landlord and tenant exists between two persons with respect to a particular land. And when the existence of such a relation is denied or questioned on either side, we are by no means entitled to assume that the grounds for denying or questioning it are fraudulent or improper. We have done our best, by various provisions of this Bill, to lessen the number of excuses for alleging this doubt, and to provide for cases in which it is alleged in good faith. Thus we have in section 60 carried a step further the policy of the Bengal Registration Act by enacting that where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized on that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent, and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person. We have by another section enabled a tenant who entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to the person entitled to his rent to pay the rent into Court. We have said that when a person is sued for rent, and admits that rent is due but pleads that it is due to a third person, the plea is not to be entertained except on terms of payment into Court. And we have endeavoured to help the landlord who is in doubt whether to treat an occupant as a tenant or as a trespasser, by authorizing him to claim, in a suit for trespass, as alternative relief, a declaration that the defendant is liable to pay for the land in his possession rent at a rate to be fixed by the Court. By these and other provisions we have endeavoured to assist, as far as is practicable and reasonable, both landlords and tenants, and I am not prepared to go further."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, withdrew the following amendments:—

That in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"(*h*) on the ground that he has persistently obstructed the landlord or any person authorized by him in entering upon the holding for any lawful and reasonable purpose".

That in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"(*i*) on the ground that he is a person imprisoned for debt or convicted of any offence against his landlord or any resident cultivator of the village".



That in section 44 the following be added as a ground for eviction :—

"(*j*) A landlord may, in any other case, obtain a decree for eviction by giving one year's notice to quit and such compensation as the Court may consider fair and equitable under the circumstances of the case."

That in line 8 of section 45, for the words "six months" the words "one year" be substituted.

That to section 45 the following proviso be added :—

"If the landlord fails to prove the service of the notice to quit, the Court shall, on proof of his right to eject, grant to the tenant six months' time to vacate the holding from the date of the decree."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ moved that after section 45 the following section be inserted :—

"Where, after receipt of such notice and before institution of suit, the raiyat expresses his willingness in writing to pay for his holding a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court under section 46, clause (*b*), or by arbitrators appointed by the Court or by the parties themselves, the raiyat shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at the rent so determined for a term of five years from the expiration of his lease, but on the expiration of that term he shall be liable to ejectment under the condition mentioned in section 45, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy."

He said :—" I have stated in my dissent that the Bill provides no efficient safeguard against the ejectment of a non-occupancy-raiyat with a view to prevent the possibility of his acquiring an occupancy-right. To exemplify my meaning I have simply to point to clause (*c*) in section 44 which I move to omit from the Bill. It has been stated in this Council that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal possess occupancy-rights. My view is that the majority of the raiyats of Bengal, who possess occupancy-rights, possess it only by courtesy. One of the most experienced Native officers of Government in the Executive Service—I allude to Bábú Bunkim Chunder Chatterji—thus speaks on the point :—'Most of the agriculturists are tenants-at-will, and the zamíndár can eject them at his pleasure; rights of possession are in many places only chimerical; the raiyats have possession by law, but not as a fact.' My hon'ble friend Dr. Hunter, in his Statistical Account of Bengal, says that 'the husbandmen seldom change their holdings, and the same land generally descends from father to son, so that most of the cultivators may be said to have a sort of occupancy, although when a dispute occurs with the superior landlord the cultivator generally loses his case'—5 Vol., page 92. Another writer of great experience ascribes this to the fact that in the *jama-wásil-báki* papers the zamíndárs constantly change the names of the raiyats. One can easily imagine that those who believe the acquisition of occupancy-rights by the raiyats is in derogation of the right of the landlords should endeavour by every possible means to prevent the raiyats acquiring those rights. One must judge of the future always by the past. Hitherto the landlords have had recourse to illegitimate methods for the purpose of preventing the acquisition of occupancy-rights; how much more will the endeavour be repeated after the recent angry discussions? Is it likely that any raiyat once let in under a registered lease will be allowed the chance of holding that specific land or any land within the *village* for 12 years or more? In the face of what has already happened, in the face of what we hear asserted every day, it is idle to say that there are no just grounds of apprehension on this score. Every raiyat will henceforth be let in under registered leases, and will be required to give up his holding on the expiration of his lease and get other land beyond the village, and this process will henceforth take place under the countenance of the law. Will such a thing be to the eventual good of the country? I believe there cannot be two opinions regarding the beneficent results accruing from a general extension of the right of occupancy. When one considers the insecurity attached to a common tenant's position, of his consequent unwillingness to improve his cultivation, to do more than eke out a bare subsistence, the necessity for giving some substantial guarantee against frequent and arbitrary eviction will at once be realised.

"If you give some assurance to the raiyat that his holding is his own, that it would descend to his heirs, that he would not be ejected from it as long as he paid a fair and equitable rent, you furnish him with a strong motive to

develop the resources of the soil. With a view to afford the non-occupancy-raiyats some protection I beg to move the insertion of the section I have read out."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"However much I sympathise with the object of the hon'ble member, I am afraid his amendment is inconsistent with the principle, which has been already accepted, of the zamíndár's right to eject at the end of an initial lease. The Council has decided that a landlord ought to have the power to get rid of a tenant at the end of that term. But the amendment of the hon'ble member is directed to the root of that principle; therefore I think that to accept the amendment will be inconsistent with the decision of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I oppose this amendment, because it is absolutely inconsistent with the decision which the Council has just come to."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I do not withdraw my amendment that section 46 be omitted, but I think that as a necessary result of the loss of my amendment on section 45 this amendment will be also be negatived."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, moved that section 47 be omitted. He said :—"I think this section as it stands is altogether unnecessary. It simply tries to formulate a rule which is merely a rule of evidence on which the Courts would be guided by the general principles of the law of evidence. If the section is inserted, it will simply be superfluous. If a lease comes after a previous lease, it cannot be said that the raiyat has been newly admitted to occupation under the second lease. I think this question may well be left to the Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"This section really seems to me one of the most practical use and value in the whole chapter. A non-occupancy-raiyat is liable to be turned out at the end of an initial lease or any subsequent lease, if he has not attained rights of occupancy. His only protection is in the possibility that the zamíndár will not take the trouble to apply to the Court. The section was retained by the Select Committee, as it gives a very practical and valuable security."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I entirely agree as to the great importance of this section. If this section were of no importance, and if the Courts would always come to the same conclusion without it, I am not sure that I understand on what grounds the hon'ble member is so anxious to expunge it. It is because it is of much value that I object to its omission."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved that for section 29 the following be substituted :—

"29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions :—

"(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered ;

"(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat ;

"(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract :

"Provided as follows :—

"(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) 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.

"(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled ; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

"(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable."



The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I think the draft which has been circulated embodies the conclusions to which the Council arrived at yesterday's meeting after the debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Evans' motion. I should beg only to suggest that the provisions of this section, which applies to only occupancy-raiyats, should be extended also to non-occupancy-raiyats."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—"The only point I have to suggest is that which was referred to yesterday by the Hon'ble MR. Evans, namely, the principle which he advocated as to occupation for three years, and which is accepted by the hon'ble member in charge of this Bill. The principle which I maintain is most definite, namely, that of the registration of a lease which is not admitted, as may be seen from the first proviso in this amendment, which runs thus :—

'Nothing in clause (*a*) shall prevent the landlord from recovering rent at the rate actually paid for a continuous period of three years immediately preceding the year for which the rent is claimed.'

"The less determinate element is accepted, and the more determinate element is rejected. With regard to the third proviso, which runs thus :—

'(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable',

I think the term 'specially low rate' is very indefinite, and will lead to litigation; so also is the expression 'in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord'. While I was ready to accept the proposals placed before the Council and afterwards withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, I cannot say the same with regard to the new provisions. They are open to objections which I have above explained. By letting in oral evidence, we are upsetting one of the main principles of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. REYNOLDS said :—"I do not wish to detain the Council after the long discussion which took place yesterday, but I regret that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has surrendered the principle that enhanced rent should only be enforced under a registered agreement. The importance of that principle is very great, and even under the circumstances which were so forcibly put before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, I still think that the security of a registered agreement is so great that some inconvenience ought to have been risked in order to obtain it. The Behar Rent Committee decided that there should be no enhancement out of Court, except under the form of a registered agreement, and that was the opinion of practical men, both official and non-official. We know the procedure under which enhancements are obtained in that province, and that there are not many enhancement cases in Behar, because they are not wanted. The landlord simply gets the patwárí to put down the enhanced rent in the jamábandi and he sues on the jamábandi. There is evidence before the Council to show that that is the common way in which it is done. It is true that under this section enhancement cannot take place till after three years, but even with that limit there is great danger in allowing this if we have not the security of a registered instrument. I referred to the precedent of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and I was told that the cases were not parallel, because in the North-Western Provinces the agreement may be registered before a kanungo, and we have not that facility in Bengal. I do not admit that does away entirely with the parallel. We have quite as many registering officers in Bengal as there are

kanungos in the North-Western Provinces, but I admit that we have not got these village officers at present, and the people are not accustomed to the registration system. But this objection will no longer apply when we have, as I hope before long we shall have, a survey and record-of-rights, and the means of maintaining it in Behar. I trust the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will not object to put in words in the section which will exclude from the objection of that clause any local area in which arrangements have been completed for a survey and record-of-rights. There will then be no excuse that there is no village-officer before whom the registration can be made. If the hon'ble member will agree to that clause it will remove a good deal of the objection I feel to this proposal. In regard to clause (iii), as to specially low rates of rent in consideration of cultivating particular crops, I should have been better satisfied if it were confined to contracts already existing. I cannot see the necessity for future contracts under this special provision. In future it will be in the power of the landlord to make an agreement at a higher rate, with a condition that the tenant shall hold at a lower rate as long as he grows certain crops. The provision as it stands is calculated to lead to a good deal of litigation owing to its indefiniteness."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, this amendment has been attacked both as to the form and as to its principle. The form of the amendment may, I think, be safely left to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill and to the hon'ble the Law Member. But with regard to the principle embodied in the amendment, I feel bound to say that it seems to me to be both fair and wise. Hon'ble members of the Select Committee will be aware that I agreed to the section as it stands in the Bill with great reluctance, and I felt that reluctance afresh as I listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans yesterday. No one could have followed that speech without perceiving that the Bill as it stands attempts to legislate in the teeth of the established custom in Bengal. I therefore accept my Hon'ble freind's amendment as the best compromise which has been presented to us. It embodies a principle which the majority of the Select Committee desire to retain, and at the same time it removes certain defects from the section as it now stands in the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"I am very loth to trespass on the time of the Council, but as I spoke against the amendment as it was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans I wish to say a few words on its present form. I desire to endorse what fell from the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik. We have introduced a most indeterminate element where there was something determinate before. We have by proviso (i) done away entirely with the beneficial effect of the preceding clause; and with reference to clauses (ii) and (iii) I am bound to say that they appear to me so complicated, involving so many difficult considerations, that the judicial officers trying cases under these clauses may well be required to pass an examination before they are entrusted with the adjudication of those questions."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I beg to record my approval of the amendment in preference to what is in the Bill. But I regret the Council did not see their way to accept the proposal of the Behar Committee, which met with the approval of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. That proposal was that it should be left to landlord and tenant to come to a mutual understanding provided such agreements are in writing and registered, without determinitn by law the terms and conditions of the agreement."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I accept the compromise as a solution of the difficulty."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think I should offer some reply to the objections which have been made. I did not altogether follow some of the severe criticisms of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik. In regard to the first point, the vague and indeterminate drafting of the third clause, I am in the hands of the Council. I can only say that it has satisfied the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble the Law Member of the Government. I think I may place their approval against the criticism of the hon'ble member, and I think the Council may safely trust to their guidance as far as the matter of drafting is concerned.



"Then we come to the criticism of the principle involved in the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds objects that I have surrendered the valuable principle of enhancement by registered contract, and especially in regard to Behar. I think I value the principle of registered contracts as much as anybody can. I have always said that I look on this as a most important section of the Bill, not only from the good effect of registration in reducing and simplifying legislation, but also from its indirect educational effect on the raiyat's knowledge of his rights; but I yielded to the strong case made out by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans showing how great a change the law involves in the actual facts of everyday life, and what inextricable confusion may take place unless we take these facts into consideration, and I waited with great anxiety and earnestness to hear what reply would be made to him. I can only ask the Council whether my critics gave or attempted to give anything like a sufficient answer to these arguments, and whether it is not my duty to accept a compromise which gives distinct and definite point to our wish and anxiety that contracts should be registered in every case possible; but at the same time does not enable the raiyat to repudiate an agreement which he had carried out for 10 or 15 years, because at some long antecedent period the rent was low and no subsequent contract could be produced. Defence of such a position was absolutely impossible, and I do not think the Council will be wrong in accepting this compromise. Then I come to the suggestion which the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds made with regard to the example of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act. He said rightly that the parallel was not exact. Granted that we have a number of registering officers equal in number to the kanungos of the North-Western Provinces, yet the actual difficulty was not in the number of officers but with regard to a record-of-rights being prepared and maintained. In the North-Western Provinces you have such a record, in Bengal you have not, nor have you a registration of rents or the machinery to maintain it. The hon'ble gentleman asked whether I could not see my way to provide that, when Chapter X of the Bill comes into force in any place, this proviso should cease to have effect; that is, that we should insist on the contract being registered before a Revenue-officer. Chapter X refers to the preparation of a record-of-rights; it does not provide either for the maintenance of that record, or for the correction of it or for the control of the officers who have to keep it up. Consequently, Chapter X alone will not give the facility or the security which the North-Western Provinces system now gives. These matters are, however, within the competence of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council to legislate for, and I will point out that the last section of the Act gives the Lieutenant-Governor power to legislate for the amendment of the Act; and should the time ever come when the system in Bengal is in this respect on all fours with the North-Western Provinces, then it will be quite in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to assimilate the system in Bengal to the system in the North-Western Provinces, because then the two systems would be on entirely the same basis."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MURKERJI moved, on his own part and on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, that section 48 be omitted. He said:—"The institution of payment in kind is one of the oldest institutions in the country. It has always worked very satisfactorily. It is free from those sources of dispute and litgation which are inseparable from money-rents. It involves no suits for enhancement or abatement of rent. The benefits of a rise in the price of produce are shared both by the landholder and his tenant without the interference of Courts. The tenants are not driven into debt, and if they have to borrow they borrow from their landlord, whom experience has shown to be a much less exacting creditor than the village-usurer. The landholder participates in the profits and losses of the cultivation, and in districts like Patna and Gya, where the *bhaoli* system obtains, the landholder

co-operates with his tenants in the cultivation. It is the landholder who clears the water-channels and maintains the embankments. If the works were left to individual raiyats, they would be wholly unable to maintain the works with the limited means at their disposal, and cultivation would come to a deadlock. It would be therefore very inexpedient to give either of the parties the right to make capricious claims for the conversion of produce-rents into money-rents, and I think it would be in the interests of both landholders and raiyats if this section were omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:— "My hon'ble friend started by saying that payment of rent in kind was for the mutual advantage of the raiyat and the landlord. He thought the parties themselves were the best judges of their own advantage; and if they find it is for their mutual advantage, neither party will apply for commutation. I would point out that the rule we propose to apply is in force in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, in which large tracts are under the system of cultivation known as *bhaoli* tenures. I do not propose to detain the Council by a discussion on the advantages or disadvantages of the *bhaoli* system: on the one hand, it benefits the landlord in seasons of prosperity, on the other, it protects the raiyat from calamities of season. But we think the principle is a sound one that either party to whom it is an advantage should have the option of applying for a commutation of rent. On these grounds I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I cannot altogether agree that the doctrine which the hon'ble mover of the amendment has laid down, to the effect that the payment of rent in kind is free from dispute or litigation, is the correct doctrine on the subject, because I have spent a great part of my life in districts where such holdings are common, and my experience is directly to the contrary. I am not one of those who look on payment of rent in kind as in itself an evil which ought to be got rid of. That opinion is very commonly held, and at one time it was held strongly by the Board of Revenue, and it was then their policy to discourage it in every way. This perhaps accounts for the absence of all provisions for dealing with it from Act X of 1859. I have myself seen the great advantage of it. The system is one under which in a bad season the landlord shares the risk, and the raiyat never has to pay more than a certain share of what he reaps; it enables him to tide over a very bad year without being utterly broken down, as he would be if he had to pay a money-rent. In South Behar, where the system most prevails, the country depends very much on the rainfall; water is collected in reservoirs, which are prepared partly by the raiyats and partly at the expense of the landlord; that is, the raiyats supply ordinary labour and the landlord supplies skilled labour besides giving the raiyats a meal during the time they are at work; and this reservoir supplies the smaller channels, the whole cultivation depending upon it. I should be sorry to see a sudden stoppage put to that system. But there is no question that cultivation under the *bhaoli* system is careless and unprogressive; the raiyat knows that the full advantage of whatever better cultivation he may make will not go to himself. I think the hon'ble member's objection would have had great force if the Bill provided, as the original Bill did, that the raiyat or the landlord might demand absolutely and in every case to have a commutation in money; but we have now simply given the right to apply for commutation, and have also given the Revenue-officer a discretion to refuse. It is not possible to lay down definite rules to guide the Revenue-officers whether the application should be granted or not. The circumstances are so diverse that it will be impossible to do it. Speaking for myself, I could easily decide in some cases whether it would be good or bad. Unquestionably where the interests of a great number of raiyats are concerned, where one reservoir supplies a number of homogeneous holdings with water, it will be entirely wrong to grant the application of an individual raiyat; but where we have to deal only with the holding of an individual raiyat, where this does not depend on one general system of irrigation, I do not see why he should not be allowed to commute. Again in regard to the landlord, the *bhaoli* system is a good one for a small landholder, who can look after the proceeding himself,



but for a large landholder, who has to trust to agents, it is a bad one. It allows an enormous amount of simple cheating by the landlord's agents and against the landlord's agents by the raiyats. We must leave it in each individual case to the Revenue-officer, who goes to the spot to decide. I am told that no hardship or injury to the raiyats under this system is made out. This I must absolutely contradict. I would refer you to the opinion of the Commissioner of Patna who succeeded me. He defends the system on the whole on the same grounds as I do, but says it leaves the raiyat at the mercy of the landlord's agents.

"Similar but much stronger remarks are made by the experienced Deputy Collector whose words are quoted by the Behar Rent Committee, and are brought forward by them as the foundation of their recommendation. The proposal that commutation should be allowed was originally made by that Committee and adopted by the Rent Commission, and I find it in every subsequent proposal in regard to legislation for Behar."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ by leave withdrew the amendment that in line 3 of section 48, for the word "exceeding" to the end of the section, the following be submitted:—

"exceeding one-fifth of the gross produce of the land in staple food crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, by leave withdrew the following amendments:—

That in the event of his last preceding amendment not being carried, in clause (*a*) of section 48, line 2, for the word "registered" the word "written" be substituted.

That in clause (*a*) of section 48, line 3, for the word "fifty" the words "one hundred" be substituted.

That in clause (*b*) of section 48, for the word "twenty-five" the word "fifty" be substituted.

That in lines 4 to 7 of section 49, the words from "and after", &c., to the end of the section, be omitted.

That in the event of his last preceding amendment not being agreed to, in line 4 of section 49, the word "written" be omitted.

That in line 6 of section 49, for the word "six" the word "one" be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that for section 49 the following be substituted:—

"An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except—

"(*a*) on the expiry of the term of a written lease;

"(*b*) when holding otherwise than under the terms of a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord."

He said:—"The subject of sub-letting by an occupancy-raiyat to another person was found to be a difficult one in Committee. I contended we should give the under-tenant as much protection as it is possible to give him; that it is necessary when sub-letting that the agreement should be by written lease, not necessarily a registered one; that when an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets his lands on a verbal agreement the sub-tenant should, in the case of his landlord wishing to eject him, be entitled to hold at a judicial rent for three or five years, or that the sub-tenant should receive the same protection as is to be provided for the non-occupancy-raiyat under the Bill. But the Committee did not

see their way to this; the only suggestion they adopted was that, when a sub-raiyat was let in on a registered lease, it should be for a term of years. I admit with reference to a sub-lessee that the Committee have given a sub-lessee on a registered lease every protection possible short of making him an occupancy-raiyat; he is to be let in for a term not exceeding nine years; the lease is also to be treated as an incumbrance on the holding. Under the present law sub-letting is not controlled and a sub-lessee receives no protection. If the tenant acts in collusion with the landlord, it is in the power of the occupancy-raiyat to dispute the sub-lease and avoid all liability; the occupancy-raiyat may surrender or abandon his holding, and the sub-lessee receives no protection. There are two kinds of sub-lessees; one is the capitalist, the other the poor raiyat; the capitalist has had every protection given him under the Bill, and the defects of the present law are as regards the capitalist sub-tenant to be remedied under the Bill; but the poor raiyat, who is let in on a verbal lease, except that he can only be ejected after six months' notice, receives no further protection. Section 48 provides that the landlord can only sue for a rent not exceeding 50 per cent. over his own rent if on a registered lease, and 25 per cent. if on a registered agreement; it is to this extent only that he gets protection. Occupancy-raiyats who sub-let on bhaoli agreements give no written leases and may eject their tenants at pleasure under the Bill; if they hold their lands at a money rental they might have to forfeit a portion of the outturn crop, but the hardship to the sub-tenant is the same. I propose that he shall only be liable to ejectment on the expiry of a written lease, or when holding on a verbal engagement, or on notice to quit served in the year previous to the one at the end of which he is to be ejected. This will in all instances insure him one year and a half's possession of the land. That is the least protection we can give him, for the poor raiyat is entirely dependent for his living on the property he holds, and we give him no protection except that of six months' notice; he should receive at least a year and a half's notice."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER supported the amendment:—He said:—"One of the acknowledged defects of the Bill as it stands is the scant protection which it gives to the under-tenant. The Select Committee clearly perceived this defect; but they did not so clearly see their way to remedy it. I regard my hon'ble friend's amendment as a fair and very moderate attempt to supply what I have always felt to be an omission in the Bill. Its effect will only be to render the eviction of an under-tenant a somewhat more difficult and tardy process. I would press on those who have not hitherto seen their way to agree with my hon'ble friend and with myself in this matter, that the under-tenant is the tenatn of the future throughout large areas of Bengal, that already his numbers have become a most serious problem, and that he is the only class of tenant for whom the Bill has failed to make any adequate provision."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ also supported the amendment. He said:—"I think the reasons which have been advanced by the hon'ble mover of the amendment are very cogent, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything further."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I am very sorry I do not see my way to accept this proposal; the first part of the amendment, I think, unnecessary, as it is a part of the present law; if you hold under a lease you can only be ejected on the expiry of the lease. With regard to those who hold without written leases, the law provides for a notice of six months, and I do not think it is shown to be really necessary that we should give him 18 months' notice; on a notice of six months he should be able to move elsewhere and take up another holding."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said in reply:—"With reference to a written lease, my reason is that that may be an inducement to holders to give written leases, so that they may at the end of the lease eject without notice, whereas without a lease they are bound to give notice. The giving of written leases should be encouraged as much as possible."

SUPPLEMENT TO

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## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906 OF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RICE | MAIZE | SALT |
| WHEAT AND FLOUR | GRAM AND PULSE | TOBACCO |
| BARLEY | LINSEED | TURMERIC |
| JAWAR | MUSTARD AND RAPESEED | GRASS AND STRAW |
| BAJRA | SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*) | JAWAR STALKS |
| RAGI | GHI | SHEEP AND BULLOCKS |
| KANGNI | SUGAR, RAW | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE

*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)*

| Districts | Rice, unhusked | | Rice, husked | | Wheat | | Floue (wheat) | | Barley | | Jawar | | Bajra | | Ragi | | Maize | | Gram | | Arhar dál | | Linseed | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| **Burma*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Burma—** |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim—* |
| Mergui | ... | ... | 40·51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mergui |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | 29·91 | 29·91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tavoy |
| Moulmein and Amherst | ... | ... | 38·1 | 35·16 | 55·65 | 55·65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40·76 | 40·76 | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | Moulmein and Amherst |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (deltaic)—* |
| Rangoon | ... | ... | 26·23 | 23·88 | 26·67 | 28·07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·62 | 21·92 | 26·67 | 28·57 | ... | ... | Rangoon |
| Maubin | ... | ... | 36·36 | 32·99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maubin |
| Bassein | ... | ... | 38·32 | 35·16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40·76 | 28·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bassein |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (inland)—* |
| Henzada | ... | ... | 35·56 | 30·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41·56 | 26·89 | 52·03 | 45·71 | ... | ... | Henzada |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | 32·82 | 29·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·99 | 36·99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Toungoo |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Upper Burma—* |
| Mandalay | ... | ... | 37·21 | 31·68 | 28·57 | 20·51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·89 | 16·67 | 47·76 | 35·96 | ... | ... | Mandalay |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | 32·32 | 33·33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60·38 | 18·18 | 83·12 | 40·25 | ... | ... | Pakôkku |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan—* |
| Akyab | ... | ... | 40 | 36·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·1 | 38·1 | 57·14 | 50 | ... | ... | Akyab |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | 39·37 | 28·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 30 | 55 | 43·75 | ... | ... | Chittagong |
| Dacca | ... | ... | 50 | 28·75 | 38·75 | 30 | ... | ... | 25 | 16·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·5 | 25·62 | 55 | 26·25 | ... | ... | Dacca |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Pabna | ... | ... | 48·12 | 30·88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·87 | 23·12 | ... | ... | 45 | 46·67 | Pabna |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| Rangpur | ... | ... | 44·37 | 27·5 | 41·25 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·5 | 27·5 | 50 | 40 | ... | ... | Rangpur |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Brahmaputra—* |
| Goálpára | 30 | 12·5 | 53·75 | 27·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goálpára |
| Gauhati | 25 | ... | 47·5 | 22·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gauhati |
| **Bengal*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bengal—** |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Deltaic—* |
| Midnapur | ... | ... | 43·44 | 26·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 to 35 | 27·5 to 32·5 | 46·25 | 40 | 50 | 47·5 | Midnapur |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | 50 | 45 | 30 | 35 | ... | ... | 26·25 | 26·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bardwan | ... | ... | 41·25 | 27·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 32·5 | 27·5 | 45 | 45 | 52·5 | 48·75 | Calcutta |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Cuttack | ... | ... | 33·33 | 25 | 33·33 | 30·47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32·81 | 26·25 | 48·44 | 36·56 | ... | ... | Bardwan |
| *Bihár, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa—* |
| Patna | ... | ... | 35 | 28·75 | 33·75 | 28·75 | ... | ... | 22·5 | 20 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·47 | 21·87 | 30·47 | 23·44 | ... | ... | Cuttack |
| *Bihár, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, south—* |
| Bhágalpur | ... | ... | 39·37 | 26·25 | 32·5 | 26·87 | ... | ... | 23·75 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·87 | 28·75 | 21·25 | 45 | 33·12 | 50·62 | 53·75 | Patna |
| Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | 42·03 | 30·78 | 33·28 | 30·78 | ... | ... | 25 | 16·56 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 16·56 | 35 | 16·25 | 31·25 | 20 | 52·5 | 35 | 51·87 | 50 | | *Bihár, north—* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33·28 | 22·19 | 30·78 | 28·59 | 46·87 | 30·78 | ... | ... | Bhágalpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Muzaffarpur |
| **United Provinces:—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces—** |
| **(a) Agra—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **(a) Agra—** |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Benares | 22·92 | 20·99 | 40·68 | 33·33 | 31·15 | 31·93 | 33·59 | 37·66 | 25·31 | 20·99 | ... | ... | ... | 20·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·07 | 22·92 | 43·12 | 37·66 | ... | 43·12 | Benares |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Cawnpore | 24·22 | 19·06 | 42·08 | 30·78 | 31·35 | 30·21 | 34·79 | 33·33 | 24·63 | 20·52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·07 | 21·61 | 42·08 | ... | 50 | 47·08 | Cawnpore |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | 47·34 | 43·85 | 31·82 | 32·34 | ... | ... | 28·75 | 22·29 | 29·69 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·21 | 24·06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jhánsi |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| Meerut | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | 26·56 | 26·04 | 30·78 | 31·04 | 20·47 | 16·35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·07 | ... | 25 | 18·59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Meerut |
| Agra | 28·59 | 25 | 61·56 | 55·16 | 33·33 | 29·53 | 40 | 34·79 | 25·83 | 20 | 30·78 | 21·51 | 34·79 | 25·83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·6 | 21·09 | 50 | 31·98 | 57·13 | ... | Agra |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Submontane, west—* |
| Shahjahánpur | 27·6 | 20 | ... | ... | 29·37 | 27·6 | ... | ... | 21·04 | 17·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·67 | 21·04 | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | Shahjahánpur |
| **(b) Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **(b) Oudh—** |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| Lucknow | 25 | 18·75 | 42·5 | 34·37 | 31·41 | 29·63 | 39·06 | 36·46 | 22·24 | 19·53 | 29·63 | 21·61 | 31·41 | 23·96 | ... | ... | 25·62 | 19·01 | 27·08 | 22·24 | 33·33 | 27·6 | 51·25 | 38·02 | Lucknow |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| Fyzabad | 25·62 | 0·94 | 47·5 | 42·19 | 33·12 | 31·25 | ... | ... | 24·37 | 20·94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·25 | 22·81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fyzabad |

* The figures under "husked" represent the prices of common rice

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE -*continued*

| Districts | Mustard and rapeseed | | Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) | | Ghi | | Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) | | Salt | | Tobacco leaf | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13·56 | 17·53 | ... | ... |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·51 | 20·51 | ... | ... |
| Moulmein and Amherst | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18·77 | 18·77 | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19·05 | 17·39 | ... | ... |
| Maubin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·46 | 22·46 | ... | ... |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·61 | 22·61 | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·36 | 21·99 | ... | ... |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·24 | 24·24 | ... | ... |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·7 | 21·77 | ... | ... |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·71 | 24·71 | ... | ... |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·57 | 33·33 | ... | ... |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 62·5 | 45 | ... | ... | 400 | 350 | 75 | 80 | 25 | 23·75 | 40 | 60 |
| Dacca | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 | 450 | 62·5 | 60 | 26·25 | 25 | 87·5 | 75 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pabna | 65 | 46·67 | ... | ... | 500 | 440 | 48·12 | 40·78 | 28·75 | 23·91 | 65 | 100 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | 57·5 | 52·5 | ... | ... | 415 | 380 | 56·25 | 50 | 27·5 | 25 | 28·12 | 45 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 52·5 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 72·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gauhati | 52·5 | 43·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapur | 55 and 61·25 | 42·5 and 57·5 | ... | ... | 405 | 347·5 | 52·5 | 62·5 | 23·12 | 23·75 | 70 and 90 | 55 and 80 |
| Calcutta | 57·5 | 43·75 | 65 | 42·5 | 385 | 390 | 62·5 | 52·5 | 21·25 | 25 | 80 | 90 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bardwan | 57·5 | 53·75 | ... | ... | 400 | 330 | 66·25 | 55 | 23·12 | 22·5 | ... | ... |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | 62·5 | 43·75 | 52·34 | 51·25 | 380·94 | 380 | 40·31 | 50 | 23·12 | 25 | 54·69 | 42·5 |
| *Bihár, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | 60 | 50 | 70 | 57·5 | 366 | 300 | 45 | 52·5 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 35 |
| *Bihár, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhágalpur | 46·87 and 58·12 | 40 and 45 | ... | ... | 393·75 | 340 | 43·75 | 45 | 24·37 | 24·37 | 48·12 | 57·5 |
| Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 356·25 | 304·69 | 50 | 36·25 | 26·56 | 29·53 | 80 | 80 |
| **United Provinces:—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Agra— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benares | 48·91 | 40·68 | 48·91 | 40·68 | 396·04 | 345·05 | 47·34 | 41·93 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | 50 | 43·23 | ... | ... | 355·52 | 320 | 50 | 42·08 | ... | ... | 65 | 60 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 365·68 | 304·69 | 57·19 | 44·63 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meerut | ... | 42·08 | ... | ... | 355·62 | 355·62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agra | 50 | 42·19 | ... | 50 | 365·94 | 336·87 | 61·56 | 50 | ... | ... | 80 | 80 |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shaajahánpur | 53·33 | 50 | ... | ... | 360 | 340 and 350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Oudh— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 62·5 | 53·12 | ... | ... | 375 | 335 | 60 | 50 | ... | ... | 70 | 75 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 380 | 340 | 50 | 36·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |



(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

| Turmeric | | Grass | | Straw | | Jawar stalks | | Sheep, per score | | Plough bullocks, per pair | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Burma—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mergui |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tavoy |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Moulmein and Amherst |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (deltaic)—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rangoon |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maubin |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bassein |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (inland)—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Henzada |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Toungoo |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Upper Burma—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mandalay |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pakôkku |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Akyab |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong |
| ... | ... | 2·81 | 3·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dacca |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 9·37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pabna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| ... | ... | 2·5 | 1·87 | 8·75 | 7·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rangpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Brahmaputra—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goálpára |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gauhati |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bengal—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Deltaic—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Midnapur |
| ... | ... | 12·5 | 13·5 | 8·75 | 8·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·87 | 5·62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bardwan |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa—* |
| ... | ... | 4·69 | 5 | 5·94 | 4·69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuttack |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, south—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Patna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, north—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bhágalpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces:—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (a) Agra— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Benares |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| 90 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 70 | ... | ... | Cawnpore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jhánsi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | ... | ... | Meerut |
| 125 | 45 | ... | 5 | 11·25 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 50 and 60 | 30 | 30 | Agra |
| 100 and 120 | 80 and 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 and 75 | 60 and 65 | 40 and 60 | 40 and 60 | *Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (b) Oudh— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| ... | ... | 8·12 | 6·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | ... | ... | Lucknow |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | Fyzabad |

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

| Districts | Rice, unhusked | | Rice, husked | | Wheat | | Flour (wheat) | | Barley | | Jawar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | 26·67 | 12·5 | ... | ... | 34·48 | 32·97 | ... | ... | 30·42 | 24·84 | 30·73 | 21·87 |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferospur | 21·25 | 20 | 40 | 44·37 | 25·62 | 23·59 | 32·5 | 30 | 19·06 | 13·75 | ... | 22·19 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | 30·16 | 26·67 | 61·56 | 57·13 | 24·63 | 24·06 | 27·81 | 27·08 | 17·45 | 15·83 | 32·66 | 19·79 |
| *South-eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | ... | ... | 47·03 | 40 | 29·53 | 27·55 | 34·37 | 33·75 | 24·22 | 17·45 | 40 | 17·45 |
| *Submontane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | 26·67 | 25 | 44·43 | 42·08 | 23·54 | 22·86 | 25·78 | 24·63 | ... | ... | ... | 22·24 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rawalpindi | 20 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 25·78 | 23·18 | 28·59 | 27·6 | 20 | 13·33 | 27·6 | 16·67 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multan | 23·44 | 20 | 36·41 | 31·98 | 27·5 | 26·67 | ... | 31·98 | 18·59 | 16·3 | 32·66 | 22·24 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | ... | ... | 39·22 | 38·12 | 32·03 | 31·87 | ... | ... | 23·44 | ... | ... | 22·5 |
| Shikárpur | ... | ... | 38·44 | ... | 29·06 | 29·37 | ... | ... | 23·12 | 16·87 | 20 | ... |
| Quetta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·25 to 38·75 | 35 to 37·5 | 58·75 | 58·75 | 28·12 | 21·87 to 23·12 | 25 | 26·25 to 27·5 |
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deccan and Karnátak—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | 49·22 | ... | 47·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32·24 | ... |
| Sholapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona | ... | ... | 44·01 | 41·35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·33 | 24·27 |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | ... | ... | ... | 41·04 | 36·77 | 29·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·88 | 20 |
| Dhulia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·88 | ... |
| *Gujarat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 32·31 | 28·85 | 54·06 | ... | 46·82 | 36·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·85 | 25·21 |
| Ahmadabad | ... | ... | 47·5 | ... | 35·52 | 34·06 | ... | ... | 26·25 | 22·5 | 29·58 | 28·44 |
| **Central Provinces*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | ... | ... | 40 | 32 | 31 | 27 | ... | 36·37 | ... | ... | 29·25 | 20·62 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | ... | ... | 36·25 | 33·25 | 27·5 | 29·62 | 33·25 | 36·37 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | ... | ... | 34·5 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 33·5 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akola | ... | ... | 47·75 | 39·5 | 39·5 | 29 | 46 | 36·5 | ... | ... | 20·75 | 17·25 |
| Amraoti | ... | ... | 50 | 40·62 | 42·5 | 35 | 45 | 38 | ... | ... | 23·75 | 20 |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·6 | 24·7 |
| Salem | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 17·2 |
| Cuddapah | 27·8 | 30·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 22·9 |
| Karnul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 26·4 | 26·3 | 45·3 | 45·7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanjore | 26·4 | 24·1 | 48·4 | 40·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madura | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·3 | 31·4 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 33·28 | 24·2 | 49·37 | 40·22 | 62·69 | 39·18 | 57·59 | 48 | ... | ... | 31·08 | 18·28 |
| Bangalore | 24·74 | 15·67 | 51·11 | 37·66 | 43·77 | 31·83 | 69·15 | 48·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The figures [illegible]naked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chaunal*



*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)*

| Bajra | | Ragi | | Maize | | Gram | | Arhar dál | | Linseed | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Rajputana—** |
| 34·48 | 24·22 | ... | ... | 30·73 | 21·87 | 28·8 | 22·81 | ... | ... | 61·56 | 53·33 | *Eastern—* Ajmer |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Panjab—** |
| ... | 21·09 | ... | ... | ... | 13·75 | 21·09 | 16·72 | ... | 40 | ... | 72·66 | *Southern—* Ferospur |
| 30·16 | 19·27 | ... | ... | ... | 16·15 | 19·37 | 19·17 | 47·03 | 43·28 | 41·56 | 37·24 | *Central—* Lahore |
| 38·12 | 23·59 | ... | ... | 25·78 | 19·06 | 25 | 18·8 | 57·19 | 36·35 | 53·33 | 50 | *South-eastern—* Delhi |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 17·97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Submontane—* Amritsar |
| 28·59 | 19·06 | ... | ... | 21·04 | 15·83 | 23·49 | 21·04 | 40 | 36·35 | 50 | 33·33 | *Northern—* Rawalpindi |
| 29·53 | 25 | ... | ... | 23·91 | 22·24 | 22·19 | 21·04 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | *Western—* Multan |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Sind and Baluchistan—** |
| 28·12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·81 | ... | ... | 42·5 | ... | ... | Karáchi |
| 25·62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 20·47 | 56·25 | ... | ... | ... | Shikárpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 35 | ... | ... | 52·81 | 47·5 | ... | ... | Quetta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bombay—** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46·2 | ... | 50·26 | ... | ... | ... | *Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·86 | ... | ... | 46·51 | Sholapur |
| 36·87 | 30·52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·74 | 28·38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Poona |
| 36·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar |
| 32·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35·47 | 28·65 | 45·52 | 38·95 | 50·68 | ... | Dhulia |
| 35·52 | 33·13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42·5 | 28·85 | 72·08 | 48·65 | ... | ... | *Gujarat—* Surat |
| 34·79 | 26·67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·6 | 22·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ahmadabad |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Central Provinces—** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 22 | 39 | 30 | ... | 52·25 | *Western—* Nagpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·5 | 22·75 | 40 | 32 | 44·5 | 47 | *Central—* Jubbulpore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 19 | 39 | 26·75 | ... | 46 | *Eastern—* Raipur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Berar—** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39·5 | 27 | 37·5 | 33·25 | 49·25 | 44·5 | Akola |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·75 | 31·25 | 35 | 38·75 | 47·5 | 43·75 | Amraoti |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Madras—** |
| 40·2 | 22·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47·3 | 36·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *South, central—* Coimbatore |
| ... | ... | 26·3 | 20·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29·6 | 29·6 | ... | ... | Salem |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 26·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Central—* Bellary |
| 29·8 | 22·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuddapah |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Karnul |
| ... | ... | 26 | 23·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·6 | 23·8 | ... | ... | *East Coast, central—* Nellore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·5 | 28·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *East Coast, south—* Madras |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tanjore |
| ... | ... | 31·7 | 21·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Trichinopoly |
| 36·5 | 32·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 29 | ... | ... | *Southern—* Madura |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Mysore—** |
| ... | ... | 31·22 | 22·68 | ... | ... | 28·43 | 26·87 | 59·42 | 56·23 | ... | ... | Mysore |
| ... | ... | 26·54 | 20·57 | ... | ... | 30·61 | 27·43 | 51·43 | 45·71 | ... | ... | Bangalore |

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*concluded*

| Districts | Mustard and rapeseed | | Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) | | Ghi | | Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) | | Salt | | Tobacco leaf | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | ... | ... | 72·81 | 69·53 | 355·52 | 355·52 | 68·75 | 47·03 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferozpur | ... | 40 | ... | 57·19 | 380 | 385 | 61·56 | 44·37 | ... | ... | 80 | 90 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | 46·35 | 35·52 | 68·07 | 55·16 | 388·18 | 371·25 | 71·15 | 57·13 | ... | ... | 66·67 | 50 |
| *South-eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | 53·12 | 42·08 | ... | 57·19 | 412·5 | 387·5 | 64·01 | 44·43 | ... | ... | 80 | 66·67 |
| *Submontane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | 51·61 | 40 | 65 | 50 | 410 | ... | 53·75 | 48·49 | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rawalpindi | 45·68 | 36·35 | 57·13 | 53·54 | 355·47 | 320 | 66·67 | 44·43 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multan | 51·56 | 42·08 | 61·56 | 53·33 | 400 | 376·46 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 133·33 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 | 380 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shikárpur | 43·12 | ... | ... | ... | 410 | 380 | 62·03 | ... | ... | ... | 61·25 | ... |
| Quetta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 to 410 | 380 to 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deccan and Karnátak—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona | ... | ... | ... | ... | 414·01 | ... | 67·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71·67 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dhulia | ... | ... | 65·78 | ... | ... | ... | 65·42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Gujarat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 98·65 | ... | ... | 57·66 | 370·26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmadabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 | 350 | 63·75 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | ... | ... | 69 | 66·62 | 466·5 | 383·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 47 | ... | 53·25 | 50 | 360 | 315 | ... | ... | 29·5 | 29·62 | 80 | 72·62 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 320 | ... | ... | 27·5 | 26 | 200 | 160 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akola | ... | 62 | 62·5 | 45·75 | 438 | 400 | ... | ... | 26·25 | 21·87 | 143 | 123·75 |
| Amráoti | 56·25 | 43·75 | 53·75 | 50 | 400 | 360 | ... | ... | 24 | 25 | 142 | ... |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | 76·3 | 73·4 | 396·4 | 357·1 | 41·6 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salem | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428·6 | 376·7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 128·3 | 128·3 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | ... | .. | ... | 51·5 | 380·9 | 285·7 | 47·6 | 55·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 427·6 | 279·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karnul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74·1 | 74·1 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | ... | ... | 59·3 | 57·6 | 460·8 | 345·6 | 54·3 | 52·7 | ... | ... | 123·4 | 123·4 |
| Tanjore | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 | 95·1 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madura | ... | ... | 69·7 | 59·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106·8 | 106·8 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | ... | ... | 75·23 | 65·83 | 486·64 | 356 | 52·57 | 79·99 | ... | ... | 280·2* | 280·52* |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | 72·34 | 58·78 | 531·43 | 377·14 | 49·29 | 68·57 | ... | ... | 291·48* | |

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per ten maunds



***(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)***

| Turmeric | | Grass | | Straw | | Jawar stalks | | Sheep, per score | | Plough bullocks, per pair | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| ... | ... | 7·81 | 4·37 | 7·03 | 4·06 | 7·13 | 5 | 150 | 140 | 85 | 85 | **Rajputana—** *Eastern—* Ajmer |
| ... | 80 | 3·28 | 5 | 4·37 | 5 | ... | ... | 60 | 50 | 90 | 75 | **Panjab—** *Southern—* Ferozpur |
| 103·18 | 95·52 | 13·33 | 12·5 | 4·53 | 5·31 | ... | ... | 170 | 150 | 100 | 112·5 | *Central—* Lahore |
| 133·33 | 100 | 13·33 | 6·67 | 8·75 | 4·37 | 16·67 | 6·67 | 75 | 80 | 110 | 120 | *South-eastern—* Delhi |
| 115 | ... | ... | ... | 5·73 | 5·88 | ... | ... | 110 | 75 | ... | ... | *Submontane—* Amritsar |
| 128·07 | 133·33 | 4·01 | 8·02 | 5·73 | 5·73 | 10 | 8·02 | 80 | 80 | 70 | 70 | *Northern—* Rawalpindi |
| ... | 114·27 | ... | 5·73 | ... | 4·43 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | 75 | *Western—* Multan |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 110 | ... | ... | **Sind and Baluchistan—** Karáchi |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shikárpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·77* | 10* | ... | ... | 60 to 160 | 40 to 200 | ... | ... | Quetta |
| 91·98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **Bombay—** *Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sholapur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Poona |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar |
| 113·33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dhulia |
| 94·58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | *Gujarat—* Surat |
| 112·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ahmadabad |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | 100 | 100 | **Central Provinces—** *Western—* Nagpur |
| 100 | 88·57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 55 | 40 | 40 | *Central—* Jubbulpore |
| 82 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | *Eastern—* Raipur |
| 114·25 | 87·5 | ... | 4·5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 50 | 90 | 125 | 90 | **Berar—** Akola |
| 124 | 90 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 16 | 10 | 50 | 60 | 90 | 80 | Amráoti |
| 69·6 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | **Madras—** *South, central—* Coimbatore |
| 75·4 | 60 | ... | ... | 10·3 | 7·7 | ... | ... | 75† | 75† | ... | ... | Salem |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·8 | 5·2 | 80† | 80† | 100 | 100 | *Central—* Bellary |
| 77·4 | 55·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuddapah |
| 74·1 | 57·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Karnul |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·9 | 4·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *East Coast, central—* Nellore |
| 88·9 | 57·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59·06† | 55·94† | ... | ... | *East Coast, south—* Madras |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80† | 80† | ... | ... | Tanjore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Trichinopoly |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·4 | 4·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | *Southern—* Madura |
| 109·09 | 81·82 | 11·4 | 11·43 | 6·51 | 6·51 | 6·5 | 7·5 | 100 | 100 | 70 | 70 | **Mysore—** Mysore |
| 111·43 | 77·14 | 9·14 | 7·61 | 8·57 | 6·86 | ... | ... | 160 | 160 | 120 to 150 | 120 to 150 | Bangalore |

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence*

W. L. HARVEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India*

[illegible], *July 13, 1906*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906 (*The figures*

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 8 | 13 — | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 6 13 | 6 13 | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rangoon | 13 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 4 | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maubin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | 10 14 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 12 | 10 1 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tharawadi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 7 2 | 10 6 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Prome | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 12 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 10 6 | 11 7 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thayetmyo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 13 5 | 14 14 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 6 | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 10 | 11 13 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meiktila | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 8 | 12 11 | 12 13 | 20 10 | 20 11 | ... | ... |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 14 — | 15 9 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 — | 9 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Noakhali | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 7 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backerganj | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maimensingh | 8 14 | 8 14 | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tippera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dacca | 10 — | 10 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Faridpur | 14 8 | 16 — | 24 12 | 33 — | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pabna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 7 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajshahi | 10 8 | 10 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malda | 11 8 | 8 — | 17 — | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 5 — | ... |
| Bogra | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalpaiguri | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — |
| Dinajpur | 10 13 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rangpur | 9 12 | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 7 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cachar | 7 4 | 7 4 | ... | ... | 6 6 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khasi and Jaintia Hills | 6 — | 5 8 | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 6 8 | 6 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 18 — | 16 — | 20 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 8 | 10 — | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lushai Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 — | 5 — | 5 — | 6 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goalpara | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 — | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kamrup | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darrang | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakhimpur | 7 4 | 7 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |



*state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)*

| Districts | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or kakuni, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | Mergui |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | Tavoy |
| Moulmein and Amherst | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 16 4 | 16 4 | Moulmein and Amherst |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (deltaic)—* |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 18 — | 18 — | Pegu |
| Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 — | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | Rangoon |
| Maubin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | Maubin |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | Bassein |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (inland)—* |
| Tharawadi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | Tharawadi |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 7 7 | ... | ... | 7 1 | 8 2 | 15 — | 14 3 | Henzada |
| Prome | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | Prome |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | Toungoo |
| Thayetmyo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | Thayetmyo |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Upper Burma—* |
| Mandalay | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 14 | 7 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | Mandalay |
| Bamo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 7 2 | 11 1 | 11 1 | Bamo |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 5 12 | ... | ... | 4 13 | 4 13 | 14 3 | 14 3 | Pakôkku |
| Meiktila | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 9 | 17 11 | 29 10 | 29 12 | 9 2 | 9 6 | 16 2 | 16 — | Meiktila |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan—* |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 8 | Sandoway |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | Kyaukpyu |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 12 — | 11 — | Akyab |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 8 4 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 12 | 16 — | 16 — | Chittagong |
| Noakhali | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | Noakhali |
| Backerganj | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | Backerganj |
| Maimensingh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Maimensingh |
| Tippera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | Tippera |
| Dacca | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 14 8 | 12 13 | Dacca |
| Faridpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 16 — | 13 11 | Faridpur |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Pabna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 11 — | ... | ... | 7 2 | 8 — | 12 — | ... | Pabna |
| Rajshahi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Rajshahi |
| Malda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 4 | ... | 16 8 | 7 — | 9 — | 14 — | 13 — | Malda |
| Bogra | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 15 12 | 15 12 | Bogra |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| Jalpaiguri | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | .. | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 13 — | 12 — | Jalpaiguri |
| Dinajpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 | 11 6 | ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 10 | 15 8 | 15 8 | Dinajpur |
| Rangpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 4 | 13 4 | Rangpur |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Surma—* |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 4 | 14 4 | 13 5 | Sylhet |
| Cachar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Cachar |
| *Hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Hill tracts—* |
| Khasi and Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 8 | 14 — | 14 — | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 8 — | Khasi and Jaintia Hills |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 — | 8 — | Garo Hills |
| Manipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 8 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | Manipur |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | Naga Hills |
| Lushai Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 8 | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 7 — | 7 — | Lushai Hills |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Brahmaputra—* |
| Goalpara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 14 — | Goalpara |
| Kamrup | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 — | 13 — | Kamrup |
| Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 | 13 — | 13 — | Darrang |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 7 — | 12 — | 12 — | Nowgong |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 8 | 12 — | 12 — | Sibsagar |
| Lakhimpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 6 10 | 11 — | 11 — | Lakhimpur |

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and shittacks sold for one rupee*)

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | |
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bengal—** |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Deltaic—* |
| Khulna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 to 8 — | 7 8 to 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Khulna |
| 24-Parganas | 10 6 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 11 | 17 8 | 17 — | 24-Parganas |
| Midnapur | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 to 12 8 | 10 8 to 12 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 12 | 13 12 | Midnapur |
| Howrah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 4 | 16 — | 13 — | Howrah |
| Calcutta | 12 — | 11 — | 14 — | 12 4 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 7 — | 11 6 | 10 8 | ... | 10 — | 9 — | 8 — | 16 — | 12 — | Calcutta |
| Hooghly | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 10 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 — | 13 — | Hooghly |
| Nadia (Krishnagarh) | 12 4 | 12 12 | 17 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 8 14 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 8 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 2 | 16 — | 16 — | Nadia (Krishnagarh) |
| Jessore | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 11 — | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 — | 16 — | 16 — | Jessore |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Bankura | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 4 | 16 — | 16 8 | Bankura |
| Bardwan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 — | 15 — | 15 — | Bardwan |
| Birbhum | 9 — | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 14 4 | 15 — | Birbhum |
| Murshidabad | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 — | 19 — | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | Murshidabad |
| Santhal Parganas | 10 — | 10 — | 12 8 | 13 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 8 | 11 — | 11 — | 12 — | 12 — | 14 — | 14 — | Santhal Parganas |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Hills—* |
| Darjeeling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 9 — | 8 — | 5 8 | 6 — | 11 8 | 11 8 | Darjeeling |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa—* |
| Puri | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 8 8 | 17 — | 16 8 | Puri |
| Cuttack | 11 13 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2* | 13 2* | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 16 — | 16 — | Cuttack |
| Balasore | 10 — | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | Balasore |
| Sambalpur | 12 8 | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 13 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 — | Sambalpur |
| *Chota Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Chota Nagpur—* |
| Singhbhum | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 13 — | 13 — | Singhbhum |
| Manbhum | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 14 10 | 13 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 13 — | 13 — | Manbhum |
| Ranchi | 9 — to 10 — | 9 — to 10 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 10 — | ... | 12 — | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 — | 11 — | Ranchi |
| Palamau | 11 13 | 12 6 | 18 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 13 8 | 14 10 | Palamau |
| Hazaribagh | 10 — | 10 — | 17 8 | 15 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 13 — | 13 — | 8 — | 7 — | 12 — | 12 — | Hazaribagh |
| *Bihar, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihar, south—* |
| Monghyr | 13 10 | 13 10 | 17 13 | 18 13 | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10½ | 14 4 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 14 10½ | 14 10½ | Monghyr |
| Gaya | 13 5 | 13 5 | 19 7 | 19 7 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 8 3 | 10 12 | 20 — | 18 7 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 15 14 | 15 6 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 16 — | 15 14 | Gaya |
| Patna | 11 12 | 13 — | 16 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 14 — | 15 — | ... | 14 — | 9 — | 10 — | 16 — | 16 — | Patna |
| Shahabad | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 16 — | ... | 13 — | 9 — | 10 — | 15 — | 15 — | Shahabad |
| *Bihar, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihar, north—* |
| Purnea | 12 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 8 | 18 — | 13 — | Purnea |
| Bhagalpur | 11 8 | 11 6 | 16 10 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 10 | 11 6 | 12 10 | 7 10 | 7 9 | 15 2 | 15 2 | Bhagalpur |
| Darbhanga | 12 1 | 12 9 | 17 9 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 15 6 | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 — | ... | 7 11 | 7 11 | 15 6 | 14 13 | Darbhanga |
| Muzaffarpur | 11 — | 11 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 11 — | 12 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 8 | 14 8 | Muzaffarpur |
| Saran | 12 — | 12 8 | 19 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 8 | 14 — | 13 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 14 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 8 | 9 — | 16 — | 16 — | Saran |
| Champaran | 12 — | 11 8 | 15 8 | 16 — | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 14 12 | 15 — | 11 8 | 11 — | 8 — | 8 8 | 15 — | 15 — | Champaran |
| **United Provinces:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces:** |
| (a) Agra— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (a) Agra— |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Mirzapur | 10 12 | 11 — | 14 8 | 14 8 | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 8 | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 —† | 9 —† | 13 8 | 13 8 | Mirzapur |
| Benares | 12 3 | 12 7 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 8 6† | 9 3† | 12 10½ | 12 10½ | Benares |
| Ghazipur | 11 1 | 11 1 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 7 4 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 1 | 14 1 | ... | ... | 9 8† | 9 8† | 12 12 | 12 12 | Ghazipur |
| Jaunpur | 12 — | 12 — | 17 — | 17 — | 5 8 | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 —† | 12 — | 13 —† | Jaunpur |
| Allahabad | 10 13 | 10 13 | 14 — | 14 — | 6 — | 6 — | 8 8 | 8 8 | 14 — | 14 — | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 13 7 | ... | ... | 8 8† | 9 —† | 14 — | 14 — | Allahabad |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Banda | 11 4 | 11 8 | 13 — | 13 — | 4 8 | 4 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 12 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 18 12 | 14 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 12 | ... | 13 8 | 8 8† | 8 8† | 15 4 | 14 12 | Banda |
| Fatehpur | 11 — | 11 4 | 13 8 | 14 — | 7 8 | 8 — | 8 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 13 — | ... | ... | 8 —† | 9 —† | 14 — | 14 — | Fatehpur |
| Hamirpur | 11 4 | 11 9 | 12 10 | 13 9 | 6 — | 6 — | 8 12 | 8 9 | ... | 11 8 | ... | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 12 14 | ... | 13 — | 8 8† | 8 8† | 13 — | 13 — | Hamirpur |
| Jalaun | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 — | 12 — | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 12 12 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 8 8† | 8 12† | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jalaun |
| Cawnpore | 12 4 | 12 8 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 — | 14 4 | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 8† | 16 8 | 16 8 | Cawnpore |
| Jhansi | 12 5 | 12 6 | 14 13 | 14 14 | 5 — | 4 15 | 8 4 | 8 1 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 — | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 4 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 4† | 16 — | 16 — | Jhansi |
| Etawah | 11 12 | 12 — | 14 — | 15 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 9 — | 14 — | 14 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 — | 18 — | 12 — | 12 — | 13 8 | 14 8 | 15 — | 13 14 | 8 —† | 9 —† | 15 8 | 15 8 | Etawah |
| Farukhabad | 12 4 | 12 — | 17 — | 16 8 | 5 — to 5 4 | 5 — to 5 4 | 7 — to 8 12 | 7 — to 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 12 12 | ... | ... | 7 8† | 7 8† | 16 — | 16 — | Farukhabad |
| Mainpuri | 13 — | 13 — | 16 — | 16 — | 4 8 | 4 8 | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 —† | 15 — | 15 — | Mainpuri |
| Etah | 13 4 | 13 8 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 —† | 16 12 | 16 12 | Etah |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| Meerut | 14 8 | 14 8 | 19 — | 18 8 | 4 — | 4 — | 8 — | 8 — | 11 8 | 13 — | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 — | 17 — | 7 4† | 7 —† | 16 8 | 17 — | Meerut |
| Agra | 12 — | 11 8 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 6 — | 6 — | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 12 | 13 4 | 11 4 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 — | ... | 14 4 | 7 12 | 7 12† | 17 4 | 17 4 | Agra |
| Mathura | 12 — | 12 1 | 16 — | 16 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 11 7 | 13 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | 15 — | 7 —† | 8 8† | 17 — | 17 — | Mathura |
| Aligarh | 13 8 | 13 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | ... | ... | 11 — | 13 — | 10 — | 10 — | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 15 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 15 — | 15 — | 8 8† | 8 8† | 16 12 | 16 4 | Aligarh |
| Bulandshahr | 14 — | 14 — | 18 4 | 18 8 | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | 10 8 | 12 — | 10 — | 12 — | 16 — | 15 — | 14 — | 14 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 15 — | 15 — | 8 —† | 10 —† | 16 — | 16 — | Bulandshahr |
| *Sub montane, east—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Sub montane, east—* |
| Bahraich | 12 — | 12 8 | 15 8 | 15 — | 6 4 | 6 4 | 9 — | 8 13 | 14 — | 14 — | 12 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 15 — | 14 8 | 13 — | 13 — | 10 —† | 10 8† | 14 — | 14 — | Bahraich |
| Azamgarh | 12 — | 11 8 | 16 2 | 15 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 9 2 | 9 6 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 — | 10 — | 15 — | 15 — | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 — | 15 — | 8 8† | 9 4† | 12 8 | 12 8 | Azamgarh |
| Gorakhpur | 13 1 | 13 1 | 16 8 | 17 2 | 8 12 | 8 7 | 10 6 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 9 6 | 15 12 | 15 14 | 9 7 | 8 7 | 10 —† | 11 4† | 16 8 | 15 4 | Gorakhpur |
| Basti | 12 4 | 12 4 | 16 8 | 16 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 12 | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 8† | 9 12† | 13 4 | 13 4 | Basti |

* Kalai

† Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee*)

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice: Best sort | | Rice: Common | | Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | | Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, Chenna, Chola, Badalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or Thus, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | |
| **United Provinces—** *continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces—** *continued* |
| **(a) Agra—** *continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **(a) Agra—** *continued* |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Submontane, west—* |
| Shahjahánpur | 13 10 | 14 — | 19 — | 19 — | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 8 —* | 8 —* | 14 8 | 14 8 | Shahjahánpur |
| Budaun | 13 4 | 13 2 | 17 6 | 17 11 | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | 10 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 14 6 | 20 — | 20 — | 10 —* | 10 —* | 15 8 | 15 8 | Budaun |
| Pilibit | 14 8 | 13 — | 18 12 | 18 12 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 4 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 8 8* | 8 —* | 14 — | 14 — | Pilibit |
| Bareli | 12 12 | 12 12 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 13 8 | 14 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 12 — | 11 — | 13 12 | 14 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 8 6* | 9 4* | 15 — | 15 — | Bareli |
| Moradabad | 13 4 | 13 12 | 19 — | 18 12 | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 14 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 12 —* | 12 —* | 15 — | 15 — | Moradabad |
| Bijnor | 14 4 | 14 8 | 21 — | 20 4 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 — | ... | ... | 6 8* | 7 —* | 13 — | 15 — | Bijnor |
| Muzaffarnagar | 15 — | 14 14 | 19 4 | 18 12 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 5 | 8 15 | 11 — | 11 6 | 9 14 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | 6 10* | 6 10* | 16 4 | 16 10 | Muzaffarnagar |
| Saháranpur | 14 12 | 14 12 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 7 8 | 8 — | 10 12 | 9 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 4 | 14 12 | 17 4 | 19 8 | 8 8* | 8 8* | 16 4 | 16 4 | Saháranpur |
| Dehra-Dún | 13 — | 13 — | 18 — | 19 — | 5 — | 5 — | 6 12 | 6 8 | 8 — | 9 — | 14 — | 14 — | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 — | 20 — | 9 —* | 10 —* | 13 — | 13 — | Dehra-Dún |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Hills—* |
| Naini Tal | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 — | 13 — | 4 — | 4 — | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 — | 13 — | 6 —* | 6 —* | 10 — | 10 — | Naini Tal |
| Almora | 14 8 | 13 8 | 20 — | 18 — | 4 8 | 4 —½ | 9 — | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 — | 10 4 | ... | ... | 7 —* | 7 —* | 11 —½ | 11 — | Almora |
| Garhwál | 15 — | 15 — | 20 — | 20 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 — | 21 — | 21 — | 21 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 5 —* | 5 —* | 9 — | 9 — | Garhwál |
| **(b) Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **(b) Oudh—** |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| Partábgarh | 12 — | 11 8 | 15 — | 16 — | 6 — | 6 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 12 | ... | ... | 9 8* | 10 —* | 14 — | 14 — | Partábgarh |
| Sultanpur | 13 4 | 13 12 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 7 — | 7 — | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 4 | ... | ... | 9 —* | 9 8* | 14 — | 14 — | Sultanpur |
| Rae-Bareli | 12 — | 12 4 | 15 — | 17 — | 5 — | 8 — | 10 — | 9 8 | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 —* | 9 —* | 15 — | 14 — | Rae-Bareli |
| Unao | 12 12 | 13 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | 16 — | 16 — | 11 — | 12 — | 18 — | 14 — | 10 — | 11 — | 14 — | 13 12 | 11 — | 12 — | 8 —* | 9 —* | 14 — | 14 — | Unao |
| Lucknow | 12 8 | 12 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 — | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 — | 13 — | 9 —* | 9 —* | 14 — | 14 — | Lucknow |
| Hardoi | 13 8 | 14 3 | 18 — | 18 — | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | 18 — | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 15 — | 15 8 | 14 8 | 8 8* | 9 8* | 14 8 | 14 8 | Hardoi |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| Fyzabad | 12 — | 12 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 8 8* | 9 —* | 14 — | 14 — | Fyzabad |
| Barabanki | 12 4 | 12 8 | 16 — | 16 — | 8 — | 8 — | 8 12 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 8 —* | 8 —* | 16 — | 16 — | Barabanki |
| Gonda | 14 — | 14 — | 19 4 | 20 — | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 13 — | 12 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | 15 8 | 14 4 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 14 12 | 14 12 | Gonda |
| Bahraich | 14 4 | 15 — | 20 — | 21 — | 7 — | 7 — | 10 — | 10 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | 14 — | 14 — | 16 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | 17 — | 9 8* | 9 8* | 15 — | 15 — | Bahraich |
| Sitapur | 14 — | 14 — | 18 8 | 19 — | 4 — | 4 — | 9 — | 9 8 | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 15 — | 15 — | 17 — | 17 — | 9 —* | 10 —* | 16 — | 16 — | Sitapur |
| Kheri | 14 — | 14 — | 19 — | 19 8 | 3 — | 3 — | 10 — | 10 — | 16 — | 18 — | 12 — | 12 — | 17 — | 18 — | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 15 8 | 16 — | 18 — | 9 —* | 8 8* | 16 — | 16 — | Kheri |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Rajputana—** |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Partábgarh | 12 — | 12 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | 10 — | 10 — | 15 — | 15 — | Partábgarh |
| Bánswara | 10 — | 9 8 | 13 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 13 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 7 — | 6 4 | 14 — | 14 — | Bánswara |
| Mewar (Udaipur) | 10 15 | 10 7 | 11 14 | 12 1 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 11 | 8 1 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 10 5 | 10 1 | ... | ... | 14 7 | 14 — | 12 4 | 10 15 | 11 7 | 12 1 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 14 11 | 14 7 | Mewar (Udaipur) |
| Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) | 10 — | 10 — | 13 — | 13 — | 3 8 | ... | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 — | 10 8 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 15 8 | Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) |
| Ajmer | 11 8 | 11 — | 13 2½ | 12 10½ | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 2½ | 8 2½ | 13 — | 13 — | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 14½ | 13 8 | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | Ajmer |
| Kishangarh | 13 12 | 12 4 | 15 — | 14 8 | 6 — | 6 — | 10 4 | 10 — | 18 8 | 13 8 to 14 — | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 14 12 | 13 8 | 13 — | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | Kishangarh |
| Bundi | 16 7 | 16 7 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 24 11 | 24 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 7 | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 8 | Bundi |
| Kotah | 10 2 | 10 — | 12 4 | 12 4 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 12 2 | 12 4 | 8 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 13 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 — | 13 — | Kotah |
| Jhalawar | 9 1 | 9 — | 12 8 | 12 4 | 6 10 | 6 11 | 8 — | 8 — | 13 8 | 13 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 8 10 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 7 — | 7 2 | 12 10 | 13 4 | Jhalawar |
| Tonk | 8 15 | 9 7 | 12 3 | 12 4 | 4 14 | 5 — | 6 1 | 6 4 | 11 15 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 — | 12 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 15 13 | 16 4 | Tonk |
| Jaipur | 11 11 | 11 3 | 15 4 | 14 13 | 6 — | 6 1 | 6 10 | 6 11 | 12 9 | 12 12 | 10 12 | 11 9 | ... | ... | 10 12 | 12 12 | 14 10 and 12 4 | 12 6 and 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 9 | 13 12 | 13 15 | 19 2 | 19 7 | Jaipur |
| Karauli | 10 4 | 10 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 6 12 | 7 5 | 7 12 | 8 — | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 8 | 12 4-½ | 14 12 | 14 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 16 — | 15 — | Karauli |
| Dholpur | 12 — | 11 13½ | 15 — | 14 7 | 7 — | 7 — | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 10½ | 13 6½ | 12 — | 12 2 | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 13 12 | 13 6½ | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 8 | 17 — | 17 — | Dholpur |
| Bharatpur | 11 10 | 11 10 | 15 — | 14 10 | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | 8 13 | 9 4 | 13 14 | 13 9 | 15 2 | 15 10 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 17 4 | 16 8 | Bharatpur |
| Alwar | 12 11 | 12 6 | 15 2 | 15 1 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 11 10 | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 — | 16 — | 13 — | 13 — | 18 12 | 19 — | Alwar |
| Deoli | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 5 — | 5 — | 6 — | 6 — | 10 12 | 12 — | 11 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 7 — | 7 8 | 16 — | 16 — | Deoli |
| Nasirabad | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 — | 19 — | Nasirabad |
| Shahpura | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 — | 12 — | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 12 | Shahpura |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| Bikaner | 11 4 | 11 — | 15 — | 14 — | 3 — | 3 — | 6 — | 6 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 13 8 | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | Bikaner |
| Jaisalmer | 9 11 | 10 2 | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 7 | 11 14 | 11 15 | 14 — | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 — | 21 — | Jaisalmer |
| Jodhpur | 8 12 and 10 14 | 8 14 and 10 6 | 13 7 | 13 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 11 5 | 11 4 and 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | 11 3 | 13 — | 13 2 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Jodhpur |
| Bálmer | 10 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 7 2 | 7 2 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 7 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | Bálmer |
| Kúnpura | 10 6 | 10 4 | 12 12 | 13 2 | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 8 | 12 12 | 11 8 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 — | 19 — | Kúnpura |
| Sirohi | 10 — and 11 — | 10 — and 11 — | 13 4 | 14 — | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 — | 11 8 | ... | ... | 18 — | 18 — | 11 4 | 11 — | 11 — | 11 8 | 10 — | 10 — | 17 — | 17 — | Sirohi |
| Anádra | 10 — and 10 14 | 10 8 and 11 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 8 — | ... | ... | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 4 | 11 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 17 — | 17 — | Anádra |
| Abu | 9 14 and 10 5 | 9 14 and 10 5 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 12 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 7 2 and 7 6 | 7 2 and 7 6 | 16 6 | 16 6 | Abu |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Central India—** |
| Indore | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 13 — | 6 — | 6 — | 7 — | 7 — | 15 — | 15 — | 13 — | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 15 — | 15 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 15 8 | Indore |
| Nimach | 12 — | 11 4 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 8 4 | 8 4 | 13 8 | 13 — | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 9 — | 13 — | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | Nimach |
| Gwalior | 10 12 | 10 12 | 13 — | 13 — | 6 6 | 6 12 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 12 12 | 12 4 | ... | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 14 | 9 — | 12 10 | 12 — | ... | 12 — | 7 12 | 8 8 | 16 — | 15 — | Gwalior |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Panjab—** |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| Hissar | 13 — | 12 12 | 17 — | 17 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 11 12 | 12 — | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | Hissar |
| Ferozpur | 15 — | 16 — | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 10 — | 10 — | 18 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 — | 18 — | 10 — | 10 — | 18 — | 18 — | Ferozpur |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Lahore | 15 12 | 16 — | 21 14 | 23 8 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 11 12 | 12 — | 12 12 | 12 — | ... | ... | 13 4 | 16 12 | 19 10 | 18 14 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 18 12 | 18 12 | Lahore |
| Gujranwala | 16 2 | 16 8 | 23 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 — | 14 — | 12 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 20 — | 20 — | Gujranwala |
| Gujrat | 13 — | 17 — | 22 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 8 | 16 — | 16 — | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 — | 18 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 20 — | 20 — | Gujrat |
| Jhelum | 16 4 | 16 8 | 18 13 | 21 12 | ... | ... | 9 — | 8 — | 15 8 | 15 — | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 12 | 18 8 | 19 — | ... | ... | 21 — | 21 — | Jhelum |

*Husked

**RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906**—*continued* (*The figures*

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **Panjab**—*continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South-eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgáon | 13 — | 13 — | 17 — | 16 4 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 11 8 | 12 — |
| Delhi | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 8 | ... | 10 — | ... |
| Rohtak | 14 4 | 14 4 | 18 8 | 18 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 14 8 | 14 — | 14 — | 13 8 |
| Karnál | 15 4 | 14 12 | 21 — | 20 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | 13 — | ... | 12 — |
| *Submontane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambala | 15 4 | 15 10 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Ludhiána | 16 — | 16 — | 22 — | 22 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 10 — | 12 8 |
| Jalandhar | 16 4 | 16 12 | 22 8 | 23 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | 10 8 |
| Hoshiárpur | 16 12 | 17 — | 22 8 | 24 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 13 — |
| Gurdáspur | 17 — | 18 — | 21 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... |
| Amritsar | 16 12 | 16 12 | 22 8 | 23 — | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 — | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 14 8 |
| Siálkot | 17 8 | 17 — | 23 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 — | 14 — | 16 — |
| *Hills*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 10 5 | 10 5 | 14 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 8 |
| Kángra | 18 — | 18 — | 28 — | 30 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Northern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rawalpindi | 15 — | 14 8 | 19 8 | 20 8 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | 14 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 13 — |
| Attock | 15 12 | 15 12 | 23 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 26 — | 26 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 18 8 | 18 8 | 25 — | 25 — | ... | .. | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 — | 13 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| Jhang | 16 — | 16 — | 22 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 14 — | 17 8 | 13 — | 13 — |
| Lyallpur | 16 — | 16 — | 21 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 — | 13 — | 14 — | ... | ... |
| Multan | 14 4 | 14 8 | 21 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 12 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 13 — | 13 8 |
| Montgomery | 16 12 | 16 6 | 22 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... |
| Muzaffargarh | 15 — | 15 8 | 21 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 — | 14 — |
| Dera Ghazi Khan | 14 1 | 14 11 | 19 6 | 20 — | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 10 | 13 12 | 14 11 | 13 12 | 14 11 |
| **N.-W. Frontier Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazára | 18 8 | 14 4 | 17 12 | 21 — | 4 4 | 4 4 | 8 12 | 8 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 — | 19 — |
| Pesháwar | 15 — | 15 — | 24 — | 24 — | 5 13 | 5 13 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 11 — | 12 — | 15 — | 16 — |
| Kohát | 17 4 | 17 4 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 11 8 | 11 2 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| Bannu | 19 14 | 19 6 | 25 10 | 23 2 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 15 10 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 13 2 |
| Dera Ismael Khan | 15 8 | 14 10 | 19 9 | 19 10 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 7 — | 7 1 | 17 3 | 17 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan**— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karachi | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 16 — | 17 — | 13 — | 14 — |
| Hyderabad | 12 — | 11 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 — | 14 — |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 13 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — |
| Shikárpur | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 10 — | 19 — | 20 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 16 — | 17 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| Quetta | 10 4 to 10 12 | 10 8 to 11 — | 13 — | 12 12 | 4 — | 4 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 14 — | 13 — | 12 — |
| **Bombay**— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri | 6 12 | 7 7 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 9 | 8 9 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Alibág | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 11 | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Bombay | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 6 6 | 9 2 | 7 13 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 15 | 11 15 |
| Tanna | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 |
| *Deccan and Karnátak* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | 7 9 | 7 9 | ... | ... | 7 9 | 8 4 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 11 4 | 12 2 | 10 9 | 11 15 |
| Belgaum | 8 10 | 7 1 | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 3 | 11 11 |
| Satara | 7 15 | 7 15 | ... | ... | 5 14 | 5 14 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 11 | 9 11 |
| Sholapur | 9 6 | 8 14 | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 15 | 9 — | 9 — | 13 14 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 12 8 |
| Bijapur | 9 5 | 8 14 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 14 5 | 12 5 | 13 — | 12 10 |
| Poona | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 10 2 | 10 2 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 12 7 | 12 7 |
| Nasik | 11 14 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 15 | 8 15 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| Dhulia | 9 10 | 9 10 | ... | ... | 6 6 | 7 5 | 7 8 | 8 7 | 13 8 | 12 10 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| *Gujarat*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 7 6 | 7 6 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| Broach | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 9 8 | 10 — | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 — | 10 — |
| Kaira | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 — | 11 — |
| Baroda | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 — | 9 — | 9 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 — | 10 — |
| Ahmadabad | 11 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 13 — | 13 — | 10 8 | 10 — |
| Godhra | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 5 12 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — |
| Disa | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 4 | 8 — | 8 — | 14 8 | 15 — | 13 8 | 14 — |
| *Kathiawár*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajkot | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 12 — | 12 — | 11 — | 11 — |
| **Central Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 5 13 | 5 13 | 9 — | 9 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 9 | 7 10 | 7 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... |
| Betul | 15 — | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 16 — | 17 14 | ... | ... |
| Chhindwara | 14 — | 15 3 | ... | ... | 6 5 | 6 5 | 8 — | 9 — | 16 — | 17 — | ... | ... |
| Nagpur | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 9 6 | 10 — | 12 11 | 12 11 | ... | ... |
| Wardha | 10 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | 14 12 | 14 — | ... | ... |



*state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)*

| Districts | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **Panjab**—*continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South-eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgáon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 2 | 13 — | 1 — | 7 — | 7 — | 17 — | 17 — |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 — | 15 — | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 16 — | 16 — |
| Rohtak | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 17 — | 16 8 | 18 — | 18 — | 9 8 | 8 — | 16 8 | 16 8 |
| Karnál | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 16 2 | 16 — | ... | 14 — | 8 — | 8 — | 15 — | 15 — |
| *Submontane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambala | 15 8 | 15 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 11 — | 11 — | 19 8 | 19 8 |
| Ludhiána | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 6 | 18 — | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 — | 8 — | 7 8 | 18 — | 18 — |
| Jalandhar | ... | ... | 13 — | 12 — | 18 — | 18 8 | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 |
| Hoshiárpur | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 18 4 | 18 8 | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 19 — | 18 — |
| Gurdáspur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 — | 17 — | 17 — | 17 — | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 — |
| Amritsar | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | 19 12 | 19 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 — |
| Siálkot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 — | 19 — | 16 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 18 8 | 20 — |
| *Hills*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 12 3 | 11 4 | 13 — | 13 8 | 6 8 | 7 — | 12 3 | 13 2 |
| Kángra | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | 24 — | 24 — | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — |
| *Northern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ráwalpindi | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 20 4 | 20 4 |
| Attock | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | 19 — | 19 — | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 — | 19 — |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 20 — | 20 — | 14 — | 14 — | 20 — | 22 — | 14 — | 14 — | 7 — | 7 — | 18 — | 18 — |
| Jhang | 28 — | 27 — | 26 — | 25 — | 18 — | 22 — | 17 — | 18 — | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| Lyallpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 19 — | 19 — |
| Multan | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 — | 17 12 | 15 12 | 16 4 | 16 — | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| Montgomery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 12 | 20 12 | 19 — | 19 — | 8 — | 8 — | 18 — | 17 8 |
| Muzaffargarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 4 | 16 — | 16 — | 7 — | 7 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| Dera Ghazi Khan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 17 11 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 1 | 18 2 | 18 2 |
| **N.-W. Frontier Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazára | ... | ... | 19 — | 19 — | 13 — | 13 — | 14 8 | 15 — | 8 4 | 8 8 | 15 12 | 16 — |
| Pesháwar | ... | ... | 14 — | 15 — | 15 — | 16 — | 18 — | 18 — | 10 — | 10 — | 18 — | 18 — |
| Kohát | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 19 12 | 19 12 | ... | ... | 21 5 | 21 5 |
| Bannu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 — | 17 5 | 20 15 | 20 15 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 21 15 | 21 14 |
| Dera Ismael Khan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 15 12 | 15 14 | 15 — | 10 — | 9 11 | 19 12 | 19 6 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 21 — | 21 — |
| Hyderabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 | 18 — | 18 — |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 — | 19 — |
| Shikárpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 18 — | 18 — |
| Upper Sind Frontier | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 15 — | 15 — |
| Quetta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 4 | 14 — | 14 — | 7 — | 7 4 | 13 — | 13 — |
| **Bombay**— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | 16 — | 16 — |
| Ratnagiri | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | 8 15 | 9 10 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 15 10 | 18 3 |
| Alibág | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | 7 14 | 7 14 | 20 6 | 20 6 |
| Bombay | 10 2 | 9 — | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| Tanna | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | 21 — | 21 — |
| *Deccan and Karnátak*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 17 11 | 17 11 |
| Belgaum | 13 8 | 13 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 |
| Satara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 1 | 17 2 | 17 1 |
| Sholapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 9 15 | 9 15 | 15 — | 15 — |
| Bijapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 16 6 | 16 6 |
| Poona | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 17 — | 17 — |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | 17 14 | 17 14 |
| Nasik | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 19 12 | 19 12 |
| Dhulia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 9 11 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 15 8 | 16 4 |
| *Gujarat*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 19 10 | 19 10 |
| Broach | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 20 — | 20 — |
| Kaira | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 20 — | 20 — |
| Baroda | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 17 8 | 17 8 |
| Ahmadabad | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 20 — | 20 — |
| Godhra | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 20 — | 20 — |
| Disa | 13 — | 13 8 | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 19 — | 19 — |
| *Káthiawár*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajkot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 8 | 18 — | 18 — |
| **Central Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 80 — | 80 — |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 15 2 | 15 2 |
| Betul | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| Chhindwára | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 10 9 | 10 9 | 9 2 | 11 11 |
| Nagpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 10 — | 12 — | 12 — |
| Wardha | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 13 — | 13 — |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 13 — |

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*concluded* (*The figures state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee*)

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or Cambu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half month | Half-month of report | Previous half month | Half-month of report | Previous half month | Half-month of report | Previous half month |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 13 | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 8 13 | 10 — | 13 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... |
| Saugor | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... |
| Damoh | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... |
| Jubbulpore | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 10 8 | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mandla | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | 8 — | 9 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Seoni | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 10 — | 10 — | 16 — | 14 — | ... | ... |
| Bálághát | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhandára | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chánda | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 2 | 7 10 | 9 — | 8 — | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biláspur | 14 4 | 12 13 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 11 10 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 9 — | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drug | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 12 10 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... |
| Akola | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | 18 5 | 16 — | ... | ... |
| Amráoti | 8 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 7 8 | 7 — | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... |
| Yeotmal | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | 18 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 7 4 | 8 1 | 12 9 | 13 4 | 4 15 | 4 14 | 7 11 | 7 12 | 12 8 | 12 2 | 14 14 | 14 15 |
| Boláram | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 5 13 | 5 13 | 8 6 | 8 11 | 13 14 | 13 14 | ... | ... |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| S. Canara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 13½ | 10 9¾ | 11 6 | 9 9½ | 13 11 |
| Nilgiris | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 13½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salem | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 13½ | 11 — | 11 12½ | 9 15 | 10 4½ |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 12 12 | 13 — | ... | ... |
| Anantapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 15 7½ | 17 2½ | ... | ... |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 12 9 | 14 2 | 13 6½ | 12 3 |
| Karnul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 2½ | 7 2½ | 13 2¾ | 13 5½ | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vizagapatam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | ... | ... | 12 1½ | 12 1½ |
| Godávari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 8 2 | 14 4½ | 15 5 | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 11 7 | 10 15 | ... | ... |
| Guntur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14½ | 9 14½ | 14 2 | 14 8½ | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Nellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 11 9 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 13 — | 13 — |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — ½ | 8 6½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. Arcot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14½ | 9 14½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| S. Arcot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanjore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 10½ | 9 1½ | ... | ... | 10 15½ | 10 15½ |
| Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 13½ | 8 4 | 11 14 | 13 10½ | 11 6 | 13 — ½ |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ |
| Madura | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 10½ | 9 1½ | 11 — | 11 — | 10 15½ | 11 2 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 13 | 6 13 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 12 6 | 13 8 | ... | ... |
| Bangalore | 8 13 | 8 13 | ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 9 | 7 7 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolar | 8 — | 8 — | 8 — | 8 — | 7 — | 7 — | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tumkur | 7 — | 7 — | 7 — | 7 — | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... |
| Hassan | 7 — | 6 — | 7 — | 6 — | 8 — | 7 8 | 9 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kadur | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 17 — | 17 — | ... | ... |
| Shimoga | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 6 5 | 6 5 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... |
| Chitaldrug | 8 — | 8 — | 8 — | 8 — | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 — | 13 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 6 8 | 6 12½ | 6 12 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Aden** | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 — | 7 — | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 3 | 11 3 |

| Districts | Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 15 11 | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | Narsinghpur |
| Saugor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 11 11 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 14 4 | 16 — | Saugor |
| Damoh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 — | 13 8 | Damoh |
| Jubbulpore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 8 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 — | Jubbulpore |
| Mandla | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Mandla |
| Seoni | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 11 | 10 11 | Seoni |
| Bálághát | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 12 — | 12 — | Bálághát |
| Bhandára | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 — | 14 — | Bhandára |
| Chánda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 9 14 | 11 2 | 13 6 | Chánda |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Biláspur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 11 | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | Biláspur |
| Raipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 14 — | 14 — | Raipur |
| Drug | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | Drug |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Berar—** |
| Buldána | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 14 — | 14 — | Buldána |
| Akola | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 — | 14 3 | 16 — | Akola |
| Amráoti | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 13 — | Amráoti |
| Yeotmal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Yeotmal |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Nizam's Territories—** |
| Secunderabad | 19 — | 18 7 | ... | ... | 11 — | 10 13 | ... | ... | 13 11 | 13 10 | 11 10 | 11 13 | Secunderabad |
| Boláram | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | Boláram |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Madras—** |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Malabar Coast—* |
| Malabar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 9½ | 14 11 | Malabar |
| S. Canara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 14 13 | S. Canara |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South, central—* |
| Coimbatore | 11 18½ | 12 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 15 — | Coimbatore |
| Nilgiris | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 9½ | 12 8 | Nilgiris |
| Salem | 12 9½ | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 14 8½ | Salem |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Bellary | 13 9½ | 13 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 15 3 | Bellary |
| Anantapur | 15 13½ | 16 13½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 — | 17 15 | Anantapur |
| Cuddapah | 14 13 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 11 | Cuddapah |
| Karnul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | Karnul |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *East Coast, north—* |
| Ganjam | 12 13½ | 12 13½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | 15 3 | Ganjam |
| Vizagapatam | 12 14 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6½ | 14 2 | Vizagapatam |
| Godávari | 14 2½ | 15 8½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 20 — | Godávari |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *East Coast, central—* |
| Kistna | 12 6½ | 12 6½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 20 — | Kistna |
| Guntur | 14 1 | 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 7½ | 18 7½ | Guntur |
| Nellore | 14 13½ | 15 13½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 9 | 20 9 | Nellore |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *East Coast, south—* |
| Madras | 12 12½ | 12 14½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6½ | 20 5½ | Madras |
| Chingleput | 11 15½ | 11 15½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 7 | 21 7 | Chingleput |
| N. Arcot | 13 11 | 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 6½ | 17 1 | N. Arcot |
| S. Arcot | 12 9½ | 12 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | S. Arcot |
| Tanjore | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12½ | 17 8 and 17 15 | Tanjore |
| Trichinopoly | 12 3½ | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 6½ | 18 9½ | Trichinopoly |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| Tinnevelly | 11 13½ | 11 13½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 1½ | 19 2 | Tinnevelly |
| Madura | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 16 — | Madura |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Mysore—** |
| Mysore | 12 9 | 13 10 | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 7 2 | 15 3 | 15 12 | Mysore |
| Bangalore | 15 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 8 4 | 17 4 | 16 11 | Bangalore |
| Kolar | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 15 — | 15 — | Kolar |
| Tumkur | 18 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 — | 13 — | Tumkur |
| Hassan | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 | ... | ... | 9 — | 8 — | 12 — | 10 — | Hassan |
| Kadur | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 14 — | Kadur |
| Shimoga | 13 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 16 13 | 16 13 | Shimoga |
| Chitaldrug | 14 — | 14 — | 20 — | 20 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | Chitaldrug |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Coorg—** |
| Coorg | 15 8 | 16 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 8 | 14 — | Coorg |
| **Aden** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 32 — | 32 — | Aden |

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.*

*Calcutta, July 13, 1906*

W. L. HARVEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## SANITARY.

### PLAGUE.

*Simla, the 12th July, 1906.*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 7th July 1906, is published for general information:

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency and Sind. | Northern. | Bombay City | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | 44 | 35 |
| | | Dholera Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Ahmedabad City | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Gogo Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Ahmedabad District | B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P. | ... | ... |
| | | Kaira District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Broach District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mahikantha State | „ „ | 2 | 2 |
| | | Rewakantha State | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Palanpur State | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Surat Town and Port | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bulsar Port | „ „ | 2 | ... |
| | | Surat District | „ „ | 37 | 25 |
| | | Panch Mahals District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Jhara Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Utan „ | B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P. | ... | ... |
| | | Vesava „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kelva „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Trombay „ | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Tarapur „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Manori „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mahim „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Dhanu „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bhiwndi „ | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Aghashi „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Shirgaon „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bassein „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kalyan „ | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Thana „ | „ | 4 | 3 |
| | | Bandra „ | „ | 1 | 1 |
| | | Umbergaon Port | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Kon „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Thana District | G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. | 10 | 8 |
| | Central. | Poona City | S. M. & G. I. P. | 1 | 1 |
| | | Poona District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Satara „ | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Khandesh District | | ... | ... |
| | | Nasik „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Sholapur Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Sholapur District | G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi | ... | ... |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency and Sind. | Southern. | Alibag Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Mora „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Panvel „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Eshoi „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Roha „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Ashtami „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Revdanda „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kolaba District | G. I. P. | 2 | 2 |
| | | Ratnagiri Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Vizedrug „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Harnai „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Rajapur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Vengurla „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jaitapur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Dabhal „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Joigad „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Deosgad „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Ratnagiri District | | ... | ... |
| | | Belgaum „ | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Hubli Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Dharwar District | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Karwar Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Kumta „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kanara District | | ... | ... |
| | | Bijapur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Savantvadi State | | ... | ... |
| | Sind. | Karachi Town and Port | N. W. | 19 | 13 |
| | | Karachi District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hyderabad Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hyderabad District | „ & J. B. | ... | (a) 1 |
| | | Thar and Parkar District | J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Sukkar District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Khairpur State | „ | ... | ... |
| | Political charges. | Akalkot State | | ... | ... |
| | | Aundh „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Phaltan „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Tuna Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Mundra „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jukau „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Cambay State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Mandvi Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Cutch State | | ... | ... |
| | | Savanur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Bhor „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Mongrol Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Porbandar Port | | 18 | 7 |
| | | Jamnagar Town and Port | | 8 | 6 |

(a) Imported.



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency and Sind. | Political charges | Mahuwa Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Jafrabad „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Verawal „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Vawania „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kathiawar Agency | B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P. | 1 | 1 |
| | | Kolhapur Town | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Kolhapur and Southern Maratta Country | | ... | ... |
| | | Sachin State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Dharampur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Srivardhan Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Murud „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Barimandla „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Nandgaon „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Majagoan „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Rajapuri „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Janjira Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Janjira State | | ... | ... |
| | | Velan Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Baroda City | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Bet Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Billimora Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Dwarka Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Kodinar Port | | ... | 1 |
| | | Baroda State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Satara „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jath „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Surat „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Aden | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 149 | 106 |
| Madras Presidency. | ... | Salem Town | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Salem District | „ | (a) 1 | ... |
| | | Anantapur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bellary Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bellary Cantonment | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Bellary District | „ & Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Coimbatore Town | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Coimbatore District | „ S. I. & Nilgiri | ... | ... |
| | | South Arcot District | S. I. & Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Kurnool „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | North Arcot „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Nilgiris „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Tellicherry Port | „ | 4 | 2 |
| | | Cuddalore „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mangalore „ | „ | ... | 1 |
| | | Tinnevelly District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Malabar „ | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Cuddapah „ | | ... | ... |

(a) Imported.

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras Presidency. | ... | Madura District | | ... | ... |
| | | Vizagapatam Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Vizagapatam District | | ... | ... |
| | | Ganjam District | | ... | ... |
| | | Ermala Port | | ... | ... |
| | | South Canara District | | ... | ... |
| | | Chingleput District | S. I. & Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Godavari „ | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Cannanore Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Tanjore District | S. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Trichinopoly „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Cochin State | | ... | ... |
| | | Bimlipatam Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Calingapatam Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Cocanada „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Gopalpore „ | | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 5 | 3 |
| Bengal. | Presidency. | Calcutta | E. I., E. B. S. & B. N. | (a) 9 | (a) 9 |
| | | Jessore District | B. C. | ... | ... |
| | | Nadia „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Murshidabad District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Khulna District | „ | ... | ... |
| | Burdwan | Midnapur District | B. N. R. | ... | ... |
| | | Burdwan „ | E. | ... | ... |
| | | Howrah Town | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Howrah District | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Hooghly District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Birbhum „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bankura „ | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | Patna | Champaran District | B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Chapra Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Saran District | „ | 1 | 1 |
| | | Gaya Town | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Gaya District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarpur District | B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarpur Town | „ | 5 | 3 |
| | | Darbhanga District | B. & N.-W. | 2 | ... |
| | | Shahabad „ | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Patna City | „ | 7 | 7 |
| | | Dinapore | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Patna District | „ | ... | ... |
| | Bhagalpur | Monghyr Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Monghyr District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bhagalpur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bhagalpur District | „ & B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Sonthal Parganas District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Darjeeling District | | ... | ... |

(a) One imported.



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal. | Chota Nagpur. | Palamau District | | ... | ... |
| | | Gangpur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Manbhum District | | ... | ... |
| | | Purulia | | ... | ... |
| | | Singhbhum District | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Hazaribagh „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | Orissa | Cuttack District | B.-N.R. | ... | ... |
| | | Sambalpur District | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 25 | 21 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | Rajshahi | Pabna District | B.N. | ... | ... |
| | | Malda District | | ... | ... |
| | Dacca | Dacca Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Faridpur District | B.N. | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | ... | ... |
| United Provinces. | Meerut | Meerut City | N.W. | ... | ... |
| | | Meerut Cantonment | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Meerut District | „ O. & R. & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarnagar City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarnagar District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Aligarh City | E. I. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Aligarh District | | ... | ... |
| | | Saharanpur City | | ... | ... |
| | | Hardwar Union | O. & R. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Roorkee Town | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Saharanpur District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bulandshahr „ | E. I. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Dehra Dun „ | B. & N. W. & O. & R | ... | ... |
| | | Etawah City | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Etawah District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Fatehgarh | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Farrukhabad Town | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Farrukhabad District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mainpuri „ | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | Agra | Agra City | B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Agra District | „ „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Etah „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Hathras City | | ... | ... |
| | | Muttra District | | ... | ... |
| | | Muttra City | | ... | ... |
| | Rohilkhand. | Bareilly City | R. & K. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Bareilly District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Shahjahanpur District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Shahjahanpur City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Budaun District | | ... | ... |
| | | Bijnor Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Bijnor District | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Moradabad City | | ... | ... |
| | | Moradabad District | | ... | ... |
| | | Pilibhit District | | ... | ... |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces. | Allahabad | Allahabad City | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Allahabad District | ,, & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Cawnpur City | E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) | 4 | 3 |
| | | Cawnpur District | ,, ,, ,, ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Fatehpur ,, | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Banda ,, | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R. | ... | ... |
| | | Jhansi City | ,, ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Jhansi District | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) | ... | ... |
| | | Hamirpur ,, | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Jalaun ,, | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | Benares | Benares Cantonment | B. & N. W. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Benares City | ,, ,, ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Benares District | ,, ,, ,, & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Ballia ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Jaunpur City | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Jaunpur District | ,, & B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Ghazipur ,, | E. I. & B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Mirzapur City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Mirzapur District | ,, & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | Gorakhpur. | Azamgarh City | ,, ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Azamgarh District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Gorakhpur City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Gorakhpur District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Basti District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | Kumaun | Naini Tal | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Garhwal District | | ... | ... |
| | Lucknow | Unao District | O. & R., & B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Lucknow City | ,, ,, & R. K. | ... | ... |
| | | Lucknow District | ,, ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Hardoi ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Rae Bareli ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Sitapur ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Kheri ,, | | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | Bahraich District | B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Gonda ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Partabgarh ,, | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Sultanpur ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Ajodhia | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Fyzabad City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Fyzabad District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Bara Banki Town | B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Bara Banki District | ,, & O. & R. | 2 | 2 |
| | | | TOTAL | 6 | 5 |



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab | Delhi. | Hissar District | B., B. & C. I & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Karnal ,, | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Simla ,, | S. K. | ... | ... |
| | | Delhi ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Ambala ,, | N. W. & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Rohtak ,, | N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Ludhiana ,, | ,, | 10 | 10 |
| | Jullundur. | Jullundur District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Hoshiarpur ,, | | 2 | 1 |
| | | Ferozepur ,, | N. W. | 2 | 2 |
| | | Kangra ,, | | ... | ... |
| | Lahore. | Amritsar City | | 5 | 4 |
| | | Amritsar District | N. W. | 14 | 14 |
| | | Gurdaspur ,, | ,, | 22 | 22 |
| | | Lahore City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Lahore District | ,, | 52 | 39 |
| | | Gujranwala District | ,, | 16 | 16 |
| | | Sialkot ,, | ,, | 25 | 25 |
| | | Montgomery ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | Rawalpindi. | Rawalpindi District | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| | | Gujrat ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Shahpur ,, | ,, | 3 | 9 |
| | | Attock ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Jhelum ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | Multan. | Lyallpur District | ,, | (a)3 | (a)3 |
| | | Muzaffargarh District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Patiala City ,, | Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.) | ... | ... |
| | | Patiala State ,, | N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Kapurthala State | | ... | ... |
| | | Nalagarh ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Jind ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Kalsia ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Nabha ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 155 | 147 |
| Burma. | Pegu. | Rangoon Town | | 182 | 172 |
| | | Pegu District | | 4 | 4 |
| | | Tharrawaddy District | | 4 | 6 |
| | | Prome ,, | | 3 | 3 |
| | | Hanthawaddy District | | ... | ... |
| | Irrawaddy | Bassein | | 34 | 29 |
| | | Maubin District | | ... | ... |
| | | Henzada ,, | | 4 | 4 |
| | | Pyapon ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Myaungmya District | | 1 | 1 |
| | Minbu. | Pakokku District | | ... | ... |

(a) Including 3 seizures and 1 death of week ending 30th June 1906.

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma. | Tenasserim. | Toungoo District | | 4 | 3 |
| | | Moulmein Town | | 15 | 3 |
| | | Amherst District | | ... | ... |
| | | Tavoy District | | ... | ... |
| | | Thaton „ | | ... | ... |
| | Mandalay. | Myitkyina „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Mandalay Town | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Mandalay District | | 16 | 15 |
| | Sagaing | Shwebo District | | ... | ... |
| | | Lower Chindwin District | | ... | ... |
| | | Sagaing „ | | ... | ... |
| | Meiktila | Myingyan „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Yamethin „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kyaukse „ | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Meiktila „ | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Total | 270 | 243 |
| Central Provinces (including Berar). | Nagpur | Nagpur City | B. N. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Nagpur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Wardha Town | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Wardha District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kamptee Cantonment | | ... | ... |
| | | Kamptee Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Chanda Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Chanda District | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Bhandara Town | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | | Bhandara District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Balaghat „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Balaghat Town | E. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore. | Jubbulpore Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Jubbulpore Cantonment | | ... | ... |
| | | Jubbulpore District | E. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Damoh Town | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) | ... | ... |
| | | Damoh District | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Saugor Cantonment | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Saugor Town | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Saugor District | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Chappara Town | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Seoni „ | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | | Mandla District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Burhanpur Town | „ | ... | ... |



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Provinces (including Berar). | Nerbudda | Nimar District | G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Pachmari | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hoshangabad Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hoshangabad District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Narsingpur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Narsingpur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Betul District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Chhindwara Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Chhindwara District | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | Chhattisgarh. | Khandwa Town | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Drug Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bilaspur Town | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Bilaspur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Raipur „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Raipur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | Berar | Akola Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Akola District | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Buldana Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Buldana District | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Yeotmal Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Amraoti District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Amraoti Town | | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | ... | ... |
| Mysore State. | ... | Bangalore Civil and Military Station | S. M. & Madras | 5 | 4 |
| | | Bangalore City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bangalore District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mysore City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mysore District | „ „ | 3 | 2 |
| | | Kolar „ | Madras & S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Kolar Gold Fields | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Tumkur District | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Shimoga „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Chitaldrug „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kadur „ | „ | 11 | 4 |
| | | Hassan „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 19 | 10 |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Indore City | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Indore State | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Indore Residency | | (a)1 | (a)1 |
| | | Gwalior City | | ... | ... |
| | | Gwalior State | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Dhar ,, | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior | ... | ... |
| | | Pathari ,, | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Bhopal City | | ... | ... |
| | | Bhopal State | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency | | ... | ... |
| | | Maksudangarh State | | ... | ... |
| | | Mhow Cantonment | B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa) | ... | ... |
| | | Nimach ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Ratlam City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Ratlam State | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Dewas Town | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Dewas State | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Narsingarh State | | ... | ... |
| CENTRAL INDIA. | ... | Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency | | ... | ... |
| | | Tonk State (portion in Central India) | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Rewa Town | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Rewa State | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Sehore State | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Datia City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Datia State | | ... | ... |
| | | Sailana Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Sailana State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Piploda District | | ... | ... |
| | | Bagli State | | ... | ... |
| | | Jhabua ,, | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Jaora ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Jaora Town | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Agar Military Station | | ... | ... |
| | | Manpur | | ... | ... |
| | | Sitamau State | | ... | ... |
| | | Rajgarh ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Kurwai ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Barwani ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Lashkar City | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 1 | 1 |

(a) Figures for week ending 30th June 1906.



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bharatpur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Ajmer City | | ... | ... |
| | | Ajmer District | | ... | ... |
| | | Ajmer-Merwara District | | ... | ... |
| | | Abu Road | | ... | ... |
| | | Mewar State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Partabgarh State | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Chitor (Udaipur State) | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Tonk State | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Marwar State (Jodhpur) | J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Jaipur City | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Jaipur State | ,, | ... | ... |
| RAJPUTANA. | ... | Kishengarh Town | C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Bikanir State | J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Jhallawar ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Kotah ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Sirohi ,, | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Shahpura ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Dholpur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Alwar City | | ... | ... |
| | | Alwar State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Beawar | | ... | ... |
| | | Karauli State | | ... | ... |
| | | Banswara Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Banswara State | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| (a) KASHMIR | ... | Jammu District | | ... | ... |
| | | Kathua ,, | N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| | | Abbottabad Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Hazara District | | ... | ... |
| N.-W. F. PROVINCE | ... | Dera Ismail Khan District | | ... | ... |
| | | Peshawar Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Peshawar District | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| | | Sonmiani | | ... | ... |
| | | Hirok | N. W. | ... | ... |
| BALUCHISTAN. | ... | Sibi | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Las Bela State | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| | | | GRAND TOTAL | 630 | 536 |

(a) Kashmir figures not received.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 12th July 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The monsoon has been fairly active in the central and north-central portions of the country throughout the week, but in the Peninsula the Bombay current has displayed less than its usual vigour. Pressure became abnormally high at the head of the Bay and over Burma on the 9th, and it was normal or in defect in the south of the Peninsula, and these conditions continued until the 12th : the Bay current was in consequence deflected from Burma into northeast India where some heavy falls of rain occurred.

In Burma precipitation has been very light on the coast throughout the week, while in the interior the rainfall was very sparsely distributed and light. Skies have been moderately overcast and temperature approximately normal.

In northeast India rainfall was for the first two days chiefly confined to Eastern Bengal and Assam, but it thereupon increased rapidly and was nearly general on the 8th and 9th. Pressure gradients then became very steep in northeast India and until the close of the week caused heavy rainfall in the northern districts with isolated falls in the southern. Temperature did not differ very much from the normal during the whole period and skies were heavily overcast in the northern parts, while only moderately clouded over in the southern.

In the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and southeast Rajputana a few falls occurred on the 6th, but during the remainder of the week rainfall was fairly general and all stations reported more or less rain, the total fall being heavy in the Cawnpore, Indore and Jaipur subdivisions. In Gujarat rain fell locally from the 6th to the 9th, and isolated falls occurred from the 10th to the 12th, while Hyderabad (Sind) reported a fall of an inch and a half on the 6th. In the Punjab the monsoon has been weak and it gave only light rain in the eastern districts, while in the northern rain occurred on several days owing to local disturbances. Skies have been clear or lightly clouded over in the Punjab and upper Sind, but in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and southeast Rajputana they have been heavily overcast. Temperature was in slight excess in the Punjab, in slight defect in the United Provinces and normal elsewhere.

Rainfall in the Peninsula has remained light, but fairly general on the west coast, while in the interior only a few scattered falls have occurred daily. Skies have been more or less heavily overcast in the west coast districts and lightly to moderately clouded over in the remainder of the Peninsula. Temperature was in general normal or in excess throughout the week.

The only parts of the country where the rainfall for the period from the 4th May to the 12th July is in defect are the divisions of the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, Gujarat and the west coast and the subdivisions of Burdwan, Lahore, Cuttack, Ranchi and Madura. Rainfall is in largest excess in the subdivisions of Jaipur and Indore.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

July 6th. Jubbulpore 2·28″ and Hyderabad (Sind) 1·60″.

„ 7th. Bahraich 2·14″.

„ 8th. Chittagong 3·34″, Kotah 2·22″ and Jaipur 1·80″.

„ 9th. Bogra 2·64″, Sambalpur 2·12″ and Sambhar 2·70″.

„ 10th. Cherra Poonjee 15·39″, Jalpaiguri 3·65″, Patna 2·22″, Mainpuri 2·17″, Akola 2·28″ and Calicut 5·10″.

„ 11th. Cherra Poonjee 18·11″, Dhubri 6·25″, Dinajpur 2·73″, Lucknow 4·90″, Indore 4·37″, Udaipur 2·34″ and Cuddapah 1·48″.

„ 12th. Maymyo 1·87″, Cherra Poonjee 18·84″, Purnea 1·81″, Neemuch 1·75″ and Sambhar 2·06″.



| RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION. | Rainfall sub-division named after representative station. | RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 12TH JULY 1906. | | | RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 12TH JULY 1906. | | | SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall. | Average normal rainfall. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall. | Excess or defect in inches. | This week. | Last week. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | | |
| 1. (a) Bay Islands | Port Blair | 1·92 | 3·89 | —1·97 | 52·84 | 42·02 | +10·82 | + 26 | + 34 |
| 1. Burma Coast (Rangoon). | ... | 3·66 | 7·27 | —3·61 | 54·87 | 57·71 | — 2·84 | — 5 | + 2 |
| 2. Burma Wet (Bhamo). | ... | 1·73 | 2·98 | —1·25 | 22·57 | 21·93 | + 0·64 | + 3 | + 10 |
| 3. Burma Dry (Mandalay). | ... | 0·16 | 0·67 | —0·51 | 12·48 | 11·15 | + 1·33 | + 12 | + 18 |
| 4. Delta of Bengal | Narayanganj | 3·41 | 3·76 | — 0·35 | 29·95 | 34·90 | — 4·95 | — 14 | — 15 |
| | Calcutta | 1·76 | 2·73 | —0·97 | 25·70 | 22·26 | + 3·44 | + 15 | + 23 |
| 5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar). | ... | 16·60 | 7·14 | +9·46 | 49·42 | 56·35 | — 6·93 | — 12 | — 33 |
| 6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East. | Dinajpur | 7·45 | 6·59 | +0·86 | 31·20 | 36·41 | — 5·21 | — 14 | — 20 |
| | Darbhanga | 7·16 | 2·81 | +4·35 | 14·47 | 15·75 | — 1·28 | — 8 | — 44 |
| | Bahraich | 4·27 | 3·29 | +0·98 | 13·10 | 13·63 | — 0·53 | — 4 | — 15 |
| 7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East. | Burdwan | 1·18 | 3·04 | —1·86 | 16·15 | 20·97 | — 4·82 | — 23 | — 17 |
| | Patna | 2·65 | 2·78 | —0·13 | 12·24 | 13·27 | — 1·03 | — 8 | — 9 |
| 8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West. | Simla | 1·13 | 2·96 | —1·83 | 12·15 | 13·01 | — 0·86 | — 7 | + 10 |
| | Ludhiana | 2·01 | 2·91 | —0·90 | 9·98 | 10·79 | — 0·81 | — 8 | + 1 |
| 9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West. | Cawnpore | 3·59 | 2·23 | +1·36 | 10·89 | 8·97 | + 1·92 | + 21 | + 8 |
| | Lahore | 0·62 | 1·94 | —1·32 | 5·23 | 6·57 | — 1·34 | — 20 | 0 |
| 10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner). | ... | 0·29 | 0·72 | —0·43 | 1·76 | 2·49 | — 0·73 | — 29 | — 17 |
| 11. Baluchistan (Quetta) | ... | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·09 | 0·49 | — 0·40 | — 82 | — 78 |
| 12. East Coast, North | Waltair | 0·53 | 1·37 | —0·84 | 11·14 | 8·91 | + 2·23 | + 25 | + 41 |
| | Cuttack | 0·86 | 2·07 | —1·21 | 12·96 | 19·08 | — 6·12 | — 32 | — 29 |
| 13. East Satpuras | Ranchi | 3·16 | 3·56 | —0·40 | 12·84 | 18·30 | — 5·46 | — 30 | — 34 |
| | Raipur | 2·89 | 3·85 | —0·96 | 14·76 | 15·11 | — 0·35 | — 2 | + 5 |
| | Jubbulpore | 4·35 | 4·29 | +0·06 | 20·48 | 16·83 | + 3·65 | + 22 | + 29 |
| 14. Central India Plateau. | Jhansi | 1·22 | 3·25 | —2·03 | 14·60 | 13·24 | + 1·36 | + 10 | + 34 |
| | Jaipur | 4·30 | 1·88 | +2·42 | 7·81 | 5·74 | + 2·07 | + 36 | — 9 |
| | Indore | 5·16 | 2·59 | +2·57 | 16·41 | 11·17 | + 5·24 | + 47 | + 31 |
| 15 West Coast | Calicut | 6·05 | 5·78 | +0·27 | 29·57 | 42·91 | —13·34 | — 31 | — 37 |
| | Bombay | 5·11 | 9·04 | —3·93 | 31·82 | 44·28 | —12·46 | — 28 | — 24 |
| 16. Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 0·92 | 3·49 | —2·57 | 10·94 | 13·98 | — 3·04 | — 22 | — 4 |
| | Rajkot | 0·61 | 1·97 | —1·36 | 5·21 | 6·95 | — 1·74 | — 25 | — 8 |
| 17. West Satpuras (Akola). | ... | 1·72 | 2·33 | —0·61 | 12·43 | 10·40 | + 2·03 | + 20 | + 33 |
| 18 Deccan | Bellary | 1·12 | 0·82 | +0·30 | 6·85 | 5·65 | + 1·20 | + 21 | + 19 |
| | Bijapur | 0·42 | 1·40 | —0·98 | 8·14 | 8·93 | — 0·79 | — 9 | + 3 |
| | Hyderabad | 0·41 | 1·23 | —0·82 | 8·07 | 6·53 | + 1·54 | + 24 | + 39 |
| 19. South India | Mysore | 0·69 | 0·81 | —0·12 | 6·75 | 8·13 | — 1·38 | — 17 | — 14 |
| | Madura | 0·26 | 0·39 | —0·13 | 3·87 | 5·06 | — 1·19 | — 24 | — 23 |
| 20. East Coast, South (Madras). | ... | 1·13 | 0·52 | +0·61 | 2·85 | 3·42 | — 0·57 | — 17 | — 41 |

J. PATTERSON,
*for* Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 12th July, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

# Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th July 1906.

**Burma.**—The rainfall of the week was mostly light in the dry zone tract, with none in Magwe, Lower Chindwin, and Myingyan; the fall was generally heavy along the coast, and elsewhere moderate. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy continues; sowing has commenced in Amherst and transplanting in Bassein, Thaton, Bhamo, Shwebo, and Lower Chindwin. Sowing of hill side paddy is completed in the Northern Shan States, and reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in the Southern Shan States. Sowing of sesamum and maize is completed in Magwe and of cotton in Lower. Chindwin. Reaping of sesamum is progressing in Kyaukse. Some damage has been done to the maize and sesamum crops by floods along the Mon Chaung in Minbu. The condition of the standing crops is satisfactory. The price of paddy has risen slightly at four centres, otherwise it is unchanged.

**Eastern-Bengal and Assam.**—The weather is seasonable. Light to moderate rain was received in every district, but more is wanted in Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj, Goalpara, and Kamrup. Prospects of tea are generally good. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. The prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts, the Surma Valley, and Nowgong, and fair in other districts; but damage to the standing rice crops still continues in Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Tippera, and Sylhet. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 14; Kohima 10½; Comilla 9 1/16; Barisal, Noakhali, Rangamati, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 9; Pabna, Dacca, and Chittagong 8¾; Dinajpur and Mymensingh 8¼; Dibrugarh 8¼; Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Malda, Rampur Boalia, Sylhet, Silchar, and Dhubri 8; Faridpur 7 to 8; Bogra 7⅞; Tura 7; Shillong 6¼; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in one; fallen in seven; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Noakhali and Bakarganj; 1,400 men, 796 women, and 1,421 children received gratuitous relief and 2,698 men, 216 women, and 635 children attended test works in Bakarganj; 57 men and 8 children were employed on test works in Noakhali. The condition of the cultivating classes in Faridpur is improving owing to a good harvest of early rice generally. Individual cases of distress are reported from various villages in Dinajpur.

**Bengal.**—Rain was fairly general all over the Province, the fall being for the most part light except at Darjeeling, Sambalpur, and Palamau where it was heavy. More rain is needed especially in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions for transplantation of winter paddy. Jute and sugarcane are reported to be doing well. Locusts appeared in Champaran and Monghyr causing only some slight damage in the latter district: some damage to jute and paddy by insect-pests is also reported from the 24-Parganas. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight and fallen in two districts: it continues high in most districts.

**United Provinces.**—There was good rain in all districts during the week. Sowings for the autumn harvest continue; seed is germinating well and weeding has commenced in a few districts. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Farrukhabad but are doing well elsewhere. Fodder is less scarce and the condition of the cattle generally is improving. Prices of food grains are generally stationary. Markets are well supplied and the demand for labour full.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain continues in all districts and the numbers on relief show a further decrease of forty thousand. Sowings for the autumn harvest are in progress and germination is good. Fodder is less scarce and the condition of cattle is improving. *Takkavi* is still being distributed for seed and bullocks. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Hamirpur, Banda, and Jhansi; barley is now selling at between 12½ and 15 seers per rupee and *juar* at between 11½ and 12⅝ seers. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 26,000, on gratuitous relief 46,000; Agra Division—workers 2,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 83,000.

**Punjab.**—All districts except Multan received rain during the week. The prices of food grains are generally unchanged; the price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Delhi, and Rawalpindi and falling in Amritsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Tobacco cutting is going on in



Amirtsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Weeding of cotton and sugarcane continues in Sialkot. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress throughout the Province but more rain is urgently wanted. The condition and prospects of the standing extra spring and autumn crops are good. Crops on river banks in Delhi and in Mianwali have been washed away by heavy floods in the Jumna and Indus, respectively. Locusts appeared in Hissar and Ambala and damaged cotton in Ambala slightly: cotton and melon in Amritsar, and indigo in Multan have been injured by insects. Cattle are in good condition except in Gurgaon. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Gurgaon and parts of Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 3,911; on gratuitous relief 5,908; total 9,819. The fall in the numbers on relief is due to good rain and distribution of *takkavi* advances. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good and relief measures are sufficient. The public health is generally good.

**North-West Frontier Province.**—Good rain averaging ·11 cents to 3·15 inches fell all over the Province and has benefitted the standing crops, but more rain is wanted in the Bannu district. There was a slight fall of hail at Mardan. Autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average; the outturn of spring and extra spring crops is fair. Locusts appeared in the north of Dera Ismail Khan, slightly damaging the cotton crops. Canal water is sufficient except in the Khawarra portion of the Nowshera tahsil; the Kilapani supply is normal and there is some irrigation from rain and hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan; floods have occurred in Kurram and Gambila. The condition of cattle is generally good except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains is sufficient and fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 15 to 19; maize 15 to 20½; gram 16 to 19; and *bajra* 13 to 14½ seers per rupee.

**Jammu.**—There was good rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 14 to 25 and maize 16 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn sowings are in progress.

**Kashmir.**—The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost stationary.

**Rajputana.**—The rainfall of the week in cents was as follows:—Ajmer 716, Merwara 420, Jodhpur 201, Jaisalmer 46, Sirohi 48, Udaipur 381, Hill tracts of Mewar 120, Partabgarh 92, Shahpura 1405, Tonk 420, Bundi 1685, Kotah 1172, Jhalrapatan 710, Jaipur 130, Kishangarh 220, Alwar 286, Karauli 170, Bharatpur 100, Dholpur 209. The rain was general in the above tracts but partial and slight in parts of Marwar, Jaisalmer and Sirohi, but even here was generally sufficient for sowings. The condition of cattle is still poor in affected tracts, but pasturage and the water-supply have improved. Prices have risen in Kishangarh; slightly in Hill tracts; have fallen slightly in Marwar, Mewar, and Jhalawar; and are practically steady elsewhere. The numbers on famine relief are:—Ajmer-Merwara—35,873; Native States—40,191; total 76,064 or a decrease of 17,132. The position generally has greatly improved.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 8040, on gratuitous relief 3,173, total 11,213; Merwara—on works 17,761, on gratuitous relief 6,899, total 24,660; grand total 35,873. Native States:—Marwar—on works 1,974, on gratuitous relief 1,542, total 3,516; Mewar—on works 1,845, on gratuitous relief 334, total 2,179; Shahpura—on works 37, on gratuitous relief 84, total 121; Tonk—on works 1,557, on gratuitous relief 803, total 2,360; Jaipur—on works 14,139, on gratuitous relief 608, total 14,747; Kishangarh—on works 1,972, on gratuitous relief 2,782, total 4,754; Alwar—on works 1,302, on gratuitous relief 1,650, total 2,952; Eastern States—on works 6,258, on gratuitous relief 3,304, total 9,562; total Native States 40,191; grand total 76,064. Decrease owing to excellent rain. Prices vary between 11¼ seers per rupee in Karauli and 15½ seers in Alwar. *Takkavi* is being distributed on an adequate scale in Karauli and a liberal grant has been received from the Famine Trust. A few cases of cholera are reported from Ajmer-Merwara, Dholpur, and Bharatpur.

**Central India.**—The rain of the week was insufficient in parts of Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Agricultural stock are in bad condition in parts of Gwalior, Indore, and Bundelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Gwalior and Indore; is scarce in Bundelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Prices are high in Gwalior, and Baghelkhand; are tending to fall in Indore; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered. Prices of food grains in Gwalior vary from 10 to 12 seers per rupee; in Bundelkhand 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior on works 25,500, on gratuitous relief 10,000, total 35,500; in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 9,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 12,000; grand total 47,500.

**Central Provinces.**—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in Nimar and Betul where the falls were light. Sowings are in full swing but are retarded in Jubbulpore and Seoni by heavy and continuous rain. A break would be welcome in these two districts and in Damoh and Balaghat. Germination is good everywhere but in a few places in Bilaspur rice seedlings are being washed away by heavy rain and re-sowing has been necessary. Weeding has commenced in parts of Narsinghpur, Akola, and Amraoti and transplantation of rice in Drug and *biasi* (thinning) in Raipur. The condition of the labouring classes in Bilaspur calls for no remark; the demand for labour everywhere is good. Locusts are reported from two villages of Mandla but no damage has been done. Fodder is still insufficient in parts of Chhindwara and very dear in Wardha and Nagpur but the price is slowly falling. Prices have risen slightly in the northern districts; the price of *juar* has fallen by a seer and 1¾ seers per rupee in Narsinghpur and Betul, respectively, and risen by 1¾ seers in Akola: elsewhere prices are fairly steady. The prices of food grains are generally equal to or above the warning rates, but are up to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bilaspur: prices are still generally higher than those ruling at this time last year.

**Baroda.**—For week ending 30th June. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,874, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,022.

**Bombay.**—There was good rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Nasik, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Sawantwadi; moderate in parts of Karachi, Gujarat, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Rewa Kantha, and Mahi Kantha; and slight in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, and Palanpur. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing is generally in progress but is retarded in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak for want of rain. Seedlings are thriving and transplantation continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan, but is retarded in parts of Surat, Thana, Poona, and Sawantwadi. The supply of drinking water has improved except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up. The deficiency of agricultural stock is being made good from *takkavi* advances. The fodder supply is not improved yet and cattle continue to deteriorate. The price of local fodder is two to three times above the normal. Food stocks with merchants are being kept up by active imports. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 57 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; in Gujarat and the Konkan 20 to 30 per cent; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 30th ultimo were:—Dharwar 10, Phaltan 114, Miraj Junior 128, Kathiawar 1,029, total 1,281. Test works in Dharwar have been closed. The distress is not acute. The condition of agricultural labourers is fair to good; relief workers are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. The numbers on relief are decreasing. Returning emigrants get sufficient field and other employment locally. The poor house in Bijapur has been closed. There is no aimless wandering or emaciation reported. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 18,607, on gratuitous relief 35,281, total 53,882; Karnatak—on works 14,206, on gratuitous relief 15,175, total 29,381; Native States—on works 4,890, on gratuitous relief 2,292, total 7,182.

**Hyderabad.**—Rainfall—1 inch 60 cents. Autumn sowings continue except in seven taluks where sowings are suspended owing to want of rain. Early rice is being sown in six taluks. Fodder scarcity continues in parts. The attendance on road works amounted to 1,435 persons and in poor-houses to 650 persons. Prices have fallen in seven taluks from a half to two seers per rupee and risen in ten from a half to two seers. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7; and *juar* 14¾ seers per rupee.

**Mysore.**—There was fair rain in Kadur and Shimoga and slight rain elsewhere. Markets are fairly well supplied but prices are high in Kadur and Shimoga. More rain is needed throughout the Province and prospects depend on early rainfall. Cattle are unhealthy in parts of Tumkur and Kadur. The water-supply is insufficient. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog.

**Coorg.**—Rainfall—4 inches 46 cents. Sowing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Madras.**—The rainfall was heavy in South Canara and Malabar; good in Godavari. Vizagapatam Agency, Kistna, and the Nilgiris; none in Anantapur, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Malabar, and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The



standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Salem and Coimbatore are withering and some in parts of Tanjore and Madura require more rain. Harvests continue in parts with outturn bad to normal and bumper. Pasture is insufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Guntur, North Arcot, Malabar, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Bellary, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in ten. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in thirteen. *Cholam* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

| Name of Province or State. | Preceding week. (Revised figures.) | | | Present week. | | | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **British Provinces.** | | | | | | | |
| Eastern-Bengal and Assam | 1,574 | 761 | 2,335 | 3,614 | 3,617 | 7,231 | +4,896 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. | 80,264 | 41,265 | 121,529 | 28,000 | 55,000 | 83,000 | —38,529 |
| Punjab | 5,595 | 6,700 | 12,295 | 3,911 | 5,908 | 9,819 | —2,476 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 38,410 | 2,781 | 41,191 | 25,801 | 10,072 | 35,873 | —5,318 |
| Bombay | 34,650 | 53,815 | 88,465 | 32,817 | 50,456 | 83,278 | —5,192 |
| Total British Provinces | 160,493 | 105,322 | 265,815 | 94,143 | 125,053 | 219,196 | —46,619 |
| **Native States.** | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana States | 42,487 | 9,518 | 52,005 | 29,084 | 11,107 | 40,191 | —11,814 |
| Central India States | 65,000 | 18,600 | 83,600 | 34,500 | 13,000 | 47,500 | —36,100 |
| Baroda | 2,539 | 148 | 2,687 | 1,874 | 148 | 2,022 | —665 |
| Bombay Native States | 6,886 | 3,108 | 9,994 | 6,161 | 2,292 | 8,453 | —1,541 |
| Hyderabad | 1,193 | 722 | 1,915 | 1,435 | 650 | 2,085 | +170 |
| Total Native States | 118,105 | 32,096 | 150,201 | 73,054 | 27,197 | 100,251 | —49,950 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 278,598 | 137,418 | 416,016 | 167,197 | 152,250 | 319,447 | —96,569 |

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

# RAILWAY BOARD.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| | Railways. | Average earnings per mile per week. | | Results of working during 1st-half of year. | | | | | | | | Results of working for official year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mean mileage worked. | | Total earnings for the last | | Earnings per mile open for | | Total earnings from 1st January to | | Increase. | Decrease. | Total earnings from 1st April to | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | During 1st-half of 1905. | During official year 1904-05. | 1905. | 1906. | 13 days of June 1905. | 14 days of June 1906. | 13 days of June 1905. | 14 days of June 1906. | 30th June 1905. | 30th June 1906. | | | 30th June 1905. | 30th June 1906. | | |
| | | ₹ | ₹ | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | **State and Guaranteed Railways.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5′ 6″ gauge. | Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″) | 259 | 199 | 1,976 | 1,996 | 8,84,595 | 11,51,000 | 448 | 577 | 1,33,51,583 | 1,44,15,000 | 10,63,417 | ... | 69,39,220 | 70,40,000 | 1,00,780 | ... |
| | Bezwada extension (Nizam's) | 332 | 311 | 21 | 21 | 12,582 | 12,900 | 599 | 662 | 1,81,420 | 1,87,000 | 5,574 | ... | 92,763 | 92,100 | ... | 663 |
| | Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3′ 3½″) | 794 | 702 | 504 | 504 | 7,82,040 | 7,16,000 | 1,551 | 1,421 | 1,05,13,764 | 1,08,85,000 | 3,71,236 | ... | 55,75,130 | 56,06,000 | 30,861 | ... |
| | Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3½″ and 2′ 6″) | 308 | 376 | 971 | (*a*) 1,271 | 7,02,066 | 7,68,000 | 723 | 604 | 77,58,048 | 1,00,00,000 | 22,47,952 | ... | 38,44,291 | 45,31,000 | 6,86,709 | ... |
| | East Indian | 744 | 749 | 1,998 | (*b*) 2,109 | 27,57,225 | 30,70,000 | 1,389 | 1,456 | 3,86,60,142 | 4,12,38,000 | 25,77,858 | ... | 1,87,87,995 | 1,98,40,000 | 10,61,005 | ... |
| | Great Indian Peninsula system | 731 | 615 | 1,569 | 1,569 | 14,76,032 | 14,40,000 | 941 | 922 | 2,98,04,838 | 2,83,66,000 | ... | 14,38,838 | 1,43,50,092 | 1,26,23,000 | ... | 17,27,092 |
| | ,, Agra-Delhi chord | 97 | 50 | 120 | 127 | 43,914 | 63,300 | 366 | 498 | 2,54,622 | 7,11,000 | 4,59,378 | ... | 1,18,001 | 3,81,000 | 1,85,999 | ... |
| | ,, Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi) | 185 | 192 | 914 | 914 | 3,58,353 | 4,74,000 | 392 | 519 | 43,85,305 | 56,49,000 | 12,63,695 | ... | 20,84,652 | 28,12,000 | 7,27,308 | ... |
| | Madras | 394 | 397 | 845 | 845 | 5,87,890 | 6,39,000 | 696 | 756 | 66,62,560 | 74,67,000 | 8,04,440 | ... | 34,20,107 | 38,81,000 | 4,60,893 | ... |
| | ,, North-East line | 283 | 218 | 494 | 495 | 2,90,107 | 2,73,000 | 587 | 582 | 35,20,020 | 32,68,000 | ... | 3,72,020 | 28,03,145 | 15,22,000 | ... | 12,81,145 |
| | ,, West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal) | 126 | 160 | 60 | 60 | 11,066 | 10,000 | 193 | 168 | 1,97,120 | 1,75,000 | ... | 22,126 | 99,231 | 77,600 | ... | 21,631 |
| | North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2′ 6″) | 359 | 370 | 3,312 | 3,499 | 28,09,956 | 31,91,000 | 873 | 912 | 3,10,09,104 | 3,11,01,000 | 91,896 | ... | 1,57,33,822 | 1,70,52,000 | 13,18,178 | ... |
| | Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3½″ link) | 249 | 243 | 1,240 | 1,288 | 5,50,740 | 5,58,000 | 444 | 433 | 80,30,776 | 87,06,000 | 6,75,224 | ... | 41,54,890 | 40,78,000 | ... | 76,890 |
| | ,, Hardwar-Dehra | 187 | 162 | 32 | 32 | 11,930 | 12,100 | 373 | 378 | 1,55,957 | 1,67,000 | 11,043 | ... | 84,469 | 90,200 | 5,731 | ... |
| | Assam-Bengal | 79 | 79 | 740 | (*c*) 775 | 1,10,533 | 1,64,000 | 149 | 212 | 15,18,001 | 15,54,000 | 3,35,999 | ... | 7,00,983 | 9,30,000 | 2,29,017 | ... |
| | Burma | 253 | 214 | 1,340 | 1,341 | 5,47,984 | 4,90,000 | 409 | 366 | 88,20,050 | 87,10,000 | ... | 1,10,050 | 40,45,838 | 39,46,000 | ... | 98,838 |
| | Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section) | 102 | 101 | 124 | 124 | 30,241 | 38,500 | 245 | 310 | 3,28,527 | 4,89,000 | 1,60,473 | ... | 1,64,052 | 2,27,000 | 62,948 | ... |
| | Lucknow-Bareilly | 134 | 138 | 200 | 200 | 76,895 | 66,700 | 384 | 334 | 7,92,345 | 9,40,000 | 1,47,655 | ... | 4,01,503 | 4,44,000 | 42,497 | ... |
| 3′ 3½″ gauge. | Nilgiri | 375 | 330 | 17 | 17 | 16,473 | 15,800 | 969 | 920 | 1,65,633 | 1,80,000 | 19,367 | ... | 99,243 | 1,05,000 | 5,757 | ... |
| | Palanpur-Deesa | 39 | 36 | 17 | 17 | 1,195 | 1,300 | 70 | 76 | 17,159 | 22,600 | 5,441 | ... | 8,165 | 11,300 | 3,135 | ... |
| | Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″) | 309 | 273 | 1,917 | 1,919 | 10,53,109 | 11,10,000 | 549 | 581 | 1,48,11,207 | 1,50,01,000 | 1,89,793 | ... | 70,75,109 | 75,73,000 | 4,97,891 | ... |
| | South Indian | 223 | 217 | 1,124 | 1,124 | 5,20,654 | 5,47,000 | 463 | 487 | 65,08,725 | 67,24,000 | 2,15,275 | ... | 34,41,789 | 35,89,000 | 1,47,211 | ... |
| | ,, Tanjore District Board | 113 | 106 | 99 | 99 | 31,501 | 27,820 | 318 | 28 | 2,90,032 | 3,11,000 | 20,968 | ... | 1,61,319 | 1,69,000 | 7,681 | ... |
| | ,, Travancore Branch | 82 | 83 | 108 | 108 | 20,157 | 18,160 | 187 | 168 | 2,30,815 | 2,38,000 | 7,185 | ... | 1,21,775 | 1,24,000 | 2,225 | ... |
| | Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.I.-M. Fron. sec.) | 146 | 135 | 1,165 | 1,165 | 3,05,333 | 3,25,000 | 262 | 279 | 44,07,486 | 50,87,000 | 6,79,514 | ... | 24,59,841 | 26,45,000 | 1,85,159 | ... |
| | ,, Bellary-Rayadrug (*d*) | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | 1,200 | ... | 36 | ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | ... | ... | 9,000 | 9,000 | ... |
| | ,, Hospet-Kottur | ... | ... | 43 | 43 | 1,305 | 1,500 | 30 | 35 | 7,085 | 27,000 | 19,915 | ... | 7,985 | 12,900 | 4,915 | ... |
| | ,, Mysore section | 114 | 103 | 296 | 290 | 65,181 | 64,300 | 220 | 217 | 8,77,497 | 9,82,000 | 1,04,503 | ... | 4,60,383 | 5,00,000 | 33,617 | ... |
| | Tirhoot State | 225 | 224 | 565 | 614 | 2,20,064 | 2,46,000 | 389 | 401 | 32,99,756 | 36,09,000 | 3,09,244 | ... | 17,02,715 | 18,66,000 | 1,63,285 | ... |
| 5′ 0″ & 2′ 6″ gauge. | Morappur-Dharmapuri (*e*) | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 1,700 | ... | 89 | ... | 15,500 | 15,500 | ... | ... | 9,700 | 9,700 | ... |
| | Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*f*) | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 77 | ... | 24,000 | 24,000 | ... | ... | 13,900 | 13,900 | ... |
| 5′ 0″ & 2′ 6″ gauge. | Jorhat | 47 | 49 | 30 | 30 | 2,758 | 3,300 | 92 | 110 | 36,834 | 50,500 | 13,616 | ... | 17,979 | 24,000 | 6,021 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 348 | 331 | 21,841 | 22,669 | 1,43,63,658 | 1,55,9,600 | 658 | 684 | 19,67,17,643 | 20,66,29,500 | 99,11,857 | ... | 9,90,42,536 | 10,18,37,700 | 27,95,164 | ... |
| | **All other Railways.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5′ 6″ gauge. | Bhopal-Ujjain | 111 | 84 | 114 | 114 | 29,040 | 22,700 | 255 | 199 | 3,30,454 | 3,93,000 | 62,546 | ... | 1,[illegible],048 | 1,92,000 | 10,952 | ... |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | 238 | 222 | 168 | 162 | 74,[illegible] | 84,300 | 457 | 520 | 9,82,693 | 9,92,000 | 9,307 | ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | ... |
| | Jammu-Kashmir | 66 | 68 | 16 | 16 | 2,080 | 2,500 | 130 | 156 | 27,638 | 33,300 | 5,662 | ... | 5,15,640 | 5,28,000 | 12,360 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14,686 | 16,500 | 1,814 | ... |
| 5′ 0″ gauge. | Kolar Gold fields | 363 | 439 | 10 | 10 | 9,335 | 7,800 | 934 | 780 | 91,342 | 1,02,000 | 7,658 | ... | 49 | 54,500 | 4,925 | ... |
| | Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal | 94 | 86 | 79 | 79 | 16,868 | 17,300 | 239 | 219 | 1,92,407 | 2,74,000 | 81,593 | ... | 97,418 | 1,25,000 | 27,582 | ... |
| | Nagda-Ujjain | 115 | 78 | 34 | 34 | 9,455 | 5,200 | 278 | 153 | 1,01,675 | 94,000 | ... | 7,675 | 58,242 | 48,300 | ... | 9,942 |
| | Nizam's Guaranteed State | 252 | 248 | 334 | 334 | 1,79,814 | 1,67,000 | 538 | 500 | 21,87,489 | 23,73,000 | 1,85,512 | ... | 11,44,698 | 11,30,000 | ... | 14,698 |
| | Petlad-Cambay | 127 | 101 | 32 | 33 | 6,418 | 5,300 | 201 | 252 | 1,05,295 | 99,600 | ... | 5,695 | 56,298 | 57,700 | 1,402 | ... |
| | Rajpura-Bhatinda | 239 | 190 | 107 | 107 | 57,605 | 45,700 | 538 | 427 | 6,64,692 | 6,20,000 | ... | 44,692 | 3,18,892 | 2,69,000 | ... | 49,892 |
| | Southern Punjab | 164 | 133 | 425 | 425 | 1,49,489 | 1,36,600 | 352 | 320 | 18,15,745 | 20,07,000 | 1,91,255 | ... | 8,01,534 | 8,30,000 | 28,466 | ... |
| | ,, extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj) (*g*) | ... | ... | 77 | 155 | 510 | 22,300 | 8 | 144 | 510 | 2,47,000 | 2,46,490 | ... | 510 | 1,25,000 | 1,24,490 | ... |
| | Tapti Valley | 138 | 89 | 155 | 155 | 30,105 | 23,200 | 194 | 150 | 5,54,957 | 7,20,000 | 1,65,043 | ... | 2,93,157 | 2,72,000 | ... | 21,157 |
| | Tarkessur | 318 | 285 | 22 | 22 | 10,293 | 11,800 | 468 | 536 | 1,82,168 | 1,94,000 | 11,832 | ... | 95,024 | 1,02,000 | 6,976 | ... |
| 3′ 3½″ gauge. | Ahmedabad-Dholka | 65 | 58 | 34 | 34 | 4,417 | 4,200 | 130 | 124 | 57,638 | 51,900 | ... | 5,738 | 30,132 | 29,500 | ... | 632 |
| | Ahmedabad-Parantij | 78 | 67 | 55 | 55 | 7,611 | 8,000 | 138 | 145 | 1,10,890 | 1,27,000 | 16,110 | ... | 57,052 | 68,700 | 11,648 | ... |
| | Bengal and North-Western | 144 | 146 | 902 | 937 | 2,53,613 | 2,64,000 | 281 | 282 | 33,66,703 | 39,27,000 | 5,60,297 | ... | 17,00,887 | 20,05,000 | 3,04,113 | ... |
| | Bengal-Dooars | 157 | 189 | 36 | 36 | 10,108 | 16,830 | 447 | 467 | 1,46,695 | 1,60,000 | 13,305 | ... | 69,488 | 78,900 | 9,412 | ... |
| | ,, extensions | 75 | 79 | 117 | 117 | 21,636 | 30,500 | 185 | 261 | 2,28,931 | 2,79,000 | 50,069 | ... | 1,02,176 | 1,38,000 | 35,824 | ... |
| | Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar | 120 | 108 | 334 | 334 | 75,460 | 73,100 | 226 | 219 | 10,45,188 | 11,07,000 | 61,812 | ... | 5,27,985 | 5,87,000 | 59,015 | ... |
| | Birur-Shimoga | 44 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 3,296 | 3,900 | 87 | 103 | 43,134 | 56,400 | 13,266 | ... | 22,501 | 31,700 | 9,199 | ... |
| | Dharangadra | 42 | 44 | 21 | 21 | 2,217 | 2,800 | 105 | 133 | 23,149 | 39,600 | 16,451 | ... | 13,011 | 24,100 | 11,089 | ... |
| | Dibru-Sadiya | 228 | 234 | 78 | 78 | 33,151 | 42,300 | 425 | 542 | 4,62,492 | 4,84,000 | 21,508 | ... | 2,30,384 | 2,52,000 | 21,616 | ... |
| | Gaekwar's railways | 86 | 72 | 134 | 134 | 17,154 | 20,600 | 128 | 153 | 3,01,166 | 3,08,000 | 6,834 | ... | 1,46,243 | 1,63,000 | 16,757 | ... |
| | Hyderabad-Godavari Valley | 179 | 122 | 392 | 392 | 1,35,778 | 1,18,000 | 346 | 301 | 18,17,688 | 17,94,000 | ... | 23,688 | 10,10,572 | 9,29,000 | ... | 81,972 |
| | Jaipur (*h*) | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 3,000 | ... | 122 | ... | 41,400 | 41,400 | ... | ... | 19,600 | 19,600 | ... |
| | Jamnagar | 54 | 51 | 54 | 54 | 9,765 | 9,400 | 181 | 174 | 76,245 | 79,500 | 3,255 | ... | 39,337 | 41,700 | 2,363 | ... |
| | Jetalsar-Rajkot | 91 | 83 | 46 | 46 | 7,878 | 8,000 | 171 | 174 | 1,08,790 | 1,02,000 | ... | 6,790 | 46,707 | 54,700 | 7,993 | ... |
| | Jodhpur-Bikaner | 73 | 69 | 709 | 709 | 1,23,720 | 1,96,000 | 174 | 276 | 13,53,021 | 17,26,000 | 3,72,979 | ... | 6,24,480 | 9,31,000 | 3,06,520 | ... |
| | Kolhapur | 123 | 99 | 29 | 29 | 6,743 | 5,500 | 232 | 190 | 92,828 | 88,300 | ... | 4,528 | 49,261 | 40,400 | ... | 8,861 |
| | Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″) | 74 | 76 | 90 | 90 | 19,517 | 11,600 | 217 | 129 | 1,74,882 | 1,66,000 | ... | 8,882 | 82,394 | 91,100 | 8,706 | ... |
| | Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj | 64 | 75 | 51 | 51 | 6,636 | 6,900 | 130 | 135 | 84,803 | 1,16,000 | 31,197 | ... | 43,374 | 48,500 | 5,126 | ... |
| | Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.) | 125 | 145 | 66 | 66 | 27,693 | 30,100 | 420 | 456 | 2,94,066 | 3,17,000 | 22,934 | ... | 1,70,990 | 1,90,000 | 19,010 | ... |
| | ,, Bareilly-Soron extension (*i*) | ... | ... | ... | 64 | ... | 11,500 | ... | 180 | ... | 1,40,000 | 1,40,000 | ... | ... | 91,500 | 91,500 | ... |
| | Shoranur-Cochin | 117 | 116 | 65 | 65 | 13,993 | 15,300 | 215 | 235 | 1,98,270 | 2,01,000 | 2,730 | ... | 1,04,997 | 1,05,000 | 3 | ... |
| | Udaipur-Chitor | 56 | 41 | 67 | 67 | 8,872 | 10,400 | 132 | 155 | 98,155 | 1,40,000 | 41,845 | ... | 59,083 | 75,300 | 16,212 | ... |
| | Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud) | 125 | 124 | 67 | 67 | 14,265 | 16,100 | 213 | 240 | 2,17,383 | 2,36,000 | 18,617 | ... | 1,12,401 | 1,28,000 | 15,599 | ... |
| 2′ 6″ gauge. | Barsi | 238 | 151 | 22 | 22 | 6,721 | 5,500 | 305 | 250 | 1,36,322 | 81,600 | ... | 54,722 | 74,946 | 43,300 | ... | 31,646 |
| | Cooch Behar | 95 | 80 | 34 | 34 | 3,856 | 6,500 | 113 | 191 | 83,793 | 77,200 | ... | 6,593 | 33,365 | 36,900 | 3,535 | ... |
| | Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 94 | 72 | 94 | 94 | 13,725 | 12,200 | 246 | 130 | 2,29,784 | 2,32,000 | 2,216 | ... | 1,24,395 | 1,25,000 | 605 | ... |
| 2′ 0″ gauge. | Kalka-Simla | 216 | 208 | 59 | 59 | 29,230 | 31,300 | 495 | 531 | 3,30,663 | 3,52,000 | 21,337 | ... | 2,08,048 | 2,29,000 | 20,952 | ... |
| | Rajpipla | 40 | 29 | 37 | 37 | 2,496 | 1,600 | 67 | 43 | 38,147 | 37,300 | ... | 847 | 19,604 | 17,600 | ... | 2,004 |
| 1′ 0″ gauge. | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 365 | 394 | 51 | 51 | 40,709 | 53,000 | 798 | 1,039 | 4,83,666 | 5,03,000 | 19,334 | ... | 2,73,781 | 2,99,000 | 25,219 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 137 | 124 | 5,397 | 5,607 | 15,04,049 | 16,01,600 | 279 | 286 | 1,90,63,821 | 2,14,33,100 | 23,69,279 | ... | 97,02,624 | 1,07,98,500 | 10,95,876 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 305 | 289 | 27,238 | 28,276 | 1,58,67,707 | 1,71,11,200 | 583 | 605 | 21,57,81,464 | 22,80,62,600 | 1,22,81,136 | ... | 10,87,45,160 | 11,26,36,200 | 38,91,040 | ... |

(*a*) Includes the Bengal Central railway purchased by the State on the 1st July 1905.
(*b*) Includes figures for South Behar railway.
(*c*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State on the 1st January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 1st July 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*f*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*g*) Opened from 10th June 1905.
(*h*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*i*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
*for* Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 12th July 1906.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

## 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. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 19th July 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.**

The trough of low pressure which was against the Himalayas on the 12th at the close of last week, remained there until the 15th when it began to move away from the hills and by next morning it extended out into the Bay: a shallow depression appeared off the north Circars coast on the 17th, but did not develop and became merged in the trough, which at the end of the week was well south of its usual position. During the first three days the Bombay monsoon extended to Bengal at the expense of the northwestern portion of its field, but the changes of the 15th and 16th allowed the Bay monsoon to extend up the Gangetic plain, and it now penetrates to the east Punjab; the rainfall due to the Bombay current has also increased in the Peninsula.

In Burma light to moderate rain fell daily on the coast, but in the interior the monsoon was very weak and only light isolated falls occurred. Skies have been moderately overcast throughout the week and temperature normal or in slight excess.

In northeast India while the trough of low pressure was close to the Himalayas rainfall was abundant and widespread, but on the 17th when the depression began to form in the Bay precipitation diminished rapidly and throughout the rest of the week was very light. Skies were completely overcast during the first-half of the week and moderately overcast in the latter half, while temperature was generally normal or in slight excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana there has been a break in the rains and only a few scattered falls occurred in these areas throughout the whole period. In the Central Provinces however light rain has fallen almost daily and in the extreme north of India local disturbances have given rain at many of the stations: in the Punjab

light rain fell locally on the last day of the week. Skies have been moderately to heavily overcast in the Central Provinces and Central India, but in the United Provinces, excluding the eastern districts, Rajputana and the Punjab, they were practically clear for half the week. In the last mentioned area temperature has been high throughout the period, sometimes being as much as 11° above normal at a number of stations. In the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana it was generally normal or in excess: in the two latter areas the excess was large at the end of the week.

On the west coast precipitation has been moderately heavy, but in the remainder of the Peninsula only scattered amounts were reported up to the 15th: on the next day the monsoon strengthened materially and during the rest of the week rainfall was heavier than usual. Skies were completely overcast on the west coast and moderately overcast elsewhere. Temperature was generally normal or in slight excess until the 17th, when owing to the increased rainfall weather became much cooler and temperature continued in defect until the end of the week.

The rainfall for the whole period from the 4th May to the 19th July is equal to or in excess of the normal except over the greater part of northwest India, in Malabar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the subdivision of Burdwan.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

July 13th. Toungoo 2·12″, Dhubri 5·25″, Cherra Poonjee 11·99″, Patna 5·07″, Gorakhpur 3·50″, Sialkot 1·48″ and Deesa 0·99″.

„ 14th. Cherra Poonjee 13·09″, Purnea 2·56″, Sambalpur 2·21″ and Kurnool 1·60″.

„ 15th. Cherra Poonjee 19·21″ and Chittagong 3·70″.

„ 16th. Jalpaiguri 3·60″ and Murree 2·23″.

„ 17th. Burdwan 0·91″, Dwarka 1·09″, Nagpur 3·12″, Belgaum 1·16″ and Chitaldroog 1·27″.

„ 18th. Amraoti 1·73″ and Bangalore 0·95″.

„ 19th. Maymyo 1·50″, Bareilly 1·84″, Akola 1·03″, Malegaon 2·90″ and Aurangabad 3·94″.



| RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION. | Rainfall sub-division named after representative station. | RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 19TH JULY 1906. | | | RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 19TH JULY 1906. | | | SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall. | Average normal rainfall. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall. | Excess or defect in inches. | This week. | Last week. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | | |
| 1. (a) Bay Islands | Port Blair | 4·71 | 3·54 | +1·17 | 57·55 | 45·56 | +11·99 | + 26 | + 26 |
| 1. Burma Coast (Rangoon). | ... | 8·68 | 8·39 | +0·29 | 63·55 | 66·10 | — 2·55 | — 4 | — 5 |
| 2. Burma Wet (Bhamo). | ... | 1·49 | 2·71 | —1·22 | 24·06 | 24·64 | — 0·58 | — 2 | + 3 |
| 3. Burma Dry (Mandalay). | ... | 0·33 | 0·71 | —0·38 | 12·81 | 11·86 | + 0·95 | + 8 | + 12 |
| 4. Delta of Bengal | Narayanganj | 3·33 | 3·27 | +0·06 | 33·28 | 38·17 | — 4·89 | — 13 | — 14 |
| | Calcutta | 1·90 | 2·45 | —0·55 | 27·60 | 24·71 | + 2·89 | + 12 | + 15 |
| 5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar). | ... | 11·20 | 5·03 | +6·17 | 60·62 | 61·38 | — 0·76 | — 1 | — 12 |
| 6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East. | Dinajpur | 8·10 | 4·92 | +3·18 | 39·30 | 41·33 | — 2·03 | — 5 | — 14 |
| | Darbhanga | 5·94 | 2·39 | +3·55 | 20·41 | 18·14 | + 2·27 | + 13 | — 8 |
| | Bahraich | 3·15 | 2·57 | +0·58 | 16·25 | 16·20 | + 0·05 | 0 | — 4 |
| 7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East. | Burdwan | 1·76 | 2·63 | —0·87 | 17·91 | 23·60 | — 5·69 | — 24 | — 23 |
| | Patna | 2·49 | 2·53 | —0·04 | 14·73 | 15·80 | — 1·07 | — 7 | — 8 |
| 8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West. | Simla | 1·56 | 2·70 | —1·14 | 13·71 | 15·71 | — 2·00 | — 13 | — 7 |
| | Ludhiana | 0·66 | 2·77 | —2·11 | 10·64 | 13·56 | — 2·92 | — 22 | — 8 |
| 9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West. | Cawnpore | 0·08 | 2·52 | —2·44 | 10·97 | 11·49 | — 0·52 | — 5 | + 21 |
| | Lahore | 0·42 | 1·71 | —1·29 | 5·65 | 8·28 | — 2·63 | — 32 | — 20 |
| 10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner). | ... | 0·14 | 0·81 | —0·67 | 1·90 | 3·30 | — 1·40 | — 42 | — 29 |
| 11. Baluchistan (Quetta) | ... | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0·09 | 0·70 | — 0·61 | — 87 | — 82 |
| 12. East Coast, North | Waltair | 1·19 | 1·45 | —0·26 | 12·33 | 10·36 | + 1·97 | + 19 | + 25 |
| | Cuttack | 1·11 | 2·80 | —1·69 | 14·07 | 21·88 | — 7·81 | — 36 | — 32 |
| 13. East Satpuras | Ranchi | 1·47 | 3·61 | —2·14 | 14·31 | 21·91 | — 7·60 | — 35 | — 30 |
| | Raipur | 2·43 | 4·40 | —1·97 | 17·19 | 19·51 | — 2·32 | — 12 | — 2 |
| | Jubbulpore | 1·82 | 4·80 | —2·98 | 22·30 | 21·63 | + 0·67 | + 3 | + 22 |
| 14. Central India Plateau. | Jhansi | 0·81 | 3·00 | —2·19 | 15·41 | 16·24 | — 0·83 | — 5 | + 10 |
| | Jaipur | 0·06 | 2·01 | —1·95 | 7·87 | 7·75 | + 0·12 | + 2 | + 36 |
| | Indore | 0 80 | 3·30 | —2·50 | 17·21 | 14·47 | + 2·74 | + 19 | + 47 |
| 15. West Coast | Calicut | 8·28 | 4·85 | +3·43 | 37·85 | 47·76 | — 9·91 | — 21 | — 31 |
| | Bombay | 14·08 | 7·40 | +6·68 | 45·90 | 51·68 | — 5·78 | — 11 | — 28 |
| 16. Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 0·27 | 3·65 | —3·38 | 11·21 | 17·63 | — 6·42 | — 36 | — 22 |
| | Rajkot | 0·79 | 2·37 | —1·58 | 6·00 | 9·32 | — 3·32 | — 36 | — 25 |
| 17. West Satpuras (Akola). | ... | 3·36 | 2·56 | +0·80 | 15·79 | 12·96 | + 2·83 | + 22 | + 20 |
| 18 Deccan | Bellary | 2·69 | 0·87 | +1·82 | 9·54 | 6·52 | + 3·02 | + 46 | + 21 |
| | Bijapur | 1·28 | 1·62 | —0·34 | 9·42 | 10·55 | — 1·13 | — 11 | — 9 |
| | Hyderabad | 3·42 | 1·63 | +1·79 | 11·49 | 8·16 | + 3·33 | + 41 | + 24 |
| 19. South India | Mysore | 1·64 | 0·67 | +0·97 | 8·39 | 8·80 | — 0·41 | — 5 | — 17 |
| | Madura | 0·53 | 0·35 | +0·18 | 4·40 | 5·41 | — 1·01 | — 19 | — 24 |
| 20. East Coast, South (Madras). | ... | 0·71 | 0·45 | +0·26 | 3·56 | 3·87 | — 0·31 | — 8 | — 17 |

J. PATTERSON,
*for* Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 19th July, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

# Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th July 1906.

**Burma.**—The rainfall of the week was generally deficient; it was light in the dry zone with none in Lower Chindwin, Yamethin and Myingyan. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in Meiktila, and sowing has commenced in Pakokku and the Northern Shan States. Agricultural operations are practically general. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukse. Sowing of sesamum is completed in Manhein and ploughing for millet and maize has commenced in Myingyan. The crops has been slightly damaged by floods in the Banmauk township of Katha. More rain is wanted in Sagaing, Yamethin, Myingyan and the Southern Shan States. Prospects on the whole continue good. The price of paddy has risen very largely in Katha; considerable in Henzada and slightly in four districts; it has fallen considerably in Maubin; and is stationary elsewhere.

**Eastern-Bengal and Assam.**—The weather is seasonable. There was heavy rain in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Goalpara, the Garo Hills, and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and moderate to light rain in all other districts. More rain is wanted in Bogra, in parts of Mymensingh and Dacca, and in Manipur. The weather is unfavourable for tea in Cachar: prospects are good in Lakhimpur, Nowgong, and Sylhet, poor in Darrang, and fair in Kamrup and Sibsagar. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. Prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts, the Surma Valley and Nowgong, and fair in other districts; but damage by insects to standing rice crops still continues in Dacca, Bakarganj, and Sylhet. Insects are appearing on jute in Faridpur. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Kohima 11; Comilla 9$\frac{7}{16}$; Pabna 9$\frac{1}{2}$; Dacca, Barisal, Noakhali, Chittagong, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 9; Mymensingh 8$\frac{3}{4}$; Dinajpur 8$\frac{3}{4}$; Gauhati 8$\frac{1}{2}$; Bogra and Dibrugarh 8$\frac{1}{4}$; Jalpaiguri, Malda, Rampur Boalia, Rangamati, Sylhet, Silchar, and Dhubri 8; Faridpur 7 to 8; Rangpur 7$\frac{3}{4}$; Tura 7; Shillong 6; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in four; fallen in seven; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Noakhali and Bakarganj. 618 men, 925 women, and 1,161 children are receiving gratuitous relief, and 1,209 men, 2 women, and 276 children are attending test work in Bakarganj on an average per day. 31 men and 6 children are employed on test works and 11 persons are on gratuitous relief in Noakhali. The condition of the people is steadily improving in Faridpur. Individual cases of distress are reported from various villages in Dinajpur.

**Bengal.**—Rain was fairly general in the Province during the week, the fall being heavy in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Cooch Behar and Sambalpur but generally light in the rest of the Province. More rain is needed in the Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions for transplantation of *aman* paddy. Sugarcane and jute are reported to be doing well. Some damage to *aus* paddy by insect-pests is reported from the 24-Parganas and Khulna. Prospects are on the whole fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in nine and fallen in six districts: it continues high in most districts.

**United Provinces.**—There was rain in all districts during the week except Tehri. A break is needed in Gonda where low-lying lands have been flooded and maize sowings seriously interfered with. In a few districts more rain is needed for rice sowings. The standing crops are everywhere doing well and prospects are fair. Fodder supplies are generally good and cattle are healthy except in Dehra Dun and Rae Bareli. Prices of food-grains have risen in four districts and fallen in two.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was good rain in the affected districts except in Muttra and Agra which received an average of barely half an inch each. Some anxiety is felt in Agra owing to high westerly winds, but no damage has been done as yet. Prospects in other districts are fair. Sowings continue and the standing crops are doing well. The scarcity of fodder is practically over and cattle are in better condition. The general health of the people is improving. Prices of food-grains are stationary, except in Hamirpur and Agra where they have risen and in Jhansi where they have fallen slightly. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 22,000, on gratuitous relief 49,000; Agra Division—workers 1,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 81,000.



**Punjab.**—The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 2,968, on gratuitous relief 5,485; total 8,453. The fall in the number on relief is due to the rainfall and sowing of crops following on distribution of *takkavi*. Distress is decreasing. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

**North-West Frontier Province.**—Good rain averaging 2 cents to 1·40 inches fell all over the Province during the week. More rain is wanted in the Bannu district. Autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient. Crops in two villages of the Peshawar tahsil have been damaged by floods which occurred in the Bara river: floods have also occurred in the Indus and Kurram. The Kilapani supply is normal. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in a few villages of Bannu tahsil. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14$\frac{11}{16}$ to 18$\frac{3}{4}$; gram 16$\frac{1}{16}$ to 19; *bajra* 13 to 13$\frac{3}{4}$; maize 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

**Jammu.**—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices—wheat 14 to 25 and maize 16 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

**Kashmir.**—The weather is generally bright with slight rain and heavy dust-storms. Prices are stationary.

**Rajputana.**—There was again general rain except in parts of Marwar and Jaisalmer; Sambhar in Marwar reports 466 cents, Udaipur 273, Hill tracts 268, Partabgarh 125, Shahpura 432, Tonk 261, Bundi 156, Kotah 338, Jhalrapatan 342, Jaipur 376, Kishangarh 340, Alwar 272, Karauli 208, Bharatpur 82, Dholpur 53, Bikaner 32, Ajmer 390, Merwara 86. Sowings for autumn crops continue. Pasturage is now available but fodder is insufficient in some of the affected tracts. The condition of cattle is improving. Prices have risen in Kotah and fallen in Hill tracts, Partabgarh, and Kishangarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 2,566, on gratuitous relief 1,024, total 3,590; Merwara—on works 13,235, on gratuitous relief 5,336, total 18,571; grand total 22,161. Native States:—Marwar—on works 1,727, on gratuitous relief 1,377, total 3,104; Mewar—on works 818, on gratuitous relief 99, total 917; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 84, total 84; Tonk—on works 1,793, on gratuitous relief 841, total 2,634; Jaipur—on works 8,365, on gratuitous relief 684, total 9,049; Kishangarh—on works 2,130, on gratuitous relief 2,736, total 4,866; Alwar—on works 1,415, on gratuitous relief 1,616, total 3,031; Eastern States—on works 5,749, on gratuitous relief 1,827, total 7,576; total Native States 31,261; grand total 53,422. The decrease is due to people leaving the works to cultivate their fields. Prices vary between 11$\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Karauli and 15 seers in Alwar. *Takkavi* is being distributed and private charity is sufficient. Cholera has practically ceased in Ajmer-Merwara and Bharatpur: a few cases are reported from Dholpur.

**Central India.**—The rainfall was general except in Bundelkhand. Ploughing and sowing for the autumn harvest are in progress. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and fair to good in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 10,000, on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 14,000; in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 8,000, on gratuitous relief 2,800, total 10,800; grand total 24,800.

**Central Provinces.**—Good rain has fallen during the week in all districts; the heaviest falls were—Nagpur 6$\frac{1}{2}$, Balaghat 5$\frac{1}{4}$, Chanda and Drug 4$\frac{3}{4}$, and Mandla 3$\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Autumn sowings are nearly finished although they have been retarded in Wardha and Chanda by continuous rain. A break would be welcome in Seoni, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat. Germination is good in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul, and Drug. Sowings have almost been completed in Jubbulpore and Balaghat which expect a slight increase in the rice area. Weeding has commenced in Saugor, Nimar, Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal and transplantation of rice in Chanda and Balaghat; thinning of rice continues in

Chhattisgarh: rice embankments have burst in places from heavy rain in Jubbulpore and some damage to seedlings by rain is reported from Balaghat, but in the Baihar tahsil sowings have increased by 10 per cent. The prices of food-grains are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur; the price of wheat has slightly fallen in the northern districts; *juar* is a seer cheaper in Wardha and Akola: elsewhere prices are fairly steady.

**Baroda.**—For week ending 7th July 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,938, on gratuitous relief 147, total 2,085.

**Bombay.**—Rain was plentiful during the week in Ahmedabad, Konkan, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Savantwadi, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha; moderate in Panch Mahals, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum, and Palanpur; and slight in Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Baroda, and Cutch. More rain is needed in Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, the Konkan, Kolhapur and Savantwadi. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Sowing continues except in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak where it is retarded. Germinated seedlings have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by grasshoppers in parts of the Panch Mahals and Akalkot; are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation is in progress, but is retarded in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Poona, and Savantwadi. The drinking water supply is sufficient except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up. Agricultural stock is deficient and advances have been made for purchase of cattle. The supply of fodder is still deficient, grass being in some places available only in very small quantities. The price of local fodder is two to three times the normal. The condition of cattle has not much improved yet. Food stocks with merchants are sufficient and trade is active. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 57 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; in Gujarat and Konkan 20 to 30 per cent; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 7th instant were:—Phaltan 115, Miraj Junior 194, Kathiawar 912, total 1,221. Test and relief works in Kathiawar have been closed. The condition of agricultural labourers and of people on relief generally is good. The demand for labour in fields and on local works is sufficient. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The slight increase on works in the Karnatak is due to the holding off of the rains. The numbers on relief are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 17,389, on gratuitous relief 33,114, total 50,503; Karnatak—on works 16,602, on gratuitous relief 15,392, total 31,994; Native States—on works 4,626, on gratuitous relief 2,309, total 6,935.

**Hyderabad.**—Rainfall—1 inch 70 cents. Autumn sowings continue. Crops are in good condition. Sowings have been resumed in four out of seven taluks where they were previously suspended for want of rain. Early rice is being sown in twelve taluks. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. The attendance on road works amounted to 1,100 persons and in poor-houses to 328 persons. Prices have fallen from a half to 5½ seers per rupee in nine taluks; and risen from a half to three seers in ten. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 15 seers per rupee.

**Mysore.**—There was fair rain in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and slight rain elsewhere. Markets are fairly well supplied. More rain is needed throughout the Province. The prospects of the season have been slightly improved by recent rainfall. Cattle are generally healthy except in parts of Tumkur. Water and fodder are available except in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog.

**Coorg.**—Rainfall—6 inches 14 cents. Sowing of rice continues. Transplanting has commenced in parts. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Madras.**—The rainfall was very heavy in South Canara; heavy in Malabar; light in Tinnevelly; fair in Coimbatore, Bellary, Tanjore, and Madura; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Malabar, and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly require more rain. There are no harvests in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; elsewhere they continue in parts with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is insufficient except in parts of the Circars, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Bellary, Coimbatore aud Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in eight. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in twelve. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in nine. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; and has slightly risen in nine.



The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

| Name of Province or State. | Preceding week. (Revised figures.) | | | Present week. | | | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| British Provinces. | | | | | | | |
| Eastern-Bengal and Assam | 3,614 | 3,617 | 7,231 | 1,524 | 2,715 | 4,239 | —2,992 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. | 28,000 | 55,000 | 83,000 | 23,000 | 58,000 | 81,000 | —2,000 |
| Punjab | 3,911 | 5,908 | 9,819 | 2,968 | 5,485 | 8,453 | —1,366 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 33,112 | 2,761 | 35,873 | 15,801 | 6,360 | 22,161 | —13,712 |
| Bombay | 32,817 | 50,456 | 83,273 | 33,991 | 48,506 | 82,497 | —776 |
| Total British Provinces | 101,454 | 117,742 | 219,196 | 77,284 | 121,056 | 198,350 | —20,846 |
| Native States. | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana States | 32,453 | 7,738 | 40,191 | 21,997 | 9,264 | 31,261 | —8,930 |
| Central India States | 34,500 | 13,000 | 47,500 | 18,000 | 6,800 | 24,800 | —22,700 |
| Baroda | 1,874 | 148 | 2,022 | 1,938 | 147 | 2,085 | +63 |
| Bombay Native States | 6,161 | 2,292 | 8,453 | 5,847 | 2,309 | 8,156 | —297 |
| Hyderabad | 1,435 | 650 | 2,085 | 1,100 | 328 | 1,428 | —657 |
| Total Native States | 76,423 | 23,828 | 100,251 | 48,882 | 18,848 | 67,730 | —32,521 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 177,877 | 141,570 | 319,447 | 126,166 | 139,914 | 266,080 | —53,367 |

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## SANITARY.

### PLAGUE.

*Simla, the 19th July, 1906.*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 14th July 1906, is published for general information:

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency and Sind. | Northern. | Bombay City | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | 40 | 38 |
| | | Dholera Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Ahmedabad City | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Gogo Port | | 2 | 1 |
| | | Ahmedabad District | B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P. | ... | ... |
| | | Kaira District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Broach District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mahikantha State | „ „ | 1 | ... |
| | | Surat Town and Port | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bulsar Port | „ „ | 1 | 2 |
| | | Surat District | „ „ | 19 | 20 |
| | | Jhara Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Utan „ | B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P. | ... | ... |
| | | Vesava „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kelva „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Trombay „ | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Tarapur „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Manori „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mahim „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Dhanu „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bhiwndi „ | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Aghashi „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Shirgaon „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bassein „ | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kalyan „ | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Thana „ | „ | 4 | 4 |
| | | Bandra „ | „ | 3 | 3 |
| | | Umbergaon Port | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Kon „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Thana District | G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. | 6 | 4 |
| | Central. | Poona City | S. M. & G. I. P. | 9 | 6 |
| | | Poona District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Satara „ | S. M. | 15 | 9 |
| | | Khandesh District | | ... | ... |
| | | Nasik „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Sholapur Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Sholapur District | G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi | ... | ... |



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency and Sind. | Southern. | Alibag Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Mora „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Panvel „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Eshoi „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Roha „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Ashtami „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Revdanda „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kolaba District | G. I. P. | 1 | 1 |
| | | Ratnagiri Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Vizedrug „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Harnai „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Rajapur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Vengurla „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jaitapur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Dabhal „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jolgad „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Deongad „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Ratnagiri District | | 2 | 1 |
| | | Belgaum „ | S. M. | 3 | 3 |
| | | Karwar Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Kumta „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kanara District | | ... | ... |
| | | Savantvadi State | | ... | ... |
| | Sind. | Karachi Town and Port | N. W. | 26 | 22 |
| | | Karachi District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hyderabad Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hyderabad District | „ & J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Thar and Parkar District | J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Sukkar District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Khairpur State | „ | ... | ... |
| | Political charges. | Akalkot State | | ... | ... |
| | | Aundh „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Phaltan „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Tuna Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Mundra „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jakau „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Cambay State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Mandvi Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Cutch State | | ... | ... |
| | | Savanur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Bhor „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Mongrol Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Porbandar Port | | 26 | 11 |
| | | Jamnagar Town and Port | | 6 | 6 |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency and Sind. | Political charges. | Mahuwa Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Jafrabad „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Verawal „ | | 4 | 1 |
| | | Vawania „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kathiawar Agency | B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country | S. M. | 65 | 26 |
| | | Sachin State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Dharampur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Srivardhan Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Murud „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Barimandla „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Nandgaon „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Majagoan „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Rajapuri „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Janjira Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Janjira State | | ... | ... |
| | | Velan Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Baroda City | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Bet Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Billimora Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Dwarka Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Kodinar Port | | 8 | 7 |
| | | Baroda State | B., B. & C. I. | 6 | 3 |
| | | Satara „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Jath „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Surat „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Aden | | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 247 | 168 |
| Madras Presidency. | ... | Salem Town | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Salem District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Anantapur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bellary Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bellary Cantonment | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Bellary District | „ & Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Coimbatore Town | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Coimbatore District | „ S. I. & Nilgiri | ... | ... |
| | | South Arcot District | S. I. & Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Kurnool „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | North Arcot „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Nilgiris „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Tellicherry Port | „ | 5 | 3 |
| | | Cuddalore „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mangalore „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Tinnevelly District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Malabar „ | Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Cuddapah „ | | ... | ... |



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras Presidency. | | Madura District | | ... | ... |
| | | Vizagapatam Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Vizagapatam District | | ... | ... |
| | | Ganjam District | | ... | ... |
| | | Ermala Port | | ... | ... |
| | | South Canara District | | ... | ... |
| | | Chingleput District | S. I. & Madras | ... | ... |
| | | Godavari „ | Madras | ... | ... |
| | ... | Cannanore Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Tanjore District | S. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Trichinopoly „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Cochin State | | ... | ... |
| | | Bimlipatam Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Calingapatam Port | | ... | ... |
| | | Cocanada „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Gopalpore „ | | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 5 | 3 |
| Bengal. | Presidency. | Calcutta | E. I., E. B. S. & B. N. | 10 | 10 |
| | | Jessore District | B. C. | ... | ... |
| | | Nadia „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Murshidabad District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Khulna District | „ | ... | ... |
| | Burdwan | Midnapur District | B. N. R. | ... | ... |
| | | Burdwan „ | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Howrah Town | | 3 | 3 |
| | | Howrah District | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Hooghly District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Birbhum „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bankura „ | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | Patna | Champaran District | B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Chapra Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Saran District | „ | 7 | 9 |
| | | Gaya Town | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Gaya District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarpur District | B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarpur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Darbhanga District | B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Shahabad „ | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Patna City | „ | 5 | 5 |
| | | Dinapore | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Patna District | „ | ... | ... |
| | Bhagalpur | Monghyr Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Monghyr District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bhagalpur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bhagalpur District | „ & B. & N.-W. | ... | ... |
| | | Sonthal Parganas District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Darjeeling District | | ... | ... |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal. | Chota Nagpur. | Palamau District | | ... | ... |
| | | Gangpur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Manbhum District | | ... | ... |
| | | Purulia | | ... | ... |
| | | Singhbhum District | E I. | ... | ... |
| | | Hazaribagh „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | Orissa | Cuttack District | B.-N.R. | ... | ... |
| | | Sambalpur District | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 25 | 27 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | Rajshahi | Pabna District | B.N. | ... | ... |
| | | Malda District | | ... | ... |
| | Dacca | Dacca Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Mymensingh District | | (a) 9 | (a) 6 |
| | | Faridpur District | B.N. | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 9 | 6 |
| United Provinces. | Meerut | Meerut City | N.W. | ... | ... |
| | | Meerut Cantonment | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Meerut District | „ O. & R. & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarnagar City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffarnagar District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Aligarh City | E. I. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Aligarh District | | ... | ... |
| | | Saharanpur City | | ... | ... |
| | | Hardwar Union | O. & R. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Roorkee Town | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Saharanpur District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bulandshahr „ | E. I. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Dehra Dun „ | B. & N. W. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | Agra | Etawah City | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Etawah District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Fatehgarh | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Farrukhabad Town | „ „ | 1 | 1 |
| | | Farrukhabad District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mainpuri „ | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Agra City | B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Agra District | „ „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Etah „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Hathras City | | ... | ... |
| | | Muttra District | | ... | ... |
| | | Muttra City | | ... | ... |
| | Rohilkhand. | Bareilly City | R. & K. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Bareilly District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Shahjahanpur District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Shahjahanpur City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Budaun District | | ... | ... |
| | | Bijnor Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Bijnor District | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Moradabad City | | ... | ... |
| | | Moradabad District | | ... | ... |
| | | Pilibhit District | | ... | ... |

(a) Including 2 suspicious seizures and 2 deaths reported in June 1906.



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces. | Allahabad | Allahabad City | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Allahabad District | „ & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Cawnpur City | E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) | 6 | 3 |
| | | Cawnpur District | „ „ „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Fatehpur „ | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Banda „ | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R. | ... | ... |
| | | Jhansi City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Jhansi District | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) | ... | ... |
| | | Hamirpur „ | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Jalaun „ | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | Benares | Benares Cantonment | B. & N. W. & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Benares City | „ „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Benares District | „ „ „ & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Ballia „ | „ | 3 | 3 |
| | | Jaunpur City | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Jaunpur District | „ & B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Ghazipur „ | E. I. & B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Mirzapur City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mirzapur District | „ & O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | Gorakhpur. | Azamgarh City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Azamgarh District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Gorakhpur City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Gorakhpur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Basti District | „ | ... | ... |
| | Kumaun | Naini Tal | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Garhwal District | | ... | ... |
| | Lucknow | Unao District | O. & R., & B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Lucknow City | „ „ & R. K. | ... | ... |
| | | Lucknow District | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hardoi „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Rae Bareli „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Sitapur „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kheri „ | | ... | ... |
| | Fyzabad | Bahraich District | B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Gonda „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Partabgarh „ | O. & R. | ... | ... |
| | | Sultanpur „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Ajodhia | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Fyzabad City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Fyzabad District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bara Banki Town | B. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Bara Banki District | „ & O. & R. | 3 | 2 |
| | | | TOTAL | 13 | 9 |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUNJAB | Delhi. | Hissar District | B., B. & C. I. & N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Karnal ,, | E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Simla ,, | S. K. | ... | ... |
| | | Ambala ,, | N. W. & E. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Rohtak ,, | N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Ludhiana ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | Jullundur. | Jullundur District | ,, | ... | 1 |
| | | Hoshiarpur ,, | | 2 | 2 |
| | | Ferozepur ,, | N. W. | 10 | 10 |
| | | Kangra ,, | | ... | ... |
| | Lahore. | Amritsar City | | 2 | 2 |
| | | Amritsar District | N. W. | 3 | 3 |
| | | Gurdaspur ,, | ,, | 46 | 46 |
| | | Lahore City | ,, | 1 | ... |
| | | Lahore District | ,, | 21 | 19 |
| | | Gujranwala District | ,, | 9 | 9 |
| | | Sialkot ,, | ,, | 7 | 7 |
| | | Montgomery ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | Rawalpindi. | Rawalpindi District | ,, | 1 | ... |
| | | Gujrat ,, | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Shahpur ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Attock ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Jhelum ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | Multan. | Lyallpur District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Muzaffargarh District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Patiala City ,, | Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.) | ... | ... |
| | | Patiala State ,, | N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Kapurthala State | | ... | ... |
| | | Nalagarh ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Jind ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Nabha ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 103 | 100 |
| BURMA. | Pegu. | Rangoon Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Pegu District | | ... | ... |
| | | Tharrawaddy District | | ... | ... |
| | | Prome ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Hanthawaddy District | | (a)3 | (a)1 |
| | Irrawaddy | Bassein | | ... | ... |
| | | Maubin District | | ... | ... |
| | | Henzada ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Pyapon ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Myaungmya District | | ... | ... |
| | Minbu. | Pakokku District | | ... | ... |

(a) Figures for week ending 7th July 1906. The figures for Hanthawaddy District and other places in Burma for week ending 14th July 1906 have not been received.



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BURMA. | Tenasserim. | Toungoo District | | ... | ... |
| | | Moulmein Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Amherst District | | ... | ... |
| | | Tavoy District | | ... | ... |
| | | Thaton ,, | | ... | ... |
| | Mandalay. | Myitkyina ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Mandalay Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Mandalay District | | ... | ... |
| | Sagaing | Shwebo District | | ... | ... |
| | | Lower Chindwin District | | ... | ... |
| | | Sagaing ,, | | ... | ... |
| | Meiktila | Myingyan ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Yamethin ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Kyaukse ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | Meiktila ,, | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 3 | 1 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR). | Nagpur | Nagpur City | B. N. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Nagpur District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Wardha Town | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Wardha District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Kamptee Cantonment | | ... | ... |
| | | Kamptee Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Chanda Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Chanda District | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Bhandara Town | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | | Bhandara District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Balaghat ,, | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Balaghat Town | E. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore. | Jubbulpore Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Jubbulpore Cantonment | | ... | ... |
| | | Jubbulpore District | E. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Damoh Town | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) | ... | ... |
| | | Damoh District | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Saugor Cantonment | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Saugor Town | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Saugor District | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Chappara Town | ,, ( ,, ) | ... | ... |
| | | Seoni ,, | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | | Mandla District | ,, | ... | ... |
| | | Burhanpur Town | ,, | ... | ... |

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR). | Nerbudda | Nimar District | G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Pachmari | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hoshangabad Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Hoshangabad District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Narsingpur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Narsingpur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Betul District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Chhindwara Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Chhindwara District | B. N. | ... | ... |
| | Chhattisgarh | Khandwa Town | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Drug Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bilaspur Town | B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Bilaspur District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Raipur „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Raipur Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | Berar | Akola Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Akola District | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Buldana Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Buldana District | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Yeotmal Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Amraoti District | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Amraoti Town | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| MYSORE STATE. | ... | Bangalore Civil and Military Station | S. M. & Madras | 12 | 13 |
| | | Bangalore City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Bangalore District | „ „ | 4 | 2 |
| | | Mysore City | „ „ | ... | ... |
| | | Mysore District | „ „ | 3 | 3 |
| | | Kolar „ | Madras & S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Kolar Gold Fields | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Tumkur District | S. M. | ... | ... |
| | | Shimoga „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Chitaldrug „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Kadur „ | „ | 18 | 10 |
| | | Hassan „ | „ | 2 | 1 |
| | | | TOTAL | 39 | 29 |



| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways. | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CENTRAL INDIA. | ... | Indore City | B., B. & C. I. | (a)1 | (a)1 |
| | | Indore State | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Indore Residency | | ... | ... |
| | | Gwalior City | | ... | ... |
| | | Gwalior State | B., B & C. I. & G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Dhar „ | G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior | ... | ... |
| | | Pathari „ | „ ( „ ) | ... | ... |
| | | Bhopal City | | ... | ... |
| | | Bhopal State | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency | | ... | ... |
| | | Maksudangarh State | | ... | ... |
| | | Mhow Cantonment | B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa) | ... | ... |
| | | Nimach „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Rutlam City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Rutlam State | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Dewas Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Dewas State | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Narsingarh State | | ... | ... |
| | | Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency | | ... | ... |
| | | Tonk State (portion in Central India) | G. I. P. | ... | ... |
| | | Rewa Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Rewa State | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Sehore State | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Datia City | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Datia State | | ... | ... |
| | | Sailana Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Sailana State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Piploda District | | ... | ... |
| | | Bagli State | | ... | ... |
| | | Jhabua „ | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Jaora „ | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Jaora Town | „ | ... | ... |
| | | Agar Military Station | | ... | ... |
| | | Manpur | | ... | ... |
| | | Sitamau State | | ... | ... |
| | | Rajgarh „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Kurwai „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Barwani „ | | ... | ... |
| | | Lashkar City | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 1 | 1 |

(a) Figures for week ending 7th July 1906.

| Presidency or Province. | Division. | Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | Traversed by what railways | Plague seizures. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bharatpur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Ajmer City | | ... | ... |
| | | Ajmer District | | ... | ... |
| | | Ajmer-Merwara District | | ... | ... |
| | | Abu Road | | ... | ... |
| | | Mewar State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Partabgarh State | " | ... | ... |
| | | Chitor (Udaipur State) | " | ... | ... |
| | | Tonk State | " | ... | ... |
| | | Marwar State (Jodhpur) | J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Jaipur City | " | ... | ... |
| | | Jaipur State | " | ... | ... |
| RAJPUTANA. | ... | Kishengarh Town | C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Bikanir State | J. B. | ... | ... |
| | | Jhallawar " | | ... | ... |
| | | Kotah " | | ... | ... |
| | | Sirohi " | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Shahpura " | | ... | ... |
| | | Dholpur State | | ... | ... |
| | | Alwar City | | ... | ... |
| | | Alwar State | B., B. & C. I. | ... | ... |
| | | Beawar | | ... | ... |
| | | Karauli State | | ... | ... |
| | | Banswara Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Banswara State | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| KASHMIR | ... | Jammu District | | 5 | 2 |
| | | Kathua " | N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | 5 | 2 |
| | | Abbottabad Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Hazara District | | ... | ... |
| N.-W. F. PROVINCE | ... | Dera Ismail Khan District | | ... | ... |
| | | Peshawar Town | | ... | ... |
| | | Peshawar District | | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| | | Sonmiani | | ... | ... |
| BALUCHISTAN. | ... | Hirok | N. W. | ... | ... |
| | | Sibi | " | ... | ... |
| | | Las Bela State | " | ... | ... |
| | | | TOTAL | ... | ... |
| | | | GRAND TOTAL | 450 | 346 |

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



No. 5443—5449—8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

## CUSTOMS.

## RESOLUTION.

*Simla, the 13th July, 1906.*

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the proper classification, for fiscal purposes, of imported cotton goods. These goods may be assessed to customs duty either as "apparel" under Article 17 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), or as "piece-goods" or "all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described" under Article 30, or under other less important heads of the Tariff Schedule. The existing orders on the subject are contained in various letters* issued by the Finance and Commerce Department, but the Government of India are now satisfied that these orders do not afford a satisfactory means of determining under which head of the Schedule any particular article should be classed. The orders of 1896 prescribed a basis of distinction between "apparel" and "piece-goods," which appears to be opposed to the usage of the trade; and the instructions conveyed in 1902 formulated a definition of "piece-goods" which was accepted as of general application until the beginning of 1904, when it was explained that the definition should be regarded as applying solely to a particular class of cotton prints. These instructions, which are in some respects indefinite and conflicting, have resulted in considerable diversity of practice in the treatment, for fiscal purposes, of certain classes of cotton fabrics at the various ports; and the Government of India are of opinion that instructions, which will be sufficiently explicit and precise to prevent such divergencies in future, are required both in the interests of the trade and of the Government.

* No. 2589-S.R., dated 15th June 1896.
" 6635-S.R. dated 15th December 1902.
" 881-S.R., dated 13th February 1904.

2. After consultation with the maritime Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial associations, the Government of India have decided that a new system of classification should be adopted in supersession of that described above. The basis of this system will be a comprehensive and authoritative list of "cotton piece-goods," the commercial acceptation of that term having been taken as the determining factor in its preparation. The list appended includes, so far as the Government of India have been able to ascertain, all articles manufactured from cotton which are recognised as "piece-goods" by the usage of the trade at the various ports, and these will hereafter be excluded from the category of "apparel", irrespectively of the manner in which they are made up or of the purposes for which they are intended to be employed.

3. It is, however, recognised that, owing to frequent changes in manufacture and to the constant introduction of new styles and descriptions of piece-goods, the list in question cannot continue to be complete for any length of time, and the Government of India have therefore directed the Director General of Commercial Intelligence to revise it at the end of each year simultaneously with the revision of the tariff valuations in Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act. Doubtful cases arising between revisions will be disposed of by the Customs authorities in accordance with the list actually in force, but such cases

should be submitted to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for consideration at the following revision. The Chambers of Commerce, the Trades' Associations, and the Bombay Millowners' Association will be consulted on each occasion in order that agreement with commercial usage prevailing at the time may be preserved. The first revision will be undertaken at the end of the present year, and the opportunity will then be taken to remove any discrepancies or anomalies that may have crept into the list as now published.

4. All "piece-goods" enumerated in the appended list will in future be assessed to duty under Article 30 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act; and a Customs officer dealing with any imported article made of cotton—not being hosiery—which is not specifically included in that list will have to consider whether it should be treated as "apparel" under Article 17, or as "other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described" under Article 30 of the Schedule. In determining whether an article is in fact an article of apparel, the following definition of that term may usefully be referred to:—

> "Articles of clothing for personal use or wear, which have been so cut, shaped, sewn, or otherwise treated as to be ready for use or wear without further manipulation, or without further manipulation save of an unimportant character."

5. All articles of cotton, which are neither "piece-goods" nor "apparel" as defined in the foregoing paragraphs, and which are not specifically included in any other head of the Tariff Schedules, will in general be assessed to import duty under Article 30 as "other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described."

6. The list of "cotton piece-goods" referred to above is, it may be added, intended to assist Customs officers in the practical administration of the Tariff Act only; and inclusion in that list does not necessarily import the requirement of stamping of length under section 10 (2) (*f*) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), unless the article is also included in the list of piece-goods published with Government of India Notification, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891. The orders issued in Finance and Commerce Department letter, No. 3924-S. R., dated the 15th September 1896, in regard to the levy of customs duty on cotton goods embroidered with silk or wool will also remain in force.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, and its annexure be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (1) / Madras, Revenue Department (2) / Bengal, Financial Department (3) / Burma, Revenue Department (4) / Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department, for information and communication to the Customs authorities and commercial association, in continuation of the letter from that Government, No. 2977, dated the 24th March 1906 (1) / 46, dated the 12th January 1906 (3) / 3-T.S.R., dated 21st April 1906 (3) / 4.0-2-C.-2, dated the 12th March 1906 (4).

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for information and guidance, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 5274-Customs, dated the 23rd September 1905.

Ordered also that the Resolution, and its annexure, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



*List of Cotton Piece-goods.*

1. American cloth.
2. Art muslins.
3. Basket cloth.
4. Batistes.
5. Blankets (cotton).
6. Blinds and Hollands.
7. Book-binding cloth.
8. Brilliants.
9. Brocades (cotton).
10. Broche.
11. Buckram.
12. Calicoes.
13. Cambrics.
14. Cambridge shirtings.
15. Cantoons.
16. Canvas.
17. Canvas, French elastic.
18. Cashmeres (cotton).
19. Cellular cloth.
20. Checks, spots and stripes
21. Chiffons (cotton).
22. Chinese dyed cloths.
23. Chintz.
24. Chintzes, glazed.
25. Choonris.
26. Chádars.
27. Coatings (cotton).
28. Corded cloth.
29. Corduroy.
30. Cotton Flakes.
31. Cotton Rugs.
32. Counterpanes.
33. Crapes (cotton).
34. Crepons.
35. Cretonnes.
36. Crimps.
37. Damask, cotton table.
38. Dawanies.
39. Delanties.
40. Delametti.
41. Denims.
42. Dhotis.
43. Diagonals (cotton).
44. Diapers (cotton).
45. Dimitties.
46. Domestics.
47. Doosatie.
48. Dupettas.
49. Dorias.
50. Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
51. Drills, plain, striped, or checked.
52. Duck.
53. Dungari.
54. Dusters (when joined by the warp).
55. Embroidered allovers.
56. Embroidered flounces.
57. Fancies.
58. Fents.
59. Flannel.
60. Flannelette.
61. Galateas.
62. Gambroons.
63. Gauze (cotton).
64. Ghagras.
65. Ginghams.
66. Glass cloths (when joined by the warp).
67. Grenadines (cotton).
68. Gumchas.
69. Hair-cords.
70. Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
71. Harvards.
72. Hollands.
73. Italians (cotton).
74. Jaconets.
75. Jeans.
76. Khaki Regattas.
77. Lace curtain cloth.
78. Lace stripes.
79. Lappets.
80. Lastings.
81. Lawns.
82. Lenos.
83. Linenette.
84. Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
85. Longcloths.
86. Lungis.
87. Lustres.
88. Madapollams.
89. Madras cloth.
90. Marcella.
91. Matte shirtings.
92. Matting.
93. Mattress cloth.
94. Meltons.
95. Mercerised cloth.
96. Merinos.
97. Merins.
98. Mexicans.
99. Moir Cambric lining.
100. Moleskins.
101. Molleton cloth.
102. Morias.
103. Moreens (cotton).
104. Mulls, all kinds.
105. Muslins, all kinds.
106. Nainsooks.
107. Net, Brussels.
108. Net, curtain.
109. Net, mosquito.
110. Nun's veiling (cotton).
111. Oatmeal cloth.
112. Oxford shirtings.
113. Pillow, cotton slips for
114. Piques.
115. Plushette.
116. Pompadour.
117. Pongees (cotton).
118. Prayer mats.
119. Printed crépelle.
120. Prints.
121. Printers.
122. Printers, dyed.
123. Putsoes.
124. Quiltings (cotton).
125. Radium cloth.
126. Regattas.
127. Rep cloth (cotton).
128. Sail cloth.
129. Saris.
130. Sarongs.
131. Sateens, plain or printed.
132. Satinette.
133. Satin stripes (cotton).

*List of Cotton Piece-goods*—(co ncld.)

134. Scarves.
135. Serges (cotton).
136. Shawls (cotton).
137. Shirting, Bolton.
138. Shirting, plain or twilled.
139. Shirtings, bleached or unbleached, and dyed.
140. Shirtings, printed cambric.
141. Silecia.
142. Silket stripes.
143. Silkette.
144. Spanish stripes (cotton).
145. Sussi cloth.
146. Suitings (cotton).
147. Swansdown calico.
148. Tambours.
149. Tameins (unfinished).
150. Tanjibs.
151. Tapestries (cotton).
152. Tarlatans.
153. T. cloths.
154. Ticks, mattress.
155. Ticks, blind.
156. Towels (in woven pieces).
157. Trouserings (cotton).
158. Turbans (cotton).
159. Turkey Red cloth.
160. Turkey twills.
161. Tussor cloth (cotton).
162. Tussores, mercerised.
163. Tweeds.
164. Twills.
165. Umbrella cloth (cotton).
166. Undershirts (cotton).
167. Unions (½ cotton ½ wool).
168. Valencias.
169. Velvets (cotton).
170. Velveteen.
171. Venetian cloth.
172. Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).
173. Voiles (cotton).
174. Wadding.
175. Zephyrs.



## Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

# RAILWAY BOARD.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| | Railways. | Average earnings per mile per week. | | Results of working during 2nd-half of year. | | | | | | | | Results of working for official year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mean mileage worked. | | Total earnings for the first | | Earnings per mile open for | | Total earnings from 1st July to | | Increase. | Decrease. | Total earnings from 1st April to | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | During 2nd-half of 1905. | During official year 1904-05. | 1905. | 1906. | 8 days of July 1905. | 7 days of July 1906. | 8 days of July 1905. | 7 days of July 1906. | 8th July 1905. | 7th July 1906. | | | 8th July 1905. | 7th July 1906. | | |
| | **State and Guaranteed Railways.** | ₹ | ₹ | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 5′ 6″ gauge. | Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″) | 216 | 199 | 1,976 | 1,996 | 6,39,145 | 4,13,000 | 323 | 207 | 6,39,145 | 4,13,000 | ... | 2,26,145 | 75,78,365 | 74,68,000 | ... | 1,10,365 |
| | Bezwada extension (Nizam's) | 304 | 311 | 21 | 21 | 6,558 | 7,300 | 312 | 348 | 6,558 | 7,300 | 742 | ... | 99,321 | 99,300 | ... | 21 |
| | Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3′ 3½″) | 670 | 702 | 504 | 504 | 3,65,752 | 3,30,000 | 726 | 655 | 3,65,752 | 3,30,000 | ... | 35,752 | 59,40,811 | 59,74,000 | 33,189 | ... |
| | Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3½″ and 2′ 6″) | 404 | 376 | 1,141 | 1,271 | 3,07,919 | 3,04,000 | 270 | 239 | 3,07,919 | 3,04,000 | ... | 3,919 | 41,52,210 | 48,35,000 | 6,82,790 | ... |
| | East Indian | 673 | 749 | 1,998 | (*a*)2,109 | 16,02,146 | 14,40,000 | 802 | 683 | 16,02,146 | 14,40,000 | ... | 1,62,146 | 2,03,90,141 | 2,12,89,000 | 8,98,859 | ... |
| | Great Indian Peninsula system | 563 | 615 | 1,569 | 1,569 | 7,07,067 | 6,37,000 | 451 | 406 | 7,07,067 | 6,37,000 | ... | 70,067 | 1,50,57,159 | 1,33,10,000 | ... | 17,17,159 |
| | „ Agra-Delhi chord | 176 | 50 | 120 | 127 | 18,429 | 25,600 | 154 | 202 | 18,429 | 25,600 | 7,171 | ... | 2,16,430 | 4,28,000 | 2,11,570 | ... |
| | „ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi) | 187 | 192 | 914 | 914 | 1,43,022 | 1,71,000 | 156 | 187 | 1,43,022 | 1,71,000 | 27,978 | ... | 22,27,714 | 29,79,000 | 7,51,286 | ... |
| | Madras | 314 | 307 | 845 | 845 | 3,19,133 | 2,97,000 | 378 | 351 | 3,19,133 | 2,97,000 | ... | 22,133 | 37,39,240 | 41,97,000 | 4,57,760 | ... |
| | „ North-East line | 241 | 218 | 494 | 495 | 1,54,160 | 1,11,000 | 312 | 224 | 1,54,160 | 1,11,000 | ... | 43,160 | 29,57,305 | 17,24,000 | ... | 12,33,305 |
| | „ West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal) | 106 | 160 | 60 | 60 | 6,668 | 4,800 | 110 | 80 | 6,668 | 4,800 | ... | 1,868 | 1,05,839 | 81,800 | ... | 24,039 |
| | North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2′ 6″) | 317 | 370 | 3,312 | 3,499 | 14,27,756 | 16,27,000 | 431 | 465 | 14,27,756 | 16,27,000 | 1,99,244 | ... | 1,71,61,578 | 1,86,79,000 | 15,17,422 | ... |
| | Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3½″ link) | 228 | 243 | 1,240 | 1,288 | 3,61,422 | 2,75,000 | 291 | 214 | 3,61,422 | 2,75,000 | ... | 86,422 | 45,16,312 | 43,76,000 | ... | 1,40,312 |
| | „ Hardwar-Dehra | 189 | 162 | 32 | 32 | 8,231 | 5,000 | 257 | 156 | 8,231 | 5,000 | ... | 3,231 | 92,700 | 95,700 | 3,000 | ... |
| 3′ 3½″ gauge. | Assam-Bengal | 96 | 79 | 740 | (*b*) 771 | 66,573 | 73,700 | 90 | 96 | 66,573 | 73,700 | 7,127 | ... | 7,67,556 | 10,03,000 | 2,35,444 | ... |
| | Burma | 200 | 214 | 1,340 | 1,340 | 2,91,097 | 2,13,000 | 217 | 159 | 2,91,097 | 2,13,000 | ... | 78,097 | 43,36,935 | 41,60,000 | ... | 1,76,935 |
| | Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section) | 123 | 101 | 124 | 124 | 15,533 | 19,600 | 125 | 158 | 15,533 | 19,600 | 4,067 | ... | 1,79,585 | 2,47,000 | 67,415 | ... |
| | Lucknow-Bareilly | 143 | 138 | 200 | 200 | 30,429 | 23,200 | 152 | 116 | 30,429 | 23,200 | ... | 7,229 | 4,31,932 | 4,68,000 | 36,068 | ... |
| | Nilgiri | 339 | 330 | 17 | 17 | 7,992 | 6,100 | 470 | 359 | 7,992 | 6,100 | ... | 1,892 | 1,07,235 | 1,11,000 | 3,765 | ... |
| | Palanpur-Deesa | 41 | 36 | 17 | 17 | 737 | 600 | 43 | 35 | 737 | 600 | ... | 137 | 8,902 | 12,200 | 3,298 | ... |
| | Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″) | 273 | 273 | 1,917 | 1,929 | 5,48,776 | 4,88,000 | 286 | 256 | 5,48,776 | 4,88,000 | ... | 60,776 | 76,23,835 | 80,63,000 | 4,39,115 | ... |
| | South Indian | 220 | 217 | 1,124 | 1,124 | 2,93,649 | 2,90,000 | 261 | 258 | 2,93,649 | 2,90,000 | ... | 3,649 | 37,35,438 | 38,82,000 | 1,46,562 | ... |
| | „ Tanjore District Board | 115 | 106 | 99 | 99 | 16,086 | 14,700 | 162 | 149 | 16,086 | 14,700 | ... | 1,386 | 1,77,405 | 1,84,000 | 6,595 | ... |
| | „ Travancore Branch | 91 | 83 | 108 | 108 | 10,484 | 10,900 | 97 | 101 | 10,484 | 10,900 | 416 | ... | 1,32,259 | 1,35,000 | 2,741 | ... |
| | Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.) | 134 | 135 | 1,165 | 1,165 | 1,79,176 | 1,72,000 | 154 | 148 | 1,79,176 | 1,72,000 | ... | 7,176 | 26,39,017 | 28,07,000 | 1,67,983 | ... |
| | „ Bellary-Rayadrug | 20 | ... | 33 | 33 | 579 | 700 | 18 | 21 | 579 | 700 | 121 | ... | 579 | 9,800 | 9,221 | ... |
| | „ Hospet-Kottur | 19 | ... | 43 | 43 | 824 | 800 | 19 | 19 | 824 | 800 | ... | 24 | 8,809 | 13,500 | 4,691 | ... |
| | „ Mysore section | 119 | 103 | 296 | 296 | 41,360 | 33,600 | 140 | 113 | 41,360 | 33,600 | ... | 7,760 | 5,07,743 | 5,34,000 | 26,257 | ... |
| | Tirhoot State | 196 | 224 | 565 | 614 | 1,22,742 | 1,02,000 | 217 | 166 | 1,22,742 | 1,02,000 | ... | 20,742 | 18,25,457 | 19,26,000 | 1,00,543 | ... |
| 2′ 6″ & 2′ 0″ gauge. | Kalka-Simla | 275 | 208 | 59 | 59 | 19,670 | 7,500 | 333 | 127 | 19,670 | 7,500 | ... | 12,170 | 2,27,718 | 2,36,000 | 8,282 | ... |
| | Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*) | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 800 | ... | 42 | ... | 800 | 800 | ... | ... | 10,300 | 10,300 | ... |
| | Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*d*) | 33 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 900 | ... | 35 | ... | 900 | 900 | ... | ... | 14,900 | 14,900 | ... |
| 1′ 6″ gauge. | Jorhat | 53 | 49 | 30 | 30 | 1,631 | 2,000 | 54 | 67 | 1,631 | 2,000 | 369 | ... | 19,610 | 26,000 | 6,390 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 313 | 331 | 22,103 | 22,724 | 77,14,686 | 71,07,800 | 349 | 313 | 77,14,686 | 71,07,800 | ... | 6,06,886 | 10,69,65,270 | 10,93,78,500 | 24,13,230 | ... |
| | Bina-Gooná-Baran | 90 | 92 | 114 | 114 | 10,735 | 10,700 | 94 | 94 | 10,735 | 10,700 | ... | 35 | 1,91,783 | 2,05,000 | 13,217 | ... |
| | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | 246 | 252 | 162 | 162 | 44,178 | 36,400 | 293 | 225 | 44,178 | 36,400 | ... | 7,778 | 5,59,818 | 5,66,000 | 6,182 | ... |
| | Jammu-Kashmir | 94 | 68 | 16 | 16 | 1,206 | 1,300 | 75 | 81 | 1,206 | 1,300 | 94 | ... | 15,892 | 17,800 | 1,908 | ... |
| | Kolar Gold-fields | 362 | 439 | 10 | 10 | 4,321 | 4,200 | 432 | 420 | 4,321 | 4,200 | ... | 121 | 53,896 | 59,900 | 6,004 | ... |
| | Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal | 157 | 86 | 79 | 79 | 11,811 | 8,800 | 150 | 111 | 11,811 | 8,800 | ... | 3,011 | 1,09,229 | 1,34,000 | 24,771 | ... |
| | Nagda-Ujjain | 79 | 78 | 34 | 34 | 3,409 | 2,100 | 100 | 62 | 3,409 | 2,100 | ... | 1,309 | 61,651 | 51,000 | ... | 10,651 |
| | Nizam's Guaranteed State | 241 | 248 | 334 | 334 | 76,031 | 75,100 | 228 | 225 | 76,031 | 75,100 | ... | 931 | 12,20,729 | 12,08,000 | ... | 12,729 |
| | Petlad-Cambay | 83 | 101 | 32 | 33 | 3,121 | 3,300 | 97 | 100 | 3,121 | 3,300 | 179 | ... | 59,419 | 61,600 | 2,181 | ... |
| | Rajpura-Bhatinda | 212 | 190 | 107 | 107 | 26,028 | 20,900 | 243 | 195 | 26,028 | 20,900 | ... | 5,128 | 3,44,920 | 2,90,000 | ... | 54,920 |
| | Southern Punjab | 165 | 133 | 425 | 425 | 83,161 | 66,400 | 196 | 156 | 83,161 | 66,400 | ... | 16,761 | 8,84,695 | 8,96,000 | 11,305 | ... |
| | „ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj) | 38 | ... | 77 | 155 | 597 | 11,200 | 8 | 72 | 597 | 11,200 | 10,603 | ... | 1,107 | 1,36,000 | 1,34,893 | ... |
| | Tapti Valley | 113 | 89 | 155 | 155 | 11,202 | 7,700 | 72 | 50 | 11,202 | 7,700 | ... | 3,502 | 3,04,359 | 2,80,000 | ... | 24,359 |
| | Tarkessur | 253 | 285 | 22 | 22 | 6,195 | 9,500 | 282 | 432 | 6,195 | 9,500 | 3,305 | ... | 1,01,219 | 1,02,000 | 781 | ... |
| | Ahmedabad-Dholka | 45 | 58 | 34 | 34 | 2,147 | 2,400 | 63 | 71 | 2,147 | 2,400 | 253 | ... | 32,279 | 32,100 | ... | 179 |
| | Ahmedabad-Parantij | 61 | 67 | 55 | 55 | 3,371 | 3,900 | 61 | 71 | 3,371 | 3,900 | 529 | ... | 60,423 | 72,400 | 11,977 | ... |
| | Bengal and North-Western | 120 | 146 | 902 | 937 | 1,32,545 | 1,16,000 | 147 | 124 | 132,545 | 1,16,000 | ... | 16,545 | 18,33,432 | 21,72,000 | 3,38,568 | ... |
| | Bengal-Dooars | 239 | 189 | 36 | 36 | 8,301 | 6,100 | 231 | 169 | 8,301 | 6,100 | ... | 2,201 | 77,789 | 85,100 | 7,311 | ... |
| | „ extensions | 93 | 79 | 117 | 117 | 8,922 | 8,300 | 76 | 71 | 8,922 | 8,300 | ... | 622 | 1,11,098 | 1,46,000 | 34,902 | ... |
| | Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar | 93 | 108 | 334 | 334 | 31,647 | 24,000 | 95 | 72 | 31,647 | 24,000 | ... | 7,647 | 5,59,632 | 6,17,000 | 57,368 | ... |
| | Birur-Shimoga | 38 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 1,469 | 2,200 | 39 | 58 | 1,469 | 2,200 | 731 | ... | 23,970 | 34,000 | 10,030 | ... |
| | Dhrangadra | 47 | 44 | 21 | 21 | 748 | 900 | 36 | 43 | 748 | 900 | 152 | ... | 13,759 | 25,000 | 11,241 | ... |
| | Dibru-Sadiya | 246 | 234 | 78 | 78 | 20,110 | 18,200 | 258 | 233 | 20,110 | 18,200 | ... | 1,910 | 2,50,494 | 2,71,000 | 20,506 | ... |
| | Gaekwar's railways | 68 | 72 | 134 | 134 | 7,627 | 7,700 | 57 | 57 | 7,627 | 7,700 | 73 | ... | 1,53,870 | 1,70,000 | 16,130 | ... |
| | Hyderabad-Godavari Valley | 113 | 122 | 392 | 392 | 41,591 | 45,000 | 106 | 115 | 41,591 | 45,000 | 3,409 | ... | 10,52,563 | 9,77,000 | ... | 75,563 |
| | Jaipur (*e*) | 53 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 2,200 | ... | 69 | ... | 2,200 | 2,200 | ... | ... | 22,200 | 22,200 | ... |
| | Jamnagar | 51 | 51 | 54 | 54 | 2,382 | 2,100 | 44 | 39 | 2,382 | 2,100 | ... | 282 | 41,719 | 43,800 | 2,081 | ... |
| | Jetalsar-Rajkot | 69 | 83 | 46 | 46 | 3,686 | 3,100 | 80 | 67 | 3,686 | 3,100 | ... | 586 | 50,393 | 57,800 | 7,407 | ... |
| | Jodhpur-Bikaner | 78 | 69 | 709 | 709 | 61,344 | 70,700 | 87 | 100 | 61,344 | 70,700 | 9,356 | ... | 6,85,824 | 9,95,000 | 3,09,176 | ... |
| | Kolhapur | 103 | 99 | 29 | 29 | 3,894 | 3,200 | 134 | 110 | 3,894 | 3,200 | ... | 694 | 53,155 | 43,400 | ... | 9,755 |
| | Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″) | 64 | 76 | 90 | 90 | 6,197 | 5,200 | 69 | 58 | 6,197 | 5,200 | ... | 997 | 88,591 | 97,200 | 8,609 | ... |
| | Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj | 99 | 75 | 51 | 51 | 3,262 | 3,200 | 64 | 63 | 3,262 | 3,200 | ... | 62 | 46,636 | 51,800 | 5,164 | ... |
| | Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.) | 132 | 145 | 66 | 66 | 12,977 | 14,000 | 197 | 212 | 12,977 | 14,000 | 1,023 | ... | 1,83,967 | 2,04,000 | 20,033 | ... |
| | „ Bareilly-Soron extension (*f*) | ... | ... | ... | 64 | ... | 2,900 | ... | 45 | ... | 2,900 | 2,900 | ... | ... | 94,900 | 94,900 | ... |
| | Shoranur-Cochin | 112 | 116 | 65 | 65 | 7,521 | 6,900 | 116 | 106 | 7,521 | 6,900 | ... | 621 | 1,12,518 | 1,13,000 | 482 | ... |
| | Udaipur-Chitor | 63 | 41 | 67 | 67 | 5,249 | 4,300 | 78 | 64 | 5,249 | 4,300 | ... | 949 | 64,337 | 79,800 | 15,463 | ... |
| | Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud) | 115 | 124 | 67 | 67 | 7,489 | 8,800 | 112 | 131 | 7,489 | 8,800 | 1,311 | ... | 1,19,890 | 1,38,000 | 18,110 | ... |
| 3′ 0″ gauge. | Barsi | 143 | 151 | 22 | 48 | 2,917 | 4,700 | 133 | 98 | 2,917 | 4,700 | 1,783 | ... | 77,863 | 48,000 | ... | 29,863 |
| | Cooch Behar | 73 | 80 | 34 | 34 | 2,174 | 2,300 | 64 | 68 | 2,174 | 2,300 | 126 | ... | 35,539 | 39,100 | 3,561 | ... |
| | Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 58 | 72 | 94 | 94 | 6,596 | 4,500 | 70 | 48 | 6,596 | 4,500 | ... | 2,096 | 1,30,991 | 1,29,000 | ... | 1,991 |
| | Rajpipla | 25 | 29 | 37 | 37 | 755 | 1,200 | 20 | 32 | 755 | 1,200 | 445 | ... | 20,359 | 19,000 | ... | 1,359 |
| 2′ 0″ gauge. | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 369 | 394 | 51 | 51 | 18,723 | 18,000 | 367 | 353 | 18,723 | 18,000 | ... | 723 | 2,92,504 | 3,17,000 | 24,496 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 124 | 124 | 5,338 | 5,574 | 6,94,892 | 6,59,500 | 130 | 118 | 6,94,892 | 6,59,500 | ... | 35,392 | 1,01,89,468 | 1,12,83,900 | 10,94,432 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 276 | 289 | 27,441 | 28,298 | 84,09,578 | 77,67,300 | 306 | 274 | 84,09,578 | 77,67,300 | ... | 6,42,278 | 11,71,54,738 | 12,06,62,400 | 35,07,662 | ... |

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from 1st January 1906.
(*c*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 19th July, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
*for* Secretary, Railway Board.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL
1906

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906 OF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RICE | MAIZE | SALT |
| WHEAT AND FLOUR | GRAM AND PULSE | TOBACCO |
| BARLEY | LINSEED | TURMERIC |
| JAWAR | MUSTARD AND RAPESEED | GRASS AND STRAW |
| BAJRA | SESAMUM (*Til* OR *jinjili*) | JAWAR STALKS |
| RAGI | GHI | SHEEP AND BULLOCKS |
| KANGNI | SUGAR, RAW | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE

| Districts | Rice, unhusked | | Rice, husked | | Wheat | | Flour (wheat) | | Barley | | Jawar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Burma*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | 42·11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | 29·91 | 29·91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moulmein and Amherst | ... | ... | 38·1 | 35·16 | 55·65 | 55·65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangoon | ... | ... | 26·23 | 21·83 | 28·07 | 28·07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maubin | ... | ... | 36·36 | 32·99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bassein | ... | ... | 38·32 | 35·16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henzada | ... | ... | 37·21 | 30·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | 32·82 | 29·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | ... | ... | 37·21 | 31·68 | 28·57 | 20·51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | 32·32 | 33·33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akyab | ... | ... | 40 | 36·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | 45 | 31·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dacca | ... | ... | 46·25 | 28·75 | 33·75 | 27·5 | ... | ... | 25 | 16·25 | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pabna | ... | ... | 47·5 | 31·41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | ... | ... | 50 | 27·5 | 42·5 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 25 | 13·75 | 52·5 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gauhati | 27·5 | ... | 47·5 | 22·5 to 26·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bengal*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapur | ... | ... | 40 | 26·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | 50 | 45 | 30 | 35 | ... | ... | 23·75 | 26·25 | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bardwan | ... | ... | 41·25 | 28·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | ... | ... | 33·33 | 25 | 33·33 | 30·47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Bihár, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | ... | ... | 36·25 | 28·75 | 33·12 | 28·75 | ... | ... | 25 | 20 | ... | ... |
| *Bihár, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhágalpur | ... | ... | 39·37 | 30 | 32·5 | 27·5 | ... | ... | 23·75 | 17·5 | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | 42·03 | 30·78 | 33·28 | 28·59 | ... | ... | 25 | 16·56 | ... | ... |
| **United Provinces:—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Agra— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benares | 24·48 | 20·99 | 40·68 | 33·33 | 31·15 | 33·33 | 39·63 | 39·84 | 25·31 | 22·24 | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | 24·22 | 19·06 | 42·08 | 30·78 | 31·35 | 31·35 | 34·79 | 34·06 | 25 | 21·04 | ... | ... |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | 47·66 | 39·53 | 32·03 | 32·63 | ... | ... | 29·53 | 22·71 | 28·91 | 25·33 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meerut | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | 26·56 | 26·56 | 30·78 | 31·72 | 20·94 | 16·56 | ... | ... |
| Agra | 28·59 | 25 | 61·56 | 57·08 | 31·25 | 28·59 | 40 | 33·33 | 25 | 20·52 | 32·6 | 21·67 |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjahánpur | 27·6 | 20 | ... | ... | 29·11 | 27·6 | ... | ... | 22·24 | 17·4 | ... | ... |
| (*b*) Oudh— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 25 | 20 | 45 | 34·37 | 31·25 | 30·73 | 39·06 | 36·35 | 23·54 | 20 | 31·98 | 22·24 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 26·25 | 20·94 | 47·5 | 42·19 | 33·12 | 31·25 | ... | ... | 24·37 | 20·94 | ... | ... |

* The figure under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice



(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

| Bajra | | Ragi | | Maize | | Gram | | Arhar dál | | Linseed | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Burma—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mergui |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tavoy |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40·76 | 40·76 | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | Moulmein and Amherst |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (deltaic)—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·62 | 21·92 | 28·57 | 23·57 | ... | ... | Rangoon |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maubin |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40·76 | 28·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bassein |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (inland)—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42·11 | 26·89 | 46·72 | 45·71 | ... | ... | Henzada |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·99 | 36·99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Toungoo |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Upper Burma—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 05 | 16 62 | 47·76 | 35·56 | ... | ... | Mandalay |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60·38 | 20 | 33·12 | 40·25 | ... | ... | Pakôkku |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·78 | 38·1 | 57·14 | 50 | ... | ... | Akyab |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 40 | 50 | 40 | ... | ... | Chittagong |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·5 | 26·25 | 52·5 | 26·25 | ... | ... | Dacca |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·5 | 23·75 | ... | ... | 47·5 | 46·72 | Pabna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 27·5 | 55 | 40 | ... | ... | Rangpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Brahmaputra—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goálpára |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gauhati |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bengal—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Deltaic—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 to 35 | 27·5 to 32·5 | 46·25 | 40 | 47·5 | 48·75 | Midnapur |
| 37·5 | 28·75 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 32·5 | 30 | 45 | 47·5 | 52·5 | 48·75 | Calcutta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·75 | 25 | 46·72 | 37·5 | ... | ... | Bardwan |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·47 | 21·87 | 30·47 | 23·44 | ... | ... | Cuttack |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, south—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·87 | 26·87 | 21·87 | 46·87 | 33·12 | 52·5 | 52·5 | Patna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, north—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 18·59 | 31·25 | 20·94 | 52·5 | 37·19 | 50 | 50 | Bhágalpur |
| ... | ... | 26·56 | 16·56 | 33·28 | 22·19 | 30·78 | 28·59 | 46·87 | 30·78 | ... | ... | Muzaffarpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (*a*) Agra— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| .. | 20·86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·67 | 24·84 | 45·83 | 39·84 | ... | 43·12 | Benares |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·13 | 21·61 | 40 | ... | 47·08 | 47·08 | Cawnpore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·62 | 24·22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jhánsi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 18·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Meerut |
| 34·79 | 25·33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·87 | 21·04 | 50 | 34·79 | 37·13 | ... | Agra |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Submontane, west—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·67 | 21·04 | ... | ... | 50 | 53·33 | Shahjahánpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (*b*) Oudh— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| 33·33 | 25 | ... | ... | 25·62 | 18·38 | 28·59 | 23·33 | 33·29 | 28·59 | 51·25 | 38·07 | Lucknow |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·57 | 22·61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fyzabad |

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

| Districts | Mustard and rapeseed | | Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) | | *Ghi* | | Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) | | Salt | | Tobacco leaf | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13·56 | 17·53 | ... | ... |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·51 | 20·51 | ... | ... |
| Moulmein and Amherst | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18·77 | 18·77 | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19·05 | 17·39 | ... | ... |
| Maubin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·46 | 22·46 | ... | ... |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·61 | 22·61 | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·36 | 21·99 | ... | ... |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·24 | 24·24 | ... | ... |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·7 | 21·77 | ... | ... |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·71 | 24·71 | ... | ... |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·57 | 33·33 | ... | ... |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 65 | 42·5 | ... | ... | 410 | 380 | 77·5 | 85 | 25 | 21·25 | 37·5 | 50 |
| Dacca | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 | 420 | 65 | 60 | 26·25 | 24·37 | 60 | 77·5 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pabna | 70 | 48·75 | ... | ... | 520 | 440 | 48·12 | 43·28 | 23·75 | 25 | 65 | 100 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | 65 | 52·5 | ... | ... | 390 | 340 | 60 | 50 | 27·5 | 25 | 28·12 | 40 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 53·75 | 41·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gauhati | 56·25 | 43·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapur | 55 and 61·25 | 43·75 and 57·5 | ... | ... | 410 | 350 | 52·5 | 65 | 22·5 | 21·87 | 70 and 90 | 55 and 85 |
| Calcutta | 57·5 | 43·75 | 70 | 42·5 | 390 | 410 | 62·5 | 52·5 | 21·25 | 25 | 85 | 90 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bardwan | 57·5 | 53·75 | ... | ... | 393·28 | 340 | 65 | 50 | 23·12 | 22·5 | ... | ... |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | 62·5 | 43·75 | 52·34 | 51·25 | 380·94 | 380 | 40·31 | 53·12 | 23·12 | 25 | 54·69 | 42·5 |
| *Bihár, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | 60 | 50 | 70 | 57·5 | 366 | 300 | 45 | 55 | 25 | 25 | 85 | 35 |
| *Bihár, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhágalpur | 47·5 and 58·12 | 50 and 56·12 | ... | ... | 393·75 | 360 | 48·75 | 45 | 24·37 | 25 | 51·87 | 60 |
| Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 320 | 50 | 36·25 | 26·56 | 29·53 | 80 | 80 |
| **United Provinces:—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Agra— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benares | 48·91 | 40·68 | 56·87 | 40·68 | 396·04 | 366·67 | 47·34 | 44·43 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | 51·61 | 43·23 | ... | ... | 355·52 | 336·82 | 53·33 | 42·08 | ... | ... | 65 | 70 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 376·25 | 355·52 | 56·87 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meerut | ... | 41·87 | ... | ... | 360·62 | 355·62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agra | 53·28 | 42·08 | ... | ... | 365·94 | 328·23 | 61·56 | 50 | ... | ... | 80 | 80 |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjahánpur | 53·33 | 47·03 | ... | ... | 340 | 340 and 350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Oudh— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 62·5 | 53·12 | ... | ... | 370 | 350 | 60 | 50 | ... | ... | 70 | 75 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 380 | 370 | 53·12 | 36·25 | ... | ... | | ... |



(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

| Turmeric | | Grass | | Straw | | Jawar stalks | | Sheep, per score | | Plough bullocks, per pair | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Burma—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Tenasserim—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mergui |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tavoy |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Moulmein and Amherst |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (deltaic)—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rangoon |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maubin |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bassein |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Pegu (inland)—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Henzada |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Toungoo |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Upper Burma—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mandalay |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pakôkku |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arakan—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Akyab |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong |
| ... | ... | 2·81 | 3·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dacca |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pabna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| ... | ... | 2·5 | 1·87 | 8·75 | 7·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rangpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Brahmaputra—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goálpára |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gauhati |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bengal—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Deltaic—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Midnapur |
| ... | ... | 13·75 | 11·25 | 10 | 8·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·87 | 6·56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bardwan |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa—* |
| ... | ... | 4·69 | 5 | 5·94 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuttack |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, south—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Patna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihár, north—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bhágalpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces:—** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (a) Agra— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Benares |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| 90 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 70 | ... | ... | Cawnpore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jhánsi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | ... | ... | Meerut |
| 125 | 45 | ... | ... | 11·25 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | Agra |
| 100 and 120 | 80 and 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 and 75 | 60 and 65 | 40 and 60 | 40 and 50 | *Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (b) Oudh— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Southern—* |
| ... | ... | 7·5 | 6·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | ... | ... | Lucknow |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Northern—* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | Fyzabad |

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

| Districts | Rice, unhusked | | Rice, husked | | Wheat | | Flour (wheat) | | Barley | | Jawar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | 26·67 | 12·5 | ... | ... | 35·83 | 32·81 | ... | ... | 30·42 | 23·8 | 32·34 | 21·87 |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferozpur | 21·25 | 20 | 40 | 44·37 | 26·72 | 26·72 | 32·5 | 31·87 | 19·06 | 14·84 | ... | 22·19 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | 29·63 | 27·6 | 61·56 | 57·13 | 24·63 | 26·2 | 28·65 | 29·06 | 17·45 | 17·03 | 32·66 | 21·04 |
| *South-eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | ... | ... | 47·03 | 40 | 28·54 | 28·59 | 33·75 | 33·75 | 23·54 | 17·45 | 38·12 | 19·06 |
| *Submontane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | 27·6 | 25 | 44·43 | 44·37 | 23·54 | 23·75 | 26·67 | 25·42 | ... | 15 | 36·35 | 23·44 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rawalpindi | 20 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 26·25 | 23·75 | 29·06 | 27·81 | 19·53 | 18·8 | 33·33 | 16·67 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multan | 23·44 | 20 | 36·25 | 31·98 | 27·5 | 26·67 | ... | 31·98 | 19·06 | 16·67 | 28·12 | 22·24 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karachi | ... | .. | 41·87 | 40 | 30·62 | 30·78 | .. | ... | 22·97 | ... | 22·03 | 22·5 |
| Shikarpur | ... | ... | 37·34 | 37·81 | 27·76 | 28·59 | ... | ... | 31·25 | ... | 20 | ... |
| Quetta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·25 to 38·75 | 35 to 37·5 | 58·75 | 58·75 | 25 to 26·25 | 21·87 to 23·12 | 25 | 26·25 to 27·5 |
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deccan and Karnatak—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | 45·21 | ... | 47·4 | 27·55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·84 | ... |
| Sholapur | ... | ... | 45·73 | ... | 39·69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·8 | 17·66 |
| Poona | ... | .. | 45·31 | 40·8 | 42·08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·33 | ... |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32·13 | ... |
| Dhulia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41·67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·13 | ... |
| *Gujarat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 32·81 | 30·26 | 54·06 | ... | 44·69 | 36·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·85 | 27·4 |
| Ahmadabad | ... | ... | 47·5 | 42·5 | 34·06 | 33·33 | ... | ... | 25 | 22·5 | 25 | 22·81 |
| **Central Provinces*—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | ... | .. | 39 | 32 | 30 | 27 | ... | 36·37 | ... | ... | 27 | 20·62 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | ... | .. | 36·25 | 33·25 | 30·25 | 29·62 | 36·37 | 36·37 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | ... | ... | 34·5 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 35 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akola | ... | ... | 47·87 | 39·5 | 39·5 | 29 | 46 | 36·5 | ... | ... | 18·75 | 17·25 |
| Amraoti | ... | ... | 50 | 40·62 | 41·25 | 35 | 44 | 38 | ... | ... | 23·75 | 20 |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·8 | 25 |
| Salem | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 17·2 |
| Cuddapah | 29·8 | 30·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 22·9 |
| Karnul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 27 | 26·1 | 47·1 | 45·7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanjore | 25·4 | 24·1 | 48·4 | 40·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichinopoly | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madura | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39·1 | 33·6 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 33·28 | 24·96 | 49·37 | 42·06 | 62·69 | 39·18 | 57·59 | 48 | ... | ... | 31·08 | 25·96 |
| Bangalore | 25·41 | 15·67 | 51·11 | 37·66 | 43·77 | 31·83 | 66·77 | 48·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chaunal*



*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)*

| Bajra | | Ragi | | Maize | | Gram | | Arhar dál | | Linseed | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Rajputana—** |
| 38·12 | 24·22 | ... | ... | 31·25 | 21·87 | 29·84 | 23·49 | .. | ... | 61·56 | 53·33 | *Eastern—* Ajmer |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Panjab—** |
| ... | 21·09 | ... | ... | .. | 13·75 | 21·09 | 19·06 | ... | 40 | .. | 72·66 | *Southern—* Ferozpur |
| 32·66 | 19·53 | ... | ... | ... | 17·76 | 19·84 | 21·85 | 47·03 | 44·43 | 41·56 | 39·01 | *Central—* Lahore |
| 34·79 | 23·59 | ... | ... | 25 | 19·06 | 24·22 | 18·59 | 57·19 | 44·37 | 53·33 | 50 | *South-eastern—* Delhi |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 18·91 | ... | ... | ... | 38·12 | *Submontane—* Amritsar |
| 30·21 | 19·06 | ... | ... | 33·33 | 15·99 | 22·86 | 21·04 | 40 | 36·35 | 50 | 40 | *Northern—* Rawalpindi |
| 29·53 | 25 | ... | ... | 23·91 | 23·24 | 22·81 | 21·04 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | *Western—* Multan |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Sind and Baluchistan—** |
| 28·44 | 25·16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Karachi* |
| 22·03 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·87 | 22·66 | 55 | .. | ... | ... | Shikarpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 35 | ... | ... | 52·81 | 47·5 | ... | ... | Quetta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bombay—** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35·78 | ... | 47·4 | ... | ... | ... | *Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39·48 | ... | ... | ... | Sholapur |
| 30·36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·74 | ... | 40·57 | ... | ... | ... | Poona |
| 36·87 | 29·79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| ... | 19·87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31·41 | ... | *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar |
| 31·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | Dhulia |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Gujarat—* |
| 35·31 | 32·45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·87 | 30·26 | ... | 49·01 | ... | ... | Surat |
| 33·33 | 27·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 23·23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ahmadabad |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Central Provinces—** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 22 | 39 | 30 | ... | ... | *Western—* Nagpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·62 | 23·5 | 44·5 | 32 | 42 | 47 | *Central—* Jubbulpore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 19 | 39 | 26·75 | ... | ... | *Eastern—* Raipur |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Berar—** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·5 | 27 | 37·5 | 33·25 | 49·37 | 43·25 | Akola |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·75 | 31·25 | 35 | 36·25 | 47·5 | 43·75 | Amraoti |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Madras—** |
| 40·2 | 25·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47·3 | 36·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *South, central—* Coimbatore |
| ... | ... | 26·3 | 20·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29·6 | ... | ... | Salem |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 26·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Central—* Bellary |
| 29·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuddapah |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Karnul |
| ... | .. | 26 | 28·8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 30·6 | 23·8 | ... | ... | *East Coast, central—* Nellore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·3 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *East Coast, south—* Madras |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tanjore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Trichinopoly |
| ... | ... | 33·4 | 23·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 38·9 | 33·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·3 | 29 | ... | ... | *Southern—* Madura |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Mysore—** |
| ... | ... | 31·22 | 22·54 | ... | ... | 30·79 | 27·9 | 59·42 | 57·6 | ... | ... | Mysore |
| ... | ... | 27·43 | 20·57 | ... | ... | 32·11 | 27·43 | 51·43 | 45·71 | ... | ... | Bangalore |

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND OF JUNE—*concluded*

| Districts | Mustard and rapeseed | | Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) | | Ghi | | Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) | | Salt | | Tobacco leaf | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | .. | ... | 76·25 | 69·53 | 355·52 | 355·31 | 69·53 | 47·03 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferozpur | ... | 40 | ... | 57·19 | 380 | 355 | 61·56 | 50 | ... | ... | 80 | 90 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | ... | 39·01 | 71·15 | 56·09 | 412·81 | 366·09 | 68·07 | 58·18 | ... | ... | 27·6 | 42·08 |
| *South-eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | 53·33 | 42·08 | ... | 57·19 | 412·5 | 387·5 | 73·33 | 41·43 | ... | ... | 80 | 66·67 |
| *Submontane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | 52·45 | 39·37 | 66·25 | 50 | ... | 385 | 53·75 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rawalpindi | 45·68 | 32·66 | 57·13 | 50 | 355·47 | 320 | 66·67 | 44·43 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multan | 51·56 | 42·08 | 61·56 | 53·33 | ... | 376·46 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 133·33 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 405 | 360 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shikárpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 410 | 62·03 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Quetta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 to 410 | 380 to 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Deccan and Karnátak—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 63·28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona | .. | ... | .. | ... | 414·01 | ... | 67·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dhulia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50·88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Gujarat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | ... | ... | 66·8 | 60·52 | 389·17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmadabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 | 350 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | ... | ... | 168·87 | ... | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 47 | ... | 53·37 | 50 | 365 | 320 | ... | ... | 29·62 | 29·62 | 88·87 | 73·75 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 340 | ... | ... | 30 | 26 | 180 | 160 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akola | ... | 62 | 62·5 | 45·75 | 438 | 436·25 | ... | ... | 26·25 | 21·87 | 142·87 | 123·75 |
| Amráoti | 56·25 | 50 | 53·75 | 50 | 400 | 360 | .. | ... | 24 | 25 | 130 | ... |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | ... | .. | 81·5 | 73·1 | 396·4 | 357·1 | 41·6 | 56 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Salem | ... | ... | ... | .. | 445·3 | 376·7 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 128·3 | 128·3 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | ... | .. | ... | 51·5 | 476·3 | 285·7 | 47·6 | 55·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 427·6 | 296 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karnul | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74·1 | 74·1 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | ... | ... | 59·3 | 59·2 | 493·7 | 329·1 | 54·3 | 51·8 | .. | ... | 123·4 | 123·4 |
| Tanjore | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 128·4 | 95·1 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madura | ... | ... | 69·7 | 59·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106·8 | 106·8 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | ... | ... | 75·28 | 65·83 | 486·64 | 356 | 52·57 | 68·57 | .. | ... | 280·2* | 280·52* |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | 72·34 | 58·78 | 542·57 | 377·14 | 49·29 | 68·57 | ... | ... | 291·43* | 308·57* |

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per ten maunds



*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)*

| Turmeric | | Grass | | Straw | | Jawar stalks | | Sheep, per score | | Plough bullocks, per pair | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | 1906 | 1905 | |
| ... | ... | 7·03 | 4·37 | 7·03 | 4·06 | 7·03 | 5 | 150 | 140 | 85 | 85 | **Rajputana—** *Eastern—* Ajmer |
| ... | 80 | 3·28 | 5 | 4·37 | 5 | ... | ... | 60 | 50 | 90 | 75 | **Panjab—** *Southern—* Ferozpur |
| 128·07 | 101·56 | 12·5 | 11·41 | 4·84 | 5·94 | ... | ... | 170 | 150 | 100 | 112·5 | *Central—* Lahore |
| 133·33 | 100 | 13·33 | 6·67 | 8·75 | 4·37 | 16·67 | 6·67 | 75 | 80 | 110 | 120 | *South-eastern—* Delhi |
| 115 | 102·5 | ... | ... | 5·73 | 5·47 | ... | ... | 105 | ... | ... | ... | *Submontane—* Amritsar |
| 128·07 | 133·33 | 4·01 | 8·03 | 5 | 5·73 | 10 | 10 | 80 | 80 | 70 | 70 | *Northern—* Ráwalpindi |
| ... | 114·27 | ... | 5·73 | ... | 4·43 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | 75 | *Western—* Multan |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 80 | ... | **Sind and Baluchistan—** Karáchi |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shikárpur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10·94* | 9·53* | ... | ... | 50 to 120 | 40 to 200 | ... | ... | Quetta |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **Bombay—** *Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sholapur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Poona |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dhulia |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | *Gujarat—* Surat |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ahmadabad |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | 100 | 100 | **Central Provinces—** *Western—* Nagpur |
| 106·62 | 88·57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 55 | 40 | 40 | *Central—* Jubbulpore |
| 90 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | *Eastern—* Raipur |
| 114·25 | 57·5 | ... | 4·5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 50 | 80 | 125 | 85 | **Berar—** Akola |
| 124 | 90 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 50 | 60 | 90 | 80 | Amráoti |
| 89·6 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | **Madras—** *South, central—* Coimbatore |
| 75·4 | 60 | ... | ... | 10·3 | 7·7 | ... | ... | 75† | 75† | ... | ... | Salem |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·8 | 5·2 | 80† | 80† | 100 | 100 | *Central—* Bellary |
| 82·3 | 55·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuddapah |
| 74·1 | 57·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Karnul |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·9 | 4·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *East Coast, central—* Nellore |
| 85·6 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58·75† | 55·94† | ... | ... | *East Coast, south—* Madras |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80† | 80† | ... | ... | Tanjore |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Trichinopoly |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·4 | 4·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | *Southern—* Madura |
| 109·09 | 81·82 | 11·4 | 11·43 | 6·51 | 6·51 | 6·5 | 7·5 | 100 | 100 | 70 | 70 | **Mysore—** Mysore |
| 111·43 | 77·14 | 9·14 | 7·61 | 8·57 | 6·86 | ... | ... | 160 | 160 | 120 to 150 | 120 to 150 | Bangalore |

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence*

W. L. HARVEY
*Secretary to the Government of India*

*Calcutta, July 27, 1906.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906 (*The figures*

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 6 13 | 6 13 | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 1 | 9 12 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rangoon | 13 — | 13 8 | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maubin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | 10 14 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 1 | 10 1 | 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tharawadi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 7 | 10 4 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Prome | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 8 7 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thayetmyo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 8 12 | 11 8 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakôkku | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meiktila | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 6 | 12 8 | 12 11 | 21 4 | 20 10 | ... | ... |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 15 9 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Noakhali | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 — | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backerganj | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maimensingh | 8 14 | 8 14 | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tippera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dacca | 10 — | 10 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Faridpur | 14 — | 14 8 | 22 8 | 24 12 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pabna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajshahi | 10 8 | 10 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malda | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | 17 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 — |
| Bogra | 11 8 | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalpaiguri | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — |
| Dinajpur | 10 13 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rangpur | 9 12 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 7 | 9 2 | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cachar | 7 4 | 7 4 | ... | ... | 7 7 | 6 6 | 9 9 | 7 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khasi and Jaintia Hills | 6 — | 6 — | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 6 — | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gáro Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 4 | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 15 — | 15 — | 16 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 9 — | 11 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lushai Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ¼ — | 4 — | 5 — | 5 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kámrup | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darrang | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 7 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 8 — | 9 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakhimpur | 7 8 | 7 4 | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |



*state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)*

| Districts | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or kakuni, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | **Burma—** |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | *Tenasserim—* Mergui, Tavoy |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 16 4 | 16 4 | Moulmein and Amherst |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 18 — | 18 — | *Pegu (deltaic)* Pegu |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | Rangoon |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | Maubin |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | Bassein |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | *Pegu (inland)* Tharawadi |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 7 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 1 | 15 — | 15 — | Henzada |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 9 3 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | Prome |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | Toungoo |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 10 | 14 8 | 11 10 | Thayetmyo |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 9 | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 14 | 7 14 | 17 2 | 17 2 | *Upper Burma* Mandalay |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 11 1 | 11 1 | Bamo |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | ... | ... | 4 13 | 4 13 | 14 3 | 14 3 | Pakôkku |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 9 | 29 5 | 29 10 | 9 4 | 9 2 | 16 6 | 16 2 | Meiktila |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | *Arakan—* Sandoway |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | Kyaukpyu |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 12 — | 12 — | Akyab |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 | 16 — | 16 — | **Eastern Bengal and Assam—** *Eastern—* Chittagong |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | Noakhali |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | Backerganj |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Maimensingh |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 3 | Tippera |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | Dacca |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 14 — | 16 — | Faridpur |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 2 | 17 — | 12 — | *Central—* Pabna |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Rajshahi |
| | ... | ... | .. | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 14 — | 14 — | Malda |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 15 12 | 15 12 | Bogra |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 11 — | .. | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 12 8 | 13 — | *Northern—* Jalpaiguri |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | ... | ... | 6 6 | 6 9 | 15 8 | 15 8 | Dinajpur |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 8 | 8 — | 12 — | 13 4 | Rangpur |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 — | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 8 | 14 9 | 14 4 | *Surma—* Sylhet |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 8 10 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 9 | 13 5 | 14 8 | Cachar |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 — | 14 — | 14 — | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | *Hill tracts—* Khasi and Jaintia Hills |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 — | 8 — | Gáro Hills |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 — | ... | ... | 5 8 | 6 — | 9 8 | 9 — | Manipur |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 — | 8 — | Nágá Hills |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 7 — | 7 — | Lushai Hills |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 4 | 14 — | *Brahmaputra—* Goálpára |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 — | 13 — | Kámrup |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 13 — | 13 — | Darrang |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 12 — | 12 — | Nowgong |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 — | 12 — | 12 — | Sibságar |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 — | 12 — | 11 — | Lakhimpur |

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906 - *continued* (*The figure state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee*)

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | | Districts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | |
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bengal—** |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Deltaic—* |
| Khulna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 to 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Khulna |
| 24-Parganas | 10 5 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 10 2 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 12 12 | .. | .. | 9 8 | 9 8 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 24-Parganas |
| Midnapur | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 — | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 to 12 8 | 10 8 to 12 8 | .. | .. | 8 — | 8 — | 13 12 | 13 12 | Midnapur |
| Howrah | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 7 8 | 16 — | 16 — | Howrah |
| Calcutta | 12 — | 12 — | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | .. | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 16 — | 16 — | Calcutta |
| Hooghly | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 8 6 | 7 10 | ... | ... | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 17 — | 13 — | Hooghly |
| Nadia (Krishnagarh) | 12 4 | 12 4 | 17 12 | 17 — | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 12 — | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 4 | 16 — | 16 — | Nadia (Krishnagarh) |
| Jessore | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 — | 16 — | Jessore |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Bankura | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 10 8 | ... | ... | 10 — | 9 — | 16 8 | 16 — | Bankura |
| Bardwan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 4 | 17 — | 15 — | Bardwan |
| Birbhum | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 14 4 | 14 4 | Birbhum |
| Murshidabad | 12 12 | 12 8 | 19 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | Murshidabad |
| Santhal Parganas | 10 — | 10 — | 13 — | 12 8 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 — | 13 — | 11 — | 11 — | 12 — | 14 — | 14 — | Santhal Parganas |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Hills—* |
| Darjeeling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 9 — | 9 — | 9 — | 5 8 | 5 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Darjeeling |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa—* |
| Puri | 9 13 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 13 2 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 3 | 17 — | 17 — | Puri |
| Cuttack | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2* | 13 2* | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 16 — | 16 — | Cuttack |
| Balasore | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | Balasore |
| Sambalpur | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 — | Sambalpur |
| *Chota Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Chota Nagpur—* |
| Singhbhum | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 13 — | 13 — | Singhbhum |
| Mánbhum | 11 8 | 11 — | 12 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 — | ... | 14 10 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 15 — | 13 — | Mánbhum |
| Ránchi | 9 — to 9 8 | 9 — to 10 — | 16 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 — | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 — | 11 — | Ránchi |
| Palámau | 12 6 | 11 13 | 18 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 1 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Palámau |
| Hazáribágh | 10 — | 10 — | 15 — | 17 8 | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 — | 13 8 | 13 — | 7 8 | 8 — | 12 — | 12 — | Hazáribágh |
| *Bihar, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihar, south—* |
| Monghyr | 12 9 | 13 10 | 16 12 | 17 13 | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 14 10½ | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 13 11 | 14 10½ | Monghyr |
| Gaya | 12 8 | 13 5 | 17 13 | 19 7 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 8 3 | ... | 20 — | 10 4 | 10 4 | 14 14 | 15 14 | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 11 | 15 14 | 16 — | Gaya |
| Patna | 12 — | 11 12 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 — | 15 — | 16 — | Patna |
| Shahabad | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 16 — | 15 — | Shahabad |
| *Bihar, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Bihar, north—* |
| Purnea | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 13 — | 13 — | Purnea |
| Bhágalpur | 12 — | 11 8 | 17 — | 16 10 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 7 10 | 7 10 | 15 2 | 15 2 | Bhágalpur |
| Darbhanga | 12 1 | 12 1 | 17 9 | 17 9 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 13 11 | 14 4 | 11 — | 11 — | 7 11 | 7 11 | 15 6 | 15 6 | Darbhanga |
| Musaffarpur | 11 — | 11 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 11 — | 11 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 8 | 14 8 | Musaffarpur |
| Sáran | 13 — | 12 — | 14 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 9 12 | 11 — | 14 — | 10 — | ... | 17 4 | ... | ... | 12 — | 14 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 | 9 8 | 15 8 | 16 — | Sáran |
| Champáran | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 15 8 | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 — | 16 — | .. | ... | 15 — | 14 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 15 — | 15 — | Champáran |
| **United Provinces :** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **United Provinces :** |
| (a) Agra— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (a) Agra— |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern—* |
| Mirzapur | 11 8 | 10 12 | 14 — | 14 8 | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | 11 — | 13 — | 11 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 — | 14 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 8 8† | 9 —† | 13 8 | 13 8 | Mirzapur |
| Benares | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 9 3 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 9 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 7 13† | 8 6† | 12 11½ | 12 10½ | Benares |
| Ghasipur | 11 6 | 11 1 | 15 4 | 15 10 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 13 8 | 15 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 1 | ... | ... | 9 4† | 9 3† | 13 4 | 12 12 | Ghasipur |
| Jaunpur | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 17 — | 5 8 | 5 8 | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 14 — | ... | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 — | 12 — | Jaunpur |
| Allahabad | 11 — | 10 13 | 13 8 | 14 — | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 8 | 14 — | 14 — | 13 — | 13 — | 18 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 1 | ... | ... | 8 8† | 8 8† | 14 — | 14 — | Allahabad |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central—* |
| Bánda | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 13 — | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 12 | 9 4 | 12 — | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 8† | 8 8† | 15 — | 15 4 | Bánda |
| Fatehpur | 11 — | 11 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 8 — | 7 8 | 9 — | 8 6 | ... | ... | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 8 —† | 8 —† | 14 — | 14 — | Fatehpur |
| Hamirpur | 10 8 | 11 4 | 13 — | 12 10 | 6 — | 6 — | 8 12 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 8 8† | 8 8† | 13 — | 13 — | Hamirpur |
| Jalaun | 11 4 | 11 4 | 14 — | 12 — | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 — | 11 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 8 8† | 8 8† | 14 8 | 14 8 | Jalaun |
| Cawnpore | 12 8 | 12 4 | 15 8 | 16 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 — | ... | ... | 9 8† | 9 —† | 16 8 | 16 8 | Cawnpore |
| Jhansi | 12 3 | 12 5 | 14 8 | 14 13 | 4 12 | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 — | ... | ... | 7 4† | 8 2 | 16 — | 16 — | Jhansi |
| Etawah | 11 11 | 11 12 | 14 — | 14 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | 13 8 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 12 — | 18 — | 12 — | 12 — | ... | 13 4 | 13 3 | 15 — | 15 — | 9 —† | 8 —† | 15 8 | 15 8 | Etawah |
| Farukhabad | 12 — | 12 4 | 17 1 | 17 — | 5 — to 5 4 | 5 — to 5 4 | 7 — to 8 12 | 7 — to 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 7 8† | 7 8† | 16 — | 16 — | Farukhabad |
| Mainpuri | 12 8 | 13 — | 16 — | 16 — | 4 — | 4 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 8 | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 —† | 15 — | 15 — | Mainpuri |
| Etah | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 —† | 16 12 | 16 12 | Etah |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western—* |
| Meerut | 14 4 | 14 8 | 18 — | 19 — | 4 — | 4 — | 8 — | 8 — | 10 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 — | 16 — | 7 4† | 7 4† | 16 8 | 16 8 | Meerut |
| Agra | 12 — | 12 — | 15 4 | 15 4 | 6 — | 6 — | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | 17 4 | 17 4 | Agra |
| Muttra | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 16 — | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 — | 9 — | 10 — | 11 7 | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 —† | 7 —† | 17 — | 17 — | Muttra |
| Aligarh | 13 12 | 13 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | ... | 14 8 | 14 — | 15 — | 15 — | 8 8† | 8 8† | 16 12 | 16 12 | Aligarh |
| Bulandshahr | 14 8 | 14 — | 18 8 | 18 4 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | 10 — | 10 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | 15 — | 16 — | ... | 14 4 | 14 — | 12 — | 12 — | 8 —† | 8 —† | 16 — | 16 — | Bulandshahr |
| *Submontane, east—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Submontane, east—* |
| Ballia | 12 — | 12 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 12 | 9 — | 14 — | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 — | ... | 15 4 | 15 — | 13 — | 13 — | 10 —† | 10 —† | 14 — | 14 — | Ballia |
| Azamgarh | 12 — | 12 — | 16 2 | 16 2 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | 13 5 | 13 8 | 15 — | 15 — | 8 10† | 8 8† | 12 8 | 12 8 | Azamgarh |
| Gorakhpur | 12 4 | 13 1 | 15 4 | 16 3 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 9 15 | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 11 4 | ... | 14 13 | 15 12 | 9 — | 9 7 | 9 4 | 10 —† | 16 3 | 16 3 | Gorakhpur |
| Basti | 12 — | 12 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 9 —† | 9 8† | 13 4 | 13 4 | Basti |

* Kalai

† Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **United Provinces—** *continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Agra—*continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjahánpur | 13 12 | 13 10 | 18 — | 19 — | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Budaun | 12 14 | 13 4 | 17 4 | 17 6 | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 16 — | 9 2 | 10 — |
| Pilibit | 14 — | 14 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bareli | 12 14 | 12 12 | 17 — | 17 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 |
| Moradabad | 13 4 | 13 4 | 19 — | 19 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | 7 12 | ... | 16 2 | 12 8 |
| Bijnor | 14 — | 14 4 | 20 4 | 21 — | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarnagar | 14 14 | 15 — | 19 4 | 19 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 4 | 9 5 | 9 14 | 11 — | 9 14 | 9 14 |
| Saháranpur | 14 12 | 14 12 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Dehra-Dún | 13 8 | 13 — | 18 — | 18 — | 5 — | 5 — | 6 10 | 6 12 | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Naini Tal | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 — | 12 — | 4 — | 4 — | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — |
| Almora | 13 8 | 14 8 | 18 — | 20 — | 4 8 | 4 8 | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Garhwál | 15 — | 15 — | 20 — | 20 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Oudh— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | 11 8 | 12 — | 14 — | 15 — | 6 — | 6 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sultanpur | 12 — | 12 4 | 16 — | 16 8 | 7 — | 7 — | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rae-Bareli | 11 12 | 12 — | 14 8 | 15 — | 5 — | 5 — | 9 4 | 10 — | 12 — | 12 — | 12 — | 13 — |
| Unao | 12 — | 12 12 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 9 — | 16 — | 16 — | 11 — | 11 — |
| Lucknow | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 — | 17 8 | 5 — | 5 — | 9 — | 9 — | 12 8 | 13 — | 12 — | 12 — |
| Hardoi | 13 — | 13 8 | 17 — | 18 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 9 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 — | 12 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barabanki | 12 4 | 12 4 | 16 — | 16 — | 8 — | 8 — | 8 12 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gonda | 13 4 | 14 — | 18 8 | 19 4 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bahraich | 13 12 | 14 4 | 18 8 | 20 — | 7 — | 7 — | 9 8 | 10 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... |
| Sitapur | 13 4 | 14 — | 17 12 | 18 8 | 4 8 | 4 — | 8 — | 9 — | 13 8 | 15 — | 12 8 | 14 — |
| Kheri | 13 12 | 14 — | 19 — | 19 — | 3 — | 3 — | 9 — | 10 — | 16 — | 16 — | 12 — | 12 — |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | 12 8 | 12 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 18 — | 16 8 | ... | ... |
| Bánawara | 9 8 | 10 — | 12 — | 13 — | 4 — | 4 — | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mewar (Udaipur) | ... | 10 15 | ... | 11 14 | ... | 7 5 | ... | 7 11 | ... | 12 13 | ... | 10 5 |
| Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) | 9 15 | 10 — | 13 — | 13 — | 3 8 | 3 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | 11 2½ | 11 8 | 13 2½ | 13 2½ | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 2½ | 8 2½ | 12 8 | 13 — | 10 8 | 11 8 |
| Kishangarh | 12 8 | 13 12 | 15 — | 15 — | 6 — | 6 — | 9 — | 10 4 | 13 8 and 14 — | 13 8 | 11 — | 13 — |
| Bundi | 16 3½ | 16 7 | 19 8 | 19 12 | 7 5 | 7 6 | 8 8½ | 8 10 | 24 6 | 24 11 | ... | ... |
| Kotah | 10 — | 10 2 | 11 — | 12 4 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 12 - | 12 2 | 8 — | 8 — |
| Jhalawar | 9 8 | 9 1 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 6 2 | 6 10 | 7 12 | 8 — | 13 13 | 13 8 | ... | ... |
| Tonk | 9 1 | 8 15 | 12 — | 12 3 | 4 14 | 4 14 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 12 — | 11 15 | ... | ... |
| Jaipur | 11 11 | 11 11 | 14 15 | 15 4 | 6 — | 6 — | 6 10 | 6 10 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 10 8 | 10 12 |
| Karauli | 10 — | 10 4 | 10 4 | 12 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 4 | 7 12 | ... | 10 12 | 9 12 | 10 12 |
| Dholpur | 12 — | 12 — | 15 — | 15 — | 7 4 | 7 — | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 — | 12 13½ | 12 — | 12 — |
| Bharatpur | 11 10 | 11 10 | 14 14 | 15 — | 5 — | 5 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Alwar | 12 9 | 12 11 | 15 5 | 15 2 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 11 12 | 11 10 | 12 — | 12 — |
| Deoli | 10 7 | 10 8 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 5 — | 5 — | 6 — | 6 — | 12 — | 10 12 | 12 — | 11 8 |
| Nasirabad | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 13 8 | 11 — | 11 — |
| Shahpura | 9 4 | 9 8 | 12 — | 12 — | 7 — | 7 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 — | 9 — |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bikaner | 11 8 | 11 4 | 15 8 | 15 — | 3 — | 3 — | 6 — | 6 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — |
| Jaisalmer | 10 — | 9 11 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 10 | 7 2 | 7 8 | 11 9 | 11 14 | 9 8 | 14 — |
| Jodhpur | 8 12 and 11 9 | 8 12 and 10 14 | 14 2 | 13 7 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 10 | 12 9 | 11 4 and 11 8 | 11 5 |
| Bálmer | 10 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 7 2 | 7 2 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 4 | 12 7 |
| Erinpura | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 6 — | 6 — | 8 — | 8 — | 12 10 | 12 8 | 11 — | 11 — |
| Sirohi | 10 — and 11 — | 10 — and 11 — | 13 4 | 13 4 | 5 4 | 5 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 12 — | 11 8 | 11 — | 11 — |
| Anádra | 10 — and 10 12 | 10 — and 10 14 | ... | .. | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — |
| Abu | 10 2 and 10 9 | 9 14 and 10 5 | 12 6 | 12 1 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | ... |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 13 — | 6 — | 6 — | 7 — | 7 — | 15 — | 15 — | 12 — | ... |
| Nimach | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 8 4 | 8 4 | 14 — | 13 8 | 11 — | ... |
| Gwalior | 10 12 | 10 12 | 13 — | 13 — | 6 1 | 6 6 | 7 2 | 7 4 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 13 — | 13 — | 17 — | 17 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 | ... |
| Ferozpur | 14 4 | 15 — | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 10 — | 10 — | 18 | ... |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | 15 12 | 15 12 | 21 14 | 21 14 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... |
| Gujranwála | 16 — | 16 8 | 23 8 | 23 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 11 — | 12 — | ... | ... |
| Gujrat | 17 8 | 18 — | 23 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 16 — | ... | ... |
| Jhelam | 16 4 | 16 4 | 19 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 15 — | 15 8 | ... | ... |



*state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)*

| Districts | Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) | | Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) | | Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) | | Salt | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **United Provinces—** *continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Agra—*continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Submontane, west—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjahánpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | 8 —* | 8 —* | 14 8 | 14 8 |
| Budaun | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 13 15 | 17 — | 20 — | 9 —* | 10 —* | 15 8 | 15 8 |
| Pilibit | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 8 8* | 8 8* | 14 — | 14 — |
| Bareli | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 14 4 | 13 12 | 16 — | 16 4 | 8 6* | 8 6* | 15 — | 15 — |
| Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 — | 15 — | 17 8 | 17 8 | 11 —* | 12 —* | 15 — | 15 — |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 6 8* | 6 8* | 15 — | 15 — |
| Muzaffarnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | 6 10* | 6 10* | 15 — | 16 4 |
| Saháranpur | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 12 | 15 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 7 8* | 8 8* | 16 2 | 16 4 |
| Dehra-Dún | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 14 — | 13 8 | 20 — | 20 — | 6 12* | 9 —* | 13 — | 13 — |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Naini Tál | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 — | 12 — | 6 —* | 6 —* | 10 — | 10 — |
| Almora | 20 — | 20 — | ... | ... | 10 4 | 7 — | ... | ... | 7 —* | 7 —* | 11 4 | 11 —½ |
| Garhwál | 20 — | 20 — | 23 — | 21 — | 8 — | 8 — | ... | ... | 5 —* | 5 —* | 9 — | 9 — |
| (b) Oudh— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 — | ... | ... | 8 —* | 9 8* | 13 8 | 14 — |
| Sultanpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 — | ... | ... | 8 —* | 9 —* | 15 — | 14 — |
| Rae-Bareli | 13 — | 13 — | 10 — | 10 — | 13 4 | 14 — | 16 — | 11 — | 8 —* | 8 —* | 15 — | 15 — |
| Unao | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | 14 — | 14 4 | 12 8 | 13 — | 9 —* | 9 —* | 15 — | 14 — |
| Lucknow | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 — | 14 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 8 8* | 8 8* | 14 8 | 14 8 |
| Hardoi | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 15 — | 16 — | ... | 17 — | 10 —* | 9 —* | 15 — | 15 — |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 8 8* | 8 8* | 14 — | 14 — |
| Barabanki | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 8 | 8 — | ... | 8 —* | 8 —* | 16 — | 16 — |
| Gonda | 16 — | 16 — | 14 — | 14 — | 15 8 | 16 — | 14 4 | 14 4 | 8 4- | 8 12* | 14 12 | 14 12 |
| Bahraich | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 16 — | 16 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 9 8* | 9 8* | 15 — | 15 — |
| Sitapur | 16 8 | 17 — | 15 8 | 15 — | 15 4 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 17 — | 8 12* | 9 —* | 15 8 | 16 — |
| Kheri | 18 — | 18 — | 8 — | 8 — | 16 — | 16 — | 16 — | 16 — | 8 8* | 9 —* | 16 — | 16 — |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 — | 12 — | 18 — | 16 8 | 10 — | 10 — | 15 — | 15 — |
| Bánawara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | 14 — | 14 — | 7 — | 7 — | 12 8 | 14 — |
| Mewar (Udaipur) | ... | ... | ... | 14 7 | ... | 12 4 | ... | 11 7 | ... | 7 5 | ... | 14 11 |
| Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 18 6½ | 11 8 13 14½ | 11 — 12 13 | 11 — 13 — | ... | ... | 13 8 16 8 | 13 8 16 8 |
| Ajmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 4 | 13 4 and 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 20 — | 20 8 |
| Kishangarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 3½ | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 14 5 |
| Bundi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 12 | 12 — | 12 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 — | 13 — |
| Kotah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 | 9 8 | 15 5 | 14 8 | 7 — | 7 — | 12 2 | 12 10 |
| Jhalawar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 6 | 11 15 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 16 13 | 15 13 |
| Tonk | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 11 6 and 14 10 | 12 4 and 14 10 | 14 1 | 14 6 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 19 2 | 19 2 |
| Jaipur | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 13 — | 14 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 15 12 | 16 — |
| Karauli | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 11 | 17 — | 17 — |
| Dholpur | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 13 15 | 13 14 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 17 4 | 17 4 |
| Bharatpur | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 15 7 | 15 3 | 15 8 | 13 — | 11 5 | 13 — | 17 15 | 18 12 |
| Alwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 7 — | 7 — | 15 4 | 16 — |
| Deoli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 — | 19 — |
| Nasirabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 12 | ... | ... | 17 - | 17 4 |
| Shahpura | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 — | 16 8 | 16 8 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bikaner | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 — | 21 — |
| Jaisalmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 1 | 12 13 | 13 — | 6 14 | 6 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 |
| Bálmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | 13 8 | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — |
| Erinpura | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 — | 19 — |
| Sirohi | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 — | 11 — | 10 — | 10 — | 17 — | 17 — |
| Anádra | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | 11 — | 11 5 | ... | ... | 17 — | 17 — |
| Abu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 7 2 and 7 6 | 7 2 and 7 6 | 16 6 | 16 6 |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 — | 12 — | 15 — | 15 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| Nimach | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 — | 13 8 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 |
| Gwalior | ... | ... | 9 — | 8 14 | 12 9 | 12 10 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 12 | 15 — | 15 — |
| **Panjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 — | 16 — |
| Ferozpur | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 — | 18 — | 10 — | 10 — | 18 — | 18 — |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 19 2 | 19 10 | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 18 12 | 18 12 |
| Gujranwála | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 20 — | 20 — |
| Gujrat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 — | 18 8 | 17 — | 18 — | ... | ... | 20 — | 20 — |
| Jhelam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 — | 18 12 | 18 — | 18 8 | ... | ... | 20 — | 21 — |

*Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

| Districts | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice | | | | Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Best sort | | Common | | | | | |
| | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month | Half-month of report | Previous half-month |
| **Panjab—*continued*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *South-eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgáon | 13 — | 13 — | 17 — | 17 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Delhi | 13 12 | 13 4 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 9 8 | 11 — | 10 — |
| Rohtak | 14 4 | 14 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 11 — | 14 8 | 13 — | 14 — |
| Karnál | 15 4 | 15 4 | 21 — | 21 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Submontane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambala | 15 4 | 15 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 |
| Ludhiána | 16 — | 16 — | 20 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 8 | 10 — | 10 — |
| Jalandhar | 16 — | 16 4 | 21 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | 10 — | 11 — | 10 — |
| Hoshiárpur | 16 12 | 16 12 | 22 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 13 — |
| Gurdáspur | 16 8 | 17 — | 21 — | 21 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... |
| Amritsar | 16 12 | 16 12 | 22 — | 22 8 | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 12 | 12 — | 9 8 | 12 — |
| Siálkot | 17 8 | 17 8 | 24 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 9 — | 13 — | 13 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 11 4 | 10 5 | 14 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — |
| Kángra | 17 — | 18 — | 24 — | 28 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ráwalpindi | 14 12 | 15 — | 20 — | 19 8 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | 11 8 | 14 — | 13 — | 13 8 |
| Attock | 15 12 | 15 12 | 21 — | 23 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 26 — | 26 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 18 8 | 18 8 | 25 — | 25 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 — | 13 — | 14 — | 14 — |
| Jhang | 16 — | 16 — | 22 — | 22 — | ... | ... | 10 — | 10 — | 14 — | 14 — | 13 — | 13 — |
| Lyallpur | 16 — | 16 — | 21 — | 21 — | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 — | 13 — | ... | ... |
| Multan | 14 4 | 14 4 | 20 8 | 21 — | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 12 | 13 12 | 11 12 | 13 — | 13 — |
| Montgomery | 16 4 | 16 12 | ... | 22 — | ... | ... | 9 — | 9 — | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... |
| Muzaffargarh | 15 — | 15 — | 20 — | 21 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 — | 14 — |
| Dera Ghazi Khan | 13 12 | 14 1 | 19 6 | 19 6 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 11 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| **N.-W. Frontier Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazára | 13 4 | 13 8 | 18 4 | 17 12 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 8 — | 8 12 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 19 — | 19 — |
| Peshawar | 15 — | 15 — | 23 — | 24 — | 5 13 | 5 13 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 11 — | 11 — | 14 — | 15 — |
| Kohát | 16 9 | 17 4 | 20 13 | 20 6 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 11 3 | 11 3 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| Bannu | 19 1 | 19 14 | 24 8 | 25 10 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 14 6 | 13 12 |
| Dera Ismael Khan | 14 13 | 15 3 | 20 — | 19 9 | 4 11 | 4 11 | 7 — | 7 — | 17 6 | 17 3 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 16 — | 16 — | 13 — | 13 — |
| Hyderabad | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 10 — | 10 — | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 14 — |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 13 8 | 13 — | ... | ... | 11 — | 11 — | 13 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 13 — | 13 — |
| Shikárpur | 13 — | 14 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 13 — | 19 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 12 — | 12 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 16 — | 16 — | 16 — | 16 — |
| Quetta | 10 4 to 10 12 | 10 4 to 10 12 | 13 12 | 13 — | 4 — | 4 — | 8 — | 8 — | 14 — | 14 — | 13 - | 13 — |
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | 8 14 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri | 6 12 | 6 12 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 9 | 8 9 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Alibag | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Bombay | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 15 | 11 15 |
| Tanna | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 |
| *Deccan and Karnátak* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | 8 — | 7 9 | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 12 2 | 11 4 | 9 10 | 10 9 |
| Belgaum | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 14 | 11 7 | 10 12 | 11 3 |
| Satara | 7 12 | 7 15 | ... | ... | 5 14 | 5 14 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 10 1 | 9 14 | 9 13 | 9 11 |
| Sholapur | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 15 | 9 — | 9 — | 13 7 | 13 14 | 12 8 | 14 15 |
| Bijapur | 8 14 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 — | 13 — |
| Poona | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 15 | 10 6 | 10 — | 9 6 |
| *Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 9 7 | 10 2 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 12 6 | 14 7 | 10 15 | 12 7 |
| Násik | 11 2 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 15 | 8 15 | ... | ... | 11 1 | 10 5 |
| Dhulia | 9 10 | 9 10 | ... | ... | 7 5 | 6 6 | 8 7 | 7 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 14 | 11 12 |
| *Gujarat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 7 6 | 7 6 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| Broach | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 7 — | 7 — | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 — | 10 — |
| Kaira | 9 — | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 — | 11 — |
| Baroda | 9 8 | 9 — | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 — | 9 — | 12 — | 11 8 | 10 8 | 10 — |
| Ahmadabad | 10 8 | 11 — | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 — | 8 — | 13 8 | 13 — | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Godhra | 9 12 | 10 — | ... | ... | 6 — | 6 — | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 — |
| Dísa | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 8 — | 15 — | 14 8 | 13 4 | 13 8 |
| *Kathiawar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajkot | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 8 — | 8 — | 9 — | 9 — | 12 — | 12 — | 11 — | 11 — |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 5 14 | 5 13 | 9 — | 9 — | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | 12 — | 13 — | ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 9 | 7 10 | 7 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... |
| Betul | 15 — | 15 — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 16 — | 16 — | ... | ... |
| Chhindwara | 13 10 | 14 — | ... | ... | 6 5 | 6 5 | 7 — | 8 — | 17 — | 16 — | ... | ... |
| Nagpur | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 10 — | 9 6 | 13 13 | 12 11 | ... | ... |
| Wardha | 10 — | 10 — | ... | ... | 5 — | 5 — | 8 12 | 9 — | 15 — | 14 12 | ... | ... |

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 1. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY. JANUARY 3. 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.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE PETROLEUM ACT, VIII OF 1881, AND THE TREATMENT OF GASOLINE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS FALLING WITHIN THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF "DANGEROUS PETROLEUM."**

No. 1561—64.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial) under date Calcutta, the 29th December 1884.*

READ again the undermentioned correspondence on the subject of petroleum-testing in India—

Home Department Resolution No. 25—1480 to 1484, dated 5th November 1883.
Office Memorandum to Legislative Department, No. 1485, dated 5th November 1883.
Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 237, dated 25th January 1884.
Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 585, dated 14th March 1884.
Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 582, dated 30th April 1884.
Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2109, dated 18th June 1884.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 92 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 26th June 1884.
Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 1051, dated 7th August 1884.
Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 1052, dated 7th August 1884.

Read also the undermentioned correspondence on the subject of the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling within the legal definition of "dangerous petroleum":—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 18 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th January 1884, and endorsement thereon to Government of Bengal, No. 335, dated 1st March 1884.
Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 872 T. M., dated 21st June 1884.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 11th July 1884.

Read further—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 16th October 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 135 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 30th October 1884.

## RESOLUTION.

The Resolution of the Home Department, No. 25—1480 to 1484, dated 5th November 1883, set forth the conclusions at which the Governor General in Council had arrived as to the legislation in amendment of the present* law, necessary to place the importation of petroleum into India on a safe and satisfactory basis. In this Resolution the points in regard to which the existing law appears defective were fully described, and the circumstances were explained under which, in order to secure the preparation of a complete and satisfactory amended Schedule to the Act, a further reference was considered necessary to the Board of Analysts in Bengal. The report of the Bengal Analysts, together with the comments of Surgeon-Major Lyon, the Bombay Analyst, thereon was in due course received and forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State under cover of the Despatch from the Government of India, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884, in view to the whole matter being once more laid before Sir Frederick Abel. The Government of India having now received through the Secretary of State the final advice of Sir F. Abel as to the Schedule and generally as to the amendment of the Act, is in a position to deal with the subject in a comprehensive manner and to proceed with the legislation which is necessary in order to give effect to such modifications as have been shewn to be desirable in the existing procedure.

* The Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881.

2. As regards the amendment of the Schedule to the Act, Sir F. Abel has submitted a revised Schedule of Instructions which he confidently recommends for adoption in India. This Schedule has been prepared in conjunction with Mr. Redwood and Dr. Warden, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, and after personal discussion with Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It embodies very definite directions regarding the sampling and testing of petroleum, and it lays down in a most detailed manner the procedure to be adopted. The Governor General in Council believes that the adoption of this Schedule will meet all the difficulties which have been found to occur under the present law in regard to the sampling and testing of petroleum, and that, if the procedure therein described is carefully followed, there is every reason to hope that, trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained. The necessary steps will accordingly be taken to embody this Schedule in the amended Act.

3. In paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Resolution of 5th November 1883, the reasons were explained which appeared to the Government of India to render unnecessary any change in the existing standard of 73° F. fixed by the Act for dangerous petroleum. To this opinion the Governor General in Council adheres, but, in view of the possibility of variations in the application of the test, which according to the opinions of the experts may, even with the utmost care, cause deviations of 2° or 3° in the results, the Government of India now proposes to raise the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum to 76°, oil being allowed to pass which on an average of tests does not fall below that standard by more than 3°. Sir F. Abel has expressed himself as decidedly in favor of this proposal, and effect will be given thereto. It will also be provided that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be admitted without rectification if on testing it is found that any portion of the consignment gives a flashing point below 70°. Sir F. Abel has properly pointed out that such instrumental or experimental errors as it may not be possible altogether to eliminate by the most carefully prepared instructions for use in India, and the possibility of causes, independent of the test, operating to produce a depression of the flashing point of an oil when examined in India, can be met by the importation of oil having a flashing point not below 76° Fahrenheit, as determined at the port of shipment.

4. In their report of the 16th February 1884, the Bengal Analysts, Messrs. Warden and Pedler, urged the importance of maintaining an Indian standard instrument for testing purposes, and the Government of India, in addressing the Secretary of State, expressed an opinion that the establishment of an Indian standard is essential to prevent disputes and difficulties. Sir F. Abel entirely

concurs in this opinion, and has suggested that, in view of the desirability of subjecting the instruments in use in India to verification at least once in five years, a standard instrument, preserved solely for that purpose, should be placed in charge of some competent authority in India, together with a sufficient number of spare instruments (with an extra supply of thermometers) so that one or more may be at once supplied for use during the re-verification of the instrument or instruments belonging to any particular station. Sir F. Abel also advises that the testing instruments required for use in India should be standardised in England before their transmission to India, this standardising being performed at the War Department Chemical Establishment at Woolwich. The adoption of these proposals approves itself to the Governor General in Council. The Indian standard instrument, which will be specially constructed under the direction of Sir F. Abel, will be placed in charge of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, whose duty it will be to compare therewith new instruments sent out to India after being standardised at Woolwich, and to afford shippers of petroleum the opportunity of standardising their private instruments, if they should think fit to apply for this.

5. The Government of India consider it desirable to notice here a separate correspondence* which has taken place on the subject of the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling within the legal definition of "dangerous petroleum." Complaints having been made that a particular consignment of gasoline was treated with unnecessary severity at Calcutta under the rules issued† by the Bengal Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to regulate the importation of petroleum, it was thought expedient to ascertain the existing English practice in this matter, and Sir F. Abel was at the same time asked to state whether, in his opinion, any relaxation of the rules should be allowed in respect to such products in India. In reply Sir F. Abel has described the nature of the rules in force in England in regard to such products, and has expressed his opinion that the rules issued by the Bengal Government are similar to, and not more stringent than, the bye-laws laid down by Harbour Authorities in Great Britain and approved by the Board of Trade. Sir F. Abel considers that the very volatile, and therefore comparatively dangerous, nature of the class of products included under the term "dangerous petroleum" renders necessary the application of special precautionary measures in connection with their importation into Indian ports, and he is opposed to the relaxation in any point of the clauses of the existing Petroleum Act relating to such products. These views entirely commend themselves to the Governor General in Council. There is, however, one point in the Bengal rules of the 18th July 1882, to which Sir F. Abel refers as involving possible hardship, of which importers of petroleum might reasonably complain, and that is the possibility of delay in the carrying out of the conditions of rules‡ 6 and 8. In order to provide for this Sir F. Abel suggests that definite limits of time should be specified within which samples of shipments of "uncertificated" petroleum should be taken, and within which the reports thereon by the Chemical Examiner should be deposited in the Office of the Port Commissioners. This suggestion commends itself to the Governor General in Council, and the Bengal Government will be requested to make the necessary addition to the rules.

* Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 18 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th January 1884, and endorsement thereon to Government of Bengal, No. 335, dated 1st March 1884.
Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 872 T.M., dated 21st June 1884.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 16th July 1884.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 135 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 30th October 1884.

† Notification, dated 18th July 1882, published in *the Calcutta Gazette* of 19th idem.

‡ 6.—(1) When a ship is stopped at Budge-Budge under Rule 4, or at Mutteea Brooj Ghat under Rule 5, the Superintendent of River Police or one of his assistants shall, as soon as possible go on board and obtain samples—in the former case, of all the uncertificated petroleum, and if there is certificated petroleum on board which together with the uncertificated petroleum, amounts to more than 500 gallons, of that certificated petroleum; in the latter case, of all the petroleum on board which has not been reported not dangerous.

(2) The master shall give to the Superintendent or his assistant a sample of every variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under clause (1), and shall, if the Superintendent or his assistant so require, take those samples from the particular receptacles indicated by him.

(3) The Superintendent or his assistant shall forthwith seal the receptacles containing the samples, and having labelled them with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary, shall forward them to the Chemical Examiner for report; and the Chemical Examiner, having tested them, shall sign a report declaring that they are or are not dangerous petroleum (as the case may be), and forward that report to the Office of the Port Commissioners, where it shall be deposited.

* * * * *

8. If the uncertificated petroleum on board a ship exceeds 40 gallons, no portion of it shall be landed until the Chemical Examiner's report in respect of it has been deposited in the Office of the Port Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

6. In connection with this correspondence regarding the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling under the legal definition of "dangerous petroleum," Sir F. Abel has further stated his opinion that two minor amendments should be made in the existing Indian Act. It is suggested that the provisions of Section 6 of the Act, which relate to the marking of vessels containing dangerous petroleum, and which provide that all such vessels "shall bear an indelible mark or a label in conspicuous characters, stating the nature of the contents thereof" should be brought into accordance with the English law, which lays down that the label shall state in conspicuous characters the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition of the name and address of the consignee or owner or of the sender or vendor. Looking, moreover, to the comparatively fragile nature of glass vessels and to the possibility of such vessels, even if "securely stopped," which are filled with the highly volatile liquids included under the head of "dangereus petroleum," bursting if exposed to powerful sunlight for a brief period, or even if kept for some time in localities where the temperature is high, Sir F. Abel doubts the prudence of including *glass* vessels among those specified in Section 5 of the Indian Act as vessels which may be used for the storage of small quantities of dangerous petroleum. On both of the above points the views of Sir F. Abel are accepted by the Government of India, and effect will be given thereto in the amended Act.

7. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires to express his appreciation of the very valuable advise and assistance which have been rendered to the Government of India by Sir F. Abel in this matter. The question of the manner in which oils should be treated in India, so as on the one hand to provide sufficient safeguards for the public, and on the other to relieve the trade from all unnecessary risk and restrictions, has formed the subject of the most patient and exhaustive enquiry, and the Government of India trusts that the amendment of the Act on the lines set forth in the resolution of 5th November 1883, as modified and supplemented by the present orders, will suffice to meet all the objects in view and to place the entire matter once for all on a permanently satisfactory footing.

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Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 585, dated 14th March 1884, and enclosures.
Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2109, dated 18th June 1884, and enclosures.
Extract paragraphs 1 to 5 of Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884, with schedule annexed thereto.
Extract paragraphs 1 to 3 of Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 130, dated 16th October 1884, and enclosures.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 135, dated 30th October 1884, and enclosures.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with copies of the papers marginaly noted, be forwarded to the Legislative Department, with a request that a Bill may be drafted to amend the Petroleum Act VIII. of 1881 on the lines indicated in the Resolution.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with copies of the papers marginally noted, be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and to the Government of Bengal with a request that steps may be taken to make the necessary addition to the rules referred to in paragraph 5.

Extract paragraphs 1 to 5 of Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884, with schedule annexed thereto.
Extract paragraphs 1 to 3 of Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 130, dated 16th October 1884, and enclosures.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 135, dated 30th October 1884, and enclosures.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1702 AND 1703 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuram, Varagu, Sawa, Cheena Cumboo, Murkan, Nurlee, &c.). *Paspalum Kiliaceum, Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuram, Varagu, Sawa, Cheena Cumboo, Murkan, Nurlee, &c.). *Paspalum Kiliaceum, Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuram, Varagu, Sawa, Cheena Cumboo, Murkan, Nurlee, &c.). *Paspalum Kiliaceum, 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. |
| | *Arakan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRITISH BURMA. | Akyab | 15 4 | 15 5 | 11 0 | 5 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | | | | | | | | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 264 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 21 4 | 23 13 | 23 13 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 |
| | Northern Arakan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 |
| | Sandoway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 14 | 19 2 | 17 2 | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 25 5 | 32 4 | 35 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 |
| | *Pegu Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon Town | 15 4 | 15 5 | 11 0 | 5 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | | | | | | | | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 264 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 21 4 | 23 13 | 23 13 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 |
| | Pegu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 58 4 | 58 4 | 58 4 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 |
| | Tharrawaddy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | 11 535 | 11 535 | 11 535 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 32 4 | 35 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 |
| | Prome | 14 9 | 14 9 | 10 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 13 7 | 12 10 | 10 6 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 139 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bassein | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 407 7 | 407 7 | 281 10 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 21 4 | 23 13 | 23 13 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 |
| | Henzada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 1 | 13 1 | 8 1 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 183 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 |
| | Thonegwa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 6 | 8 6 | 6 4 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 184 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 32 4 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 25 5 |
| | Thayetmyo | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 6 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 25 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 15 5 | 18 5 | 15 5 |
| | *Tenasserim Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 9 11 | 9 11 | 9 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 35 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 25 5 | 30 8 | 25 5 |
| | Tavoy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 23 | 12 23 | 12 2 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 399 3 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 |
| | Mergui | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 23 | 13 23 | 13 7 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 24 2 | 36 8 | 36 8 | 24 5 | 24 5 | 24 5 |
| | Tounguo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 10 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 184 8 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 24 2 | 27 2 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 14 | 14 1 |
| | Shwaygyin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 1 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 250 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 24 2 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 18 12 | 18 14 | 14 1 |
| | Sitween | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV 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 December 1883. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 29th November 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 1st December 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 29th November 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1884-85. | Total Decrease in 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,07,861 | 197 | 594 | 90,093 | 152 | 37,82,676 | 198 | 33,38,688 | 171 | . . . | 4,43,[illegible] |
| 6th ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 735 | 2,15,084 | 293 | 706 | 2,45,028 | 347 | 73,56,115 | 284 | 70,69,615 | 279 | . . . | 2,[illegible] |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,27,908 | 149 | 861 | 1,50,016 | 174 | 44,49,327 | 148 | 46,18,836 | 154 | 1,99,509 | . . . |
| 29th ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 72,958 | 111 | 654 | 75,747 | 116 | 26,91,219 | 117 | 28,84,199 | 126 | 1,92,980 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,458 | 7,97,177 | 547 | 1,504 | 6,28,525 | 418 | 2,14,29,016 | 422 | 2,11,94,439 | 422 | 65,453 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 2,28,511 | 496 | 461 | 2,14,105 | 464 | 72,92,963 | 452 | 74,29,488 | 460 | 1,36,525 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 4,717 | 15,49,499 | 328 | 4,780 | 14,03,514 | 294 | 4,70,01,316 | 285 | 4,68,65,295 | 284 | . . . | 1,36,021 |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | East Indian . . | 1,509 | 9,92,096 | 657 | 1,509 | 8,70,621 | 577 | 3,31,59,597 | 628 | 2,70,94,201 | 513 | . . . | 60,65,396 |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Eastern Bengal(*a*) . | 228 | 1,04,944 | 460 | 233 | 1,13,002 | 485 | 35,05,158 | 439 | 35,16,154 | 431 | 10,996 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,353 | 50 | 27 | 1,501 | 56 | 53,400 | 57 | 52,140 | 55 | . . . | 1,260 |
| 6th ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 239 | 51,765 | 217 | 249 | 52,500 | 211 | 14,34,703 | 174 | 13,99,791 | 161 | . . . | 34,912 |
| 6th ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 32 | 3,117 | 97 | 37 | 2,799 | 76 | 75,285 | 67 | 91,011 | 74 | 15,726 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 193 | 24,520 | 127 | 226 | 29,172 | 129 | 5,79,429 | 100 | 8,13,706 | 113 | 2,34,277 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 7,473 | 131 | 57 | 8,296 | 145 | 3,04,260 | 152 | 3,56,813 | 179 | 52,613 | . . . |
| 22nd Nov. 1884 | Cawnpore-Achnera . | . . | . . . | . | . . | (*b*) | . | (*c*)3,61,214 | 77 | (*d*)5,77,993 | 71 | 2,16,779 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . | 12 | 933 | 78 | 12 | 920 | 77 | 30,097 | 72 | 31,694 | 75 | 1,597 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 2,49,872 | 224 | 1,120 | 2,71,530 | 242 | 79,52,383 | 203 | 76,27,485 | 195 | . . . | 3,24,898 |
| 6th ditto . | Rewari-Ferozepur . | 89 | 5,218 | 59 | 241 | 20,530 | 85 | 2,58,113 | 83 | 5,13,204 | 89 | 2 55,091 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Wardha-Coal . . | 45 | 12,077 | 268 | 45 | 18,381 | 409 | 4,59,886 | 292 | 3,71,199 | 236 | . . . | 88,687 |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 149 | 20,931 | 140 | 149 | 20,200 | 136 | 7,58,074 | 145 | 7,77,412 | 149 | 19,338 | . . |
| 29th ditto . | Burma . . . | 161 | 27,348 | 170 | 254 | 32,273 | 127 | 9,16,366 | 163 | 12,40,013 | 151 | 3,23,677 | . . . |
| 6th Dec 1884 | Sindia . . . | 75 | 7,377 | 98 | 75 | 7,676 | 102 | 2,17,059 | 83 | 2,29,696 | 87 | 12,646 | . . . |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Punjab Northern . | 421 | 62,442 | 148 | 447 | 81,620 | 183 | 21,13,738 | 143 | 21,15,257 | 135 | 1,519 | . . . |
| 29th ditto . | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,25,369 | 187 | 660 | 1,86,800 | 283 | 47,25,881 | 205 | 50,20,121 | 217 | 2,94,240 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Amritsar-Pathankot . | . . | . . . | . | 66 | 4,818 | 73 | . . . | . | 1.41,584 | 66 | 1,41,584 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 3,705*e* | 7,02,739 | 200 | 3,898*f* | 8,52,021 | 220 | 2,37,44,977 | 195 | 2,48,75,303 | 188 | 11,30,326 | . . . |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Bengal Central . . | 35 | 2,091 | 60 | 126 | 8,671 | 69 | 76,045 | 62 | 3,16,101 | 72 | 2,40,056 | . . . |
| 29th ditto . | Assam. . . . | 40 | 1,438 | 36 | 70 | 6,257 | 89 | (*g*)39,201 | 49 | 1,44,824 | 63 | 1,05,623 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Southern Mahratta . | . . | . . . | . | 214 | 8,240 | 39 | . . . | . . | 1,47,692 | 35 | 1,47,692 | . . . |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Bengal and North-Western . . . | . . | . . . | . | 69 | 1,610 | 23 | . . . | . . | 60,387 | 25 | 60,387 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 75 | 3,529 | 47 | 479 | 24,778 | 52 | 1,15,246 | 57 | 6,69,004 | 50 | 5,53,758 | . . . |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 14,571 | 75 | 193 | 17,950 | 93 | 6,12,874 | 91 | 7,68,306 | 114 | 1,55,432 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Jodhpur . . . | 19 | 661 | 35 | 44 | 2,300 | 52 | 25,958 | 39 | 38,529 | 31 | 12,571 | . . . |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 17,466 | 144 | 121 | 17,797 | 147 | 5,44,961 | 129 | 6,42,734 | 152 | 97,773 | . . . |
| 29th ditto . | Mysore . . . | 86 | 6,446 | 75 | 129 | 7,270 | 56 | 2,01,575 | 67 | 2,46,177 | 66 | 44,602 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Rajpura-Patiala . | . . | . . . | . | 16 | 635 | 40 | . . . | . . | (*h*)1,706 | 27 | 1,706 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 419 | 39,144 | 93 | 503 | 45,952 | 91 | 13,85,368 | 94 | 16,97,452 | 103 | 3,12,084 | . . . |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 10,225*e* | 32,87,007 | 321 | 11,189*f* | 31,96,886 | 286 | 10,54,06,504 | 296 | 10,12,01,255 | 266 | . . . | 42,05,249 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | . . | . . . | . | . . | . . . | . | 5,68,34,605 | 160 | 5,15,59,706 | 136 | . . . | . . . |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | . . | . . . | . | . . | . . . | . | 4,85,71,899 | 136 | 4,96,41,549 | 130 | 10,69,650 | . . . |

(*a*) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th November 1883.
(*d*) Do. do. do. to 22nd do. 1884.
(*e*) Exclusive of the Mileage of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway (138).
(*f*) Do. Do. Do. (241).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th July to 1st December 1883.
(*h*) Do. Do. from 1st to 29th November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 30th December 1884.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

### REVISED ESTIMATE FOR THE SITTANG VALLEY RAILWAY.

No. 1078 R. C., dated 17th December 1884.

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

**Read again—**

Railway Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 88 of the 30th June 1881.

Letter No. 6568 of the 24th October 1884, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, and enclosures.

**Read now the following :—**

No. 1771, dated 26th November 1884.

Office Memo. from —The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The undersigned is directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the Revised Estimate, amounting to R1,22,56,418, for the Sittang Valley Railway, British Burma.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, and 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.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all districts of the Madras Presidency, but nowhere so heavily as during the week preceding that under report. No report has been received from Mysore, and in Coorg there has been little or no rain. Rain has fallen throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Guzerat and the Konkan, where it was needed most, but more rain is still required in parts of some districts. Rain in varying quantities has fallen throughout the Central India States and at some places in Rajputana. In the Berars there has been good rain and the weather continues cloudy. No report has been received from Hyderabad. Slight rain has fallen generally throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the weather continues seasonable. Except at Lahore and Amritsar, no rain has fallen in the Punjab. In the Central Provinces there have been occasional showers which have proved beneficial to the crops. In Bengal a little rain has fallen in more than half a dozen districts.

There is little or no change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting continues in Madras and standing crops are generally in good condition, except in Bellary and Kurnool where they are in want of more rain, and in Tanjore where they have been damaged by excessive rain and floods.

In Bombay *rabi* prospects have been improved by the recent rain, and in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab the condition of the crops is generally very good. The *rabi* crops are also promising in Bengal, where the *amun* paddy is still being harvested, the outturn being fair in some districts. In British Burma the rice harvest has been completed in some and is well advanced in other districts; the outturn has been satisfactory. The public health is generally good. In Tanjore and Madura the mortality from cholera is still heavy.

Prices are fluctuating in Bengal and the Punjab, but elsewhere generally stationary.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Bellary | Average ·28 | More rain wanted; standing crops, dry and wet, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. |
| Kurnool | „ ·15 | Standing crops good except in 1 division, and in parts of 3 taluks; where they are withering for want of rain; cereals being harvested; outturn below average. |
| Ganjam | „ ·15 | Harvest paddy, outturn average; cholera slight. |
| Kistna | „ ·14 | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn about average; river 2·65 feet over anicut; smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease exist; one death from cholera. |
| Chingleput | „ ·97 | Standing crops fair, except where damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent; 47 deaths from cholera. |
| Coimbatore | „ 1·03 | Standing crops generally good, but damaged by insects in parts; harvest paddy near average; dry grains below average; fever exists; 357 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore (Dec. 20th) | „ 12·29 | Freshets in rivers 4 to 13 feet; standing crops considerably damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest paddy in one taluka, outturn below average; cholera increasing, 396 deaths. |
| Do. („ 31st) | „ ·47 | Rivers 4 to 12 feet; standing crops considerably damaged by late floods; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; cholera increasing, 632 deaths. |
| Madura („ 20th) | „ 1·73 | Cholera increasing, 119 deaths. |
| Do. („ 31st) | „ ·25 | Cholera increasing, 226 deaths. |
| Malabar | „ ·18 | Standing crops fair, and harvest commenced in 3 taluks; smallpox slight, fever in two taluks, 27 deaths from cholera. |
| Travancore | „ ·52 | Standing crops paddy good; smallpox, fever, and cholera exist. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; rain in parts of Bellary; prospects not improved in Anantapur. |
| **Bombay—(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | iver at Kotri on 26th, 5 feet 3 inches; cholera in Jati taluka only, 4 cases remaining; smallpox in 11 villages in the district; 27 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 18 remaining sick; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, loss of 199 buffaloes and 137 cows and bullocks; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Manjhand 32, 34, and 40; in Tatta 28. 40, and 38, and in Shahbandar 20, 36, and 38 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | . . . . | *Rabi* prospects good; smallpox in 2, measles in 1, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 30, *jowari* 44, *bajri* 42, red rice 32, and white rice 20 lbs per rupee. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Ahmedabad | . . . . | Standing crops healthy; fever in some talukas; wheat 31 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat | ·01 | Total rainfall 40·34 inches; standing crops healthy; fever in 5 talukas; *jowari* 37 and *nagli* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik | . . . . | *Rabi* crops likely to be damaged by the recent heavy rainfall; public health generally good; wheat 40, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | . . . . | Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air excessive from 24th to 27th and on 30th; wind normal; distant lightning on 25th and 26th. |
| Poona | Rain throughout the district; maximum 2·75 inches at Jaunar; minimum ·88 at Maval. | The early rain has improved standing crops in Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi talukas; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 37 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 39 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | Rain general, maximum 4 inches at Navasa. | Prospects of *rabi* improved; rates in Kopargaon—*bajri* 36 to 45 and *jowari* 35 to 60 lbs. per rupee. |
| Sholapore | In Sholapur 1·82, in Barsi 1·22, in Madha, 2·51, in Karmala 1·66, in Pandharpur 3·52, in Sangola 2·82, and in Malsiras 2·53 inches. | Rainfall favourable to such young *rabi* crops as had not previously withered up; *jowari* 33 lbs. 37 tolas and *bajri* 33 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar | In Dharwar 2·65, in Nargund 1·4, in Kod 1·8, in Hubli ·51, in Navalgund ·72, in Gadag ·13, in Mundargi ·38, in Bankapur ·56, in Ranibennur ·20, in Hangal ·15, in Kalghatgi ·12, and in Ron ·40. | This rain has been beneficial to late crops but more is wanted; hailstorm in Navalgund and wheat crops injured a little thereby; harvesting of rice and reaping of early *jowari* in progress; cotton blighted in 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Karajgi, and Ron; that of drinking water in Nargund and Bankapur in Ron taluka; migration continues; rice 26 to 32 and *jowari* 32 to 51 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara | Rain in Karwar 1·16 inches, in Kumta 1·80, and in Sirsi ·55. | Total rainfall 97·71 inches; common rice in Karwar 15, district average 14¼ seers per rupee; preparing ground for second crop in Supa and Mundgod Petha; smallpox, one death each in Kamta taluka and Supa Petha and 4 in Sirsi; cholera, 31 deaths out of 40 cases in Halial; weather settled and fair. |
| Rajkot | . . . . | General health good; weather cold and cloudy; fever prevailing in some talukas; smallpox in Jafarabad; cattle-disease called *silli* or smallpox has appeared in Manekoada; *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 51 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Guzerat and the Konkan; standing crops much benefited in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi, but slightly injured in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, Kaira, and Thana; more rain still required in parts of some districts; crops injured by hail in one taluka of Dharwar and 2 of Kaladgi; cholera, cattle-disease, and smallpox in parts of 7 and fever in parts of 13 districts. |
| **Bengal—(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Chittagong | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished with about a 12-anna outturn; prices of food grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district. |
| Dacca | „ | *Amun* and *roachia* paddy are being harvested; cutting of sugarcane continues; prospects of standing crops good; public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | „ | Prospects of crops continue satisfactory; *amun* paddy and sugarcane are being harvested, the yield of the former is over the average; price of common rice varies from 11½ to 17¾ seers per rupee; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera and fever are reported from the Diamond Harbour and Buseerhat subdivisions; state of river normal. |
| Moorshedabad | ·13 | Weather mild, at times cloudy and warm; harvesting of *amun* paddy is still in progress; prospects of *rabi* crops continue to be good, but a little rain would be beneficial; rice selling at from 16 to 17½ seers per rupee; public health good, although there are still some cases of cholera in Nawada thana. |
| Rajshahye | *Nil* | Weather cloudy; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished with an average outturn; prospects of *rabi* crops continue promising; *ganja* plants are flowering; public health fair. |
| Burdwan | „ | Harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost over, the outturn for the district will not exceed 3 or 4 annas; *rabi* crops continue promising. |
| Rungpore | „ | Harvesting of *amun* paddy still going on; prospects of mustard, sugarcane and other standing crops good; fever and cholera are abating. |
| Bhagalpore | „ | Paddy is being cut; *rabi* crops are generally good, but a little rain would do much good; new rice is selling at 15 seers 2 chattacks per rupee; public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Purneah | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops still promise well, but rain would be beneficial; harvesting of paddy continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; much fever; rivers low. |
| Patna | „ | *Rabi* crops progressing well; reaping of paddy and *jowar* still going on; poppy cultivation looks well; public health good. |
| Durbhanga | „ | Weather cool with west winds; *rabi* crops still looking well; but require rain in some places; harvesting of paddy going on; poppy crop doing well; prices almost stationary; public health good. |
| Hazaribagh | „ | Weather cold; harvesting of paddy nearly finished; mustard and other oil-seeds are being gathered; prices almost stationary; small-pox still reported from several places. |
| Cuttack | ·45 | Weather warm and muggy; cutting of *sarad* in progress, *dalua* is being sown; price of rice stationary; public heath generally good. |
| Gya | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop, both earlier and later sowings, very favourable, but want of rain is much felt. |
| Shahabad | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop excellent; measurement completed. |
| Mozufferpore | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable. |
| Sarun | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop excellent; weather favourable. |
| Chumparun | . . . . | Condition of poppy cultivation very good; prospects of good outturn are favourable as before. |
| Monghyr | . . . . | Prospect of poppy crop continue favourable, the plants look healthy and promising. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Some rain fell in more than half a dozen districts; *aman* paddy is still being harvested and a fair outturn is expected in some districts; *rabi* crops are coming on well but a little rain would do good; price of rice has fallen in some districts and in others it is stationary; sugarcane-cutting continues; sporadic cases of cholera still continue to be reported from many districts, while fever still prevails in some. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Benares ( Dec. 30th) | No rain | Weather seasonable; *rabi* and opium crops doing well; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating slightly. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 29th ) | „ | *Rabi* flourishing; opium promises well; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 30th ) | „ | Weather cold and seasonable; prospect of *rabi* crops good; sugarcane being pressed; poppy promising well; public health good. |
| Lucknow ( „ 29th ) | Slight showers on the 23rd, and 24th, at Sadr and Tahsil Mohanlalganj. | Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops continue favourable; irrigation and weeding in progress; health of people good; cattle-disease in Tahsil Lucknow is decreasing; markets well-stocked; prices low. |
| Rai Barelli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; irrigation of crops in progress; prospects and general health good; supplies sufficient; prices steady. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 30th ) | „ | Prospects favourable; weather cloudy; poppy crops flourishing; health good. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | „ | Prospects of crops good; little change in prices; health of people good. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 29th ) | „ | Weather cold and clear; irrigation of crops going on; poppy cultivation thriving; health of people good generally; cattle-disease in pargana Shurajpur continues; markets well supplied; prices steady. |
| Ballia ( „ „ ) | „ | Weather clear, and *rabi* crops thriving; health of men and condition of cattle good; markets well supplied. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 30th ) | A little rain during the week. | Health of people improving; crops favourable; sky quite clear again. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Some drops of rain fell on 23rd instant. | The wind is now blowing strong from the west; the irrigation crops are doing well; but rain would be most beneficial. |
| Bareilly ( „ 29th ) | Slight rain all over district. | Crop prospects good; prices firm; market well stocked; health of men and cattle good. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather fair; a few cases of cholera, small-pox, and typhoid fever in the district; cattle-disease continues; prices falling. |
| Agra ( „ 30th ) | Rain in six parganas from 1 to 6 tenths on 23rd instant. | Irrigation continues; crops very promising; general health good; prices steady. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Rabi* prospects good; poppy is thriving; health of people and cattle good. |
| Meerut ( „ 29th ) | No rain, but slight drizzle. | Unirrigated crops want rain, otherwise condition favourable; health good; supplies sufficient; prices easy. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable with a slight sprinkling of rain here and there; *rabi* crops flourishing; opium promising; and excepting a little sickness in Kumaon public health is good. |
| **Punjab**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Delhi (Dec. 30th) | . . . . | Health fair; *rabi* crops thriving; prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Fever decreasing; *rabi* prospects fair; prices nearly stationary. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Fever decreasing; *rabi* crops thriving, but rain wanted; prices of food grains falling. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices steady. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | ·20 | Health and crops good; prices stationary. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab**—*contd.* | | |
| Siálkot (Dec. 30th) | . . . . | Rain wanted; health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Health good; *kharif* crops gathered; *rabi* sown; prices steady. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | Slight rain | Health good; crops fair; prices steady. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Health and *rabi* crops good; prices falling. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Health good; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Health and prospects good. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Health good; prices of wheat and barley rising for want of rain; of other food grains falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Fever decreasing in the Hissar and Amballa districts, but the health of the rest of the province is generally good; *rabi* sowings completed; prospects on the whole good; prices fluctuating. |
| **Central Provinces**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Nagpur | 2·65 inches | Weather cloudy with occasional showers; prospects improved by rain, *juari* harvesting in progress; cattle-disease in places; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore | ·28 | Weather cloudy and warm; rain most beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are in excellent condition; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor (Dec. 30th) | ·54 | Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops promising; health good; prices stationary. |
| Seoni | . . . . | Weather cloudy and warm; rain wanted; threshing of *kharif* progressing; fever and cattle-disease continue; prices of rice and wheat slightly fallen. |
| Hoshangabad | ·57 | Weather cloudy and rainy; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking continues; *til* being harvested; fever prevalent; wheat 25, rice 12 and *jowari* 31 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa | ·2 | Weather cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; prices steady; health good. |
| Raipur | . . . . | Weather clear; recent rain beneficial to wheat and linseed; *kodo*-cutting finished; cotton-picking almost completed; rain and cold have caused deaths among cattle; rice 25 and wheat 34 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur (Dec. 27th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy with slight rain; reaping rice nearly over; reaping of sugarcane commenced; prospects unchanged; health good; prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather has continued cloudy with occasional showers which are beneficial to *rabi*; health good; prices steady. |
| **British Burma**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Akyab (Dec. 27th) | *Nil* | Slight cholera still in town and district; reaping progressing; total rainfall 197·07. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | „ | Health improving; total rainfall 109·82. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | „ | Health good; total rainfall 89·39. |
| Amherst ( „ „ ) (Moulmein). | „ | Heath good; reaping nearly completed; total rainfall 182·56. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | „ | Slight cholera and smallpox; harvesting well advanced; total rainfall 165·72. |
| Henzada ( „ „ ) | „ | Slight cholera in town and district; reaping almost completed; prospect of outturn good; total rainfall 91·24. |
| Toungoo ( „ „ ) | „ | Health good; reaping progressing; total rainfall 74·59. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | „ | Health good; reaping nearly finished; total rainfall 33·47. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Except sporadic and trifling cholera and small-pox, public health of province good; harvest over in some districts and well advanced elsewhere, outturn satisfactory. |
| **Assam**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Gauhati (Dec. 30th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable, mornings cool and foggy; land being prepared for *ahu* crops; prospects of sugarcane good; public health fair. |
| Sylhet | „ | State and prospects of crops good; cholera prevalent in the district, also small pox here and there. |
| Cachar | „ | Weather very cold; about ¾ of *sali* crops reaped; common rice 18¾ seers per rupee; 7 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi. |
| Dibrugarh | ·54 | Weather rainy; *sali dhan* being reaped; public health good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Bangalore | *Nil* | Standing crops generally in good condition; more rain required, especially in Tumkur district; prospects favourable; public health good. |
| Mercara | ·07 | Picking of coffee proceeding; local market very dull; a good rice crop is being harvested. |
| **Berar & Hyderabad**— **(Dec. 31st)** | | |
| Amraoti | 1·92 | Weather cloudy and rainy; *jowari* and cotton crops somewhat damaged; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | 4·75 | Weather cloudy; *jowari* and cotton crops damaged. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central India States—** (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Indore . . . | *Nil* | Weather continues cloudy and unusually warm; agricultural prospects favourable; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | ·06 | Total rainfall 32·74 inches; health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna . . . . | ·18 | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch . . . | ·44 | Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good. |
| Goona . . . . . | | Weather cloudy and cold; health and prospects good. |
| Agar . . . . | ·35 | Health and prospects good. |
| Sehore . . . . . | | Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good. |
| Nowgong . . . | ·05 | Prospects and health good; prices stationary. |
| Manpur . . . | ·85 | Health and prospects good; opium sowing finished; prices falling slightly. |
| **Rajputana—** (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Abu . . (Dec. 31st) | . . . . | Weather cold and cloudy. |
| Sirohi . ( „ 28th) | . . . . | Weather fine; health and prospects good. |
| Marwar . ( „ 26th) | . . . . | Health and prospects good; weather cold and cloudy; prices stationary. |
| Harowti . ( „ 29th) | . . . . | Weather for four days cloudy, rainy, and bleak. |
| Tonk . . . . | ·42 | Health good. |
| Jhallawar . ( „ 26th) | ·52 | Weather again clear. |
| Ajmere . ( „ 30th) | . . . . | Fever still prevalent; cold increasing; prospects excellent. |
| Jeypore . ( „ „ ) | ·01 | Crop prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| Ulwur . ( „ „ ) | Slight rain in parts | Prospects fair; health good. |
| **Nepal—(Dec. 18th)** | | |
| Khatamandu . . | ·15 | Weather seasonable; prospects good. |
| **Nepal—** | | |
| Khatamandu (Dec. 25th) | *Nil* | Weather fair; prospects good. |

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd January, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., 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.
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.

### BURMA STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

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.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a 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. He said:—

"The objects of this Bill are three. The first is to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths happening amongst certain classes of the community; the second is to improve the system of registering marriages solemnized under the two Marriage Acts of 1872; and the third is to provide a machinery for giving evidential value to entries in certain registers or records of baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials which are in existence but which are not kept under the authority of any particular law.

"The first of these subjects has been under the consideration of the Government of India for a great many years; it first came up, I believe, in the year 1869, and since then the attention of the Government has been repeatedly directed to it by various Christian religious bodies. The present state of the law is this. The Indian Statute-book does not contain any general law for the registration of births and deaths. There are several Municipal and other local Acts under which births and deaths are registered, but in the first place these Acts are of a strictly local character and leave a great part of the country unprovided for, and in the next place their provisions are directed primarily to statistical purposes, and the entries made under them are not of such a character as to make them of much value as evidence of particular births and deaths. Now, this state of things has not unfrequently caused serious inconvenience. For instance, references are from time to time made to the Secretary of State and the Government of India for proofs of age or proofs of death in cases affecting individual interests of great importance, such as rights to property; and when such references are made, we often find it difficult to supply the evidence required. Then His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief tells me that European soldiers often find great difficulty in obtaining such evidence of the age of their children as will enable them to draw the allowances granted by the State to soldiers' children. Of course the most thoroughgoing remedy for this state of things would be to pass a general law for the compulsory registration of births and deaths throughout British India, but the general opinion is that the country is not yet ripe for a measure of that kind, and there appear to be serious objections to the passing of a law for the compulsory registration of births and deaths which would be confined in its application to Christians or Europeans or any other particular classes of Her Majesty's subjects. This being so, we propose to content ourselves with passing a permissive law under which no one will be required to register, but ample facilities for registering births and deaths will be given to any one who desires to have unimpeachable evidence of such events. When I say no one will be required to register births or deaths, it will be understood that this permissive law will be outside of, and will not interfere with, the provisions for compulsory registration contained in the various local Acts to which I have referred. The classes to which it is proposed to apply these provisions of this Bill are the classes to which the present Indian Succession Act applies, that is to say, not only Europeans and Christians, but also East Indians, Jews, Armenians and Pársís. These are the only classes who would be likely to make any extensive use of this law. If it is found that the provisions of the law are generally appreciated, it will be possible to give them a wider application hereafter.

"So much as regards the registration of births and deaths. Then, as to marriages. The two Marriage Acts to which I have referred are Act XV of 1872, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and Act III of 1872, which has not been christened with a short title, but which was passed with special reference to the celebration of marriages amongst the Brahmo community. The chief defect in these two Acts is that they do not provide for an index being kept to the registers of marriages, and it is obvious that without an index the value of a register is materially impaired. It is part of our scheme for registering



births and deaths under this Bill to establish a central registry office to which copies of the registers of births and deaths are to be sent, and in which an index is to be kept for public reference; and we propose to utilize this machinery for the evidence of marriages by requiring copies of registers kept under the two Marriage Acts of 1872 to which I have referred to be sent up and indexed in the same way in the same registry office.

"Then, lastly, there are at present a number of informal registers or records of baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages which have not been kept under the requirements of any law, and are therefore probably not admissible as evidence in judicial proceedings, although many of them have been faithfully and correctly kept up. It would be dangerous to pass a law giving evidential value to all entries in these records, and what we propose to do is to follow the precedent which has been set by English legislation on the same subject, and to appoint Commissioners whose functions it will be to examine all the registers of this nature which may be sent up for examination within a specified period after the passing of the Bill. These Commissioners are to prepare an index of such registers as they may declare to be admissible, and copies of registers so declared are to be admissible in evidence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans and Goodrich be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th January, 1885.

FORT WILLIAM;
*The 6th January, 1885.*

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### IRRIGATION.

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84.

No. 1 I., dated Fort William, 2nd January 1885.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 4841 I., dated the 4th November 1884, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1883-84, and the Resolution by the Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, exclusive of contributions by Native States, towards the construction of the Sirhind Canal amounted, at the close of the year under review, to R5,03,32,844. The expenditure during the year was R28,25,240. Of the total outlay R4,69,75,379 represents the Capital expenditure on canals in operation, and R33,57,465 that on canals which are still under construction.

The gross revenue of the year from all sources amounted to R42,84,164, and the working expenses to R19,70,328; the net revenue was therefore R23,13,836, yielding a return of 4·6* per cent. on the total outlay, and nearly 5† per cent. on the Capital of the open canals.

* Actual figure . . 4·597

† Actual figure . . 4·925

Up to the close of the year under review the net revenue had exceeded the interest charges by ₹2,07,45,601. If the result of the operations is calculated on the basis of the revenue assessed for the year 1883-84, the returns are 4·23 and 4·53 per cent., respectively, on the total outlay and Capital expenditure on canals in operation.

2. The following statement compares the assessments for 1883-84 with those of three previous years:—

| Canals. | Assessments. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Bari Doab | 13,87,047 | 13,12,256 | 13,53,590 | 15,19,068 |
| Western Jumna | 16,96,185 | 14,22,785 | 11,44,440 | 10,29,669 |
| Sirhind | 3,397 | ... | ... | ... |
| Inundation | 13,73,952 | 12,32,821 | 14,33,536 | 10,95,551 |
| Totals | 44,60,881 | 39,67,862 | 39,31,566 | 36,44,288 |

The returns from the Mozuffergarh Canals are included in the figures against "Inundation" in the above table, but as they have no Capital account, the revenue from this series of canals is not included in the calculation of profit on Capital outlay.

There is again for the second year in succession an increase of nearly 2¾ lakhs of rupees in the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal due principally to the irrigation of a larger area in both crops. The increase in revenue of the Bari Doab Canal is also satisfactory.

Irrigation from the Sirhind Canal has only just commenced, and the revenue will increase in proportion to the rate of progress in constructing the distributary channels. This work, as well as the completion of the remaining branches of the canal, is being pushed on as rapidly as is consistent with careful alignment and construction.

The year 1883-84 was very unfavorable to the working of the Inundation Canals. Their efficiency depends on the height and duration of the periodical rise of level of water in the rivers. On the earliest waterings the more valuable crops, such as indigo and sugarcane, are sown; the inferior autumn crops are satisfied with the later rise. In August lands are flooded to enable the ground to be prepared for the spring crop which is sown in October, the extent of these sowings, therefore, depends largely on the duration of high water at the end of the season. The country that is watered by the Inundation Canals is for the most part very flat, so that but little slope can be given in the beds of the channels, and the flow consequently depends on the head of water that is obtainable from the rivers. Many of the canals are capable of improvement and extension if money were available for the purpose, and this would increase the revenue in favorable seasons, but, from the nature of things, considerable variations must always be expected in the returns from the existing Inundation Canals.

3. A comparative statement of working expenses including indirect charges is given below:—

| Canals. | Working Expenses. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Bari Doab | 5,62,330 | 5,29,573 | 5,10,565 | 4,92,718 |
| Western Jumna | 4,77,664 | 4,31,163 | 4,31,163 | 4,08,254 |
| Sirhind | 17,491 | ... | ... | ... |
| Inundation | 10,90,169 | 9,47,693 | 8,05,517 | 8,84,252 |
| Total | 21,47,654 | 19,49,060 | 17,47,245 | 17,15,224 |



The increase in working expenses is thus explained in the report. On the Bari Doab, expenditure is still continued on river training works and on repairs to rapids and other works necessary to render the channels capable of carrying larger supplies of water; it may be expected that these extraordinary charges against the Revenue will be much diminished after the current year. On the Inundation Canals there was heavy expenditure on River Protective Works, and an increase in the cost of clearing canals in the Indus series, and new heads were made for several of the canals of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab series.

In this latter series, as is also the case with the Mozuffergarh Canals, expenditure on ordinary repairs is defrayed by a Local Fund and not from the Imperial Budget.

4. The net assessed revenue amounted to—

| Canals. | Net assessed revenue. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Bari Doab | 8,24,717 | 7,82,683 | 8,43,025 | 10,96,350 |
| Western Jumna | 12,18,821 | 9,50,991 | 7,13,277 | 6,21,415 |
| Sirhind | —14,094 | ... | ... | ... |
| Inundation | 2,83,783 | 2,85,128 | 6,28,019 | 2,11,299 |
| Totals | 23,13,227 | 20,18,802 | 21,84,321 | 19,29,064 |

Notwithstanding the heavy maintenance charges, the net revenue from the permanent canals for 1883-84 shows an increase of 14 per cent. over the returns for the best of the years immediately preceding.

The percentages of profit on the Capital outlay from the net assessed revenue for the year under review and for 1882-83, are for the Bari Doab Canal 5·25 and 5·04, and for the Western Jumna Canal 12·73 and 10·75, respectively.

For those Inundation Canals for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, the profit from net assessed revenue was 5·22 per cent., and in the preceding year 11·46 per cent., on the capital invested.

5. In the following table the areas irrigated in 1883-84 and three previous years are compared:—

| Canals. | Acres irrigated. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
| Bari Doab | 390,860 | 353,615 | 368,002 | 433,080 |
| Western Jumna | 472,426 | 374,243 | 300,545 | 265,551 |
| Sirhind | 5,030 | ... | ... | ... |
| Inundation | 783,752 | 955,414 | 1,019,178 | 867,246 |
| Totals | 1,652,068 | 1,683,272 | 1,687,725 | 1,565,877 |

The areas irrigated on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals are, respectively, 37,000 and 98,000 acres in excess of the previous year. The measurements for the Western Jumna have been exceeded only three times in the history of the canal.

The increase on the Bari Doab Canal was in wheat and fodder crops. On the Western Jumna there was an increase of 38 per cent. in the area under wheat and of 15 and 30 per cent. in rice and cotton. The area under sugarcane declined 34 per cent. owing to a temporary depression in the sugar trade. Of the total area irrigated by the Punjab Canals, nearly 60 per cent. was under cereal crops, and more than 37 per cent. under wheat alone.

6. The duty and earnings of each cubic foot of water entering the heads of the permanent canals are given in the following statement :—

| Canals. | | 1883-84. | | 1882-83. | | 1881-82. | | 1880-81. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kharif. | Rabi. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Kharif. | Rabi. |
| Bari Doab | Acres | 53 | 138·7 | 53·8 | 103·9 | 64·9 | 143·4 | 54·8 | 141·6 |
| | R | 145·5 | 305·6 | 160·4 | 233·2 | 196 | 320 | 161·7 | 319·6 |
| Western Jumna | Acres | 74 | 121 | 66 | 101 | 67·6 | 65·8 | 62·4 | 62·8 |
| | R | 211 | 264 | 210 | 221 | 295 | 205 | 178·5 | 138·2 |

The areas irrigated per cubic foot of the water actually utilized during 1883-84 are stated to be—

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal | Kharif | 58·8 |
| | Rabi | 141·8 |
| Western Jumna Canal | Kharif | 89 |
| | Rabi | 147 |

from which it would appear that there is a comparatively small loss of water on the former canal. It is explained that the much more considerable loss on the Western Jumna Canal is due to percolation between Dadupur, where the supply is first gauged and Kurnal where it is again regulated. In this part of its course the canal follows the line of an old drainage and resembles a river rather than a canal.

The remodelling of the canal which is now being carried out will only partially remedy this defect, as the new main line begins at Indri which is 30 miles below Dadupur, and the loss of water which is much to be regretted must to a great extent continue.

There is a satisfactory increase in the duty of water for both crops on the Western Jumna Canal, and there is good reason for anticipating that the improvement will continue as the opening of the new lines of canal and distributaries give greater facilities for regulating the supply to the cultivators. The duty on the Bari Doab Canal for the rabi crop has also improved, but for the kharif it is far below that of the older canal: this may be brought to the notice of the Punjab Government, and an explanation should be given in the next year's report.

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated amounted to—

| Canals. | Per acre irrigated. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Bari Doab | 1·44 | 1·49 | 1·39 | 0·97 |
| Western Jumna | 1·01 | 1·26 | 1·43 | 1·53 |
| Inundation | 1·39 | 0·99 | 0·79 | 1·02 |
| For whole area | 1·29 | 1·15 | 1·03 | 1·09 |

For the permanent canals the rate has decreased approximately in the same ratio as the acreage has increased; the causes that have led to an increase of rate on the Inundation Canals have been already alluded to.

8. The balance of revenue uncollected at the close of the year was R36,945, the total demand being R19,83,443. In 1882-83 the uncollected balance was R42,992 and the demand R18,91,589.

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Order.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.



Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, and the Resolution by the Local Government, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Offg. Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.*

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*Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 4840A-I., dated 4th November 1884.*

Read—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1883-84.

Resolution.—The result of the working of the Punjab Canals for the financial year 1883-84 was as follows :—

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital invested is by assessments 0·95 and by collections 1·35, as compared with 3·60 and 3·12 which were the corresponding figures for the previous year.

With reference to the above, it should be mentioned that the Sirhind Canal, on which the maintenance charges exceeded the earnings for the year, has now, for the first time, been included in the list of canals in operation. If this canal had been excluded from the accounts, the percentages of surplus over maintenance and interest charges would have been by assessments 4·89 and by collections 5·08.

2. The area irrigated in the year under review was 1,652,068, and in the previous year 1,688,272 acres; on the Bari Doab Canal there was an increase of 37,245 acres; and on the Western Jumna Canal the increase was 98,183 acres; but there was a decrease of 171,662 acres in all the series of inundation canals.

3. The capital invested by Government amounted at the close of the year to R5,03,32,844, to which must be added R1,06,96,807, contributed by Native States to the Sirhind Canal. The total money invested was therefore R6,10,29,651, of which R28,14,406 have been expended on a Famine Relief and Insurance work, the Swat River Canal, which is not yet completed.

4. The capital expenditure during the year was R28,25,240. The surplus revenue after paying all charges and interest on the Productive Public Works expenditure in the Province amounted to R6,22,544, but this sum includes R5,15,690 on account of adjustments of previous years' accounts. Interest charges for other than Productive Public Works under the operation of Government of India's Public Works Circular No. IV, dated 1st May 1884, have not been shown in the accounts of the present year.

The total surplus receipts now amount to R2,07,45,601.

5. *Permanent Canals.*—There was an addition of R2,07,01,271, including expenditure of previous years on the Sirhind Canal, to the capital of the permanent canals in operation. The total capital invested in these canals is R4,50,77,347.

The gross revenue collected during the year was R31,20,702; the working expenses R10,57,485; and the interest charges R16,81,466. The surplus was therefore R3,81,751, giving a percentage of 0·84 on the capital invested.

The revenue assessed for the year was R30,86,929, and the net profit R3,47,978, or 0·77 per cent. after paying all charges.

6. *Inundation Canals.*—There is a decrease of R7,142 in the capital account of the inundation canals in operation, due to sales of stores from the Madhopur Workshops. The total capital invested at the close of the year was R18,98,032. There is no capital account for the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals.

The revenue collected during the year was R11,63,462; the working expenses R9,12,843; the profit was therefore R2,50,619, or 13·20 per cent. on the capital invested.

The revenue assessed for the year was R10,12,027, and the net profit R99,184, or 5·22 per cent. after paying working expenses.

7. The following table shows the areas irrigated on permanent and inundation canals during the year under review and for four previous years:—

| Canals. | 1883-84. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Permanent . . . . | 8,68,316 | 7,27,858 | 6,68,547 | 6,98,631 | 7,04,003 |
| Inundation . . . . | 7,83,752 | 9,55,414 | 10,19,178 | 8,67,246 | 5,16,341 |
| Total . | 16,52,068 | 16,83,272 | 16,87,725 | 15,65,877 | 12,20,344 |

There was a considerable increase on both the Western Jumna and Bari Doab Canals, but the areas on the inundation canals were in every case less than in the previous year.

8. A scheme for a new inundation canal from the Indus at Leiah to irrigate the high land of the Muzaffargarh District was under investigation at the close of the year, and a proposal for the constitution of a Survey Division for the Shahpur District with the object of preparing a project for the extension of irrigation from the Jhelum River was submitted, and has since been sanctioned.

### WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

9. There has again been a very considerable increase in the area irrigated by this canal. The acreage assessed has only three times been exceeded since the canal was opened. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the commendation by the Chief Engineer of the Divisional Officers, Messrs. Jeffrey, Palmer and Field, and their subordinates, to whose exertions the maturing of crops on such large areas in particularly trying seasons, is due.

10. The collections and assessments show a profit after defraying all charges and interest of 6·55 and 9·08 per cent. The percentages of the previous year were 4·75 and 7·07 respectively.

11. The cost of establishment was R0·52 per acre; the cost in the previous year R0·70. The working expenses amounted to R1·01 per acre, against R1·26 in 1882-83. The decrease in these rates was due to a decrease in the establishment charges and an increase in the area irrigated.

The balance of profit at the credit of this canal at the close of the year was R2,71,02,081.

### BARI DOAB CANAL.

12. The area irrigated by this canal was 390,860 acres, or 37,245 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the kharif crop being the largest ever yet recorded; and this was caused by the scarcity of rainfall in July. The rabi, though greater than that of the preceding year, was below the average, and this was due to the excessive rainfall in September.

13. The profit from the collections of the year amounts to 3·20 against 1·59 per cent. in the previous year. The profit by assessments was 1·43, and in the previous year 1·12 per cent.

14. The charges for establishment and working expenses were R0·598 and R1·44 per acre, against R0·67 and R1·50 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the increase in the area irrigated.

The charges and interest at the debit of the canal at the close of the year amounted to R53,28,900.



### SIRHIND CANAL.

15. The area irrigated was 5,030 acres, of which 3,317 acres in the kharif were given gratuitously to save fodder crops.

The loss by collections is 3·78, and by assessments 3·76 per cent. on the capital invested. The charges and interest at the debit of this canal at the close of the year amounted to R55,24,609.

### UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

16. The area irrigated by these canals was 71,374 acres, in the previous year the area was 1,29,802 acres; the decrease was due to the late and insufficient rise of the river and its unfavourable set.

17. The accounts for the year show a return by collections of 10·16 per cent., the corresponding percentage in the previous year was 3·44; the profit of the current year was swollen by the inclusion in the accounts of a sum of R74,036 on account of adjustments for previous years. By assessments there was a loss of 8·87 per cent. against a profit of 0·14 in the previous year, the decrease was due to the small area irrigated.

18. The charge for establishment was R0·68 against R0·34 per acre, and the cost of working expenses R1·86 against R1·10 per acre in the previous year. The increase in the rate is due to the falling-off in area irrigated, and to heavy expenditure in the construction of new leading channels to the canals.

The debit balance of working expenses at the end of the year was R33,755.

### LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

19. The area irrigated by these canals was 32,999 acres less than in the previous year, the main cause of the decrease was the late rise of the river, which prevented the sowing of the usual area under indigo and rice.

20. The profit was 22·58 against 183·47 per cent. in the previous year; the increase being due to adjustments on account of the share of Land Revenue, which was alluded to in paragraph 25 of the Resolution attached to the previous year's report.

The share of Land Revenue for the present and past years was R3,18,507 and R3,14,658, respectively.

21. The cost of establishment was R0 24, and that for working expenses R1·40 per acre against R0·23 and R1·15 per acre in the previous year; the increase in rate was due to high maintenance charges and to a diminution in the area irrigated.

The balance at the credit of these canals now stands at R48,31,094.

22. Owing to a decrease in area, the cost of irrigation to the cultivators was R1·61 per acre as compared with R1·47 in the previous year.

### INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

23. The area irrigated by these canals during the past and previous years was 150,418 and 190,620 acres, respectively. The decrease in the present year was due to the short duration of high water in the river and to the fact that the water never rose to its usual level.

24. There was a loss of 10·15 against 0·24 per cent. in the previous year. The loss was mainly due to abnormal maintenance charges, the necessity for which is explained in the Chief Engineer's report.

25. The cost of establishment and working expenses was R0·57 and R2·04 per acre, against R0·40 and R1·18 in the previous year. The increase in rate was due to the excessive maintenance charges alluded to above, and to a diminution in area irrigated.

26. The share of Land Revenue was R1,57,026 against R1,57,166 in the previous year.

The balance at the credit of these canals is R52,232.

## MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

27. There is no capital account for this series of canals. The profit for the year was R3,00,999, but if the adjustments alluded to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution for 1882-83 be deducted, the net profit will be R1,84,599 against R1,83,095 in the previous year.

28. The area irrigated was 226,499 against 259,385 acres in the previous year. The decrease was due to the unfavourable state of the rivers throughout the irrigating season.

The share of Land Revenue was R2,42,112 as compared with R2,37,136 in the previous year.

29. The cost of establishment was R0·20 and of working expenses R0·78, against R0·17 and R0·59 per acre in the previous year. The increase in rate is due to abnormal maintenance charges, and to a diminution in the area irrigated.

The balance at the credit of these canals now amounts to R7,32,662.

30. In the preceding year the cost per acre of irrigation to the cultivators was given as R1·32; but to this should be added the value of labour supplied for bunds, which was not then taken into account; with this addition the cost will be R1·38 per acre for 1882-83 and R1·52 for 1883-84.

## SHAPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

31. The area irrigated was 5,485 acres against 12,632 in the previous year The decrease was due to the fact that an extraordinary large area was under rabi cultivation, and owing to a late harvest less land was available for cultivation in the ensuing kharif.

32. The percentage of profit on capital outlay was 47·29 against 6·70 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the realization of arrears of water-rate due from the previous year; this was alluded to in paragraph 34 of the previous year's Resolution.

The balance of profit at credit of these canals is R70,499.

## GENERAL.

33. A classified statement of crops irrigated in each canal Division is appended to Chief Engineer's Report.

34. Lithographed maps of the canals in the various Irrigation Circles are bound up with the Chief Engineer's report. Efforts will be made to improve these maps in subsequent years.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

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



*Abstract showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to end of the Year 1883-84,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections for that Year.*

| | CAPITAL OUTLAY | | | | | | | | GROSS REVENUE | | | | | | WORKING EXPENSES | | | NET REVENUE | | | CHARGES FOR INTEREST | | | PROFIT | | | PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | During 1883-84. | | | To end of 1883-84. | | | | | To end of 1883-84. | | | | | | During 1883-84. | To end of 1883-84. | | During 1883-84. | To end of 1883-84. | | During 1883-84. | To end of 1883-84. | | During 1883-84. | To end of 1883-84. | | During Year. | |
| | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | | | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Excluding Interest. | Including Interest. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | | | R | R | R | | | | R | R | | R | R | | R | R | | R | R | | R | R |
| **I.—Productive Public Works.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Jumna Canal | 6,99,353 | 23,408 | 7,22,761 | 90,95,290 | 4,77,004 | 95,72,294 | | | 13,92,396 | [b] 58,360 | 14,50,756 | | | | 4,77,661 | 20,85,650 | | 9,73,072 | 3,92,78,702 | | 3,49,824 | 61,76,621 | | 6,23,248 | 2,71,02,081 | | 6·51 | |
| Bari Doab Canal | 1,67,633 | 3,532 | 1,71,165 | 1,50,61,869 | 6,15,900 | 1,56,97,718 | | | 10,03,543 | [c] 2,53,520 | 12,57,063 | | | | 5,62,730 | 17,491 | | 6,94,733 | 1,04,80,186 | | 5,39,260 | 1,57,89,495 | | 64,813 | 53,28,900 | | 0·90 | |
| Sirhind Canal { Imperial | 10,02,864 | 47,36 | 10,50,200 | 1,87,94,474 | 10,12,671 | 1,98,07,345 | | | 221 | ... | 221 | | | | 17,491 | 17,491 | | —17,267 | —17,267 | | 7,31,722 | 55,07,342 | | —7,48,989 | 55,24,609 | | —3·78 | |
| Sirhind Canal { Contributions | 2,79,223 | ... | 2,79,223 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | | | 69 | ... | 69 | | | | 664 | 664 | | —595 | —595 | | ... | ... | | 595 | 595 | | ... | |
| Total { Imperial | 18,69,850 | 74,276 | 19,44,126 | 29,71,563 | 21,05,784 | 4,50,77,347 | | | 23,96,163 | 3,11,880 | 27,08,043 | | | | 10,57,485 | 2,36,89,222 | | 16,50,538 | 4,37,21,621 | | 16,81,469 | 2,74,73,049 | | —30,931 | 1,62,48,572 | | 3·66 | —0·07 |
| Total { Contributions | 2,79,223 | ... | 2,79,223 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | | | 69 | ... | 69 | | | | 664 | 664 | | —595 | —595 | | ... | ... | | 595 | 595 | | ... | ... |
| *Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chenab Canal | 2,79,959 | 21,412 | 3,01,371 | 2,87,722 | 21,869 | 3,12,191 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 5,894 | 6,041 | | —5,894 | —6,041 | | —1·88 | —1·88 |
| Lower Sohan and Para Canal | 87,189 | 4,311 | 91,500 | 90,366 | 4,736 | 95,062 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 1,903 | 2,000 | | —1,903 | —2,000 | | —2·00 | —2·00 |
| Sidhnai Canal | 87,507 | 3,778 | 91,285 | 96,542 | 4,119 | 1,00,691 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 2,023 | 2,128 | | —2,029 | —2,128 | | —2·01 | —2·01 |
| Total | 4,57,046 | 32,571 | 4,89,617 | 4,74,130 | 33,774 | 5,07,904 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 9,826 | 10,169 | | —9,826 | —10,169 | | —1·93 | —1·93 |
| Grand Total Productive Public Works. { Imperial | 23,26,896 | 1,06,847 | 24,33,743 | 4,34,15,753 | 21,39,558 | 4,55,85,311 | | | 23,96,163 | 3,11,860 | 27,08,023 | | | | 10,57,485 | 2,36,89,222 | | 16,50,538 | 4,37,21,621 | | 16,91,292 | 2,74,83,218 | | —40,754 | 1,62,98,103 | | 5·62 | —0·09 |
| Grand Total Productive Public Works. { Contributions | 2,79,223 | ... | 2,79,223 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | | | 69 | ... | 69 | | | | 664 | 664 | | —595 | —595 | | ... | ... | | 595 | 595 | | ... | ... |
| **Irrigation and Navigation.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals | —55 | ... | —55 | 5,22,244 | —56,148 | 5,78,392 | | | [a] 21,661 | [d] 95,934 | | | | | 11,435 | 21,22,743 | | —15,356 | —33,755 | | ... | ... | | —15,258 | —33,755 | | —2·64 | —2·64 |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals | 404 | ... | 404 | 1,08,410 | 2,541 | 1,10,951 | | | 3,50,274 | 3,18,307 | | | | | 1,06,493 | 52,33,581 | | 2,15,709 | 49,31,094 | | ... | ... | | 2,15,709 | 49,31,094 | | 19·42 | 19·42 |
| Indus Inundation Canals | —370 | ... | —370 | 6,87,367 | 19,729 | 7,07,716 | | | [e] 3,18,507 | 1,57,026 | | | | | 42,49,144 | 3,06,493 | | —72,110 | —72,110 | | ... | ... | | —72,110 | —72,110 | | —10·18 | —10·18 |
| Shahpur Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | 38,868 | 1,871 | 40,739 | | | 30,702 | ... | | | | | 11,435 | 99,900 | | 19,267 | 70,499 | | ... | ... | | 19,267 | 70,499 | | 47·29 | 47·29 |
| Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals | —7,121 | ... | —7,121 | 4,60,234 | ... | 4,60,234 | | | ... | ... | | | | | ... | 4,49,456 | | —4,12,872 | —4,12,872 | | ... | ... | | ... | 4,12,872 | | ... | ... |
| Total | —7,142 | ... | —7,142 | 18,17,743 | 80,289 | 18,98,032 | | | 4,88,984 | 5,71,467 | 10,60,451 | | | | 9,12,943 | 1,24,88,914 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 7·77 | 7·77 |
| *Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Under Suspension.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal | ... | ... | ... | 35,095 | ... | 35,095 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Total Irrigation and Navigation | —7,142 | ... | —7,142 | 18,52,838 | 80,289 | 19,33,127 | | | 4,88,984 | 5,71,467 | 10,60,451 | | | | 9,12,943 | 1,24,88,914 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 7·63 | 7·63 |
| Imperial Railways and Insurance. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi Rivers Canal | 3,90,114 | 8,525 | 3,98,639 | 27,17,811 | 96,562 | 28,14,406 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Grand Total { Non-productive Public Works | 3,82,972 | 8,525 | 3,91,497 | 45,70,682 | 1,76,851 | 47,47,533 | | | 4,88,984 | 5,71,467 | 10,60,451 | | | | 9,12,943 | 1,24,88,914 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 1,47,608 | 45,07,198 | | 3·11 | 3·11 |
| Grand Total { Imperial | 27,00,868 | 1,15,372 | 28,16,240 | 4,80,16,435 | 23,16,409 | 5,03,32,844 | | | 28,85,147 | 8,83,327 | 37,68,474 | | | | 19,70,428 | 3,61,78,136 | | 16,91,292 | 4,82,28,819 | | 16,91,292 | 2,74,83,218 | | 2,07,45,601 | 2,07,45,601 | | 3·57 | 0·21 |
| Grand Total { Contributions | 2,79,223 | ... | 2,79,223 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | | | 69 | ... | 69 | | | | 664 | 664 | | —595 | —595 | | ... | ... | | 595 | 595 | | ... | ... |
| **II.—Irrigation and Navigation.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 1,19,813 | [f] 2,42,112 | 3,61,925 | | | | 1,77,326 | 6,33,999 | | 1,84,599 | 7,32,662 | | ... | ... | | 1,84,599 | 7,32,662 | | ... | ... |
| Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts | 21,373 | | | 63,696 | | | | | | | | | | | 6,61,863 | 1,70,258 | | 3,47,462 | 3,58,512 | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—Amount for the year ... 21,661 ... 58,360 ... 2,53,520 ... 95,934 ... 3,18,507 ... 2,42,112
Adjustment of previous year ... —288 ... 4,336 ... 4,86,373 ... 74,324 ... 28,975 ... 1,16,400
... 21,373 ... 63,696 ... 6,61,863 ... 1,70,258 ... 3,47,482 ... 3,58,512

## *Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to end of the Year 1883-84,—the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the Year.*

| CANALS. | CAPITAL OUTLAY During 1883-84. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | CAPITAL OUTLAY To end of 1883-84. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | GROSS ASSESSMENTS. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | WORKING EXPENSES. Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | Net Revenue. | Charges for Interest. | Profit. | PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY, Excluding interest. | Including interest. | AREA IRRIGATED. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| **PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Jumna Canal | 6,99,353 | 23,408 | 7,22,761 | 90,95,280 | 4,77,004 | 95,72,284 | 16,38,115 | 58,340 | 16,96,485 | 4,42,850 | 34,814 | 4,77,664 | 12,18,821 | 3,49,824 | 8,68,997 | 12·73 | 9·08 | 472,426 |
| Sirhind Canal (Imperial) | 1,67,533 | 3,532 | 1,71,165 | 1,50,81,809 | 6,15,909 | 1,56,97,718 | 10,53,014 | 3,34,033 | 13,87,047 | 5,29,582 | 32,748 | 5,62,330 | 8,24,717 | 5,99,920 | 2,24,797 | 5·25 | 1·33 | 390,860 |
| Sirhind Canal (Contributions) | 10,02,864 | 47,336 | 10,50,200 | 1,87,94,474 | 10,12,871 | 1,98,07,345 | 3,397 | ... | 3,397 | 16,533 | 958 | 17,491 | −14,094 | 7,31,722 | −7,45,816 | −0·07 | −3·76 | 5,030 |
| | 2,79,293 | ... | 2,79,293 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | 69 | ... | 69 | 664 | ... | 664 | −595 | ... | −595 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL (Imperial) | 18,69,850 | 74,276 | 19,44,126 | 4,29,71,563 | 21,05,784 | 4,50,77,347 | 26,94,556 | 3,92,373 | 30,86,929 | 9,88,965 | 68,520 | 10,57,485 | 20,29,444 | 16,81,466 | 3,47,978 | 4·50 | 0·77 | 868,316 |
| TOTAL (Contributions) | 2,79,293 | ... | 2,79,293 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | 69 | ... | 69 | 664 | ... | 664 | −595 | ... | −595 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chenab Canal | 2,79,959 | 24,412 | 3,04,371 | 2,87,322 | 24,869 | 3,12,191 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,894 | −5,894 | −1·88 | −1·88 | ... |
| Lower Sohág and Para Canal | 85,480 | 4,381 | 89,861 | 90,326 | 4,756 | 95,082 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,903 | −1,903 | −2·00 | −2·00 | ... |
| Sidnai Canal | 91,607 | 3,778 | 95,385 | 96,542 | 4,149 | 1,00,691 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,029 | −2,029 | −2·01 | −2·01 | ... |
| TOTAL | 4,57,046 | 32,571 | 4,89,617 | 4,74,190 | 33,774 | 5,07,964 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,826 | −9,826 | −1·93 | −1·93 | ... |
| Grand Total Productive Public Works (Imperial) | 23,26,896 | 1,06,847 | 24,33,743 | 4,74,45,753 | 21,39,558 | 4,95,85,311 | 26,94,556 | 3,92,373 | 30,86,929 | 9,88,965 | 68,520 | 10,57,485 | 20,29,444 | 16,91,292 | 3,38,152 | 4·45 | 0·74 | 868,316 |
| Grand Total Productive Public Works (Contributions) | 2,79,293 | ... | 2,79,293 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | 69 | ... | 69 | 664 | ... | 664 | −595 | ... | 3,595 | ... | ... | ... |
| **IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals | −55 | ... | −55 | 5,22,244 | 56,148 | 5,78,392 | 15,848 | 65,966 | 81,574 | 1,25,431 | 7,422 | 1,32,853 | −51,279 | ... | −51,279 | −8·87 | −8·87 | 71,374 |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals | 404 | ... | 404 | 1,08,410 | 2,541 | 1,10,591 | 3,59,298 | 3,18,507 | 6,77,781 | 4,50,779 | 11,293 | 4,62,072 | 2,15,709 | ... | 2,15,709 | 19·42 | 19·42 | 329,976 |
| Indus Inundation Canals | −370 | ... | −370 | 6,87,997 | 19,729 | 7,07,716 | 77,565 | 1,57,026 | 2,34,591 | 2,94,560 | 11,933 | 3,06,493 | −71,893 | ... | 71,892 | −10·16 | −10·16 | 150,418 |
| Shahpur Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | 38,868 | 1,871 | 40,739 | 18,981 | ... | 18,981 | 11,135 | 300 | 11,435 | 6,646 | ... | 6,646 | 16·31 | 16·31 | 5,485 |
| Madhopur Workshops | −7,121 | ... | −7,121 | 4,60,234 | ... | 4,60,234 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | −7,142 | ... | −7,142 | 18,17,743 | 80,289 | 18,98,032 | 4,70,528 | 5,41,499 | 10,12,027 | 8,81,895 | 30,948 | 9,12,843 | 99,184 | ... | 99,184 | 5·22 | 5·22 | 557,253 |
| *Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept. Under Suspension.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal | ... | ... | ... | 35,095 | ... | 35,095 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION. | 7,142 | ... | −7,142 | 18,52,838 | 80,289 | 19,33,127 | 4,70,528 | 5,41,499 | 10,12,027 | 8,81,895 | 30,948 | 9,12,843 | 99,184 | ... | 99,184 | ... | ... | 557,253 |
| **FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swat River Canal | 3,90,114 | 8,525 | 3,98,639 | 27,17,844 | 96,562 | 28,14,406 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total Non-productive Public Works | 3,82,972 | 8,525 | 3,91,497 | 45,70,682 | 1,76,851 | 47,47,533 | 4,70,528 | 5,41,499 | 10,12,027 | 8,81,895 | 30,498 | 9,12,843 | 99,184 | ... | 99,184 | 2·09 | 2·09 | 557,253 |
| GRAND TOTAL (Imperial) | 27,09,868 | 1,15,372 | 28,25,240 | 4,80,16,125 | 23,16,409 | 5,03,32,344 | 31,65,084 | 9,33,872 | 40,98,956 | 18,70,860 | 99,468 | 19,70,328 | 21,28,628 | 16,91,292 | 4,37,336 | 4·23 | 0·87 | 1,425,569 |
| GRAND TOTAL (Contributions) | 2,79,293 | ... | 2,79,293 | 1,06,96,807 | ... | 1,06,96,807 | 69 | ... | 69 | 664 | ... | 664 | −595 | ... | −595 | ... | ... | ... |
| **IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,19,813 | 2,42,112 | 3,61,925 | 1,70,831 | 6,495 | 1,77,326 | 1,84,599 | ... | 1,84,599 | ... | ... | 226,499 |

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 10, 1885.



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 October 1884.*

| CIRCLE. | District. | Canal. | Estimated full discharge. | Average discharge in month. | Discharge utilised. | Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month. | Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year. | DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops. | Five years. Khurreef | Annual Leases. Khurreef. | Rubbee. | Sugarcane. | Bhadoi. | Hot weather. | Total. | Grand Total. | Rainfall, 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. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | In. | In. | In. | In. | |
| ORISSA | Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1,269 | 672·85 | 447·51 | 24,376 | 11,620 | ... | 21,771 | 21 | 2,609 | 52 | ... | ... | 2,682 | 24,453 | | | | | |
| | | Gobri | 372·82 | 68·34 | 18·48 | 345 | 265 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | | Pattamoondee | 1,042 | 265·68 | 57·00 | 7,721 | 3,287 | ... | 5,776 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5,784 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section I. | 675 | 269·92 | 269·92 | 12,747 | 11,992 | ... | 12,874 | ... | 131 | 1 | ... | 2 | 134 | 13,008 | | | | | |
| | | Taldunda, 1st Reach. | 1,345 | 222 | 12 | 3,218 | 2,404 | ... | 1,285 | ... | 133 | 17 | ... | ... | 150 | 1,435 | 3·76 | 56·84 | 0·79 | 53·39 | |
| | | Taldunda, 2nd Reach. | 566 | 24 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Machgong | 776 | 133 | 44 | 7,499 | 2,136 | ... | 9,055 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 9,059 | | | | | |
| | Balasore | High Level, Section II. | 727·16 | 95·92 | 95·92 | 1,327 | 204 | ... | 2,270 | ... | ... | 112 | ... | ... | 112 | 2,382 | | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section III. | | 34·76 | 34·76 | 15,030 | 3,073 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 72,263 | 34,981 | ... | 53,031 | 21 | 2,881 | 186 | ... | 2 | 3,090 | 56,121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,980 | 12 | 1,153 | 345 | ... | 228 | 1,738 | 30,718 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| SOUTH-WESTERN | Midnapore | Midnapore | 1,411 | 395 | 390 | 59,236 | 50,739 | ... | 58,416 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,416 | 5·64 | 55·52 | 0·00 | 42·25 | Whole month discharging. |
| | Howrah | Panchkoorah | 522 | 102 | 87 | 4,984 | 10,063 | ... | 3,404 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,404 | 3·53 | 47·09 | 0·13 | 40·25 | 15 days discharging. |
| | | Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II. | ... | ... | ... | 557 | 211 | ... | 277 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 277 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 64,777 | 91,013 | ... | 62,097 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62,097 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,057 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,057 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| SONE | Shahabad | Western Main | 4,343 | 2,780 | 661 | 16,577 | 17,828 | 8,548 | ... | 5,469 | ... | 391 | ... | ... | 5,860 | 14,408 | 5·18 | 32·65 | 0·51 | 28·54 | |
| | | Buxar | 1,226 | 557 | 466 | 61,173 | 53,359 | 27,483 | ... | 28,610 | ... | 2,220 | 44 | ... | 30,904 | 58,387 | | | | | |
| | | Arrah | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,478 | 100,387 | 90,222 | 60,822 | ... | 43,532 | 47 | 1,416 | 72 | ... | 45,097 | 105,719 | 1·46 | 25·22 | 0·59 | 30·18 | |
| | Patna and Gya. | Eastern Main | 1,466 | 1,546 | 1,316 | 1,934 | 590 | 563 | ... | 565 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 582 | 1,145 | 2·93 | 34·69 | 0·38 | 32·66 | |
| | | Patna | | | | 51,659 | 33,992 | 21,761 | ... | 18,147 | ... | 166 | 64 | 724 | 19,091 | 40,852 | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 231,730 | 195,991 | 118,977 | ... | 96,353 | 47 | 4,226 | 170 | 738 | 101,534 | 220,511 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total of the corresponding period of last year. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,758 | ... | 82,510 | 626 | 3,876 | 241 | 7,139 | 94,392 | 181,150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | 368,770 | 321,985 | 118,977 | 115,128 | 96,374 | 2,928 | 4,412 | 170 | 740 | 104,624 | 338,729 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,758 | 123,037 | 82,522 | 1,779 | 4,221 | 241 | 7,367 | 96,130 | 308,925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

*The 16th December 1884.*

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

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, 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. |
| Madras | Ganjam | ... | 9 10 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 17 0 | ... | 14 11 | 17 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | ... | 17 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 12 5 | ... | 12 5 | 14 2 | ... | ... | 23 13 | ... | 29 11 | 29 11 |
| | Godavery | ... | 16 3 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 12 14 | ... | 15 0 | 15 6 | ... | 25 0 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | ... | 15 3 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | 14 2 | 14 2 | ... | 21 13 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | ... | 16 3 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | 22 10 | 22 2 | ... | 21 11 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 13 10 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 14 2 | 13 5 | 21 5 | 20 8 | 33 3 | 23 3 | 23 14 | 33 5 |
| | Anantapur | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 10 | 23 11 | 33 0 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 33 13 |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 16 5 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 18 10 | 23 11 | 49 6 | 16 14 | 21 10 | 32 0 |
| | Kurnool | 12 11 | 13 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 13 | 12 2 | 11 6 | 20 8 | 26 0 | 37 0 | 18 11 | 22 8 | 35 6 |
| | 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 | 23 13 | 25 11 | 29 0 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 10 | 15 0 | 13 10 | 12 13 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 22 6 | 23 13 |
| | North Arcot | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 14 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 26 6 | ... | 29 11 |
| | South Arcot | 7 13 | 7 13 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 11 5 | 15 3 | 12 11 | 12 3 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 10 | 32 5 |
| | Tanjore | 9 3 | 8 13 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 16 3 | 13 6 | 13 13 | 20 0 | 22 5 | 25 6 | 41 5 | 26 2 | 27 8 | 43 8 |
| | Trichinopoly | 8 10 | 8 3 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 13 | 15 13 | 11 3 | 11 10 | 16 11 | ... | 19 10 | 32 3 | 22 14 | 26 11 | 38 2 |
| | Madura | ... | 9 0 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 15 8 | ... | 11 13 | 16 8 | ... | 22 11 | 38 14 | ... | 23 8 | 35 5 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 10 | 9 14 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 11 | 13 2 | 11 3 | 11 10 | 16 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | 18 13 | 19 2 | ... |
| | Coimbatore | 10 11 | 10 11 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 14 6 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 15 6 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 27 13 | ... | ... | 31 13 |
| | Nilgiris | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 13 | 9 8 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 16 14 | 17 11 | 21 10 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 21 11 |
| | Salem | 9 5 | 9 5 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 11 | 12 2 | 15 0 | 13 3 | 12 13 | 16 0 | 22 1 | 23 11 | 36 6 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 32 13 |
| | South Canara | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 8 11 | 10 3 | 13 3 | 13 8 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Bombay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ahmedabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kaira | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Broach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colába (Alibag) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Násik | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ahmednagar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poona | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sholápur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | No return received | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Satara | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belgaum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ratnágiri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Páuch Mahále (Godhra) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Asirgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baroda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Disa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nasirabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rajkot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 21 12 | 20 0 | 22 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 27 8 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 22 12 |
| | Karachi | 15 0 | 14 10 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 13 1 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 |
| | Haidarabad (Nakur) | 15 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 |
| | Shikarpur | 15 8 | 15 0 | 13 12 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 11 2 | 13 0 | 15 8 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 4 | 23 0 | ... | 24 8 |
| | Sukkur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... |
| | Thar & Parkar (Umarkot) | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 2 |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | Burdwan | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 16 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 16 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 15 4 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 13 4 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In common use.
*a* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttack 14 seers, Cuttwa 12 seers, and Ranegunge 13-12 seers.
*b* The retail price of salt ranged in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
*b1* The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.



OF INDIA.

# ANCE AND COMMERCE.

## INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cowlou, Murnawa, Kuclee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 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 | ... | 29 5 | 35 3 | ... | 26 10 | 26 10 | ... | 215 13 | 215 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | Ganjam | Madras |
| | Vizagapatam | ... | 28 5 | 24 3 | ... | 35 2 | 16 13 | ... | 93 5 | 96 3 | ... | 14 0 | 14 5 | ... | 12 14 | 14 0 | Vizagapatam | |
| | Godavery | ... | 30 14 | 30 14 | ... | 33 10 | 52 0 | ... | 194 6 | 170 2 | ... | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | 14 10 | 14 10 | Godavery | |
| | Kistna | ... | 30 6 | 27 3 | ... | 29 2 | 30 13 | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | ... | 15 11 | 15 11 | ... | 14 10 | 15 3 | Kistna | |
| | Nellore | ... | 25 0 | 24 10 | ... | 18 14 | 25 3 | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | Nellore | |
| | Cuddapah | 28 8 | 30 0 | 34 8 | 27 8 | 24 14 | 39 10 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 17 2 | 16 10 | Cuddapah | |
| | Anantapur | 23 5 | 27 3 | 34 14 | 28 0 | 30 3 | 44 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | Anantapur | |
| | Bellary | 21 5 | 26 3 | 38 13 | 20 3 | 23 8 | 39 3 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 13 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 15 8 | Bellary | |
| | Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 27 0 | 31 8 | 139 0 | 139 0 | 132 3 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | Kurnool | |
| | Madras | 28 2 | 28 6 | 29 6 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 79 0 | 71 11 | 85 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 8 | Madras | |
| | Chingleput | 27 6 | 27 6 | 28 13 | 24 3 | 23 6 | 26 8 | 87 8 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 5 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Chingleput | |
| | North Arcot | 30 13 | 34 3 | 35 14 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 29 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | North Arcot | |
| | South Arcot | 25 0 | 25 6 | 33 6 | 25 3 | 23 13 | 28 6 | 213 13 | 213 13 | 201 11 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 6 | South Arcot | |
| | Tanjore | 24 3 | 26 6 | 40 13 | 22 11 | 21 0 | 28 14 | 170 2 | 170 2 | 194 6 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 11 | Tanjore | |
| | Trichinopoly | 22 5 | 27 8 | 40 10 | 24 10 | 23 5 | 30 13 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | Trichinopoly | |
| | Madura | ... | 24 13 | 43 6 | ... | 24 14 | 32 0 | ... | 106 14 | 116 10 | ... | 14 8 | 17 5 | ... | 14 0 | 16 13 | Madura | |
| | Tinnevelly | 20 11 | 21 2 | ... | 22 11 | 26 0 | 26 6 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 17 6 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 17 0 | 17 6 | 17 13 | Tinnevelly | |
| | Coimbatore | 26 3 | 25 6 | 32 13 | 30 6 | 29 6 | 35 2 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 131 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | Coimbatore | |
| | Nilgiris | 18 11 | 18 14 | 21 10 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 24 2 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Nilgiris | |
| | Salem | 27 6 | 29 2 | 37 10 | 30 8 | 31 8 | 35 8 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | Salem | |
| | South Canara | 22 14 | 22 14 | 27 5 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 26 5 | 121 8 | 126 6 | 109 5 | 15 14 | 15 5 | 16 14 | 14 14 | 14 5 | 15 13 | South Canara | |
| | Malabar | 20 13 | 20 13 | 23 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 26 12 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 14 6 | Malabar | |
| Bombay | 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Páuch Mahále (Godhra) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Asirgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baroda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Disa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nasirabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rajkot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sindh Frontier | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 20 12 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | *12 11 | *12 11 | *12 12 | 12 10* | 12 10* | 12 12* | Upper Sindh Frontier | |
| | Karachi | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 95 0 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Karachi | |
| | 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 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Haidarabad (Nakur) | |
| | Shikarpur | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 240 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Shikarpur | |
| | Sukkur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | 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) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | Burdwan | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 8 | 2 15 0 | 13 5*a* | 13 0 | 13 0 | Burdwan | Bengal |
| | Bancoorah | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 3 6 | 13 0*b* | 13 0 | 12 0 | Bancoorah | |
| | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 2 6 | 13 0*b1* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Beerbhoom | |
| | Midnapore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 145 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 12 12*b2* | 12 12 | 12 8 | Midnapore | |
| | Hooghly | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 13 9*c* | 13 9 | 13 9 | Hooghly | |
| | Howrah | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Howrah | |

*b2* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-4 seers, Contai 12-8 seers.
*c* 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 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. | Bunrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bunrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight. | Bunrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| | Calcutta | 16 0 | 17 10 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 4 | 22 15 | 21 5½ | ... | 12 13 | 11 2 | 12 5 | 13 14 | 12 5 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | 16 12 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 16 12 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 10 13 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 13 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | 16 8 to 17 4 | 16 14 | 15 12 to 16 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 20 4 | 11 0* to 15 0 | 8 0 to 10 12 | 10 8 to 10 12 | 16 8* to 17 4 | 12 6 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 17 4* | 12 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | 17 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darjeeling | |
| | Julpáiguri | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0* | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Julpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | Dacca | 14 8 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0* | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 18 0* | 14 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensing | 13 0 | 13 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 19 14 | 14 19 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 7 | ... | 12 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts | |
| | Hill Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill Tipperah | |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | |
| | Patna | 22 0 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Patna | |
| | Gya | 17 8 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | 18 0 to 19 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 16 0 to 18 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 to 10 0 | 8 0 to 9 0 | 8 0 to 9 0 | 13 0 to 14 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 13 0 to 14 0 | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | 23 0 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 19 14 | 18 12 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | New 12 9 Old 9 15 | New 15 6 Old 11 0 | 11 8 | New 16 2 Old 12 1 | New 17 10 Old 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 20 8 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 13 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | 16 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | 23 1 | 23 1 | 17 13 | 16 13 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 15 12 | 14 12 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | 20 12 | 19 9 | 15 12 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 14 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 18 6† | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuttack | |
| | Pooree | 17 1 | 15 12 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 11 13 | 14 7 | 17 1 | 19 0 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lohardugga | |
| | Singhbhoom | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Singhbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | ... | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Manbhoom | |

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| | Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 12 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 11 0 | Calcutta | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 13*d* | 12 13 | 12 13 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| | Nuddea | ... | ... | ... | 21 5½ | 21 5½ | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 11 10½*e* | 11 10½ | 11 10½ | Nuddea | |
| | Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*f* | 12 0 | 10 8 | Khoolna | |
| | Jessore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 11 8*g* | 11 12 | 10 12 | Jessore | |
| | Moorshedabad | ... | ... | ... | 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 10 | Moorshedabad | |
| | Dinagepore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 8*i* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Dinagepore | |
| | Rajshahye | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 19 8 | 17 4 to 19 4 | 16 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 6 | 12 12*j* | 12 12 | 12 0 | Rajshahye | |
| | Rungpore | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 93 0 | 110 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 5 0 | 10 0*k* | 10 0 | 11 14 | Rungpore | |
| | Bogra | ... | ... | ... | 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 | Bogra | |
| | Pubna | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 2 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | Pubna | |
| | Darjeeling | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 128 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Darjeeling | |
| | Julpáiguri | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 126 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | Julpáiguri | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | Dacca | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 97 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 13 5*m* | 13 0 | 12 10 | Dacca | |
| | Furreedpore | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 5 0 | 12 0*n* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Furreedpore | |
| | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 2 0 | 2 11 0 | 13 0*o* | 13 0 | 13 0 | Backergunge | |
| | Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 12*p* | 12 8 | 12 4 | Mymensingh | |
| | Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 40 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 4 0 | 13 0*q* | 13 0 | 11 0 | Chittagong | |
| | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 10 0*r* | 10 0 | 10 0 | Noakholly | |
| | Tipperah | ... | ... | ... | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0*s* | Tipperah | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | ... | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0*t* | 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 | ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 27 0 | 23 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 112 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Patna | |
| | Gya | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 11 0*u* | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gya | |
| | Shahabad | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 3 1 0 | 12 8*t* | 12 8 | 12 8 | Shahabad | |
| | Durbhunga | 28 0 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 24 3 | 20 15 | 22 0 | 220 0 | 176 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 6 | 3 0 6 | 3 1 6 | 12 15*w* | 12 15 | 12 6 | Durbhunga | |
| | Mozufferpore | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*v* | 12 0 | 12 0 | Mozufferpore | |
| | Sarun | 28 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0*w* | 12 4 | 11 0 | Sarun | |
| | Chumparun | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 5 0 | 12 0*x* | 12 0 | 11 12 | Chumparun | |
| | Monghyr | ... | ... | ... | 24 2 | 25 2 | 21 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 2 13 3 | 2 13 0 | 3 2 5 | 13 2*y* | 13 1 | 12 1 | Monghyr | |
| | Bhágalpur | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 11 | 20 13 | 151 8 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 3 0 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 12 10*z* | 12 10 | 12 10 | Bhágalpur | |
| | Purneah | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0*z*1 | ... | 11 0 | Purneah | |
| | Maldah | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Maldah | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 5 6 | 3 5 6 | 3 4 6 | 11 8*z*2 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | |
| | Cuttack | 17 1 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 15 12 | 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 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 2 7 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 7 | 13 3 | Pooree | |
| | Balasore | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 14 0 | 10 12*z*3 | 10 12 | 10 0 | Balasore | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | Hazáribágh | 25 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 4 9 | 3 7 3 | 3 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Hazáribágh | |
| | Lohardugga | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Lohardugga | |
| | Singhbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Singhbhoom | |
| | Manbhoom | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 120 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 | 10 8 | 10 10 | 10 0 | Manbhoom | |

* The supply of new rice now coming into the market has caused the fall in price.
† In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 22 seers 5 chittacks to 26-4 seers per rupee.
*d* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bukarhat 13 seers, Jessorepore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
*e* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-13 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.
*f* In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
*g* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Narail 12 seers, Magurah 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
*h* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore and Kandi 12 seers.
*i* The retail price of salt at Raigange was 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
*j* In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
*k* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurigram and Gaibanda 13 seers, and Nilphamari 13 seers.
*l* The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 12½ seers per rupee.
*m* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
*n* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 13 seers and Madaripore 12 seers.
*o* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
*p* In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10-10 to 12-5 seers per rupee.
*q* The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
*r* In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
*s* In the Aurungabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
*t* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bazar and Sadeeram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 11 seers.
*u* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
*v* In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
*w* In the sub-division of Dhoorgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
*x* The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
*y* The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
*z* In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Madhupura 10-8 seers.
*z*1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamai 11-8 seers.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions of Kissengunge and Arrareah the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
*z*3 In the sub-divisions of Rajmehal the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 8 seers per rupee.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st 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. | Pulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Pulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. | Pulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 13 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Sylhet | Assam. |
| | Cachar | 11 6½ | 11 6½ | 10 10 | ... | ... | 12 13 | 9 10 | 9 9 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 3 9 0 | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 10 10 | Cachar | |
| | Goálpará | 14 8 | 15 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 108 0 | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | Goálpará | |
| | Gáro Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 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 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 230 0 | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Kámrúp | |
| | Darrang | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 8 0 | 10 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 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Nowgong | |
| | Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 7 8 | Sibsagar | |
| | Lakhimpur | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 5 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 4 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Lakhimpur | |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 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. | Dehra Dún | 21 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Dehra Dún | N.-W. Provinces. |
| | Saháranpur | 23 10½ | 22 8½ | 19 14 | 26 14 | 25 13 | 24 11½ | 10 12 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 12 14½ | 11 13 | 11 13 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 27 15 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 27 15 | ... | ... | ... | 107 8 | 107 8 | 129 0 | 13 15½ | 13 2½ | 13 2½ | 13 7 | 12 14½ | 12 14½ | Saháranpur | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 24 14 | 24 6 | 18 11 | 30 12 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 15 6 | 15 14 | 12 2 | 29 11 | 26 27 | 8 27 | 8 26 | 6 23 | 2 23 | ... | ... | ... | 132 0 | 132 0 | 92 0 | 13 4 | 12 6 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 10 | 11 12 | Muzaffarnagar | |
| | Meerut | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | Meerut | |
| | Bulandshahr | 24 12 | 24 4 | 19 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 9 10 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 33 0 | 33 8 | 26 0 | 31 8 | 30 8 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | |
| | Aligarh | 21 8 | 20 12 | 18 4 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | Aligarh | |
| | 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | Kumaun | |
| | Garhwál | 14 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 6 4 | 8 8 | Garhwál | |
| | Bijnor | 20 13 | 19 11 | 18 9 | 23 14 | 24 3 | 28 11 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 4 | 14 10 | 15 12 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 26 7 | 24 12 | 23 1 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | 115 0 | 115 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 11 13 | 11 13 | Bijnor | |
| | Moradabad | 19 11 | 19 11 | 20 5 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 28 2 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 25 12 | ... | ... | ... | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | Moradabad | |
| | Budaun | 20 6 | 19 12½ | 21 0 | 28 12½ | 27 9½ | 31 3 | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 8 6 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 14 6 | 32 6 | 31 3 | 28 12½ | 28 12½ | 28 12½ | 24 9½ | ... | ... | ... | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 6 | 12 9½ | 11 6 | 11 1½ | 12 0 | 11 1½ | Budaun | |
| | Bareilly | 20 0 | 19 6 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 26 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 14 11 | 13 12 | 14 6 | 28 12 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 28 2 | 26 14 | 25 10 | ... | ... | ... | 125 0 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 14 | Bareilly | |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 24 12 | 24 0 | 21 12 | 32 8 | 33 0 | 35 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 34 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 160 0 | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Sháhjahánpur | |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 12 | 30 0 | 31 4 | 35 0 | 9 4 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 37 8 | 44 0 | 32 8 | 27 8 | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 10 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs | |
| | Muttra | 19 8 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | Muttra | |
| | Agra | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 4 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 23 8 | 31 0 | 27 8 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 18 12 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Agra | |
| | Farukhabad | 21 15½ | 22 2 | 19 5 | 31 6 | 31 5 | 28 8 | 5 7 | 5 8 | 6 8 | 15 8 | 15 12½ | 14 8 | 27 12½ | 27 4 | 28 8 | 28 10½ | 28 1½ | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 11 12 | Farukhabad | |
| | Mainpuri | 22 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | Mainpuri | |
| | Etáwah | 23 8 | 22 8 | 18 8 | 26 8 | 23 12 | 22 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 29 8 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 70 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | Etáwah | |
| | Etah | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Etah | |
| | Jalaun | 22 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Jalaun | |
| | Jhánsi | 25 2 | 25 0 | 22 14½ | 33 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 15 12½ | 13 0 | 32 4½ | 30 12 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 26 12 | 36 12½ | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 4½ | 31 4½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhánsi | |
| | Lalitpur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Lalitpur | |
| | Cawnpore | 24 8 | 24 8 | 19 8 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 34 8 | 33 0 | 29 0 | 33 8 | 34 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 8 | 29 8 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 140 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Cawnpore | |
| | Fatehpur | 20 12 | 20 12 | 16 6 | 28 4 | 28 4 | 25 12 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 34 0 | ... | 30 0 | 28 4 | 29 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 | Fatehpur | |
| | Bánda | 28 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Bánda | |
| | Allahabad | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 10 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 29 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 14 12 | 33 0 | 32 12 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 130 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Allahabad | |
| | Hamírpur | 25 4 | 23 3 | 20 15 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 4 | 14 10 | 13 8 | 34 5 | 33 12 | 34 14 | 29 3 | 30 6 | 28 11 | ... | ... | ... | 33 10 | 32 10 | 34 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 13 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | Hamírpur | |
| | Jaunpur | 21 11 | 21 11 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 23 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 1 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 12 14 | 29 6 | ... | 26 14 | 29 6 | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 31 1 | 21 11 | 25 6 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 148 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 10 | 10 10 | Jaunpur | |
| | Gorakhpur | 20 11 | 20 11 | 18 0 | 25 3 | 26 1½ | 22 8 | 15 3 | 14 13 | 10 13 | 18 14 | 18 7 | 14 5½ | 25 3 | 25 3 | 22 8 | 28 13 | 28 13 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1½ | 18 14 | 22 15 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 10 9¼ | 10 9½ | 10 9½ | 10 6½ | Gorakhpur | |
| | Basti | 22 0 | 21 6 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 17 8 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Basti | |
| | Azamgarh | 19 3 | 19 3 | 16 4 | 25 7 | 25 1 | 21 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 12 | 12 8 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | 31 6 | 20 10 | 21 0 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 147 8 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 10 8 | Azamgarh | |
| | Mirzapur | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Mirzapur | |
| | Benares | 20 1 | 20 10 | 16 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 8 | 15 9 | 8 9 | 12 12 | 17 5½ | 17 1 | 13 13 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 12 | 23 9 | 24 2 | 21 11 | ... | ... | ... | 23 5 | 23 14 | 23 14 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 2 | ... | 9 13½ | Benares | |
| | Gházipur | 19 5 | 19 5 | 16 12 | 28 5 | 24 7 | 21 11 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 7 1½ | 14 2½ | 12 14 | 11 9 | 29 10 | 32 3 | 23 8 | 25 12 | 23 8 | 19 16½ | ... | ... | ... | 24 7 | 23 8 | 22 8½ | 128 12 | 128 12 | 128 12 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 10½ | Gházipur | |
| | Balia | 20 2 | 19 8 | 17 6 | 24 8 | 23 2 | 21 12 | 11 12 | 10 4 | 7 12 | 16 12 | 15 8 | 14 2 | 29 0 | 27 8 | 21 12 | 25 12 | 25 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 12 | 21 2 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 88 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Balia | |
| | Philibhít | 20 0 | 19 8 | 21 4 | 28 8 | 27 8 | 37 4 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 17 0 | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 4 | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 25 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Philibhít | |
| | Almora | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Almora | |
| Oudh. | Sultánpur | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Sultánpur | Oudh. |
| | Partábgarh | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Partábgarh | |
| | Fyzabad | 22 4 | 21 12 | 18 4 | 28 0 | 28 8 | 18 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 11 12 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 11 4 | 11 0 | Fyzabad | |
| | Kheri | 25 4 | 25 0 | 22 4 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 44 8 | 46 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | ... | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Kheri | |
| | Lucknow | 24 0 | 23 4 | 19 4 | 31 0 | 30 12 | 28 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 5 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 33 3 | 32 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 4 | 23 12 | 24 14 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 115 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 2½ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Lucknow | |
| | Bára Banki | 23 0 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bára Banki | |
| | Bahraich | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 23 0 | 34 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Bahraich | |
| | Rai Bareli | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 29 8 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Rai Bareli | |
| | Sitapur | 27 2 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 34 2 | 34 0 | 39 9½ | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 39 8 | 34 6 | 37 0 | 39 0 | 32 12 | ... | ... | ... | 27 2 | 27 0 | 31 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Sitapur | |
| | Gonda | 23 6 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 23 12 | 33 0 | 14 8 | 14 12 | 13 6 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 27 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 20 8 | 28 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | Gonda | |
| | Unáo | 24 8 | 23 8 | 18 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Unáo | |
| | Hardui | 24 12 | 24 0 | 18 12 | 34 0 | 32 8 | 31 7 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 10 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 11 9 | 33 0 | ... | 30 0 | 33 0 | 32 8 | 23 * | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 8 | 25 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 14 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 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 | |

* Mandua.

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st 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. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Kángra<br>Jullundur<br>Hoshiárpur<br>Gurdáspur<br>Amritsar<br>Siálkot<br>Gujrát<br>Jhelum<br>Ráwalpindi<br>Shahpúr<br>Jhang<br>Montgomery<br>Mooltan<br>Muzaffargarh<br>Dera Gházi Khán<br>Dera Ismail Khán<br>Bannu<br>Kohát<br>Pesháwár<br>Hazára | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | 28 0 | 26 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 34 0 | ... | 37 8 | ... | ... | 28 0 | | |
| | Damoh | 31 8 | 34 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 0 | 24 0 | | |
| | Jubbulpore | 26 8 | 26 0 | 22 12 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 24 0 | | |
| | Mandla | 35 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Seoni | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Narsinghpur | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 32 0 | ... | 26 0 | 23 0 | ... | 23 8 | | |
| | Hoshangabad | 22 8 | 22 8 | 16 9 | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 12 6 | 11 4 | 10 2 | ... | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Nimár | 24 12 | 24 12 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 12 9 | 15 15 | 14 14 | 15 15 | 26 4 | 24 6 | 18 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | | |
| | Betúl | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Chhindwára | 21 2 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 13 2 | 13 11 | 12 8 | 23 4 | 27 12 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Wardha | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Nágpur | 25 4 | 26 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 14 4 | 14 12 | 13 8 | 29 12 | 29 12 | 35 12 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Chánda | 26 8 | 27 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Bhandára | 27 4 | 27 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 24 12 | 25 4 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Bálaghát | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Raipur | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Bilaspur | 52 8 | 48 13 | 28 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 26 2 | 23 12 | 36 8 | 36 8 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Sambalpur | 31 8 | 23 4 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 24 8 | 23 0 | 31 8 | 28 0 | 29 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Regions Beyond Burma. | *Arakan Division.*<br>Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 14 11 | 9 9 | 16 9 | 16 13 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 22 14 | 17 2 | 22 14 | 26 13 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | *Pegu Division.*<br>Rangoon Town | 16 7 | 15 4 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | ... | 19 1 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | 7 2 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Prome | 14 9 | 14 9 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 13 7 | 10 5 | 17 2 | 16 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.*<br>Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 10 8 | 19 2 | 17 15 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 13 1 | 11 15 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Thayetmyo | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 15 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 10 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.*<br>Moulmein Town & Amherst | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 7 9 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 15 | 17 15 | 17 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 14 9 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Tonngoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 1 | 6 0 | 10 6 | 12 7 | 6 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad<br>Bolarum | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amráoti | 23 0 | 24 12 | 19 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 7 8 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 8 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 18 12 | 17 ... | ... | | |
| | Akola | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | | |
| | Ellichpur | 22 0 | 22 8 | 18 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 17 ... | ... | | |
| | Buldána | 29 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | | |
| | Wún | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Básim | 26 11 | 28 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 6 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | | |

| Provinces. | Districts. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Gram. Present fortnight. | Gram. Past fortnight. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Punjab—*continued.* | Kángra<br>Jullundur<br>Hoshiárpur<br>Gurdáspur<br>Amritsar<br>Siálkot<br>Gujrát<br>Jhelum<br>Ráwalpindi<br>Shahpúr<br>Jhang<br>Montgomery<br>Mooltan<br>Muzaffargarh<br>Dera Gházi Khán<br>Dera Ismail Khán<br>Bannu<br>Kohát<br>Pesháwár<br>Hazára | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | |
| Central Provinces. | Saugor | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 4 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 10 0 | | |
| | Damoh | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 37 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | | |
| | Jubbulpore | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 130 0 | 129 0 | 110 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | | |
| | Mandla | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 42 0 | 45 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | 256 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | | |
| | Seoni | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 6 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | | |
| | Narsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 33 0 | 24 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | |
| | Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | 28 2 | 28 2 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | |
| | Nimár | ... | ... | ... | 25 13 | 27 10 | 20 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | | |
| | Betúl | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | | |
| | Chhindwára | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 26 8 | 29 1 | 23 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 0 | | |
| | Wardha | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | | |
| | Nágpur | ... | ... | ... | 23 4 | 22 12 | 21 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 | | |
| | Chánda | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 8 | 19 8 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | | |
| | Bhandára | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 8 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 158 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | |
| | Bálaghát | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 275 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | | |
| | Raipur | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | | |
| | Bilaspur | 120 0 | 120 0 | 123 4 | 36 0 | 36 8 | 29 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | | |
| | Sambalpur | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | | |
| Regions Beyond Burma. | *Arakan Division.*<br>Akyab | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 264 0 | 240 0 | 264 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | | |
| | Northern Arakan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Kyoukpyoo | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | | |
| | Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 469 11 | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 22 13 | 19 2 | | |
| | *Pegu Division.*<br>Rangoon Town | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 7 | 12 10 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 50 11 | 22 10 | 22 10 | 22 10 | | |
| | Pegu | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 10 1 | ... | 58 4 | 66 9 | ... | 31 13 | 31 13 | ... | 22 6 | 22 6 | ... | | |
| | Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 535 11 | 535 11 | 535 11 | ... | ... | ... | 35 11 | 35 11 | 35 11 | | |
| | Prome | ... | ... | ... | 15 9 | 15 9 | 10 6 | 167 9 | 167 9 | 139 11 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 25 5 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 16 5 | | |
| | *Irrawaddy Division.*<br>Bassein | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 13 7 | 10 15 | 277 8 | 407 7 | 314 5 | 26 3 | 26 15 | 21 4 | 20 15 | 23 13 | 18 5 | | |
| | Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 188 8 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 29 9 | | |
| | Thonegwa | ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 147 10 | 147 10 | 184 8 | 39 0 | 39 0 | 32 4 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 5 | | |
| | Thayetmyo | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 3 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 245 0 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 25 5 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | | |
| | *Tenasserim Division.*<br>Moulmein Town & Amherst | ... | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 30 15 | 30 15 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 20 15 | | |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 393 3 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | | |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 428 0 | 36 8 | 36 8 | 24 5 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 16 4 | | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 1 | 9 7 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 27 2 | 29 4 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 14 1 | | |
| | Shwaygyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 250 0 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 25 4 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 18 14 | | |
| | Salween | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad<br>Bolarum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | |
| | Chudderghat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amráoti | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 64 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | |
| | Akola | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | | |
| | Ellichpur | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 12 | 15 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | | |
| | Buldána | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | |
| | Wún | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 15 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | | |
| | Básim | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 11 | 18 0 | 88 0 | 83 0 | 64 0 | 10 11 | 10 13 | 10 0 | 10 6 | 10 3 | 9 8 | | |

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1883. | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| Mysore. | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Bangalore<br>Kolar<br>Túmkúr<br>Mysore<br>Shimoga<br>Kadur | Mysore. |
| Coorg | Coorg | 9 4 | 9 13 | 8 8 | 9 15 | 10 8 | 9 10 | 11 15 | 11 9 | 14 3 | 16 8 | 16 12 | 20 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 13 | 27 7 | 28 6 | 22 11 | 23 6 | 28 9 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 13 | 11 1 | 10 8 | 9 10 | 9 15 | 9 11 | Coorg | Coorg. |
| Rajpootana. | Jeypore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 14 8 | 15 12 | 15 8 | Jeypore | Rajpootana. |
| | Kishengurh | 17 8 | 19 0 | 18 4 | 24 0 | 26 12 | 24 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 4 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 23 4 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | Kishengurh | |
| | Kerrowlee | 20 10 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 27 14 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 13 8 | 10 8 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 26 4 | 29 9 | 31 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | 28 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 9 | Kerrowlee | |
| | Ulwur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Ulwur | |
| | Bhurtpore (City) | 19 8 | 18 6 | 17 5 | 27 9 | 28 12 | 23 7 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 6 | 9 10 | 28 2 | 28 8 | 21 3 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 11 | ... | ... | ... | 23 15 | 22 14 | 22 15 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Bhurtpore (City) | |
| | Ajmere | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | Ajmere | |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 25 6 | 26 2 | 21 15 | 41 12 | 41 1 | 32 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 29 2 | 30 8 | 31 1 | 24 7 | ... | ... | ... | 28 11 | 30 0 | 30 6 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 13 6 | 13 8 | 14 4 | 13 4 | 13 6 | 14 0 | Deoli Cantonment | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *R a. p.* | *R a. p.* per md. | *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| | Erinpura | 20 11 | 20 11 | 17 0 | 28 1 | 28 1 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 19 1 | ... | ... | ... | 22 1 | 22 1 | 20 10 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 4 | 3 0 4 | 3 0 3 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Erinpura | |
| | Sirohee | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 24 12 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 19 12 | 19 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 130 0 | 210 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 5 | Sirohee | |
| | Abu | 15 12 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 20 4 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 10 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | 3 4 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | Abu | |
| | Anadra | 17 12 | 18 0 | 14 3 | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 6 4 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | Anadra | |
| | Bálmere | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 10 | 5 4 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 290 0 | 290 0 | 320 0 | 2 3 3 | 2 3 3 | 2 5 0 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 17 0 | Bálmere | |
| | Jeysalmere | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Jeysalmere | |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. Ch. *R a. p.* | S. Ch. *R a. p.* per md. | S. Ch. *R a. p.* | | | | | |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 24 9¼ | 25 0 | 15 10 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 22 10½ | 8 9½ | 8 15¼ | 8 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 7 | 25 0 | 17 9½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 1¾ | 12 9 | 12 1¾ | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | Meywar (Oodeypore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | 31 4 | 30 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 8 | 37 8 | 31 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 9 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 12 8 | 11 4 | Bánswára (Meywar Agency) | |
| | Partábgarh ( „ ) | 25 15 | 26 14 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 7 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 13 | 32 0 | 22 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 0 | ... | ... | 17 11 | 17 5 | 17 5 | Partábgarh ( „ ) | |
| | Marwar (Jodhpore) | 18 12 | 18 8 | 16 4 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 6 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 6 4 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 19 6 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 2 7 3 S. Ch. *R a. p.* | 2 6 3 S. Ch. *R a. p.* | ... S. Ch. *R a. p.* | 16 4 | 16 12 | 16 14 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bikaneer | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 11 | 3 11 | 3 4 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 10 | 16 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 20 8 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Bikaneer | |
| | Boondee | 31 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 40 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 46 0 | 54 8 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Boondee | |
| | Kotah | 32 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 47 8 | 47 8 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 12 8 | Kotah | |
| | Tonk | 23 4 | 23 8 | 20 12 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 30 8 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 6 6 | 7 12 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 40 6 | 40 4 | 30 8 | 29 10 | 32 4 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 29 12 | 30 8 | 30 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 13 13 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 9 | 13 12 | 13 12 | Tonk | |
| | Jhallawar | 29 6½ | 28 0 | 21 0 | 46 14 | 43 14 | 21 14½ | .. | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 0 | 50 0 | 45 8 | 34 4 | 25 2 | 22 13 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | 34 12 | 33 8 | 28 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 12½ | 11 5 | 10 10 | 10 8 | 11 1 | Jhallawar | |
| | Shahpoora | 24 12 | 24 1 | 20 4 | 29 8 | 28 8 | 30 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 10 14 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 1 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 13 14 | Shahpoora | |
| | Dholpur | 18 11 | 18 3 | 16 12 | 31 8 | 30 2 | 21 15 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 6 | 37 2 | 36 1 | 23 15 | 38 4 | 34 6 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 13 | 19 6 | 24 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | Dholpur | |
| Central India. | Indore | 21 0 | 21 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 10 | 28 3 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 26 0 | 19 3 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | Indore | Central India. |
| | Gwalior | 20 9 | 20 3 | 17 13 | 21 0 | 20 9 | 25 2 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 6 14 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 11 | 26 8 | 25 9 | 23 12 | 26 12 | 25 5 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 9 | 149 8 | 127 12 | 109 8 | 12 8 | 12 6 | ... | 12 2 | 11 14 | 11 14 | Gwalior | |
| | Goona | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 36 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Goona | |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 26 8 | 26 0 | 25 10 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 33 8 | 35 0 | 38 13 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 29 4 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 33 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 15 | 11 15 | 11 11 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 10 12 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXV 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 December 1883. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 6th December 1884. Total. | Per mile open. | Total receipts from 1st April to 8th December 1883. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December 1884. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Increase in 1884-85. | Total Decrease in 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 13th Dec. 1884 | Oudh and Rohilkhund . | 547 | 1,04,303 | 191 | 594 | 89,203 | 150 | 38,86,979 | 197 | 34,28,846 | 170 | . . . | 4,58,133 |
| 13th ditto . | Sind, Punjab, and Delhi | 735 | 2,11,318 | 288 | 706 | 2,48,713 | 352 | 75,67,433 | 284 | 73,21,774 | 281 | . . . | 2,45,659 |
| 13th ditto . | Madras . . . | 861 | 1,21,180 | 141 | 861 | 1,28,750 | 150 | 45,70,507 | 147 | 47,82,618 | 154 | 2,12,111 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 76,875 | 117 | 654 | 83,575 | 128 | 27,68,094 | 117 | 29,68,150 | 126 | 2,00,356 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,458 | 7,87,766 | 540 | 1,504 | 6,31,502 | 120 | 2,22,16,582 | 425 | 2,21,36,051 | 422 | . . . | 80,531 |
| 13th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . | 461 | 2,52,335 | 547 | 461 | 2,31,960 | 503 | 75,15,299 | 455 | 76,68,485 | 462 | 1,23,186 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 4,717 | 15,53,577 | 329 | 4,780 | 14 13,703 | 296 | 4,85,54,894 | 286 | 4,83,06,224 | 285 | . . . | 2,48,670 |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Dec. 1884 | East Indian . . | 1,509 | 9,88,460 | 655 | 1,509 | 8,75,176 | 580 | 3,41,48,057 | 629 | 2,79,69,377 | 515 | . . . | 61,78,680 |
| 6th ditto . | Eastern Bengal(*a*) . | 228 | 87,267 | 383 | 233 | 1,17,242 | 503 | 35,92,424 | 480 | 36,33,395 | 478 | 40,971 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,309 | 48 | 27 | 1,171 | 43 | 54,710 | 56 | 53,375 | 55 | . . . | 1,335 |
| 13th ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 239 | 44,671 | 187 | 219 | 46,930 | 188 | 14,79,374 | 174 | 14,46,711 | 162 | . . . | 32,663 |
| 13th ditto . | Kaunia-Dharla . . | 32 | 3,557 | 111 | 37 | 3,277 | 89 | 78,842 | 68 | 94,960 | 75 | 16,118 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 193 | 19,052 | 99 | 226 | 29,403 | 130 | 5,98,480 | 100 | 8,39,814 | 113 | 2,41,334 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 6,853 | 120 | 57 | 9,226 | 162 | 3,11,053 | 152 | 3,66,039 | 178 | 54,986 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Cawnpore-Achnera . | 138 | 11,997 | 87 | 241 | 20,856 | 87 | 3,83,720 | 77 | 6,16,423 | 71 | 2,32,703 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . | 12 | 1,135 | 95 | 12 | 1,277 | 106 | 31,232 | 72 | 32,971 | 76 | 1,739 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 3,12,807 | 280 | 1,120 | 2,62,870 | 235 | 82,65,190 | 206 | 79,03,039 | 196 | . . . | 3,62,151 |
| 13th ditto . | Rewari-Ferozepur . | 89 | 4,346 | 49 | 241 | 18,700 | 78 | 2,62,459 | 82 | 5,31,857 | 88 | 2,69,398 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Wardha-Coal . . | 45 | 15,249 | 339 | 45 | 15,997 | 355 | 4,75,102 | 293 | 3,87,083 | 239 | . . . | 88,019 |
| 13th ditto . | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . . | 149 | 23,716 | 159 | 149 | 22,216 | 149 | 7,82,616 | 146 | 7,99,464 | 149 | 16,848 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Burma . . . | 161 | 25,831 | 160 | 254 | 30,727 | 121 | 9,42,197 | 163 | 12,70,770 | 150 | 3,28,573 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Sindia . . . | 75 | 7,320 | 98 | 75 | 7,950 | 106 | 2,24,370 | 83 | 2,37,646 | 88 | 13,276 | . . . |
| 29th Nov. 1884 | Punjab Northern . | . . | . . . | . | . . | (*b*) | . | (*c*)21,13,738 | 143 | (*d*)21,15,257 | 135 | 1,519 | . . . |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Indus Valley . . | 660 | 1,30,047 | 197 | 660 | 1,72,300 | 261 | 48,54,020 | 204 | 52,21,012 | 220 | 3,66,992 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Amritsar-Fathankot . | . . | . . . | . | 66 | 4,303 | 65 | . . . | . | 1,47,103 | 67 | 1,47,103 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 3,222*e* | 6,95,157 | 216 | 3,692*f* | 7,64,475 | 207 | 2,14,49,527 | 214 | 2,06,96,919 | 201 | 12,47,392 | . . . |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Bengal Central . . | 35 | 1,745 | 50 | 126 | 8,249 | 65 | 77,790 | 62 | 3,24,350 | 71 | 2,46,560 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Assam. . . . | 40 | 1,353 | 34 | 70 | 6,188 | 88 | (*g*)10,554 | 49 | 1,51,012 | 64 | 1,10,458 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Southern Mahratta . | . . | . . . | . | 214 | 7,557 | 35 | . . . | . | 1,55,249 | 36 | 1,55,249 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Bengal and North-Western . . . | . . | . . . | . | 75 | 1,830 | 24 | . . . | . | 62,217 | 24 | 62,217 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 75 | 3,098 | 41 | 485 | 23,824 | 49 | 1,18,344 | 57 | 6,92,828 | 50 | 5,74,484 | . . . |
| | § *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Dec. 1884 | Bhavnagar-Gondal . | 193 | 13,826 | 72 | 193 | 15,080 | 83 | 6,26,700 | 90 | 7,84,177 | 113 | 1,57,477 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Jodhpur . . . | 19 | 679 | 36 | 44 | 2,410 | 55 | 26,637 | 39 | 40,939 | 32 | 14,302 | . . . |
| 13th ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 16,175 | 134 | 121 | 15,356 | 127 | 5,61,136 | 129 | 6,58,673 | 151 | 97,537 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Mysore . . . | 86 | 5,012 | 58 | 129 | 6,704 | 52 | 2,06,587 | 67 | 2,52,881 | 64 | 46,294 | . . . |
| 6th ditto . | Rajpura-Patiala . | . . | . . . | . | 16 | 779 | 49 | . . . | . | (*h*)2,485 | 31 | 2,485 | . . . |
| | TOTAL . | 419 | 35,692 | 85 | 503 | 41,229 | 82 | 14,21,069 | 94 | 17,39,155 | 103 | 3,18,095 | . . . |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 9,942*e* | 32,75,984 | 330 | 10,988*f* | 31,18,407 | 284 | 10,86,91,882 | 306 | 10,44,04,503 | 273 | . . . | 42,87,379 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | . . | . . . | . | . . | . . . | . | 5,85,75,853 | 165 | 5,33,21,493 | 139 | . . . | . . . |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | . . | . . . | . | . . | . . . | . | 5,01,16,029 | 141 | 5,10,83,010 | 133 | 9,66,981 | . . . |

(*a*) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern state Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st December 1883.
(*d*) Do. do. do. to 29th November 1884.
(*e*) Exclusive of the Mileage of the Punjab Northern State Railway (431).
(*f*) Do. Do. (457).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th July to 8th December 1883.
(*h*) Do. Do. from 1st November to 6th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 8th January 1885.*

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1884.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during November 1884. Depth in Canal at regulating gates in feet. Full supply. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout. | Allotted charge. | Total area of Irrigation during current fact. | Land Irrigated (approximate). Crops. | Total area for the corresponding period of last year. | Rain-fall. Total from 1st October to end of Nov. 1884. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | *Supply*— |
| | | | | | | | | | Entering head of Ganges Canal . . . . . *Cubic feet per second.* |
| | | | | | | | | | " of Lower Ganges Canal . . . . . 1,432 |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL . 1,432 |
| | | | | | | | | | *Expended*— |
| | | | | | | | | | Ganges Canal . . . . . 197 197 |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower Ganges Canal . . . . . |
| | | | | | | | | | *Escaped*— |
| | | | | | | | | | Narora Dn., L. G. C. Percolation Main Canal, mile 21 . . 189 |
| | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, Fatehgarh Branch, Manickpur Escape . . 84 |
| | | | | | | | | | Ditto ditto, Main Canal, Nadrai Escape . . 971 |
| | | | | | | | | | Etawah ditto, Tail . . . . 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,356 |
| | | | | | | | | | Deduct spring water from Upper Ganges Canal . . . . . 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,432 |
| | | | | | | | | | * The Upper Ganges Canal was reopened on the 23rd November, but up to the 26th the supply passing the Solani Aqueduct was immaterial; the average discharge from the 25th to 30th was 2,296 cubic feet per second and the gauge 4·44. |
| | | | | | | | | | The consumption in the Northern Division was 171 cubic feet, the rest passing on into the Anupshahr and Meerut Divisions, in neither of which can there be said to have been any consumption. |
| | | | | | | | | | Nearly the whole of the water passing into the Meerut Division was escaped at Jani and Nadrai and was used on the Bulandshahr Division, which was not sufficiently to affect the gauges, while in the Aligarh Division there was nothing but spring water. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—No irrigation recorded during November, 1884. Canal opened at noon on 23rd November, and distributaries beginning work; weather clear; demand very slight. Bunds finished and water plentiful. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Rains of the early part of October put aside all necessity of palo and the general dampness of the soil delayed necessity of early waterings of rabi this year. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal reports—Canal closed. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Canal closed throughout the month. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Bhogaipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Canal closed throughout the month. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports—No demand till the end of the month, and not much then. The irrigation done is quite inconsiderable. Canal was opened at 9 P.M. on the 15th. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports—There was scarcely any demand during the month; the area sown to rabi is small. |
| | | | | | | | | | Executive Engineer, Rohilkand Canals, reports—There has been no demand at all for rabi plantings this year; demand for first watering began towards end of month at southern portion of division. |
| Upper Ganges Canals. Northern Division. | | | | | | | | | |
| Anúpshahr | 10·00 | 850 | | | | | 2·7 | ·67 | |
| Meerut | 7·00 | 1,100 | | | 156 | | 1·4 | ·75 | |
| Bulandshahr | 8·10 | 850 | | | 139 | | 1·4 | ·77 | |
| Aligarh | 7·20 | 900 | | | 160 | | 1·1 | ·73 | |
| | 5·50 | 1,200 | | | . . . | | 3·9 | ·6 | |
| TOTAL UPPER GANGES CANAL | . . | 4,900 | | | 888 | | 7 | ·9 | |
| | | | | | 643 | | 3·6 | ·42 | |
| | | | | | 8 | | 6·2 | ·77 | |
| | | | | | . . . | | 4·5 | ·61 | |
| | | | | | 55 | | 2·2 | ·8 | |
| Lower Ganges Canals. Narora | 9·00 | 1,100 | | 63 | . . . | 6 | 4·1 | 1·15 | |
| Mainpuri | 7·00 | 700 | | | . . . | | 6·5 | ·61 | |
| Cawnpore | . . | 1,300 | | | . . . | | | ·8 | |
| Etáwah | 1·1 | 1,060 | | | 1,596 | | 1·2 | 1·9 | |
| Bhogaipur | 6·70 | 1,050 | | | 1,858 | | 3·0 | ·45 | |
| | | | | | . . . | | 24·4 | ·92 | |
| | | | | | . . . | | 6·2 | ·9 | |
| | | | | | . . . | | 8·3 | 1·12 | |
| | | | | | 21 | | 1·2 | ·54 | |
| TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL | . . | 5,200 | | 197 | 241 | | 3·3 | ·62 | |
| | | | | | 5,766 | | . . | . . | |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 1,300 | | 282 | | | | | |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 1,300 | | 59 | | | | | |
| Rohilkhand | . . | . . | | . . | | | | | |
| Bijnor | . . | . . | | . . | | | | | |
| Dún | . . | . . | | . . | | | | | |
| Jhánsi | . . | . . | | . . | | | | | |
| Hamírpur | . . | . . | | . . | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | . . | . . | | . . | | | | | |

| Land Irrigated (approximate). Crops. | | | | | | | | | | | |

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 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. | Remarks. Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1884. | Agra Canal. 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains— | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1,600 | | 1,800 | | 3,400 | | | | |
| Gram | | | 400 | | 400 | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy or dhán | | | | | | | | | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | | | | | | | | | |
| Dál— | | | | | | | | | |
| Urd | | | | | | | | | |
| Múng | | | | | | | | | |
| Arhar | | | | | | | | | |
| Masúri | | | | | | | | | |
| Judr | | | | | | | | | |
| Bajra | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | | | | | | | | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,600 | | 2,200 | | 3,800 | | | | |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil-seeds | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals | | | 600 | | 600 | | | | |
| Building materials | 350 | | | | 350 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous goods | | | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamboos | | | | | | | | | |
| Timber— | | | | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | | | | | | | | | |
| Karis and squared timber | | | | | | | | | |
| Logs | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous timber | | | | | | | | | |
| Live-stock | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 1,950 | | 2,800 | | 4,750 | | Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 174 | 892 |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 15,675 | | 8,596 | | 24,271 | | Ton mileage | 7,163 | 61,869 |
| Increase | | | | | | | Value of goods | 10,248 | 65,161 |
| Decrease | 13,725 | | 5,796 | | 19,521 | | Number of passengers | | |

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

Note.—The Traffic Return of the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals is blank.

ALLAHABAD,



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th JANUARY 1885.

General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in one or two places in Bombay, Madras, the Berars the Central Provinces, and Punjab. Elsewhere there has been no rain.

In parts of Bellary and Anantapur in the Madras Presidency prospects continue unfavourable, and the crops are withering from want of rain. Harvesting is in progress in most districts with an outturn generally below the average. In the Bombay Presidency the standing crops have been much improved by the recent rain, and the prospects of the *rabi* are generally good. Scarcity of fodder exists in certain parts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belgaum. The standing crops are in good condition in Mysore and the harvesting of *ragi* and paddy continues. In Coorg the reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue; the condition of the coffee trade is just now much depressed owing to low prices and short crop. In the Berars the *rabi* crops in Akola have suffered much from the recent heavy rains. In the Nizam's territories *rabi* prospects are good and the reaping of the *abi* crops is over. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects continue favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces the *rabi* crops are generally promising very well.

In Bengal more rain is wanted for the *rabi* which is, however, doing well; paddy is still being harvested, and it is expected that the yield will be generally below the average. Mustard and *til* are being gathered in some districts and the cutting of sugarcane continues. In Assam the harvesting of *sali* crops has been nearly completed.

Fever, cholera, and smallpox are prevalent in parts of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the mortality from cholera is increasing in Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Madura. From Raipur 258 deaths among cattle are reported.

Prices are generally stationary.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Jan. 7th)** | | |
| 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 for want of rain; harvest cereals, yield below average; smallpox in 1 taluk. |
| Ganjam | Average ·06 | Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent. |
| Kistna | *Nil* | Standing crops excepting *cholum* good; harvest paddy, outturn about average; river 4·05 feet over anicut; smallpox, fever and cattle-disease exist. |
| Chingleput | " | Standing crops good in parts, elsewhere partially damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox in 1 taluk and cattle-disease in 4; 48 deaths from cholera. |
| Coimbatore | " | Standing crops fair, but in need of rain in 2 taluks and elsewhere affected by insects and disease; harvest paddy nearly average, dry grains below average; fever exists; 219 deaths from cholera. |
| Tanjore | Average ·02 | Rivers 2 to 5 feet; standing crops goods except in parts damaged by late rain and floods; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; 571 deaths from cholera. |
| Madura | *Nil* | Cholera increasing, 316 deaths. |
| Malabar | " | Harvest of 2nd crop paddy commenced; fever in 2 taluks; 34 deaths from cholera; smallpox and cattle-disease slight. |
| Travancore | " | Standing crops paddy good; smallpox, fever, and cholera exist. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur where they continue unfavourable. |
| **Bombay—(Jan. 7th)** | | |
| Karachi | *Nil* | River on 5th, 5 feet, being 2 feet higher than last year; fever in 11 talukas; cattle-disease in five talukas, 173 buffaloes, 150 cows and bullocks died; cholera in Jati taluka only, 3 cases remaining sick; smallpox in 9 villages in the districts, 21 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 16 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Kotri 32, 36, and 40; in Mirpur-Sakro 18, 36, and 44 and in Mirpur-Batoro 26, 46, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | " | *Rabi* prospects good; smallpox in 2, measles in 1, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; prices of grain steady. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | |
| Ahmedabad | *Nil* | Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka, Viramgam, and Parantej; wheat 32, and *bajri* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda | „ | Standing crops in good condition; opium sowing in progress in Kadi division; public health fair; prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat | „ | Crops healthy; cutting of *jowari* in progress; fever in 5 talukas; *jowari* 26 and *nagli* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Násik | „ | *Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; cattle-decease in Dindore; wheat 40, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | „ | Abnormal temperature 1° cool from 31st December to 2nd January, after which it gradually rose to 3° warm by the 6th; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind southerly on 6th. |
| Poona | Rain in Bhimthadi ·24 and in Indapur ·58. | *Rabi* crops improved by the recent rains; smallpox in one village in Bhimthadi taluka; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | *Nil* | Prospects unchanged; *bajri* 34 to 42 lbs. per rupee. |
| Sholapore | In Barsi ·46 and in Pandharpur ·03. | Young *rabi* crops much improved by recent rainfall; *jowari* 34 lbs. 14 tolas and *bajri* 34lbs. 10 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar | *Nil* | Rain still required for late crops; harvesting of rice nearly completed, that of early *jowari* commenced; cotton blighted in 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Nawalgund, Mundargi, Karajgi and Ron; that of drinking water in Navalgund, Bankapur and Ranibennur in Ron taluka; migration continues; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 32 to 59 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara | „ | Common rice in Karwar 15; district average 14¼ seers per rupee; preparing ground for second crop continues in Supa and Yellapur talukas; sowing second crop completed on coast; smallpox, 1 death in Sirsi taluka and Supa Petha; cholera, 9 deaths out of 9 cases in Haliyal; weather settled and fair. |
| Rajkot | „ | General health good; fever still prevailing in some talukas; cholera has appeared in Dhobra under Rajkot; *bajri* 36 and *jowari* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Khandesh and Kaladgi; standing crops much improved by the recent rain in several districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; scarcity of fodder continues in four talukas of Dharwar, one of Kaladgi and two of Belgaum; cotton blighted in three talukas of Dharwar; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of six, smallpox in ten, and fever in 12 districts. |
| **Bengal**—(Jan. 6th) | | |
| Chittagong | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; prices of food grains stationary; general health good, though cholera still reported. |
| Dacca | „ | Prospects of crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; mustard and *til* are being gathered; lands are being prepared for the next paddy crop; public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | „ | Prospects of crops continue satisfactory; harvesting of *amun* paddy on high lands has nearly been finished, the yield of the crop in general is above the average; *rabi* crops are doing well; price of common rice is almost stationary; cases of cholera and fever as usual in this season are reported from the Diamond Harbour and Busserhat sub divisions; state of river is normal. |
| Moorshedabad | „ | Weather warm at the beginning, but cold and seasonable at the close of the week; harvesting of *amun* paddy not yet completed; *rabi* crops are promising well; a little rain would do much good; price of common rice varies from 16 to 22 seers per rupee; public health good, although there have been some deaths from cholera in two thanas. |
| Rajshahye | „ | Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished; mustard is being gathered; prospects of *rabi* crops are generally promising; public health fair. |
| Burdwan | „ | Harvesting of *amun* paddy is generally completed, the outturn for the district is three to four annas; *rabi* crops are promising. |
| Rungpore | „ | Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues; other winter crops are doing well; prices of food grains stationary; public health good. |
| Bhagalpore | „ | Paddy is still being cut; prospects of *rabi* crops continue good, and if rain fall in this month a full outturn may be expected; new rice is selling at 15¾ seers per rupee. |
| Purneah | „ | *Rabi* crops require rain; harvesting of *aghani* paddy continues; common rice is 16 seers per rupee; fever prevalent; rivers are low. |
| Patna | „ | Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; reaping of *joar* and paddy still continues; prospects of paddy crop good; public health good. |
| Durbhanga | „ | Harvesting of paddy going on; *rabi* crops are coming on well; rain wanted in some parts; poppy crop is looking prosperous; price almost stationary; public health good. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | |
| Hazaribagh | *Nil* | Weather clear and cold; paddy is still being harvested in certain places; *rabi* crops are generally doing well; but wheat and barley appear to be suffering from want of rain in some parts of the district; scarcity of water for poppy crop is still complained of; price of common rice varies from 14 to 19 seers per rupee; cases of smallpox are still reported, general health otherwise good. |
| Cuttack | „ | *Sarad* paddy is being harvested with a fair outturn; *dalua* is being transplanted; cotton, tobacco, castor, and mustard are growing well; price of rice stationary; public health generally good. |
| Gya | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop continue excellent, there are however complaints over a limited area that slight damage has been done to the latest sowings by caterpillars. |
| Shahabad | . . . . | Some damage by caterpillars to poppy crop is reported. |
| Mozufferpore | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable. |
| Sarun | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable; plants are looking healthy. |
| Chumparun | . . . . | Condition of poppy crop is all that could be desired. |
| Monghyr | . . . . | Prospects of poppy crop continue good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain in any of the districts of the province except in Pooree where the fall was ·19, but a seasonable fall of rain would in some districts be greatly beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are generally doing well; paddy is still being harvested and the yield will be generally below the average; mustard and *til* are being gathered in certain districts; cutting of sugarcane continues; price of rice has been falling owing to appearance of new rice in the market; cholera still prevails in many districts, and smallpox in three or four districts, otherwise public health good. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**— | | |
| Benares (Jan. 6th) | No rain during the week. | Weather moderately cold; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium favourable; bazars well supplied, prices falling; health of men and cattle good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 5th ) | No rain | *Rabi* promising; opium prospects unchanged; plants thriving and healthy; rain needed on *chat* soil; weather cold; prices stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ 6th ) | No rain | Weather cold; prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops continue favourable, irrigation and weeding in progress; health of people good. |
| Lucknow ( „ 5th ) | . . . . | Weather cold; west wind; crops flourishing; irrigation and weeding in progress; health of people good; cattle disease in *taheil* Lucknow decreasing; markets well stocked; prices steady. |
| Rai Barelli ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather cold, but sometimes cloudy; irrigation and weeding of *rabi* crops in progress; general health good; supplies ample; prices steady. |
| Partabgarh ( „ 6th ) | . . . . | *Sarson* and peas in blossom; barley and wheat well advanced in Palti; insects have attacked the *sarson* and gram; poppy prospects continue very favourable. |
| Allahabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather seasonable and crops of all kinds in splendid condition; health good; prices still falling. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 5th ) | No rain | Weather cold; *rabi* crops being irrigated; poppy crops promising; but rain wanted for backward cultivation; health of people on the whole good; some cattle disease in 2 parganas; markets well stocked; prices easy. |
| Banda ( „ 7th ) | *Nil* | Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; no distress. |
| Ballia ( „ 5th ) | . . . | Weather clear; crops thriving; health good; condition of cattle satisfactory; markets will supplied. |
| Farakhabad ( „ 6th ) | . . . | Health of people improving; crops favourable; weather seasonable. |
| Sitapur ( „ 7th ) | . . . | Westerly winds have prevailed during the week; all irrigated crops are doing well; poppy prospects good. |
| Bareilly ( „ 5th ) | . . . | Crops looking well; prices tending to fall; health good. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather sometimes cloudy; rain is required; general health good, with the exception of cholera in the Bhabar; fever and smallpox in a few villages in the interior; cholera abating; cattle disease continues, but is abating; prices stationary. |
| Agra ( „ 6th ) | No rain | Crops promising; general health good; prices steady. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | . . . | *Rabi* crops doing well; markets are well stocked with food grains; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good. |
| Meerut ( „ 5th ) | No rain | Weather frequently cloudy; rain wanted for unirrigated crops; health of people and cattle good; prices falling. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain; all crops good, and prospects excellent. |
| **Punjab**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Delhi (Jan. 6th) | *Nil* | Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices falling. |
| Hissar ( „ „ ) | „ | Fever abated; *rabi* flourishing; prices falling. |
| Umballa ( „ „ ) | „ | Fever almost disappeared; *rabi* crops thriving; rain wanted, prospects favourable; prices of food grain slightly falling. |
| Jullundur ( „ „ ) | „ | Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices stationary. |
| Amritsar ( „ „ ) | „ | Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices almost stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab**—*contd.* | | |
| Siálkot (Jan. 6th) | Rain falling | Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | *Health and crop prospects good*; prices slightly falling. |
| Lahore ( „ „ ) | Slight rain | Health good; crops fair; prices steady. |
| Rawalpindi ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and *rabi* crops good; rain much needed; prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan ( „ „ ) | Slight rain | *Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices slightly falling. |
| Dera Ismail Khan( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Health and prospects good. |
| Peshawar ( „ „ ) | „ | Health good; prices falling; rain much needed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Fever decreasing in the Hissar and Umballa districts; the health of the rest of the province is generally good; crop prospects good. |
| **Central Provinces**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Nagpur . . . | ·03 | Weather clear; prospects improved by recent rain; health good; prices of wheat fallen; other grains stationary. |
| Jubbulpore . . . | . . . . | Weather clear and cool; *rabi* in good condition; health good; wheat 28 and rice 17 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor (Jan. 6th) | . . . . | Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops promising favourably; health good; prices easier. |
| Seoni . . . . | . . . . | Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to *rabi*; threshing; *kharif* nearly completed; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad . . | . . . . | *Weather clear and cold; prospects* of crops fair; cotton-picking continues; fever slightly prevalent; wheat 25, rice 12, and *juari* 36 seers per rupee. |
| *Khandwa* . . . | ·11 | *Weather cloudy and warm; rabi prospects good; prices stationary.* |
| Raipur . . . | . . . . | Weather clear and cool; recent rain beneficial; *rabi* prospects favourable; linseed and pulses flowering; health good; 258 deaths among cattle reported during week from weakness; fodder scarce; prices falling. |
| Sambalpur (Jan. 3rd) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; reaping rice completed, outturn good; reaping of sugarcane and cotton-picking continues; health good; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather appears to have cleared; crop prospects improved by recent rain; but clear weather should now continue; health generally good; cattle-disease severe in Raipur; prices steady. |
| **British Burma**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Akyab (Jan. 3rd) | *Nil* | Health good; reaning nearly completed. |
| Bassein ( „ „ ) | „ | Slight cholera in town and district. |
| Rangoon ( „ „ ) | „ | Health good. |
| Amherst ( „ „ ) (Moulmein). | „ | Health good; reaping completed. |
| Tavoy ( „ „ ) | „ | Slight cholera and smallpox; harvesting nearly completed. |
| Pegu . (27th Dec. 1884 & 3rd Jan. 1885) | „ | Health good; reaping well advanced. |
| Henzada (3rd Jan. 1885) | „ | Slight cholera in town and district; reaping nearly completed. |
| Prome (27th Dec. 1884 & 3rd Jan. 1885) | „ | Cholera severe in town and slight in district; crops in good condition. |
| Toungoo (Jan. 3rd) | „ | Health good; *reaping in* progress. |
| Thayetmyo ( „ „ ) | „ | Health good; reaping completed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good excepting in Prome town and Amherst district where cholera is somewhat prevalent; harvesting completed in some districts, nearly completed in others; no rainfall; prospects fair. |
| **Assam**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Gauhati . . . | No rain during the week ending 6th inst. | Weather seasonable; mornings foggy, nights cool; harvesting of *sali* paddy nearly completed; mustard crops being gathered; land being ploughed for *aus*; public health good. |
| Sylhet . . . | *Nil* | State and prospects of crops the same as last week; cholera still prevalent in the district. |
| Cachar . . . | „ | Weather very cold; reaping of *sali* crops nearly finished; common rice 19 seers per rupee; no cholera reported. |
| Dibrugarh . . . | ·31 | Weather cloudy and cold; outturn of *sali dhan* moderate; smallpox at Sadiya; cholera abated in sub-division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Bangalore . . | No rain during the week. | Crops in good condition, except around Tumkur where late-sown crops are fading; harvesting of *ragi* and paddy continues; prospects fair; public health good; prices unchanged at Mysore, but reported rising at Kolar and Bangalore. |
| Mercara . . . | . . . . | Rice crop being reaped; coffee-picking continues; condition of trade and of the coffee enterprise much depressed owing to low prices and short crop. |



| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Berar & Hyderabad**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Amraoti . . . | *Nil* | Weather cloudy; cotton-picking and *jowari* cutting continue; *rabi* plants healthy; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . | 1·52 | Both the reaped and standing crops have suffered by the late untimely heavy rains in some taluks; the rainfall was accompanied by hail-storms; the *rabi* crops have suffered much therefrom. |
| Hyderabad (Jan. 8th) | *Nil* | Reaping of *abi* crops concluded; *rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health good; prices—wheat 13¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22½, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Indore . . . | *Nil* | Weather still cloudy and warm; prospects of crops and health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | „ | Total rainfall 32·74; health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna . . . . | „ | Weather clear; health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch . . . . | „ | Crops thriving; weather fine; health good. |
| Goona . . . . | „ | Weather clear, health good; poppy sowings completed. |
| Agar . . . . | „ | Prospects of wheat and opium crops good; health good. |
| Sehore . . . | ·22 | Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good. |
| Nowgong . . . | *Nil* | Prospects good; weather cold; health fair. |
| Manpur (Bhopawar) . | „ | Health good; crops doing well. |
| **Rajputana**— (Jan. 7th) | | |
| Abu . . (Jan. 7th) | *Nil* | Weather cold, windy, and cloudy. |
| Sirohi . ( „ 4th) | „ | Health and prospects good; weather mild. |
| Marwar . ( „ 2nd) | „ | Health and prospects good; weather cloudy; prices steady, about 7 months' water in city tanks. |
| Harowti . ( „ 5th) | „ | Weather much warmer; health good. |
| Jhallawar . ( „ 2nd) | „ | Weather seasonable; prospects good. |
| Ajmere . ( „ 6th) | „ | Prospects excellent; fever still continues. |
| Ulwur . ( „ „ ) | „ | Crop prospects and health good; weather seasonable. |
| **Nepal**— (Jan. 1st) | | |
| Khatmandu . | *Nil* | Weather good; prospects fair. |

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
*Offg. Secy. 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.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

**CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM RUPNARAINPUR TO KAIRBAD BY THE ALIPORE COAL COMPANY.**

No. 19 R. C., dated Fort William, 8th January 1885.

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

**Read—**

An Agreement made the 21st day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four between the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the one part and the ALIPORE COAL COMPANY LIMITED a Joint Stock Company duly incorporated with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act 1882 having their registered office at No. 39 Strand in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called "the Company") of the other part. WHEREAS the Company is desirous of constructing a Railway from Kairbad on the land belonging to the Company situate in the Sub-district of Raniganj and district of Burdwan to Rupnarainpur in the same sub-district and district for carriage of coal and other minerals raised by them from various places on their said land to the East Indian Railway and have applied to the Secretary of State for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1 70. AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to the provisions of Section 6 to Section 45 (both inclusive) of the said Act being put in force in order to acquire the lands required for the purposes of the said railway as aforesaid which are not the property of Government. AND WHEREAS the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the work of the said railway and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public and has required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as is hereinafter contained. Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1. The Secretary of State shall forthwith put in force the provisions of Section 6 to Section 45 (both inclusive) of the said recited Act in order to acquire all lands shown to the satisfaction of Government to be required for the construction by the Company of a line of railway with the necessary stations offices sidings and other works from Kairbad to Rupnarainpur aforesaid.

2. The Company shall pay to the Secretary of State on demand all moneys which shall be awarded as compensation for such lands and for costs incurred in the acquisition thereof.

3. The Secretary of State shall upon such payment being made as aforesaid convey and transfer all such lands as aforesaid to the Company and the Company shall be entitled to permanent possession thereof.

4. The Company shall within two years from the date of signing this agreement by both parties complete to the reasonable satisfaction of the Secretary of State a railway from Kairbad to Rupnarainpur and such railway shall be five feet and six inches in gauge and of a general structural character in conformity with the now established standard of railways in India of that gauge and the alignment thereof together with all plains shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of State and the railway previous to opening for traffic shall be duly inspected by an authorised officer of Government. In all places where the railway shall cross a public road constructed or hereafter to be constructed the Company shall provide and maintain level crossings for the secure and easy passage of vehicles and passengers.

5. The Company shall forthwith upon the completion of the said line of railway give to the East Indian Railway running powers over the said line for the conveyance of goods and passengers in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the said Company and the said East Indian Railway provided that the rates charged for the conveyance of passengers shall not exceed the rates in force for the time being on the said East Indian Railway.

6. The Secretary of State shall promote the passing in such Legislative Council as may be invested with the necessary powers in that behalf of such Act or Acts as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring upon the Company sufficient statutory powers to enable them to construct maintain and work the said line of railway.

7. Nothing in this agreement shall exempt the Company or the railway from the provisions of any general Act relating to railways now in force or which may hereafter be passed by the Indian Legislature and no claim shall be made upon the Secretary of State by the Company for compensation in respect of any Act of the Indian Legislature of general applicability which may affect the railway or the profits thereof.

8. If any doubt or difference shall arise between the Secretary of State and the Company concerning anything herein contained or any matter in any way connected therewith or with these presents or the construction thereof or the rights duties or liabilities of any person or persons in connection with these presents or as to the incidence of expense as between the Secretary of State and the Company under any of the clauses of this agreement then and in every such case the matter in doubt or difference shall be referred to two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party or by the umpire of such arbitrators in case they differ in opinion. But if either party shall refuse or neglect for one month after notice in writing from the other party of an arbitrator having been appointed to appoint an arbitrator then the arbitrator so appointed may make a final decision alone which decision shall have the same force and effect as the award of two arbitrators or their umpire duly appointed and the costs of any such reference and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator arbitrators or umpire respectively and the submission to arbitration shall be subject as to the mode and consequences of the reference and in all other respects to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being.

As witness the hands of the parties the day and year first above written.

*Witness to the signature of—*

Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department for the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of April 1884.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col., R. E.,*
*Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.*

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
*Under-Secretary.*

The Common Seal of the Alipore Coal Company Limited was hereunto affixed by Messrs. Bird and Co. of No. 39 Strand, Calcutta, the Managing Agents of the said Company on the 21st day of April 1884.

BIRD AND Co.,
*Managing Agents.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Government of Bengal be requested to publish this Agreement in the local Gazette; also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*