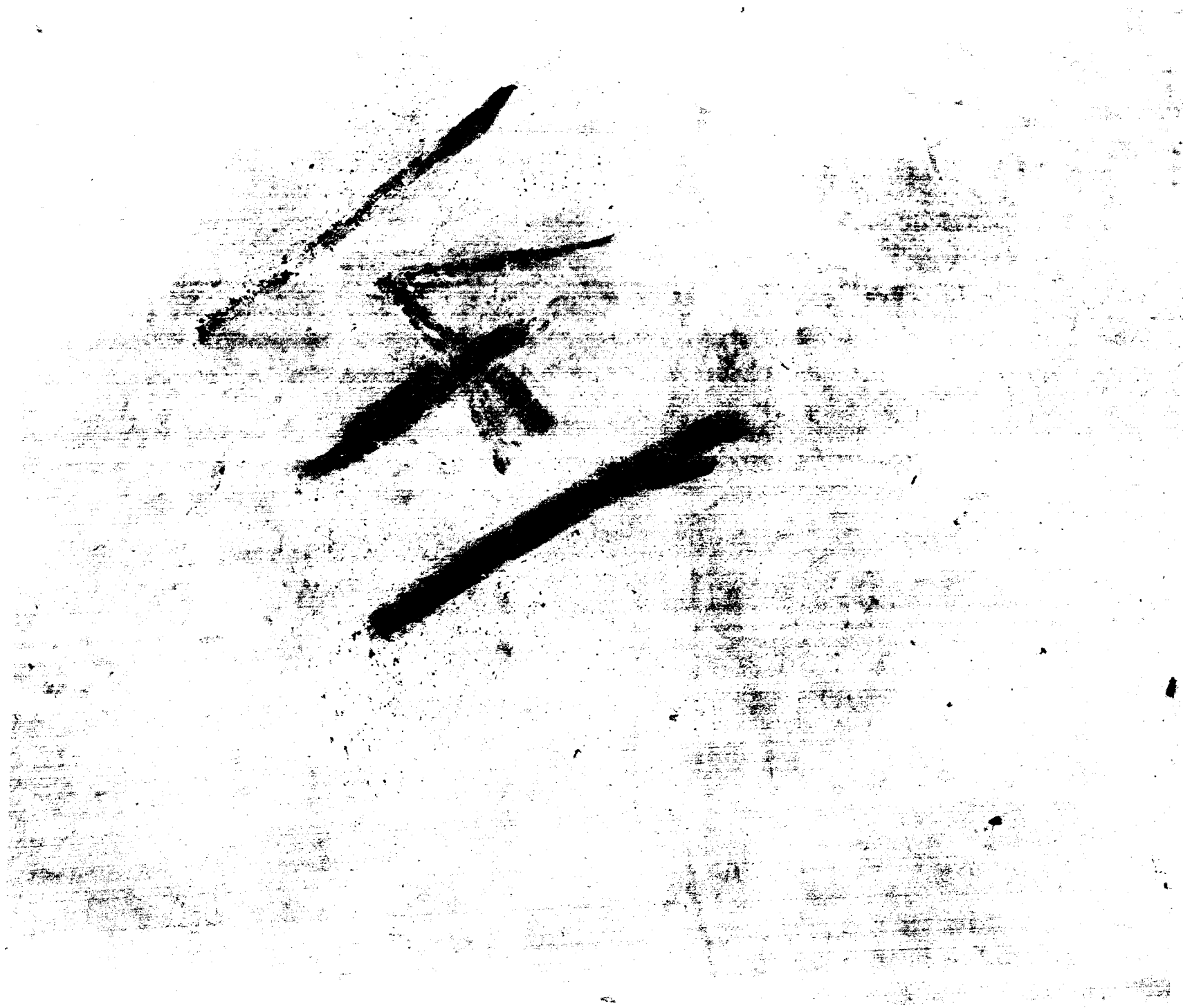


SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

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 19th February, 1886.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding.*
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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS moved that the Bill to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I do not think I need make any further remarks on the provisions of the Bill. The wording has been carefully considered by the Hon'ble the President, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and myself, and there has been no objection found that requires consideration."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881. He said :—

"The changes proposed are not of a revolutionary character. They do not touch substantive law, and relate merely to the provisions respecting appeals in cases under the Rent Act.

"These cases are classified as applications and suits. In certain classes of applications, decisions passed by a Collector or Assistant Collector of the first class, when the value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 100, are declared to be final, subject to revision by the Commissioner or the Board; the obvious intention of the law being to stop further litigation after the first judicial decision, leaving to the superior revenue-authorities power to correct errors in exceptional cases. The effect of these provisions has, however, been very different. Petitions sent by post are received and acted on by Commissioners and the Board of Revenue; and under the Court-fees Act applications to those authorities require a stamp of only one rupee. Advantage has been taken of these facilities to work, to an extent never contemplated, the provisions respecting revision to which I have alluded, and the result is that a large number of cases come before Commissioners and the Board in which no action is called for, and that two appeals are given in cases where the law says there should be no appeal at all. In the year 1883-84 the number of these applications received by Commissioners was 2,594 and by the Board 1,044, the latter being in fact second appeals. Nearly 67 per cent. of these petitions were dismissed, as there appeared no ground for interference with the orders. The disposal of such cases, however, encroaches very materially on the time of Commissioners and the Board, and fosters gambling litigation. It is proposed therefore to sweep away altogether the revisional powers of the Commissioners and the Board in such cases, and to substitute for them one regular appeal, irrespective of the value of the subject-matter, to the Commissioner; a second appeal to the Board being allowed only when the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Court of first instance. These appeals will bear the stamp provided by the Court-fees Act in analogous cases, which is an *ad valorem* duty calculated on one year's rent. We believe that this will in some parts of the country at least check the practice of filing groundless applications which has grown up under the present law, while it will offer no serious deterrent to applicants whose cases require a remedy.

"How far the alterations will produce this effect is of course uncertain, and some time must elapse before the effect manifests itself. Meanwhile, however, in at least two divisions the judicial work of Commissioners under the Rent Act has become so great as to cause unreasonable delay to suitors and to embarrass the administration in other departments. The Bill therefore proposes to give to Commissioners a power, to be exercised under the control of the Local Government, to transfer to Collectors appeals from the orders of first class Assistant Collectors pending in their Courts, and to Collectors power to dispose of such appeals. As set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this power is analogous to one conferred on Judges by the Bengal Civil Courts Acts to transfer for disposal to Subordinate Judges appeals from the decisions of Munsifs pending in the Judges' Courts. Collectors already dispose of appeals from certain classes of orders of Assistant Collectors of the first class, and as the power will be exercised under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor precautions will be taken against any inconvenience arising to suitors from its use. It is not expected that the number of appeals transferred will be such as to overburden Collectors. There are seven districts in the Benares division, where the measure is likely to be first put in force, and the number of cases that would fall to each Collector by transfers from the congested file of the Commissioner would not constitute an addition to his work of which he could reasonably complain. In the divisions where the judicial work of the Commissioner is not excessive the powers will not be put into operation.

"So much as regards appeals from applications. In the provisions of the Act respecting appeals from *suits* the Bill proposes to make only one change.

"The Rent Act, as it stands, allows of an appeal from the decisions of Collectors, and Assistant Collectors, first class, in rent-suits only when the value of the subject-matter is over Rs. 100 or some question of title is involved. Rent-suits have, however, this peculiarity, that the decision in a single case may govern rents throughout an entire village where the question disputed is the rent to which a tenant is liable. The decision on this point may be of the utmost consequence, not merely to the parties concerned but to a great number of other persons also. It is therefore very desirable that there should be an opportunity for correcting by an appeal erroneous decisions of this nature. If the value of the suit does not exceed Rs. 100, no such remedy now exists; and in the North-Western Provinces the value of the subject-matter in the great majority of rent-suits does not exceed Rs. 100. There is a further inconvenience, too, arising from the present state of the law on this point. A landlord, let us suppose, sues two tenants in the same village before an Assistant Collector of the first class for arrears of rent, the arrears being in one case Rs. 99 and in the other Rs. 101. In both cases the same plea is raised, that the rate at which rent is sued for is in excess of that payable, the holdings are similar in character, the plaintiff and the evidence adduced in both cases are the same, and there are numerous holdings in the village in which the same dispute exists. The Assistant Collector finds that the pleas are bad and decrees at the higher rate. In one case his decision is final and the higher rate is payable ever after so long as the tenancy continues; in the other an appeal is brought to the Judge, who takes a different view and finds that the rate payable is that alleged by the tenant, which similarly becomes the rate binding on the parties. Two contradictory decisions on what is practically the same issue thus receive the stamp of finality, and the tenants in the village and the landlord himself are not sure of their legal rights. Attempts at exaction, unnecessary litigation and soreness of feeling necessarily ensue. Cases of this nature have already occurred, and the mischief done by the state of the law is not inconsiderable. The Bill therefore proposes to allow an appeal from the decision of a Collector or Assistant Collector, first class, in cases where the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 100, not merely where a question of title is involved, but where the rent payable is put in issue and determined.

"Opportunity has been taken of the preparation of this Bill to correct an obvious omission in the existing law from which inconvenience has already resulted. Act XXI of 1881 gives no power to the superior Revenue Courts to transfer or bring on their own files cases pending in subordinate Courts—a power conferred on the higher Criminal and Civil Courts by the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure respectively, and on the superior Revenue Courts in other provinces by the Rent or Revenue Acts therein in force. The consequence is that officers are sometimes forced by the state of the law to dispose judicially of cases in which they have been concerned in their executive capacity. A case came recently before the Board in which a party in a rent-suit tried by a Tahsildár prayed to have his appeal heard by some other officer than the Collector of the district, who was also, as President of the Municipal Committee, a party to the suit. The Board were unable to pass the order asked for, as the law gave them no power to transfer a case from one Revenue Court to another. I need not waste the time of the Council by dilating on the necessity for applying a remedy to such a state of things. The Bill proposes to effect this by conferring on the Board of Revenue the powers required for the purpose."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873. He said:—

"Here also I have no startling changes to announce. The revenue laws of the North-Western Provinces impose upon the Commissioner of a division certain duties which can be discharged by him alone. If therefore in any division the work arising out of these duties increases or accumulates to an unmanageable extent, the law affords no means of relieving the Commissioner short of breaking up the old division, constituting two new divisions and appointing a second Commissioner. The creation of a permanent appointment of this nature is generally more than the circumstances call for, and is a measure which in any case the Lieutenant-Governor would in the present straitened condition of the finances be very unwilling to recommend, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State still more unwilling to sanction. In the Bill which I have just obtained leave to introduce measures have been proposed, one effect of which we hope will be to lighten one branch of the Commissioner's duties. The operation in this direction of the alterations proposed in the system of appeal is uncertain, and in parts of the North-Western Provinces will not contribute very much to this result in consequence of the small size and low rent of the holdings. The plan of re-distributing the work when it bears heavily on Commissioners among the District Collectors is at most a temporary and tentative contrivance for adjusting the strain upon the Divisional Officers, and would be insufficient if the pressure were serious or prolonged.

"In Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab the law allows of the appointment of Additional or Assistant Commissioners to meet cases such as those I have referred to, and relief of this nature has with advantage been not unfrequently afforded.

"The Bill which I am asking leave to introduce proposes an analogous measure for the North-Western Provinces, and is drawn upon the lines of the Act passed by the Council last year, which authorized the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh—an appointment which I may say was made for a limited period now expired, and quite justified the reasons which induced the Council to pass the Act.

"The power to appoint an Additional Commissioner in any division can be exercised only with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, who is little likely to approve of unnecessary or extravagant appointments; and there is no intention of putting it in force till the transfer of appellate work to Collectors has been seen and tested."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, &c., AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Goodrich and Quinton and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik be added to the Select Committee on 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.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th February, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 25th February, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS IN THE MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

Cir. No. $\frac{15 \text{ R.}}{48-2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue),—dated Calcutta, the 17th February 1886.

READ again—

Resolution No. 58 R., dated the 12th October 1882, regarding suspensions and remissions of revenue in times of scarcity.

Read also the following extracts from the report and orders on the settlement report of the Muzaffargarh District in the Punjab, printed as an appendix to this Resolution:—

(1) Paragraph 29 of Chapter VII. of the Report on the Settlement of the Muzaffargarh District, by Mr. E. O'Brien.

(2) Paragraphs 7 and 8 of a letter from Major Wace, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, No. 340, dated the 2nd December 1882.

(3) Paragraph 11 of letter No. 687, dated the 1st June 1883, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner to the Government of the Punjab.

(4) Paragraph 14 of the Resolution recorded by the Government of the Punjab, No. 230 dated the 11th November 1885.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India resolves that the papers cited in the preamble to this Resolution be made an appendix to the Resolution of 12th October 1882, and desires that, with the permission of Local Governments and Administrations, they may be circulated for the information of revenue officers with special reference to the indication given in the 8th paragraph of the letter * from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture of the possibility, under suitable circumstances, of successfully working a fluctuating system of assessment.

* No. 340, dated the 2nd December 1882.

2. The success of the experiment tried in Muzaffargarh cannot be absolutely asserted until it has undergone a more prolonged trial. On any future occasion, however, when the applicability of a similar system to precarious or insecure tracts is to be determined, the practical results of the Muzaffargarh experiment may usefully be ascertained and taken into consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information; and that it be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Government of Madras.	Government of Punjab.
" " Bombay.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Bengal.	" " British Burma.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	" " Assam.
	" " Coorg.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Public Works Departments, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)
CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract (paragraph 29, Chapter VII.) from a Report on the Settlement of the Muzaffargarh District, by MR. E. O'BRIEN.

Fluctuating assessments in the Bet circles.

29. In consequence of the large area depending on sailáb, and the uncertainty of that means of irrigation, a fluctuating system of assessment has been sanctioned for the Bet assessment circles and the chahi sailábá circle of Alípur. The procedure and rates differ slightly in the three tahsíls. In Sanánwán, which was first reported, the whole of the Bet circle will be assessed every year on the area under cultivation. Cultivation by sailáb alone will pay a mean rate of 13 annas per acre, and each well and jhalár in work will pay a yearly fee of R6. The small area of canal-irrigation in this circle will also be annually assessed. In the Indus Bet circles of Muzaffargarh and Alípur the whole cultivation will come under fluctuating assessment. The sailábá rate was fixed at 15 annas per acre, and the well and jhalár rate at R6. In the chahi sailábá circle of Alípur the whole will be annually assessed. The sailábá rate is 14 annas per acre, and the well rate R8. There is a Bet Chenáb circle in Muzaffargarh and Alípur. From the southern end of the district to the junction of the Sutlej with the Chenáb opposite Madwala, this circle is much affected by the river, and violent changes occur by erosion and by lands being thrown out or brought under cultivation.

Extract (paragraphs 7 and 8) of a letter from MAJOR E. G. WACE, *Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 340, dated the 2nd December 1882.*

The assessment paragraphs 21—32 of Chapter VII.

Lands placed under fluctuating assessment.

7. The whole Indus *bet** in all three tahsíls has been placed under a fluctuating assessment; also the whole Chenáb bet below the junction of the Chenáb with the Sutlej. North of that point the bet wells have a fixed assessment, but the sailáb lands of the bet are assessed annually. The object of this fluctuating or annual assessment is this. Under the expired settlement the assessment was substantially on the bet land in its culturable aspect; that is to say, it was assumed that if the land was culturable it would be cultivated. The lands of each village fell roughly into two classes, (i)—those which were culturable or cultivated at the time when the settlement was made, and these had a fixed assessment, to which the owners were rigidly held so long as by river action the land was not made permanently unculturable; (ii)—lands newly formed by the river or made culturable by alluvial deposit after date of settlement, and these were assessed *as soon as they became culturable* at the average rate of the fixed assessment on the 1st class. The fault of the system was, that it made the assessment depend on the apparent quality of the soil: and assumed that its cultivation was at the command of the cultivator in the same degree as in the case of lands not exposed to floods, whereas in truth, the power of the owners to cultivate it depended in a very minor degree on themselves, and mainly on the action of the floods; which action extended with similarly capricious results over the whole alluvial that they inundated. The new system of assessment is based on the recognition of the fact that such land as is exposed to the annually recurring action of the Indus and Chenáb floods is not really under the command of the cultivator; when the action of the floods is favourable, he can cultivate and can pay revenue accordingly. When he does not cultivate, it is usually due to the unfavourable character of the floods; and to enforce a claim for revenue under such circumstances is opposed to the fundamental principles of our revenue administration. The rates fixed for sailáb cultivation in these lands vary from 18½ and 17 annas on the Chenáb, to 15, 14, and 13 annas on the Indus. The Chenáb rates are much the same as those of the Mooltan District. The Indus rates are much the same, or but slightly higher than those recently applied in like circumstances in the Derah Ismail Khan District. In the numerous cases in which these sailáb lands are assisted by wells or jhalárs, an additional rate is charged of R9 per well on the Chenáb and R8 and 6 on the Indus. These well rates are equivalent to an enhancement of the sailáb rate by 5 and 6 annas, so that the net result on these sailáb lands assisted by wells, is much the same as in Jhang where they have been charged from 20 to 22 annas per acre. **In the Bhakkar Tahsíl of Dera Ismail Khan also such lands have been charged 20 annas per acre.**

Derah Ismail Khan Settlement Report, paragraphs 486, 494, and 499.

Chapter I., paragraph 13.

Jhang report, paragraph 182.

8. The whole cultivated area under fluctuating assessment is about 120,000 acres, and it contributes over a fourth of the revenue of the district. The Settlement Officer shows that this measure has already increased the revenue of the sailáb lands by nearly R15,000 or one-tenth. And I believe that the annual reports show that the system is worked with ease, and is appreciated equally by the Revenue Officers and by the land-owners; and that the revenue assessed under it is collected with greater ease than that of any other part of the District. It would be nothing less than a calamity if, for lack of supervision, a system so well adjusted to the physical circumstances of these sailáb tracts were to fall into confusion and be discredited.

Gross result of the fluctuating assessment.

Chapter I., paragraph 11. Chapter VII., paragraph 35.

* *Bet* = the tract on the river banks which is dependent on *sailáb* alone, or on *sailáb* assisted by wells.

Extract (paragraph 11) from letter No. 687, dated the 1st June 1883, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The placing the riverain lands under a fluctuating system of assessment.

11. The necessity for placing the riverain lands under some system of fluctuating assessment and the character of the system which has been introduced, are clearly explained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Settlement Commissioner's review. Briefly stated, the necessity for the system arises from the fact that in these tracts the ability of the cultivator to crop the land depends not on his own will, but on the capricious action of the two mighty rivers, which wash the sides of the district; and the system introduced is one in which the land cultivated each year is assessed at rates which vary according to the nature and the mode of irrigation. On the Chenab, above its junction with the Sutlej, the wells have a fixed assessment; but throughout the rest of the district the whole of the tract subject to the action of the rivers is annually re-assessed. The assessments when made are sanctioned by the Commissioner, and then reported to this office, where the statements are examined and the results recorded in a register The results so recorded for the three years 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1881-82 are as follows:—

TAHSIL.	Year of measurement.	JAMA OF FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					
		On grazing lands.	On cultivation.	Abiána.	On Date trees.	TOTAL. Khalsa.	TOTAL. Jágir and máfi.
Muzaffargarh . .	1879-80	2,752	31,724	1,521	299	35,363	933
Alípur . . .	„	10,551	58,864	8,771	2,296	80,345	137
Sanáwan . . .	„	2,641	23,628	3,558	381	30,208	...
District, Total . .	...	15,944	1,14,216	13,850	2,976	1,45,916	1,070
Muzaffargarh . .	1880-81	3,022	34,922	1,749	333	38,902	1,124
Alípur . . .	„	10,353	60,427	8,114	2,672	81,429	137
Sanáwan . . .	„	3,540	19,254	4,033	381	27,208	...
District, Total . .	...	16,915	1,14,603	13,896	3,386	1,47,539	1,261
Muzaffargarh . .	**1881-82**	**3,271**	**38,669**	**2,131**	**320**	**43,261**	**1,130**
Alípur . . .	**„**	**10,537**	**63,820**	**8,292**	**2,671**	**85,125**	**195**
Sanáwan . . .	**„**	**3,457**	**22,179**	**4,771**	**381**	**30,753**	**35**
District, Total . .	...	17,265	1,24,668	15,194	3,372	1,59,139	1,360

The results of the system, it will be seen, are financially favourable, and the system is reported to be popular among the people. But, as Mr. O'Brien pointed out in his Revenue Report for 1881-82, it entails extremely heavy work on the tahsildars; these at present are efficient, but one inefficient man would do much towards ruining the settlement. The Kanungo establishment has recently been temporarily strengthened in order to facilitate the necessary supervision of the annual measurement, and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture will shortly submit proposals for the permanent revision of this establishment.

Extract (paragraph 14) from a Resolution recorded by the Government of the Punjab, No. 230, dated the 11th November 1885.

14. Among the principal causes of the ill success which has attended the past settlements of the Muzaffargarh District has been the too great rigidity of the revenue system applied to the riverain lands. These, as explained by the Settlement Commissioner, are not really under the command of the cultivator; and in order to counteract the effects of the exceedingly capricious action of the rivers, it was decided to place these lands under a fluctuating assessment at the present settlement, as has been done in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mooltan, and in part of the Jhang District. Accordingly, the area subject to the influence of the floods is measured and assessed yearly, and so far the system has proved equally popular with the people and advantageous to the State, the revenue realized under it during the last four years having been R1,45,900, R1,48,800, R1,60,500, and R1,71,300. As the area in question comprises no less than 120,000 acres, the extra labour which is thrown on the subordinate revenue staff by the system is very great, and it has already been found necessary to strengthen the Kánúngo establishment and to appoint an additional Náib-Tahsíldár to assist in the work of the Sanánwan Tahsíl. Hitherto the working of the system has proved most successful. But the continuance of the present satisfactory state of things depends entirely on the efficiency of the revenue staff of the district, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no efforts will be spared by the Commissioner of the Division and the District Officer to see that this staff is thoroughly acquainted with its duties, and that it performs them promptly and efficiently.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON (1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER) 1885.

No. 287 I., dated Allahabad, the 8th February 1886.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Statement A20, B20, and C20, showing irrigation operations for Kharif, 1885-86 (1st April to 30th September) of Canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total area irrigated during "kharif" 1885 was 702,258 acres as against 773,315 acres in the previous year—a decrease of 71,057 acres, or 9·2 per cent. This decrease is due entirely to the favourable and well distributed rainfall of the season, especially in the upper portion of the Doab. This is most marked on the Upper Ganges Canal where the decrease is upwards of 63,000 acres.

The assessments on account of occupiers' rate amounted to R21,39,359—a decrease of R1,09,718, or about 5 per cent. less than that obtained in 1884. Although the area has decreased by 9·2 per cent., the assessments have not decreased in the same proportion on account of the larger area under sugarcane and rice which pay first-class rates.

2. Table I shows the areas of the principal crops for the past four years :—

TABLE I.

CROPS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	197,978	154,725	153,544	175,638
Rice	96,357	106,443	92,687	95,986
Bajra and Juar	5,104	35,770	10,240	6,062
Maize	33,411	89,101	20,321	14,505
Other food grains	5,982	13,399	4,985	7,109
Fodder-crops	9,930	18,885	14,483	5,878
Fibres (Cotton)	49,722	88,395	66,709	57,341
Dyes (Indigo)	316,572	294,408	391,891	297,282
Miscellaneous	24,354	24,621	18,455	42,457
TOTAL	739,410	825,747	773,315	702,258

[illegible] acres, and has thus advanced to its usual average irrigated area of about 96,000 acres. "Miscellaneous" shows a large increase of 24,002 acres, which is due to reductions to 4th class rates on the large area of superior crops damaged by the heavy floods in July. The decrease of 94,609 acres under indigo is accounted for, partly by the very low prices realised in the previous year, and partly by the losses sustained by floods. Inferior cereals and other food grains show a decrease of 7,870 acres. Cotton shows a decrease of 9,368 and fodder crops of 8,605 acres.

3. Table II compares by canals the irrigated areas for the two years 1884 and 1885 :—

TABLE II.

CANALS.	1884.	1885.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges Canal	362,119	298,652	...	63,467
Lower Ganges Canal	201,772	191,725	...	10,047
Agra Canal	71,661	65,019	...	6,642
Eastern Jumna Canal	93,680	94,622	942	...
Dún Canals	5,391	5,424	33	...
Rohilkhand Canals	36,078	43,279	7,201	...
Bijnour Canals	2,498	3,228	730	...
Hamirpur Lakes	114	226	112	...
Jhánsi Lakes	2	83	81	...
TOTAL	773,315	702,258	...	71,057

The decrease is chiefly confined to the Upper Ganges Canal, and, as noted above, is caused entirely by the nature of the season. Considering the very favourable distribution of the rainfall, the decrease on the whole is much less than might reasonably have been expected.

4. Table III gives the assessments on account of occupiers' rate for the last four years :—

TABLE III.

CANALS.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R	R	R
Upper Ganges Canal	11,01,884	11,11,326	11,16,995	10,04,071
Lower Ganges Canal	5,11,884	4,89,448	4,94,619	4,86,755
Agra Canal	1,57,621	1,97,823	1,94,113	1,97,862
Eastern Jumna Canal	4,55,995	4,38,560	3,87,423	3,87,910
Dún Canals	16,839	15,302	14,807	16,339
Rohilkhand Canals	32,800	32,174	35,328	38,966
Bijnour Canals	3,019	3,760	5,513	6,641
Bundelkhand Lakes	248	628	269	815
TOTAL	22,80,290	22,89,021	22,49,077	21,39,359

The rate per acre is R3·04 against R2·91 in 1884 and R2·77 in 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and to Local Departments; and that it be published in the Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr., N.-W. P., and Chief Commr. of Oudh,

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

No. A20.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1885-86.

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

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Kharif, 1885-86.	Kharif, 1884-85.	1885-56, AS COMPARED WITH 188485. Increase.	Decrease.	RAINFALL DURING KHARIF MONTHS OF 1885 AND 1884. APRIL. 1885.	APRIL. 1884.	MAY. 1885.	MAY. 1884.	JUNE. 1885.	JUNE. 1884.	JULY. 1885.	JULY. 1884.	AUGUST. 1885.	AUGUST. 1884.	SEPTEMBER. 1885.	SEPTEMBER. 1884.	TOTAL. 1885.	TOTAL. 1884.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Sharanpur	1,421,696	803,520	44,004	52,316	...	8,312	...	...	1·8	...	10·5	3·4	7·6	12·3	13·8	18·6	1·0	11·6	34·7	45·9
Muzafarnagar	1,059,904	652,672	79,938	82,073	...	2,135	·1	...	1·6	...	5·9	3·8	13·8	8·8	7·8	10·3	·2	14·3	29·4	37·2
Meerut	1,522,688	1,068,800	118,482	128,114	...	9,632	·2	...	·6	...	3·1	2·4	8·1	5·6	15·0	15·1	·2	13·5	27·2	36·6
Bulandshahr	1,225,536	830,464	73,241	98,413	...	25,172	·1	...	·6	...	8·3	2·4	22·3	3·0	15·7	6·7	...	14·0	47·0	26·1
Aligarh	1 251,392	889,088	54,955	68,125	...	13,170	...	...	1·1	...	7·4	4·0	12·9	7·8	14·4	11·4	...	23·1	35·8	46·3
Muttra	929,728	670,784	28,238	29,033	...	795	...	...	·9	...	4·9	3·7	8·9	5·4	13·9	4·6	...	13·0	28·6	26·7
Agra	1,183,872	747,776	13,648	15,090	...	1,442	·1	...	1·5	...	4·7	3·4	12·0	4·2	11·8	8·7	·1	8·3	30·2	24·6
Etah	1,112,832	680,512	34,341	39,975	...	5,634	...	...	1·0	...	7·6	1·2	10·6	2·8	12·3	10·1	...	15·5	31·5	29·6
Mainpuri	1,086,208	605,888	39,188	44,833	...	5,645	·2	...	·3	...	9·1	2·1	8·6	4·3	24·6	15·1	1·4	17·0	44·2	38·5
Farukhabad	1,100,032	620,544	21,564	21,927	...	363	·4	...	·5	...	10·8	5·7	14·3	2·2	26·8	11·5	1·5	10·6	54·3	30·0
Etawah	1,083,904	561,216	58,499	57,928	·571	...	·1	...	·6	...	6·0	0·6	10·1	5·2	21·2	9·3	·6	9·4	38·6	24·5
Cawnpore	1,516,800	872,896	59,696	62,709	...	3,013	·4	...	1·0	...	8·2	2·2	14·6	6·4	15·6	26·6	1·2	10·5	41·0	45·7
Delhi	805,120	525,440	121	162	...	41	...	...	...	·5	5·7	5·7	7·2	3·8	15·2	8·1	...	16·2	28·1	34·3
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	24,103	28,534	...	4,431	...	...	...	·2	6·2	7·0	5·9	6·3	23·8	4·9	·8	10·1	36·7	28·5
Dehra Dun	763,520	67,712	5,424	5,391	33	...	·4	...	4·2	...	16·1	4·2	16·7	23·1	59·8	31·7	6·0	14·1	103·2	73·1
Bijnor	1,195,328	613,312	3,228	2,498	730	...	·1	...	...	...	9·9	2·9	15·2	12·9	11·3	19·4	...	15·6	36·5	50·8
Terai	600,192	176,512	5,442	3,144	2,298	...	...	...	·5	...	7·4	3·4	32·7	6·7	20·8	17·5	·7	11·5	62·1	39·1
Pilibhit	877,824	389,376	5,377	8,316	...	2,939	...	...	·6	...	10·8	2·3	16·0	6·6	28·6	14·6	4·8	8·4	60·8	31·9
Bareilly	1,033,152	721,472	32,460	24,618	7,842	...	...	...	·9	...	4·4	3·1	16.2	7·5	20·2	25·6	1·9	11·1	43·6	46·3
Jhansi	1,002,752	411,584	83	2	81	...	·2	...	·2	...	7·0	1·1	11·3	9·9	13·6	20·2	·9	13·4	33·2	44·6
Hamirpur	1,464,640	826,048	226	114	112	...	·4	...	·8	...	7·6	2·8	12·9	10·9	15·7	25·4	1·0	7·8	38·4	46·9
TOTAL	23,477,440	13,728,896	702,258	773,315	11,667	82,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			NET DECREASE		...	71,057														

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th February 1886.

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

No. B20.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1885-86.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Sahárangur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamirpur.	TOTAL.
I.—Gardens and Orchards	874	503	1,145	886	621	112	122	428	429	421	112	925	1	58	257	1	...	...	61	2	...	6,958
II.—Sugarcane	15,069	43,944	72,887	8,041	784	701	1,144	1,682	3,679	3,389	5,770	3,545	4	818	793	2,414	459	1,947	8,389	12	167	1,75,638
III.—Cereals: Rice	24,864	22,964	8,014	110	558	2	29	291	234	60	688	2,106	...	2	4,294	60	4,973	3,418	23,279	12	28	95,986
Bajra	4	...	16	58	65	14	11	23	15	...	..	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Juar	...	...	42	692	1,640	600	430	308	290	136	622	211	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Maize	159	2,309	5,874	1,014	2,714	11	67	689	487	53	587	317	...	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,505
Miscellaneous	135	155	201	153	95	47	44	1,938	324	559	353	16	...	12	...	719	...	...	...	...	...	4,751
IV.—Pulses	58	1,028	1,137	20	6	41	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2,358
V.—Fodder crops	303	982	3,154	1,276	136	1	...	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,878
VI.—Fibres Cotton	475	3,191	6,421	8,590	7,607	14,024	1,675	1,585	1,044	24	27	24	12	12,128	2	7	...	...	...	45	...	56,881
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	10	42	36	210	130	24	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
VII.—Dyes, Indigo	913	3,231	17,986	38,795	37,306	12,145	9,260	25,709	29,549	15,449	46,605	49,806	102	10,247	...	...	...	...	176	2	...	2,97,281
Other dyes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
VIII.—Drugs, Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Drugs	93	23	32	50	5	2	...	38	26	74	4	9	...	...	59	...	...	...	2	...	...	417
IX.—Oil Seeds	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
X.—Miscellaneous	1,057	1,048	1,573	13,555	3,384	496	827	1,232	2,957	1,375	3,722	2,737	2	97	...	27	10	12	553	5	27	35,056
TOTAL KHARIF, 1885-86	44,004	79,938	118,482	73,241	54,955	28,238	13,648	34,341	39,188	21,564	58,499	59,696	121	24,103	5,424	3,228	5,442	5,377	32,460	83	226	7,02,258
TOTAL KHARIF, 1884-85	52,316	82,073	128,114	98,413	68,125	29,033	15,090	39,975	44,833	21,927	57,928	62,709	162	28,534	5,391	2,498	3,144	8,316	24,618	2	114	7,73,315

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th February 1886.

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

NO. C20.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1885-86.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						AGRA CANAL.	EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.	DUN CANALS.	ROHILKHAND CANALS.	BIJNOR.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	TOTAL.						Jhansi lakes.	Hamirpur lake.	
I.—Gardens and Orchards	324	406	626	717	912	3,039	265	505	1,242	57	37	2,106	271	1,221	257	61	1	2	...	6,958
II.—Sugarcane	24,762	25,734	38,666	7,981	1,984	98,331	1,340	2,276	4,875	6,461	1,877	16,829	2,648	43,649	793	10,795	2,414	12	167	175,638
III.—Cereals: Rice	19,216	2,240	6,652	225	987	29,387	3	12	247	2,115	600	2,977	4	27,554	4,294	31,670	60	12	28	95,986
Bajra	...	110	...	...	67	177	...	...	...	7	...	7	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	217
Juar	...	405	...	129	2,468	3,002	57	145	202	655	116	1,175	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Maize	...	775	213	628	3,410	5,026	45	82	371	815	60	1,373	59	8,028	19	...	...	...	...	14,505
Miscellaneous	5	145	164	83	201	598	2,307	147	81	495	...	3,030	95	309	...	...	719	...	...	4,751
IV.—Pulses	771	161	26	...	13	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1,285	...	...	...	5	4	2,358
V.—Fodder crops	276	922	2,073	1,429	11	4,711	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	5,878
VI.—Fibres, Cotton	692	2,167	1,150	6,885	11,611	22,505	12	16	29	524	212	793	27,645	5,884	2	...	7	45	...	56,881
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	21	21	196	112	...	51	...	359	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
VII.—Dyes, Indigo	617	20,798	8,658	26,190	54,030	110,293	13,017	18,875	36,898	50,250	32,856	151,896	31,145	3,769	...	176	...	2	...	297,281
Other dyes	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
VIII.—Drugs, Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other drugs	...	24	6	37	3	70	34	20	86	10	...	150	2	134	59	2	...	...	...	417
IX.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
X.—Miscellaneous	1,228	796	500	16,284	1,686	20,494	220	2,006	1,688	4,312	2,778	11,004	1,280	1,644	...	575	27	5	27	35,056
TOTAL KHARIF, 1885-86	47,891	54,684	58,734	59,913	77,430	298,652	17,496	24,196	45,719	65,752	38,562	191,725	65,019	94,622	5,424	43,279	3,228	83	226	702,258
TOTAL KHARIF, 1884-85	51,373	61,677	72,924	82,851	93,294	362,119	20,296	29,815	45,096	66,111	40,454	201,772	71,661	93,680	5,391	36,078	2,498	2	114	773,315

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th February 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1885 AND 1884.

DEMANDS.			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.	
												1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	TOTAL.	Up.	Down.	TOTAL.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)
												Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)
												Through.	Through.	Through.	Through.	Through.	Through.	Through.	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.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹ ₹ ₹	₹ ₹ ₹		
Private boats	140	5,337	5,048	429	5,758	4,390	Grains	31,016	35,906	66,922	25,276	25,397	50,673								
Government boats	...	737	737	...	752	752	Cotton	...	12,184	12,184	...	3,819	3,819								
Rafts	...	1,552	1,552	...	1,695	1,695	Oilseeds	2,657	15,103	17,760	2,684	36,284	38,968								
CARRYING OPERATIONS							Salt	2,687	11,034	13,721	2,540	12,968	15,508								
							Metals	21,603	980	22,583	1,21,405	32,823	1,54,228								
							Building Materials	2,03,108	2,99,406	5,02,514	3,41,052	2,81,209	6,22,261								
Boating	...	138	138	...	382	382	Miscellaneous Goods	13,961	1,03,000	1,16,961	34,148	80,505	1,14,653								
Fines and sundries	...	37	37	...	29	29	Firewood	11,560	1,34,013	1,45,573	51,469	1,51,247	2,02,716								
Ground rent	...	948	948	...	787	787	Bamboos	600	1,77,797	1,78,397	355	2,27,664	2,28,019								
							Timber	2,044	1,74,176	1,76,220	3,018	97,051	1,00,069								
TOTAL	140	8,749	8,460	429	9,403	8,035	Miscellaneous Timber	968	6,001	6,969	3,604	11,491	15,095								
Upper Ganges Canal	72	5,613	5,463	222	6,169	5,462								23,502	34,866	932,350	1,953,371	5,27,181	12,54,853	6,099	1,755
Lower ditto	68	3,136	2,997	207	3,234	2,573								17,113	17,081	252,748	343,932	2,01,085	3,72,785	775	556
														5,662	4,841	1,428,232	1,150,325	6,03,550	3,46,417	485	155
TOTAL	140	8,749	8,460	429	9,403	8,035	TOTAL	2,90,204	9,69,600	12,59,804	585,551	9,60,458	15,46,009	46,277	56,788	2,613,330	3,447,628	13,31,816	19,74,055	7,359	2,466

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th January 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885 AND 1884.

	Balance uncollected.	For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Same period of previous year. Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Current half-year. Up.	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.	Tonnage. 1885.	Tonnage. 1884.	Ton mileage. 1885.	Ton mileage. 1884.	Value of goods. 1885.	Value of goods. 1884.	Number of passengers. 1885.	Number of passengers. 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		
TOLLAGE.																					
Private boats	...	1,408	1,408	...	990	990	Grains	375	57,784	58,159	...	25,362	25,362								
Government boats	...	301	301	...	361	361	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rafts	...	28	28	...	...	...	Oilseeds	...	1,742	1,742	...	1,000	1,000								
							Salt	100	...	100	...	150	150								
CARRYING OPERATIONS.							Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Boating (Government)	...	210	210	...	1,678	1,678	Buildings materials	90,547	2,850	93,397	57,391	10,870	68,261	7,105	4,132	694,016	381,281	2,00,264	102,351	...	9
Fines and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	1,540	30,275	31,815	...	8,180	8,180								
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	750	2,900	3,650	...	3,300	3,300								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Timber	...	4,050	4,050	...	6,250	6,250								
							Miscellaneous	...	510	510	...	...	...								
TOTAL	...	1,947	1,947	...	3,029	3,029	TOTAL	93,312	1,00,111	1,93,423	57,391	55,112	112,503								

ALLAHABAD;
The 27th January 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 190 AND 191 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 30th JANUARY 1886.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. 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 (Cumbum, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbum, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbum, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
																						per maund.								
Banswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	8 7	6 14	8 12	15 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 8	42 8	40 0	...	...	...	3 6 6	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AAD COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 285 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 20th FEBRUARY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum, (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu, (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Ragi or Mattia (*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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
COORG.	Coorg	8 12	8 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	17 0	...	...	110 0	10 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
Statistical Branch.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST JAN. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JAN. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 31ST JAN. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH JAN. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
6th Feb. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,05,713	178	680	1,29,151	190	42,05,177	170	46,41,762	173	4,36,585	...
6th ditto	Madras	861	1,68,941	196	861	1,54,454	179	59,63,388	158	62,58,606	167	2,95,218	...
6th ditto	South Indian	654	74,740	114	654	82,344	126	34,91,101	122	37,38,856	131	2,47,755	...
6th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,08,283	537	1,504	8,05,265	536	2,78,71,690	424	2,90,82,680	444	12,10,990	...
6th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,61,022	566	461	2,58,000	560	99,70,080	495	1,06,82,618	532	7,12,538	...
	TOTAL	4,074	14,18,699	348	4,160	14,29,214	344	5,15,01,436	291	5,44,04,522	305	29,03,086	
	State.												
13th Feb. 1886	East Indian	1,509	9,28,292	615	1,515	9,66,218	638	3,47,71,087	527	3,87,28,537	581	39,57,450	...
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	93,974	403	233	92,286	396	46,46,434	456	37,19,907	366	...	9,26,527
13th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,451	53	27	1,491	55	63,575	53	64,728	55	1,153	...
6th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	49,307	198	249	60,440	243	18,55,509	171	18,92,485	173	36,976	...
6th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,746	101	37	2,427	65	1,24,105	76	1,04,013	64	...	20,092
13th ditto	Tirhoot	226	32,078	142	226	26,256	116	10,38,402	116	10,48,177	106	9,775	...
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,811	172	57	7,905	138	4,34,471	174	4,04,150	161	...	30,321
6th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,411	66	253	22,210	88	7,97,762	74	7,52,521	68	...	45,241
13th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	803	67	12	958	80	39,019	74	38,498	74	...	521
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,411	3,45,464	245	1,411	3,41,000	242	1,11,39,846	195	1,35,06,508	220	23,66,662	...
6th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	26,047	579	45	9,306	207	5,37,577	273	4,92,290	251	...	45,287
6th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	37,243	250	149	44,872	301	10,47,534	161	11,02,671	170	55,137	...
6th ditto	British Burma	254	41,121	162	327	68,693	210	16,03,870	152	16,95,409	127	91,539	...
13th ditto	Sindia	75	7,978	106	75	6,766	90	3,05,924	94	2,95,841	91	...	10,083
6th ditto	North-Western	1,803	4,49,758	249	1,803	5,04,331	280	1,81,35,366	228	2,35,96,118	300	54,60,752	...
6th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,822	73	66	4,494	68	1,82,199	67	2,36,395	82	54,196	...
6th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,416	67	36	2,137	59	(*b*)15,206	27	62,933	40	47,727	...
6th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,759	176	86	2,925	34	(*c*)7,280	182	84,427	35	77,147	...
[illegible] 1886	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*)29,470	27	29,470	...
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	202	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,525	34,71,180	330	10,749	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,77,73,729	130	7,71,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,04,72,843	134	6,51,10,381	149	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Assisted Companies.												
6th Feb. 1886	Bengal Central	126	9,822	78	126	9,613	76	4,24,085	78	4,31,880	78	7,795	...
6th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	7,953	119	67	4,243	63	(*b*)52,171	48	1,93,019	66	1,40,848	...
30th Jan. 1886	Assam	70	5,065	72	78	6,456	83	1,89,024	62	2,22,921	64	33,897	...
6th Feb. 1886	Southern Mahratta	214	11,622	54	315	25,470	81	2,55,351	40	8,19,755	67	5,64,404	...
6th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	14,390	47	303	31,240	105	(*f*)95,164	26	10,94,450	83	9,99,286	...
13th [illegible]	Tarakeswar	22	6,777	308	22	4,906	223	(*g*)23,712	244	2,04,736	211	1,81,024	...
	TOTAL	802	55,629	69	911	81,928	90	10,39,507	52	29,66,761	80	[illegible]	...
	Native States.												
6th Feb. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	21,330	110	193	16,512	85	9,30,203	110	7,84,459	93	...	1,45,744
6th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,479	56	64	3,380	53	56,934	32	1,44,566	52	87,632	...
30th Jan. 1886	Nizam's	121	20,760	172	121	23,191	191	8,10,553	153	9,63,140	183	1,52,587	...
6th Feb. 1886	Mysore	140	7,813	56	140	7,085	51	3,16,655	64	3,68,273	60	51,618	...
[illegible] ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	740	46	16	1,655	103	(*h*)8,037	38	42,065	60	34,028	...
	TOTAL	514	53,122	103	534	51,823	97	21,22,382	102	23,02,503	99	1,80,121	...

[illegible] the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to* [illegible]," [illegible] audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
[illegible] Kawari-Ferozepore State Railway.
[illegible] from 12th October 1884 to 31st January 1885.
[illegible] from 4th to 31st January 1885.

(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd January 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st to 31st January 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 31st January 1885.

[illegible]
[illegible] 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts of the Punjab, and there have been showers in other parts of the Punjab, in two districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Behar and Northern Bengal, and in parts of Central India. Elsewhere the week has been rainless.

Prospects remain fair in Madras, and are generally good in Mysore, with the exception of parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts. In Coorg the threshing of the rice crop has been almost completed and prospects are good.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues in progress and promises fairly. The *rabi* harvest has also commenced in the Berars and Hyderabad where the standing crops are in good condition. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.

In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest continue good, though blight in the Lahore district, and strong west winds in the Delhi and Hissar districts have done some injury. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. The *rabi* harvest has commenced in parts of the Central Provinces and promises well.

In Bengal the *rabi* and *boro* rice crops promise well, though rain is wanted in the Eastern Districts. In Shahabad the poppy crop has suffered from rain and hail. In parts of Assam more rain is wanted for the winter crops and for tea.

No report has been received from British Burma.

The public health continues satisfactory and prices are generally steady, though they are rising in some places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Multan and Rawalpindi in the Punjab, and in the Northern Districts of the Central Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 24th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of two taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects; harvest dry grains yield below average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	*Nil*	Fever in two, smallpox in six, and cattle-disease in eight taluks; 15 death from cholera. Condition of lower classes north of Rushikulya generally impoverished owing to successive loss of crops for last two years. Rushikulya project and repairs to Chilka canal provide ample work.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good. Slight smallpox, fever in some taluks; deaths from cholera unreported last week 49, this week 40.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever in one, smallpox in another, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy and *ragi* average, rest below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	·07	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one division.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in eight and fever in two taluks; 11 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Harvest almost over. Smallpox and fever in parts.
Bombay—(Feb. 24th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Kolaba	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 22nd 4 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 1 inch on same date last year. *Rabi* crops injured by frost in seven talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in six talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Tatta 26, 40, and 40, in Shahbandar 22, 42 and 44, and in Dadu 34, 56, and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops injured by frost in eight talukas. River at Kotri on 22nd 4 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in eight, cattle-disease in six, and smallpox in two talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 37½, white rice 18 and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; slight smallpox in Baroda city. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 24, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy; cotton-picking progressing; cotton crops suffered a little in the Jalalpore taluka by cloudy weather. Fever in Bardoli taluka. *Jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* threshing almost completed; *rabi* crops fair; irrigated wheat partially blighted throughout the district; *rabi* reaping commenced. Public health generally good; fever and ague in Peint. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature was 4° cool on 17th and 18th, and rose to 1° warm on 23rd; vapour in air defective on 17th and 18th, excessive on 21st and 22nd, and normal on all other days; abnormal wind northerly on 17th and 18th, southerly on 21st and 22nd; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced throughout the district. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 42, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping commenced; wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Public health good *Bajri* average 41 and *jowari* 56 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur*, and gram crops have suffered from blight in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; reaping of *rabi* in progress in nearly all the talukas. *Jowari* 51 pounds 22 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 5 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in three talukas. Slight fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 42 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Sugarcane and pepper harvest continue; second crop rice thriving. Measles in Karwar; smallpox in Hangal; fever and cattle-disease in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 44, and wheat 35 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River falling in Sind. Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Gujarat. Scarcity of fodder in one taluka of Khandesh. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven and smallpox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 23rd)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Rain much wanted. Prospects of crops continue fair. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	*Boro* rice requires rain; prospects pretty good; pulses and mustard being gathered; pressing of sugarcane continues; ploughing going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops continue favourable; some cereals being harvested with 14 annas outturn. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Isolated cases of cholera reported from all parts of district.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cold. Winter crops being stored, outturn good; transplanting of *boro* paddy completed; low lands being ploughed for *til*. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	Slight rain	Prospects of all crops favourable. Price of rice falling slightly. Public health good.
Pubna	A slight shower in Serajgunge.	Winter crops promising; some being cut. Public health good.
Dinagepore	0·98	Weather fair and cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops good; sugarcane and mustard being harvested. Rice 22 seers per rupee on average. Some cattle-disease and a few cases of sporadic cholera prevalent.
Rungpore	0·06	Crops good; mustard and other crops being gathered; cutting of sugarcane continues. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather warmer. Prospects of *boro* rice good; *rabi* crops yielding well. Public health normal.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Common rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	0·65	*Rabi* crops doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Monghyr		Poppy prospects continue good; later sowings benefited by rain on 17th.
Purneah	0·06	Cold-weather crops being harvested. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops in ear, and poppy in flower. Prospects very favourable. Prices have risen slightly. Public health good.
Mozufferpore		Poppy prospects continue promising.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy continue good. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	0·06	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna		Rainfall information not received. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue good; harvesting of *mussoor* and pea being pushed on. Public health good.
Gya	0·01	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good, but some damage from if westerly winds continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Shahabad		Rain accompained by hail in some places injurious to poppy, prospects of which are not as good as they were, but with favourable dry weather average outturn expected.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	*Rabi* and other cold-weather crops doing well and approaching maturity. Lancing of poppy going on; a fair outturn expected. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy. *Rabi* crops being gathered. *dalua* rice doing well. Prices of rice stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell generally in Behar and North Bengal. Prospects of *rabi* crops and *boro* rice continue generally favourable, but rain is wanted in parts of East Bengal; earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered with good results; pressing of sugarcane is progressing; poppy crop is promising; but in Shahabad this crop has suffered from rain and hail. Price of rice remains stationary. General health continues fair.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 24th)		
Benares (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Mornings somewhat cloudy of late. *Rabi* prospects continue excellent, though *arhar*, gram, and peas have been slightly damaged by frost during the week. Melon sowings completed and germinating well. Markets well stocked, but prices show rise in wheat, rice, and *bajra*. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Gorakhpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Poppy and *rabi* crops in good condition. Weather favourable. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Season favourable. Both poppy and *rabi* crops appear healthy and promising. Fodder very dear. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ 22nd)	Very light rain on the 15th and 16th instant.	Wheat and gram nearly ripe; poppy in flower; peas being cut in some places, and sugarcane sown. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Scarcity of fodder continues. Health of people good, as well as the condition of cattle.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy. Prospects of crops favourable. Supplies ample. Prices rising. General health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	West winds. Clear weather. State of the crop is generally good; peas and *sarson* being cut and *sawan* being irrigated; poppy generally in flower, but crop unusually backward for this time of the season. Prospects continue good. Prices still rising. No illness among the people and cattle.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Strong west winds commenced. Markets well stocked though prices show a rise. Crop prospects promising. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Poppy flourishing. Prices stationary. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Slight damage to crops from recent high winds and cold. Health continues good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Gram and *arhar* have suffered a little from dry west wind, otherwise prospects are favourable; poppy crops in flower. Prices have a tendency to rise. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest prospects excellent. Prices rising. Health of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Sky clear. *Rabi* crops injured by frost and blight. Prices still rising. Considerable export of grain. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Ballia („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable. Crops satisfactory; peas being cut; poppy in flower. Markets well stocked. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 23rd)	Slight showers	Weather unsettled. *Rabi* crops flourishing, but require sunshine. Prices rising. General heath good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy off and on. Prices rising. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine with occasional clouds. Peas and *arhar* slightly damaged in Pargana Jhansi, otherwise prospects continue favourable. Cattle-disease is reported in a few villages of Jhansi pargana.
[illegible] („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cold; high west winds rather damaging to crops. Cane-crushing still continues. Prices stationary. Health good. [illegible] Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition. [illegible] Prices generally steady but rising in some places. General health good.
Punjab—(Feb. 24th)		
Delhi (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Jullunder	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	Slight rain	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Rawalpindi	·60	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	·10	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts, slight rain in Sialkot, hailstorms have occurred in the Shahpur and Sialkot districts, but have not harmed the crops. Health good. Prices generally stationary, but rising in Multan and Rawalpindi. Prospects of current harvest good, though blight in the Lahore district, and strong west winds in the Delhi and Hissar districts have somewhat damaged the crops. In Shahpur losses among stock from starvation are reported.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 24th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. *Rabi* being gathered. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Wheat favourable; other crops slightly injured by rust. Health good. Prices rising.
Saugor (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Hail in two tehsils. *Rabi* njured by frost. Prices slightly risen. Health fair.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects good on the whole. Slight smallpox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Occasional clouds. Crops good in one tehsil and slightly damaged in three. General health good. Prices lower.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather clear. Days warm. Wheat and gram good; linseed injured. Health good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks—Weather becoming hot. Prospects generally favourable although crops have been slightly damaged in places. Prices slightly higher in northern district.
Assam—(Feb. 24th)		
Gauhati		Weather seasonable. Public health fair; cattle-disease reported from the interior of the district. Gathering of mustard not yet finished. Rain wanted for *aus* crop. Land ploughing for *aus* in progress.
Sylhet		Winter crops and tea suffering from want of rain. Prospects otherwise good.
Cachar		Weather getting warm. Reaping of mustard crop finished, outturn is about ¼ below the average of last year. Two deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi station. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh	·04	Weather seasonable. Gathering of mustard crop finished; sugarcane being pressed. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 24th)		
Bangalore		Crops in good condition generally, but in some places of Kolar and Tumkur districts reported to be withering; harvesting of dry crops and sowing of paddy continues; prospects fair. Cattle-disease in parts. Water and fodder diminishing in Kolar district and parts of Tumkur district. Public health generally good, excepting in parts of Tumkur where smallpox prevails. No material change in prices.
Mysore		
Mercara		Threshing of rice crop nearly completed. Prospects of season good. Smallpox and fever prevalent in parts.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Feb. 24th)		
Amraoti		Weather warm. Cutting of wheat and linseed in progress. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather getting warm. *Kharif* harvesting over, *rabi* commenced.
Hyderabad		Standing crops prospering; harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 21¾, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 24th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather warmer. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Satna	·16	Weather clear and seasonable. Some damage to crops from blight, but prospects generally fair. Health good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather hot. Fever and smallpox prevalent. Crops doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cent. India States—*contd.*		
Goona	·11 and slight hail-storm on 15th.	Weather very cold. Prices rising. Health good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	·70	Total rainfall 47·81. Weather cold, *Rabi* prospects fair. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot. Linseed and opium crops slightly injured by cold. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Feb. 24th)		
Abu (Feb 24th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather getting warmer.
Sirohi („ 21st)	*Nil*	Little water in tank and wells. Health and crops good. Weather cold and cloudy.
Marwar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Smallpox abating. Cold intense. Prices stationary. Winds sharp and injurious to young *rabi*.
Kherwara („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Crop prospects and health fair. Pneumonia disappearing. Weather somewhat warmer and windy.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops and health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warmer. Smallpox in Tonk, otherwise health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather continues very cold and windy, damaging opium and gram crops.
Kotah („ 20th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cold and windy and harmful to ripening crops.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Fever and smallpox still prevalent. Crops in some parts of the district injured by severe cold.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Dholepore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Crops suffering from frost. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Prices rising. Health good.
Bhurtpore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good.
Bikanir („ 20th)	Slight rain on the 13th in the districts of Bahaderan and Churu.	Fever and smallpox in Rattangarh; pneumonia in Churu; otherwise health good, Prices stationary. Weather colder.
Nepal—(Feb. 19th)		
Katmandu (Feb. 18th)	·10 Slight hailstorm on 17th instant.	

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 26th February, 1886.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding.*
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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A.
The Hon'ble Peari Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEO ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to apply the Chutia Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, to the Deo Estate in the Gaya District. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to give effect to a private arrangement that has been come to by and on behalf of the Rájá of Deo with his creditors. The estates of the Rájá of Deo are situated in the south of the Gaya district adjoining the Chutia Nagpur division, and his raiyats are living very much in the same condition as the people of Chutia Nagpur. The Rájá of Deo is the representative of an ancient Rájput family who have for many generations done very good service to the Government, extending as far back as the rebellion of Cheyt Singh; they have given assistance to the Government in the Sambalpur troubles, the Kol rebellion, and lastly they gave us, to my own knowledge, very great assistance in the year of the Mutiny. For these reasons, and looking to the position of the family, the Government of Bengal considered it of serious political importance that the estates of the Rájá should, if possible, be maintained. Unfortunately, in the days of the father of the present Rájá the estate fell very heavily into debt. The Government of Bengal applied to us at the beginning of last year on the subject, and various proposals were made. At one time it was proposed that there should be a deed of assignment by which management on the part of the Government should be secured, but it was considered that there were legal difficulties in the way which would prevent that proposal being worked out satisfactorily. The Rájá himself wanted his estates to be taken under the management of the Court of Wards, but, although the North-Western Provinces Act allows that proceeding, the Bengal Act gives no power to take an estate under the management of the Court of Wards when the owner is not a minor or is not in any other way disqualified.

"The arrangement which has now been come to is an arrangement by consent. We agreed to legislate on the condition that a scheme for paying off the debts was laid before the creditors, and that all the creditors should agree as to the amount of their debts under the scheme for settlement. Accordingly a meeting was held on the 19th January last, when all the creditors appeared either in person or by agent before the Collector of Gaya; the scheme was explained to them, and they have all signed the agreement. The Mahárájá of Darbhangá has acceded separately on the condition of priority which he attaches and which will be embodied in the Bill. The reason of this is that the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, who is the largest creditor, holds a decree the execution of which has been postponed to next month, in order that a satisfactory settlement might in the meantime be entered into. These are the circumstances under which I ask leave to introduce the Bill, and I hope there will be no objection to it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th March, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 1st March, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 182, 183, 188, 189 AND 286 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 30th JANUARY AND 20th FEBRUARY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum, (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Ragi or Rági (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	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.	R a. p. / R a. p. / R a. p.
	2nd half of December 1885.														
MADRAS.	Godavery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0 / 5 0 0 / 12 10 8
	Coddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0 / 7 8 0 / 15 0 0
BOMBAY.	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0 / 14 0 0 / 40 0 0
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0 / 15 0 0 / 30 0 0
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0 / 14 0 0 / 45 0 0
	1st half of January 1886.														
PUNJAB.	Jhelum (revised)	21 8½	26 9	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	...	32 3	35 6	...	175 0	10 13	...

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
(*Statistical Branch.*)

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1886.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Baira 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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.	Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	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	13	5	...	...	12	2	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	13	13	13	
	Vizagapatam	15	0	...	...	9	0	10	3	20	8	22	13	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	5	14	0	
	Godavery	14	6	...	...	11	14	14	8	22	8	19	6	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	2	13	8	
	Kistna	18	13	...	...	14	14	15	8	15	10	...	...	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	13	14	10	
	Nellore	16	5	...	...	12	6	13	0	22	14	27	8	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	5	14	13	
	Cuddapah	14	11	...	...	10	11	12	0	21	10	22	3	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	6	15	5	
	Anantapur	11	0	...	...	10	11	11	14	25	11	24	6	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			13	11	
	Bellary	18	3	...	...	11	3	12	6	26	11	24	6	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	0	
	Kurnool	12	11	...	...	11	2	12	2	25	5	25	11	31	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			15	0	
	Madras	11	5	...	...	12	0	12	3	17	5	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			13	11	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	14	26	14	16	13	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	13	
	North Arcot	10	3	...	...	12	10	13	5	28	10	28	3	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	11	
	South Arcot	8	3	...	...	13	5	15	5	...	...	28	14	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			16	3	
	Tanjore	9	14	...	...	13	11	14	8	...	...	26	2	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			16	3	
	Trichinopoly	9	14	...	...	11	5	11	13	25	14	24	2	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			15	10	
	Madura	8	8	...	...	10	11	13	10	...	...	30	3	32	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			15	14	
	Tinnevelly	8	8	...	...	12	10	13	10	20	14	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			16	3	
	Coimbatore	8	8	...	...	10	11	13	10	15	6	19	11	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			15	14	
	Nilgiris	8	8	...	...	8	13	10	6	21	13	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	10	
	Salem	10	3	...	...	10	13	13	3	...	...	21	6	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			15	11	
	South Canara	11	3	...	...	12	6	14	6	...	...	16	13	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	13	
	Malabar	9	11	...	...	12	2	12	8	...	...	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	13	
BOMBAY.	Bombay	19	9	18	2	7	3	10	13	18	14	14	11	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	11	
	Dasknobi (Ahmedabad)	16	0	22	0	6	8	11	0	22	0	17	8	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			17	0	
	Kaira	13	4	13	4	8	0	9	4	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Surat	16	0	20	0	8	0	10	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Broach	14	8	...	...	8	10	11	0	16	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Tanna (Salsette)	10	8	...	...	6	0	8	0	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Colaba (Alibag)	8	8	...	...	6	8	10	5	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17	3	...	...	7	8	9	6	25	12	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Nasik	17	11	...	...	8	4	9	4	...	...	18	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Ahmednagar	15	4	8	5	8	4	9	13	23	5	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Poona	12	10	...	...	8	9	11	12	19	9	17	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Sholapur	15	6	...	...	10	15	11	12	25	14	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Satara	14	12	...	...	7	1	8	14	20	4	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Belgaum	16	6	11	0	8	4	9	5	17	5	21	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Kaladgi	15	10	...	...	10	0	12	0	20	0	15	0	31	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Dharwar	16	11	...	...	11	8	12	0	25	0	21	0	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Kanara	17	0	...	...	10	0	11	0	15	9	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Ratnagiri (Rajkot)	9	14	...	...	9	4	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
SIND.	Karachi	22	12	...	...	10	0	11	0	17	0	14	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Hyderabad (Gúna Bunder)	16	0	...	...	8	0	9	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Shikarpur	15	0	...	...	8	0	9	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13	8	...	...	8	0	9	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Western Districts.																										
BENGAL.	Burdwan	14	8	...	...	7	8	12	4	18	12	14	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Bankoora	16	8	18	0	8	0	10	0	22	0	17	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Beerbhoom	14	4	...	...	6	14	8	0	17	8	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Midnapore	14	0	...	...	6	4	8	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Hooghly	16	0	...	...	8	0	9	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Howrah	15	8	...	...	8	14	13	0	21	8	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta	14	4	...	...	6	4	8	14	13	0	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	24-Pergunnahs	13	4	...	...	8	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Nuddea	13	5½	...	...	12	0	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Jessore	12	4	...	...	12	0	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Moorshedabad	16	0	...	...	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Dinagepore	14	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Rajshahye	12	0	...	...	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Rungpore	14	4	...	...	12	0	15	0	19	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Bogra	18	0	...	...	15	0	...	...	22	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Pubna	15	0	...	...	8	4	10	0	20	10	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Darjeeling	17	0	...	...	8	0	10	0	17	0	13	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Jalpaiguri	13	5	...	...	16	0	20	0	27	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Eastern Districts.																										
	Cooch	15	0	...	...	8	6	12	4	18	12	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Furreedpore	16	0	26	0	16	0	18	0	22	0	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Backergunge	...	...	26	0	13	0	16	0	19	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Mymensingh	11	8	...	...	11	8	17	0	17	8	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Chittagong	16	0	...	...	15	0	18	0	20	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14	14	18	4	20	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Tipperah	13	4	...	...	14	14	18	4	20	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	12	0	...	...	11	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Calna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Ranneegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hat retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
d In Contai retail prices of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Mauguhat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-8 seers, Baruipore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10 seers 10 chittacks, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12 seers 5 chittacks.
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:—Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee, Bauhmunheriah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 11 seers.
k In Nattore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Gaibanda 12-8 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers and Narainguge 14 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10 seers 10 chittacks, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12 seers 5 chittacks.
t In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee, Bauhmunheriah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 11 seers.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jaffagh and Kandi 13 seers, and Jangipur 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1886 —*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	23 8	34 0	11 8	17 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	22 0	21 8	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 8	24 0	9 0	17 8	23 8	...	26 0	17 0	20 0	...	23 0	180 0	11 0*v*	
	Shahabad	20 0	26 0	9 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	15 0	140 0	12 8*w*	
	Durbhunga	17 0	28 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*x*	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	24 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	19 0	27 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*y*	
	Sarun	19 8	28 0	8 12	19 4	...	...	23 0	17 0	21 8	26 8	25 0	160 0	11 8*z*	
	Chumparun	16 0	22 0	12 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	18 0	30 0	...	...	12 0*z*1	
	Monghyr	18 15	27 12	10 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 2	...	126 0	13 2*z*2	
	Bhágalpur	17 11	40 6	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	21 7	151 8	12 10*z*3	
	Purneah	16 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*z*4	
	Maldah	15 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	100 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	13 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	28 0	28 0	200 0	13 0*z*5	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	18 6*	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 19 seers 11 chittacks to 23 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
	Pooree	15 12	...	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	15 12	80 0	14 7*z*6	
	Balasore	14 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	120 0	10 8*z*7	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	...	17 12	20 0	18 0	240 0	10 0*z*8	
	Lohardugga	15 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	38 0	...	14 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	10 8*z*9	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	24 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	17 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	23 0	240 0	10 10*a*10	
Assam.	Sylhet	14 8	...	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	12 8	108 0	12 4	
	Cáchár	10 5	...	13 5½	16 13¾	...	...	...	...	13 15	...	11 13¾	64 0	12 0	
	Goálpará	18 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	10 8	70 0	12 8	
	Garo Hills	...	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	6 8	...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	160 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 8	...	10 10	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 4	160 0	11 4	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	14 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	4 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dún	18 8	31 0	6 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	20 7	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	23 0	25 5	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	...	...	28 11	20 12	18 11	110 0	12 0	
	Meerut	20 0	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	...	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	23 0	33 4	6 0	11 6	26 0	25 0	...	...	27 12	26 0	25 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	19 4	27 8	5 8	11 8	26 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	23 0	130 0	12 0	
	Mainpuri	13 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Etawah	14 0	22 0	8 0	13 0	...	25 0†	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 4	† Mauiwa.

N.-W. Provinces.	[illegible]	20 10	36 0	13 8	14 10	...	24 8	...	...	27 0	...	19 2	125 0	12 2	
	[illegible]	21 0	32 8	11 8	15 8	27 8	23 8	...	...	27 0	29 4	24 0	125 0	13 0	
	[illegible]	19 8	27 9½	7 3	14 6½	21 9½	21 0	...	...	24 0	...	20 6½	192 0	11 6½	
	[illegible]	17 13	23 12	6 4	13 12	22 8	20 10	...	...	23 12	22 3	20 0	100 0	11 14	
	[illegible]pur	18 8	26 0	8 0	16 8	...	24 0	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	150 0	12 0	
	[illegible] Pergunnahs	22 8	27 8	8 12	15 0	28 12	23 12	...	...	22 8	27 8	21 4	100 0	11 0	
	Muttra	19 0	31 0	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	140 0	13 0	
	Agra	18 0	29 0	5 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	14 0	
	Farukhabad	17 5½	23 5½	6 8	14 5	20 7	21 12	...	...	23 2½	...	18 1	140 0	11 3	
	Mainpuri	17 14	25 1	4 8	13 8	21 4	20 4	...	...	24 1	29 8	22 6	160 0	12 4	
	Etáwah	18 0	25 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	23 8	25 0	23 8	120 0	11 8	
	Etah	19 8	25 0	7 0	14 0	...	21 8	...	...	23 8	32 0	21 0	120 0	11 0	
	Jalaun	19 0	22 0	9 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	18 10	31 0	9 0	17 0	25 14	23 0	...	...	27 14	...	24 8	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	19 0	28 0	12 0	15 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	26 0	28 0	17 0	160 0	11 0	
	Cawnpore	20 0	27 0	10 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 8	27 0	22 0	150 0	13 0	
	Fatehpur	17 8	23 12	14 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	24 12	...	20 12	160 0	10 8	
	Bánda	18 8	22 0	8 0	16 8	28 0	26 0	...	...	30 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	19 8	30 0	7 0	14 8	30 8	26 12	...	...	28 0	...	20 12	120 0	11 8	
	Hamírpur	20 4	...	11 4	14 12	23 6	22 3	...	...	30 11	...	28 10	140 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	19 0	28 8	7 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	26 0	29 0	22 0	155 0	11 6	
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	28 13	10 5½	18 0	25 3	27 0	...	...	22 8	25 3	18 13	160 0	11 3	
	Basti	22 0	30 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	20 0	160 0	10 0	
	Azamgarh	20 0	26 15	10 5	14 12	25 1	20 10	...	...	22 2	...	18 6	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	6 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	30 0	17 0	100 0	8 0	
	Benares	19 12	28 3	12 11½	19 12	23 14	25 8	...	...	23 14	...	19 8	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	19 5	27 0½	6 7	15 7	25 12	23 13½	...	...	21 14	25 12	18 10½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	19 4	27 0	13 8	16 12	...	22 0	...	...	23 2	24 6	18 8	120 0	11 12	
	Pnilibhít	19 4	31 0	15 0	17 0	26 0	26 4	...	...	21 8	...	20 0	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	30 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 8	
	Partábgarh	21 8	35 14	18 14	21 11	34 0	32 4	...	...	29 8	.	21 6	180 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	20 0	30 0	12 0	18 8	...	24 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	19 8	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	20 12	28 4	9 0	15 4	30 8	30 0	...	...	23 8	32 8	22 4	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	18 10	26 2	6 0	16 3	24 0	24 0	...	...	23 0	24 6	21 12	120 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	18 0	25 0	6 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	21 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 8	
	Bahraich	24 8	37 0	15 0	20 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	31 0	...	21 8	160 0	10 0	
	Rai Bareli	19 8	26 0	...	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	24 8	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	18 8	28 0	8 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	...	27 0	160 0	11 8	
	Gonda	24 0	31 0	16 8	19 10	...	33 0	...	...	30 0	32 6	22 5	200 0	12 0	
	Unáo	18 8	24 0	9 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardoi	20 12	26 12	6 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	24 0	...	28 12	160 0	7 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	24 0	42 0	...	10 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8	
	Rohtak	23 0	36 0	...	14 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	...	80 0	12 8	
	Gurgaon	23 8	38 0	...	10 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	33 0	28 0	...	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	21 0	35 0	...	13 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	75 0	12 0	
	Karnál	22 0	38 0	...	10 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	160 0	12 0	
	Umballa	26 0	40 0	...	13 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	120 0	13 12	
	Simla	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	26 0	...	70 0	10 0	
	Káugra	23 0	36 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	...	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	36 0	...	10 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	33 0	36 0	...	105 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	33 0	34 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	26 0	38 0	...	12 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	100 0	14 8	

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

† In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sassoram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.

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

§ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.

‖ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.

¶ In Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

** In Reasi, Sawi and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

†† In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopool 11 seers.

‡‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 11 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.

§§ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, and Rajmehal 12-8 seers.

‖‖ In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.

¶¶ In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.

*** Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.

††† At Daltongunge retail price of salt 10·79 seers per rupee.

‡‡‡ In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	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 PROVINCES.																												
PUNJAB—*continued.*																												
	Ferozepore	22	0	35	0			11	0	30	0	28	0													14	0	
	Mooltan	17	0	25	0			12	0	24	0	20	0													12	0	
	Jhang	20	0	26	0			10	0	22	0	24	0													14	12	
	Montgomery	20	0	26	0			10	0	22	0	27	0													12	0	
	Lahore	22	0	34	0			10	0	29	0	24	0	20	0											14	0	
	Amritsar	24	0	34	0			13	0	27	0	20	0													15	0	
	Gurdaspur	24	0	30	0			16	0	24	0	14	0													16	0	
	Siálkot	20	0	33	0			13	0	28	0	27	0													16	4	
	Gurdáspur	19	0	31	0			13	0	28	0	30	0													15	0	
	Gujránwála	20	0	25	0			14	0	24	0	24	0													16	0	
	Shahpur	23	0	31	0			12	0	25	0	25	0													16	0	
	Jhelum	23	0	41	0			12	0	25	0	28	0													15	10	
	Rawalpindi	24	0	41	0			12	0	25	0	28	0													16	0	
	Hazára	20	0	32	0			13	0	25	0	28	0													16	0	
	Peshawar	18	0	38	0			14	0	38	0	19	0													15	10	
	Kohát	29	0	43	0			17	0	45	0	28	0													12	0	
	Bannu	21	0	45	0			10	0	34	0	31	0													47	8	
	D. I. Khán	16	0	34	0			9	0	33	0	26	0													58	11	
	D. G. Khán	18	0	25	0			9	0	29	0	20	0													50	0	
	Muzaffargarh			23	0			5	0	20	0	21	0													47	4	
																										26	4	
																										14	0	
	Sangor	18	7			10	3	11	9	13	8															9	2	
	Damoh	17	2			12	5	13	5	15	8															10	11	
	Jubbulpore	15	8			12	8	13	8	24	0															11	0	
	Mandla	19	0			14	0	17	13																	11	0	
	Seoni	20	6			12	5	17	15																	10	11	
	Narsinghpur	18	2			10	5	17	15																	11	0	
	Hoshangabad	16	10			8	7	15	12																	10	11	
	Nimár	18	4			8	7	12	8																	11	0	
	Betúl	16	12			12	1	12	8																	11	7	
	Chhindwára	16	4			10	0	13	5																	11	15	
	Wardha	20	8			8	14	11	7																	11	2	
	Nagpur	23	8			8	7	15	8																	9	13	
	Chánda	18	10			8	7	15	8																	10	13	
	Bhandára	21	4			11	4	15	8																	11	2	
	Bilaspur	21	0			13	2	17	13																	11	0	
	Raipur	21	0			11	11	17	15																	10	11	
	Sambalpur	25	8			13	11	20	6																	11	0	
		25	0			19	4	24	8																	10	11	
																										7	0	
																										6	0	
																										5	0	
																										4	0	
																										3	0	
																										2	0	
																										1	0	
																										0

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1886—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

No.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*														
	Bikaneer	14 12	...	3 12	6 8	... 8	17 6	...	...	21 8	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 12	45 0	9 8	10 0	38 8	22 0	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	100 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	8 8	9 8	32 0	23 0	...	...	36 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	23 1	36 0	9 8	13 8	42 0	36 0	...	12 0	35 0	32 8	...	120 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	21 8½	26 9	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	...	32 3	35 6	...	175 0	10 13	
	Shahpoora	22 8	34 0	10 2	15 0	39 12	27 0	...	...	29 12	38 0	...	160 0	13 0	
	Dholpur	No return received.													* Not sold.
	CENTRAL INDIA.														
	Indore	14 12	20 0	9 4	10 6	39 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	16 15	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 13	23 12	...	...	25 7	...	...	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	22 8	20 0	9 8	10 8	28 0	23*	...	...	28 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 0	30 4	8 0	17 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	24 8	...	...	160 0	11 2	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1884-85.

No. 12830, dated 6th January 1886.

From—F. R Hogg, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India,

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

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the official year 1884-85.

2. During the whole of the year under report I was absent on leave, the department being administered by Mr. H. E. M. James from the 1st April to the 14th August 1884, and by Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, during the remainder of the official year.

Universal Postal Union.

3. The second Congress of the Universal Postal Union was signed at Lisbon on the 21st March 1885, India being represented by Mr. James. It was settled that the next congress should be held at Vienna in 1891. The Paris Convention of the year 1878 was continued by the Lisbon Congress, though slightly amended by an additional Act. The amended provisions will not come into force till the 1st April 1886.

4. Communication by sea with Europe is a service distinct from the Indian Inland Post to which this report relates. All that India collects in the shape of sea postage is credited to Great Britain, and when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance or net cost is made a charge in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. The Indian share of the net loss on the European Mail Service since the year 1869-70 is shewn in the margin.

Communication by sea between India and Europe by means of the Contract Service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Year.	Net loss on the Foreign Mail Service charged against India.	Remarks.
	£	
1869-70	73,110	The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876 when India entered the Union. The increase in 1879-80 is due to the reduction of postage introduced from 1st April 1879 under the Convention of Paris.
1870-71	69,150	
1871-72	68,110	
1872-73	61,072	
1873-74	54,770	
1874-75	57,170	
1875-76	53,125	
1876-77	66,685	
1877-78	70,749	
1878-79	71,051	
1879-80	88,160	
1880-81	71,051	
1881-82	70,000	
1882-83	70,000	
1883-84	70,000	
1884-85	70,000	

5. The foreign mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers reached Bombay before contract time on forty-eight occasions, and were behind contract time on five occasions. On one occasion only did the delay exceed 24 hours.

6. A new contract was made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the performance of local steam services. A new contract was also con-

cluded with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company for the maintenance of weekly communication on the Tigris between Bussora and Bagdad. Both these contracts are for a term of ten years which began on the 1st May 1884. A list is given below of the various steam services for maintaining postal communication in Indian waters with the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia and with Ceylon, the Straits, China, and Australia:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Moulmein every fortnight and *viâ* Tavoy every week. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busreh *viâ* the Persian Gulf Ports.	Annual subsidy for these services R4,39,000.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(8) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta, Nancowry, and Rangoon.	This line is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(9) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo. Subsidy R5,000 per mensem. Began to work in January 1879.	The subsidy for this river line has been a charge against Imperial Revenues since 1st April 1884.
(10) Semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein and between Bassein and Henzada. Subsidy R2,500 per mensem. Began to work from 1st July 1880.	These lines are under the control of the local administration, the Post Office contributing R500 per mensem towards the subsidy for line No. 10.
(11) Daily communication between Kyethai, Prome, Thyetmyo, and Allanmyo. Subsidy R2,000 per mensem. Began to work in May 1883.	

By other Agencies.

(12) Weekly communication. Thonegwa local river service. Subsidy R800 per mensem. (13) A steamer service on the Salween, Domedamee, Gyaing and Attaran rivers. Subsidy R1,950 per mensem. (14) Weekly communication between Kyoukphyoo, Ramree, and Cheduba. Subsidy R1,500 per mensem.	Lines 12 to 14 are under the control of the local Administration.
(15) By Apcar and Company (of Calcutta) and Jardine Matheweson and Company (of Hongkong). Monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. No subsidy.	
(16) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. Weekly communication between Busreh and Bagdad. The present revised contract began to work from 1st May 1884.	No. 16 under contract with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R36,000 per annum. Steamers run in connection with line No. 7.
(17) By the P. and O. Company. Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching at Madras. (18) By the P. and O. Company. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Nos. 17 and 18. Non-contract lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian Mail Services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.
(19) By River Steam Navigation Company. A daily service between Dhubri and Dibrugar on the Brahmaputra river. Annual subsidy R1,00,000. Began to work from October 1883.	No. 19 is under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Post Office contributing R30,000 per annum.
[illegible]	
(21) By the Bengal Central Flotilla Company. A daily service between Khoolna and Burrisal. Began to work from 1st July 1884. Contract terminable on six months' notice on either side.	Subsidy R350 per mensem, of which the Imperial Post contributes R183, and the remainder R167 is paid from District Post Funds.
(22) By the India General Steam Navigation Company. A semi-weekly service for the conveyance of the parcel mails between Calcutta and Chandbally. Began to work from 1st April 1882.	Subsidy R300 per mensem.

NOTE.—A service by sea worked by local native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

7. It was arranged in April 1884 that soldiers' and seamen's newspapers, instead of being sent by private ship to Bombay, should be forwarded to and from India by the ordinary train service through France and Italy.

8. A beginning was made in the North-Western Provinces towards rendering the Money Order system available for the payment of land revenue. This experiment is one of considerable importance, and the credit of proposing and initiating it belongs to Rai Salig Ram Bahadur, Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces.

9. Telegraphic Money Orders were introduced on the 1st October 1884, in connection with the inland money order service. Under this system the remittance is advised by telegraph and payment made at the payee's residence.

10. A Postal Convention for the exchange of correspondence, parcels, money orders and postal notes, was ratified with the Native State of Patiala and began to work from the 1st October 1884.

11. British Postal Orders for fixed sums ranging from 1 shilling to £1 were obtained and offered for sale to the public from the 1st October 1884.

12. A Post Office accompanied the Indian Field Force which proceeded on active service to the Soudan, and a money order exchange was established for the convenience of the troops.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-boxes, and Village Postmen.

13. Statistics under this head will be found in Appendix I, of which an abstract is given in the margin. Each heading shews a large increase and specially that of Post Offices. Last year's report referred to the success of the village post office system as a popular and economical means of opening out the rural districts of the country and anticipated a still greater development of the system. This expectation has been fully realised. Out of the large number of 609 new post offices opened, no less than 432 were village post offices in charge of school-masters or other extra-departmental agencies. By far the greatest development has occurred in Bombay where 132 new village offices were opened. The following remarks of the Post Master General of Bombay on this subject are instructive:—"Year by year the agency of school-masters is being more and more used for this purpose. The Educational Department in this Presidency has fully consented to this policy provided that the Postal work is subordinated to the legitimate work of the school-masters, and the success in working out the scheme has been due to the loyalty with which it has been adopted by the Superintendents of Divisions. The allowances granted are very small though quite sufficient to render the school-master willing to undertake the work, and a larger development of the scheme may confidently be looked to in the future. There were 459 school-masters in charge of Post Offices on the 31st March last; of these 457 were in charge of village offices and two managed sub-offices. Other extraneous agencies, such as shop-keepers, pensioners, &c., were so."

	Number at the close of 1883-84.	Number at the close of 1884-85.	Increase.
Post offices	5,879	6,488	609
Letter-boxes	8,426	8,731	305
Village postmen	3,843	4,039	196

14. An interesting record has recently been prepared shewing the great variety of agencies employed by this department for the discharge of village post office duties. It is given in the next page.

Statement showing the Agency (Departmental and Extra-Departmental) employed to hold charge of Village Offices.

Description of Agency employed.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	N.-W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Behar.	Oudh.	Assam.	Rajputana.	British Burma.	Eastern Bengal.	Central India.	Sind.	Total.
Departmental Employés	88	179	57	282	94	39	8	15	65	7	7	7	22	5	875
Extra Departmental Agency.															
School-masters	152	505	155	105	171	129	19	3	35	7	20	54	3	12	1,370
Station-masters	1	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	13	...	8	...	52
Telegraph Masters	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...		5
Government Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	17
Hospital Assistants, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	10
Head Constables and other Police Officials	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	35
Sub-Registrars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Government Servants	...	2	13	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15
Native State Officials	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	16
Planter's and Zemindar's Clerks, &c.	...		6	3	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	4	...	...	21
Medical Practitioners	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
Landholders and Cultivators	1	2	1	...	...	2	11	22	...	...	...	3	1	...	43
Bankers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	7
Traders and Brokers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7
Pound-keepers	1		...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	4	...	23	38
Village Gurus and Priests	39	1	...	1	...	...	28	3	13	...	...	28	...	...	113
Moulvies and Munshis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shop-keepers	4	6	13	6	7	...	19	32	6	...	3	4	...	...	100
Boat-owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Licensed Stamp Vendors	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Government Pensioners	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
School Students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thoogyees or Government Revenue Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Kyadangyees or Headmen of villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13	...	...	...	13
Bazar Goungs or Headmen in charge of Government market buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	11	...	...	...	11
Local Residents	4	...	238	36	24	...	41	53	8	...	...	28	5	3	440
Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	5	...	...	25	...	...	...	46
Total number of village offices in each Circle	297	713	485	434	315	196	129	151	150	40	126	138	47	44	3,265

Section II.—Postal Lines.

15. Appendix II gives the distance over which the mails were conveyed by the several methods of conveyance. It is summarised on the margin. An alteration has been made in the heading of one of the columns of this appendix, the heading entered as "Sea", having been changed to "Steamer services, sea and river." When this appendix was originally framed all steamer services were by sea: but of late years steam services for the conveyance of mails have been established on rivers in British Burma and Assam. These services have now been transferred from the heading "runners or boats" to the new heading of "steamer services, sea and river." By the new contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, to which

Year.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horse and camel lines.	Runners or boats.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1883-84	10,631	3,580	34,805	14,520	63,536
1884-85	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888
Increase	1,001	469	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	323	3,795	2,648

reference has already been made, the sea mileage was reduced by nearly 6,000 miles. This large decrease was effected by the discontinuance of subsidy payments for the coasting line between Calcutta and Bombay, and for the lines between Aden and Karachi, and between Moulmein and Singapore. New lines have been opened in the Gulf of Cutch, and between Goa and Bombay which increased the sea distance by 300 miles. An addition of river mileage is obtained by the transfer from the heading of "runners or boats" of the Irrawaddy and Brahmaputra services: and the net result is a decrease of 3,795 miles. Under runner or boat lines there has been a real increase of mileage to the extent of 1,389 miles; but by the transfer of river steamer lines explained above, this increase has been converted into a decrease of 323 miles. The additional mileage under the head of "mail-cart, &c.," is the net result of various changes under which foot lines were superseded by camel lines or by wheeled conveyances working under contract. Details of the extra railway mileage are given on the margin. In connection with the new British Steam Navigation Company contract sea sorting services were for the first time established between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi,

Southern Marhatta Railway	173
Barielly-Pilibhit Railway	36
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	47
Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	55
Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	101
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	151
Bhopal State Railway	45
Burma State Railway	47
Bengal and North-Western Railway	219
Assam Railway	*72
Tirhoot State Railway	34
Smaller Sections aggregating	56
	1,036
* Deduct miles opened in Assam last year, but included in this report	35
	1,001

Section III.—Correspondence.

16. Detailed correspondence returns for each circle will be found in Appendix iii. The marginal abstract compares the correspondence of the year under report with that of the previous year. It exhibits a total increase of nearly 16½ millions of articles of all classes. By far the largest increase is under the head of book and pattern packets. For the last four years the development of this class of correspondence has been very marked—a result which is probably due to the multiplication of vernacular newspaper presses: these presses were encouraged by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and the reduction of postage on lighter classes of newspapers in 1881, and they supplement largely their newspaper work by the issue of cheap printed matter in the vernacular. Newspapers have also increased by nearly 10½ per cent. On this subject the Post Master General of Bengal remarks that "there is no doubt that the privilege system "under which newspapers not exceeding 3 tolas in weight are transmitted by "post for ¼ of an anna is much appreciated, and that a vast number of cheap "newspapers which could not exist but for the system are able to pay their "way."

Year.	Letters including Post-cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	Total.
1883-84	179,479,626	15,848,586	1,286,261	3,690,828	200,305,301
1884-85	193,512,546	17,507,407	1,338,246	4,424,817	216,783,016
Increase	14,032,920	1,658,821	51,985	733,989	16,477,715
Percentage of increase	7·82	10·47	4·04	19·89	8·23

17. Letters and post-cards are further analysed on the margin. Post-cards shew the largest growth, their sales having increased by more than 10 millions or about 26 per cent. The Indian post-card is the cheapest in the world; and this doubtless is the cause of its popularity with the natives of this country. Reply post-cards were introduced in February 1884; but the number sold during the year was only 978,176 in the case of inland, and 3,488 in the case of foreign reply post-cards. Notwithstanding the competition of post-cards, paid letters have increased by 4·34 per cent. Unpaid letters have fallen off to the extent of 3·71 per cent. Although the growing habit of prepayment does not improve the postal revenue, the object of the department has always been to encourage the habit; and the yearly diminution of unpaid correspondence is, therefore, regarded as a satisfactory sign. Registered letters show a percentage increase of 7·56, being about the same as the increase of the previous year.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total.
1883-84 .	38,637,153	109,101,237	28,035,651	3,705,585	179,479,626
1884-45 .	48,698,274	113,833,567	26,994,931	3,985,774	193,512,546
Increase .	10,061,121	4,732,330	...	280,189	14,032,920
Decrease .	...	...	1,040,720	...	...
Percentage of increase .	26·04	4·34	...	7·56	7·82
Percentage of decrease .	...	...	3·71	...	...

18. Foreign correspondence is included in the general correspondence returns shown above, but separate figures are given below:—

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number. 1883-84.	1884-85.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Remarks.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards . .	2,804,972	2,874,487	+ 2·47	These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers . .	344,547	365,046	+ 5·94	
	Books . . .	569,394	41,058	+ 12·58	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards . .	2,721,543	2,756,347	+ 2·74	
	Newspapers . .	2,543,837	2,591,632	+ 1·87	
	Books . . .	2,091,131	2,171,700	+ 3·85	
Grand total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards . .	5,526,515	5,670,834	+ 2·61	
	Newspapers . .	2,88,384	2,956,678	+ 2·35	
	Books . . .	2,660,525	2,812,758	+ 5·72	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards . .	777,737	715,390	− 8·01	The corresponding figures shown in the report for the year 1883-84 were based on statistics taken according to Union rules in November 1883, the figures now given are caculated from similar statistics taken in May 1885.
	Other articles .	303,932	293,867	− 3·31	
Received in India from Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards . .	636,421	744,344	+ 16·94	
	Other articles .	513,603	558,117	+ 8·66	
Grand total of all correspondence exchanged with Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards . .	1,414,158	1,459,634	+ 3·21	
	Other articles	817,535	851,984	+ 4·21	

19. Separate statistics relating to foreign parcels will be found in the following statement. There has been a slight decrease in the revenue derived from

the exchange with the Continent of Europe. But the other exchanges have increased and the net result is a gain of ₹5,663:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels. 1883-84.	1884-85.	Average weight of each parcel. 1883-84.	1884-85.	Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. 1883-84.	1884-85.
	No.	No.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	₹	₹
With United Kingdom.						
To India	64,882	70,987	5 6·86	5 0·36	1,12,203	1,12,670
From India	25,471	30,163	2 13·15	2 12·34	28,438	32,573
Total .	90,353	101,150	4 11·10	4 5·62	1,40,641	1,45,243
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	1,621	1,776	6 4·04	6 6·28	3,106	3,232
From India	2,551	2,674	4 12·31	4 2·93	3,905	3,624
Total .	4,172	4,450	5 5·53	5 1·04	7,011	6,856
With Aden, Ceylon, China, and Straits.*						
To India	1,613	2,551	2 0·10	1 7·58	397	869
From India	2,158	2,439	2 14·28	3 3·40	3,447	4,191
Total .	3,771	4,990	2 8·21	2 5·17	3,844	5,060
Grand Total .	98,296	110,590	4 10·21	4 4·61	1,51,496	1,57,159

* This includes parcels exchanged with the temporary Post Office maintained at Suakim in connection with the Field Force at that place.

Note.—The exchange with Germany began in July 1875, and that with Austro-Hungary in April 1876. The exchange with Ceylon began in October 1876, that with the Straits in December 1877, that with Aden in February 1878, and that with China in January 1882.

	Number of foreign parcels.		Number of foreign parcels.
1873-74 . .	21,923	1879-80 . .	73,211
1874-75 . .	25,563	1880-81 . .	80,257
1875-76 . .	35,819	1881-82 . .	88,840
1876-77 . .	45,357	1882-83 . .	88,084
1877-78 . .	59,183	1883-84 . .	98,296
1878-79 . .	69,763	1884-85 . .	110,590

20. The yearly growth of the foreign parcel post traffic since its establishment in 1873-74 is given on the margin.

21. The disposal of the correspondence entered in the table given in the margin of paragraph 16 is exhibited below. It shews that the proportion of articles delivered to the whole was 97·2 per cent.

Sent out for delivery (including 3,550,257 money orders) .	220,333,273
Received back undelivered	6,097,507
Balance actually delivered .	214,235,766
Sent to dead-letter office	2,583,870
	216,819,636

22. Appendix IV contains the usual statistics relating to the working of dead-letter offices, a summary of which is given below. The business of a dead-letter office is in the first place to try and trace the addressees and then to find out the senders of articles which the regular Post Office establishment has been unable to deliver. More than 70 per cent. of the articles received

were disposed of by the dead-letter offices during the year in one or other of the above ways:—

Dead Letters.		Number.		Percentage.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Total number of articles received in dead-letter offices		3,179,161	3,321,442		
	1883-84 1884-85				
Deduct—					
Articles issued by dead-letter offices for delivery to the addressees or senders, and received back again as undeliverable	153,644 171,917				
Articles transferred to other dead-letter offices	808,099 823,268	961,743	995,185		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the dead-letter offices		2,217,418	2,326,257	100	100
Articles disposed of by the dead-letter offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered.	Disposed of by redirection to addressees	357,655	352,701	16·13	15·16
	Disposed of by return to senders	1,250,796	1,334,157	56·41	57·35
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead		608,967	639,399	27 46	27·49

23. The Post Master General of Bengal gives the following information as respects valuables found in articles opened in the Calcutta Dead Letter Office:—"Their total value was ₹40,380, of which articles to the value of ₹40,017 were duly disposed of, leaving a balance of articles valued at only ₹363 in hand at the end of the year. Among the articles of value opened in the dead-letter office was an uninsured registered cover addressed to a Native Chief and refused by him. On the cover being opened, it was found to contain a gold watch set with diamonds and valued at ₹15,000. The sender's name was not given, but it was eventually ascertained and the article duly returned."

24. A comparative abstract of Appendices V and VI, relating to the sales of postage stamps, is given on the next page. About 45½ per cent. of the entire proceeds yielded by ordinary stamps is derived from the sales of ½ anna inland post-cards and of ½ anna envelopes.

25. The next table exhibits the proportion of revenue realised in cash and stamps since the year 1874-75. As explained in previous reports, the increase in the cash proportion, since the year 1880-81, arose from an alteration of system under which money-order fees and parcel post commission was realised in cash:—

Proportion of Revenue derived from Postage Stamps and from Cash.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total postage revenue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33	26·62	24·86	28·74	35·17	36·24	35·64	35·07
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	57·30	58·76	55·91	49·25	47·76	48·46	49·12
Proportion derived from service stamps	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	16·08	16·38	15·35	15·58	16·00	15·90	15·81

Postage Labels.

Ordinary Postage Labels.		½-anna Postcards.	½-anna Inland Reply Postcards.	½-anna Foreign Postcards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Postcards.	1-anna Envelopes.	1½-anna Envelopes.	2-anna Envelopes.	3-anna Envelopes.	4-anna Envelopes.	6-anna Envelopes.	8-anna Envelopes.	1-Rupee Envelopes.	Gross Value.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1883-84.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	5,24,169	20,368	7,694	1,948	15,88,414	19,571	65,914	11,14,424	1,47,092	28,231	1,24,615	1,69,707	49,87,927
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	19·35	·41	·15	·03	31·85	·21	1·32	22·34	2·94	·57	2·50	3·40	100
1884-85.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	6,36,490	20,568	8,488	654	16,38,192	19,955	66,942	11,36,474	1,48,489	23,774	1,26,591	2,23,119	54,06,022
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	12·76	·41	·17	·01	32·84	·40	1·34	22·79	2·97	·48	2·54	4·47	108·38

Service Postage Labels.		½-anna Postcards.	Service Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	2-anna Envelopes.	4-anna Envelopes.	8-anna Envelopes.	1-Rupee Envelopes.	Gross Value.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1883-84.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	9,141	3,43,383	20,166	1,27,863	1,43,092	1,47,489	1,31,340	16,08,805	15,64,951
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·58	21·95	1·29	8·17	9·40	9·42	8·39	102·80	100
1884-85.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	20,821	3,21,642	20,166	1,27,863	1,43,092	1,47,489	1,31,340	16,08,805	15,64,951
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·69	10·57	·66	4·20	4·70	4·85	4·32	52·87	51·44

Section IV.—District Post.

26. The district post is now controlled by the local postal authorities subject to the orders of the Local Government. Funds for its management are provided sometimes by the imposition of a local cess, sometimes by a grant from Provincial Revenue, and sometimes by a mixture of both these processes. The following description of the system under which funds are obtained in the Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal Circles is extracted from the Annual Report of the Post Master General of Bengal:—

"So far as the Postal Department is concerned, the administration of the district post for the whole of the Lower Provinces of Bengal is under the control of the Post Master General of the Bengal Circle. This section of my report relates, therefore, to the zemindari dâk system of the Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal Circles, and includes statistics of the district post of the last two circles, as well as of the Bengal Imperial Postal Circle. In the Lower Provinces the liability of zemindars to carry official correspondence was discharged by personal service up to the year 1862. By Act VIII of that year, passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, the obligation was commuted into money payments, and that Act (VIII B.C. of 1862), known as the Zemindari Dâk Act, and the rules framed under it, regulate the administration of the district post and the provision of funds for its maintenance throughout the territories of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The whole system may be thus described. The Magistrate determines the stations between which communication is required for police or magisterial purposes, and the Post Master General, in communication with the District Magistrate, and subject to the final decision of the Commissioner, arranges all questions connected with routes, stages, timing, strength and cost of establishment. No charges on account of delivery peons or rural messengers can be made against zemindari dâk funds, but the cost of all establishments necessary for the collection and proper keeping of the accounts of the zemindari dâk cess, as well as for the conveyance of the mails and all reasonable charges for contingencies, including boats, huts, furniture, and stationery, are debitable to the funds raised under the Act. Those funds are raised in the following manner. The Inspector of Post Offices in the district prepares each year by the 1st October, and under the Magistrate's instructions an estimate of the cost of establishments and contingencies for the following official year. The Magistrate, after including in it the cost of his own office establishment and any extra provision for keeping up communications with his own camp while on tour, forwards the budget to the Post Master General who, after modifying it, if necessary, in communication with the Magistrate, returns it. The Magistrate then inserts the estimated balance at the close of the current year and thus ascertains the total sum that it is necessary to provide. He then apportions the amount rateably on the *sudder jumma* of those liable to pay the cess, *viz.*, all zemindars, sudder farmers, and other persons paying revenue direct to Government in respect of lands situated within the district, it being optional with the Magistrate to exempt from liability to payment any person the sudder jumma of whose estates in the district does not exceed ₹50 a year. The sums assessed by the Magistrate are payable half-yearly and in advance, and persons refusing or neglecting to pay for thirty days after the date fixed for payment, are liable to pay double the amount assessed, that amount being recoverable by order of the Magistrate by distraint and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter. There is an appeal to the Commissioner in the case of assessments above ₹40 for one year.

"2. Nominations for the posts of sub-postmasters of district offices (called dâk munshis) overseers and other subordinate officers of the superior grade are made by the Superintendent of Post Offices subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the district; but the appointment and dismissal of runners lies with the Superintendent, subject only to an appeal to the Magistrate. Throughout Bengal, moreover, the Local Government has found it convenient to entrust the Imperial Postal Department with the general control and direction of the district postal lines so as to ensure their proper working in connection with the lines of the Imperial post."

27. Statistics relating to the district post are given on the next page. They are obtained from local sources, and do not correspond with the figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. Compared with the previous year the total receipts fell from ₹10,45,823 to ₹10,00,132, the fall being due

for the most part to diminished assets from the local cesses in British Burma, in the Punjab, and in the Province of Bengal. A larger revenue was derived from the local cess in the Central Provinces, the net result being a loss of ₹45,691. The expenditure rose from ₹9,60,713 to ₹9,87,449, the increase being ₹26,736. This is composed of a variety of additional charges which occurred principally in the Central Provinces, in Madras, in Assam, and in British Burma. The number of post offices increased by 66, the letter-boxes by 36, the postmen by 12, and the district post line mileage by 334 miles. Contrasted with the previous year there was an increase of 246,807 in the number of articles posted in district offices and of 367,297 articles in the number received for delivery by those offices. But the advance of the district post cannot properly be judged by statistical returns, as its offices and lines are constantly absorbed by conversion into Imperial post offices and lines, the released funds being applied towards the extension of postal facilities in more remote and less favoured localities.

District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post, Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of these returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						R	R	R	No.	No	No.	
Bengal	1883-84	156	6	247	7,067	199,108	...	182,467	867,872	770,877	30,325	3·49
	1884-85	106	4	258	7,087	193,259	...	186,208	917,215	853,800	33,524	3·50
Madras	1883-84	30	846	662	2,995	...	120,024	112,776	1,589,554	520,446	86,663	5·45
	1884-85	38	862	662	3,075	...	122,358	118,803	1,739,200	560,821	86,794	5·00
Bombay	1883-84	2	502	438	99	...	86,964	87,329	1,053,187	338,143	51,294	4·87
	1884-85	38	464	429	120	...	86,964	87,329	1,032,989	332,442	48,723	4·72
North-Western Provinces	1883-84	276	439	69	6,504	149,443	...	148,185	935,617	804,553	52,560	5·62
	1884-85	271	462	69	6,561	149,424	45,000	147,851	994,187	859,455	32,649	3·28
Punjab	1883-84	21	373	45	4,611	87,517	...	110,642(*a*)	66,247	59,509	2,732	4·12
	1884-85	22	369	42	4,573	73,056	45,000	111,290(*a*)	80,658	66,250	3,964	4·91
British Burma	1883-84	96	50	185	2,664	83,000	...	56,429	137,986	83,447	22,803	16·53
	1884-85	104	54	195	2,788	55,000	...	59,979	134,504	93,435	8,919	6·63
Central Provinces	1883-84	49	81	60	2,957(*c*)	38,844	19,000	56,982	308,665	256,495	25,665	8·31
	1884-85	53(*g*)	84	82	2,937(*c*)	40,104	15,660	63,644	331,713	258,097	28,035	8·45
Oudh	1883-84	45	249	101	1,278	35,584	...	35,396	170,411	131,397	8,264	4·85
	1884-85	47	254	103	1,282	30,100	...	35,725	168,643	139,066	7,747	4·59
Rajputana	1883-84	7	10	2	143	769	3,820	4,365	24,284	17,700	1,291	5·32
	1884-85	7	10	2	143	880	3,820	4,383	29,668	18,925	1,508	5·39
Assam	1883-84	45	22	2	1,067(*b*)	18,621	3,368(*c*)	21,414	83,693	59,512	5,897	7·05
	1884-85	45	27	6	1,090(*b*)	22,825	6,079(*c*)	26,147	107,300	85,159	7,687	7·16
Behar	1883-84	86	...	54	3,394	93,236	...	90,112	446,553	383,853	34,004	7·61
	1884-85	88	...	55	3,437	88,886	...	90,620	454,568	390,866	34,927	7·68
Eastern Bengal	1883-84	29	...	8	1,570	61,505	...	54,616(*d*)	192,177	196,635	10,281	5·35
	1884-85	29	1	12	1,552	52,057	...	55,440(*d*)	212,808	211,958	10,581	4·97
Sind	1883-84	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	40(*f*)	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1883-84	842	2,578	1,879	34,349	767,647	278,176	960,713	5,876,246	3,622,567	331,779	5·65
	1884-85	908	2,590	1,915	34,683	720,251	279,881	987,449	6,243,543	3,869,374	305,148	4·89

(*a*) Includes R18,468, the amount of annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line.
(*b*) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(*c*) Grant from the Local Improvement Fund.
(*d*) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund R4,800 in 1883-84 and R3,444 in 1884-85 and contributions by the Maharajah of Agartala, R240 in 1883-84 and 1884-85.
(*e*) Includes lines paid from the revenues of feudatory States of 701 miles in length in 1883-84 and 617 miles in length in 1884-85.
(*f*) Met from grant from Imperial Revenue for Bombay District Post.
(*g*) Three offices are tributary State Post Offices.

Section V.—Money Orders.

28. Allusion has already been made to an important experiment begun in the North-Western Provinces under which the agency of the Post Office is used for enabling zemindars in the interior of districts to remit small sums of land revenue to Government treasuries at head-quarter stations. This scheme has the double advantage of saving the zemindars long journeys by road and of furnishing the Post Office with funds at small places to which the transmission of cash is difficult. Although the measure was restricted to the Benares division, yet during the eleven months of its trial no less than 13,914 land revenue orders were issued, the gross value of which amounted to ₹3,35,904. And the commission realised on these orders was ₹4,594. Difficulties have as yet prevented the extension of the experiment to other parts of the North-Western Provinces: but eventually the Post Office may expect a considerable accession of business from this source.

29. A new system of dealing with money orders was introduced, with effect from the 1st October 1884, under which clerical work was reduced, the procedure simplified, and additional advantages given to the public. One important feature of the change was the payment of money orders by postmen at the houses of payees, instead of at the Post Office only. This measure was at first tried at a few selected offices, with results so satisfactory that its extension generally to all Post Offices was decided on. Again: several important offices were empowered to transact money order business, without the intervention of their head-offices, thus accelerating the transmission of money orders and reducing work in head-offices.

30. From the 1st October 1884 also the public was given the opportunity of employing the telegraph for the transmission of inland money orders. And from the 1st March 1885 this measure was extended, so as to include money orders sent to foreign countries: under this extension the orders are telegraphed to the Indian Office of Foreign Exchange at Bombay, and there included in the foreign mail. The extent to which advantage was taken of this facility in each postal circle will be learnt from the statement given below, which shews that, during the six months that the scheme prevailed, the number of telegraphic money orders issued was 5,788, and their aggregate value about $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. Compared with the gross amount of money order business done, this result is small: but inland money order transactions are mainly limited to small remittances of less than ₹25 each, and the heavy but doubtless necessary extra expense of ₹2 for a telegram, besides $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional money order commission, must tend to check any great expansion of telegraphic money orders. Nevertheless, the system has supplied a want, and proved specially useful in dis-

fast places like Burma, where postal communication with India is restricted to once in the week :—

Telegraphic Money Order Transactions.

Postal Circles.	Issues from October 1884 to March 1885.		Payments from October 1884 to March 1885.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.		₹ a.
Madras	1,082	66,361 15	1,972	103,111 10
British Burma	1,743	79,147 0	305	19 380 5
Bengal	487	33,293 12	758	61,398 9
North-Western Provinces	334	23,875 1	629	45,480 7
Punjab	470	41,590 8	368	23,456 2
Bombay	375	29,644 14	549	34,561 7
Sind	271	19,033 6	415	28,790 12
Assam	337	26,326 8	105	7,076 3
Eastern Bengal	208	23,429 11	104	6,995 0
Behar	123	8,957 0	147	12,134 8
Oudh	62	3,481 4	168	13,755 12
Central Provinces	127	7,439 3	123	9,454 0
Central India	111	9,424 5	38	2 599 0
Rajputana	58	3,521 5	74	5,850 2
TOTAL	5,788	3,75,529 12	5,755	3,74,043 13

NOTE.—These figures are included in the general statement of Inland Money Orders.

31. From the marginal abstract, which relates to inland money orders alone, it will be seen that the total number of money orders issued was more than 3½ millions, that their value exceeded 8 crores of rupees, and that the commission realised was about 10 lakhs of rupees. There has then been a satisfactory development of this important and popular branch of postal business. Each money order averaged ₹23-1-9. Year by year the average of each money order has diminished in amount, as evidenced by the marginal figures, which proves that the Post Office deals more and more with remittances of trifling amounts; and that, notwithstanding its growing transactions, the Post Office in its money order dealings is not encroaching on the usual sphere of private banks. In further support of this fact reference may be made to certain special statistics taken for the month of January 1885, which shewed that 54·40 per cent. of all the money orders issued were for sums of money not exceeding ₹10 in amount and 25·87 per cent for remittances not above ₹25. A further analisation of the figures proved that nearly 50 per cent. of the orders for ₹10 and under related to remittances below ₹5.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, being the commencement of the business	232,639	72,48,208	84,001
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
During the year 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
During the year 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
During the year 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,025
During the year 1884-85	**3,550,257**	**8,20,88,559**	**10,06,226**
Percentage of increase over the year 1883-84	16·98	12·26	13·71

Year.	Average value of each Money Order.
	₹ a. p.
1879-80	32 0 1
1880-81	28 8 0
1881-82	26 8 0
1882-83	25 3 0
1883-84	24 1 6
1884-85	**23 1 9**

32. The next statement exhibits the issues and payments for each postal circle. In Bengal the money order business done is far in excess of that performed in any other part of India, the Bengal transactions being **39·25** per cent. above those of the North-Western Provinces, which stands next on the list :—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1884-85.		Payments during 1884-85.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.		₹ a.
Bengal	812,674	1,56,45,548 5	740,843	1,68,26,883 4
North-Western Provinces	464,322	93,76,626 5	605,439	1,39,42,439 0
Bombay	372,601	97,14,541 7	399,988	1,08,27,430 4
Madras	466,797	99,78,861 15	452,670	1,03,17,066 9
Punjab	297,354	64,67,677 6	283,909	81,64,786 11
Behar	231,616	45,67,935 13	279,612	52,84,754 2
Eastern Bengal	155,093	48,70,640 7	141,876	36,90,711 10
Oudh	95,525	20,82,741 4	239,572	47,45,868 0
Central Provinces	167,485	48,10,532 15	65,096	18,73,721 14
Rajputana	82,344	22,69,538 13	58,274	22,71,430 7
British Burma	104,025	36,25,073 14	18,426	7,39,506 12
Assam	116,614	30,43,340 7	36,233	12,69,324 5
Sind	87,708	27,56,230 13	31,446	11,43,296 10
Central India	96,099	28,79,269 10	25,276	9,39,877 10
Total for 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559 6	3,378,660	8,20,37,177 2
Total for 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179 1	2,849 573	7,28,65,747 5
Increase	515,363	89,64,380 5	529,087	91,71,429 13

NOTE.—The figures relating to the Madras Postal Circle include transactions with the Native State of Mysore; the figures relating to the Bombay Postal Circle include transactions with the Portuguese Settlements of Goa and Daman; and the figures relating to the Punjab Postal Circle include transactions with the Native State of Patiala.

33. Eighty-one new money order offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of money order offices to **5,657**.

34. An arrangement was concluded with the Portuguese Settlements of Goa and Daman for the exchange of money orders at inland rates and under inland conditions. It came into operation on the 1st May 1884. Reference has already been made to the convention concluded with Patiala, which provided for an exchange of money orders, also at inland rates and under inland conditions.

35. New money order exchanges were available, from the 1st January 1885, with Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Falkland Islands: with various British Colonies and possessions in Africa and West Indies, and with Cyprus and North Borneo. Like Canada and the United States of America, all these exchanges are worked through the medium of the British Post Office. A new money order exchange with Egypt was also introduced, with effect from the 1st October 1884. A comparative statement of Foreign money order transactions expressed in sterling is given below. It shews a considerable development of business, the

gross increase in value being 36·55 per cent. in the case of orders issued by India and 74·86 per cent. in the case of orders paid in India :—

	1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	27,794	116,118 16 9	3,226	11,026 2 11	38,916	158,463 4 4	3,867	13,461 6 0
Germany	1,224	3,961 15 8	190	1,366 3 11	1,676	5,322 2 9	223	1,651 7 8
Italy	279	1,529 11 5	16	105 0 11	245	1,116 17 2	17	221 8 3
France	216	674 8 5	16	56 8 9	357	1,467 13 4	73	313 18 5
Switzerland	251	682 3 10	4	6 16 0	393	1,188 9 0	8	30 7 6
Denmark	42	452 3 7	5	19 4 5	59	712 9 11	9	52 12 9
Netherlands	18	53 14 7	12	53 8 8	13	34 3 7	8	14 11 0
Victoria	150	802 2 2	70	341 19 7	170	827 16 3	265	1,502 7 3
New South Wales	56	330 13 0	42	143 11 0	332	1,052 14 6	549	4,364 9 6
South Australia	31	223 10 0	9	41 16 0	38	190 16 6	55	413 4 4
Tasmania	27	189 15 4	13	29 3 6	42	250 13 11	50	373 13 0
Queensland	10	53 7 0	16	42 13 6	13	53 14 2	21	107 12 0
West Australia	5	60 0 0	3	13 0 6	16	92 3 9	4	14 17 11
Egypt	...	...	...	...	24	50 15 7	52	238 2 11
Total	30,103	125,132 1 9	3,622	13,245 9 8	42,294	170,863 14 9	5,201	23,159 18 6
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	40·50	36·55	43·59	74·86
Average amount of each money order	...	4 3 1	...	3 13 1	...	4 0 9	...	4 9 0

Note.—The figures relating to the United Kingdom include transactions with the following countries and places: United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Colonies and possessions in Africa and West Indies, Cyprus and North Borneo.

36. The following statement deals with Foreign money order transactions in Indian currency. There has been a fall in the value of issues, in the exchange with the Mauritius and a rise in the value of orders paid in the exchange with the Straits. Taking them altogether, the value of orders issued has fallen to the extent of ₹33,655, while the value of orders paid has improved by ₹77,194 :—

	1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Ceylon	845	30,559 15 0	8,758	4,40,945 15 0	828	33,702 14 0	8,865	4,44,602 7 0
Mauritius	790	1,16,030 10 0	436	23,419 1 0	529	75,718 13 0	594	25,377 13 0
Straits Settlements	83	3,761 7 0	1,086	66,451 5 0	79	4,313 11 0	1,783	1,19,346 9 0
China and Japan	50	4,445 4 0	265	25,080 5 0	73	7,498 12 0	350	29,950 3 0
Field Post Office, Egypt*	...	...	...	...	3	6 0 0	135	3,813 12 0
Total	1,768	1,54,797 4 0	10,545	5,55,896 10 0	1,510	1,21,142 2 0	11,727	6,22,090 12 0
Percentage of increase and decrease	22·52	38·15	14·09	17·35	Decrease 14·59	Decrease 21·74	Increase 11·21	Increase 13·89
Average amount of each money order	...	87 9 0	...	52 11 0	...	80 4 0	...	54 0 0

* This is a temporary establishment introduced in March 1885 for the convenience of the Field Force serving in the Soudan.

37. A statement of the number and value of money orders, both Inland and Foreign, that were forfeited under the rules during the year is given below. The amount that actually escheated to the State was ₹7,461-3, as compared with ₹6,450-15 during the previous year :—

Money Orders forfeited.

Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1884.		Forfeited during the year.		Total.		Forfeited orders repaid, renewed and lapsed to the State during the year 1884-85.								Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1885.	
						Repaid.		Renewed.			Lapsed to the State.	Total.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Penalties.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
1,586	13,040	2,550	38,231	4,136	51,281	1,420	16,434	1,490	17,680	2,327	1,412	7,461	2,372	36,112	1,764	15,169

38. An abstract is added which represents the aggregate money order transactions, both Inland and Foreign. The transactions in sterling money have been exhibited at the rate of exchange in which the orders were received or paid :—

Aggregate Money Order Transactions, both Inland and Foreign.

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, for the year 1884-85.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Commission.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland	3,550,257	8,20,88,559 6	10,06,226 1	3,378,660	8,20,37,177 2
Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rate of exchange	43,804	21,30,454 10	52,814 10	5,201	2,89,738 8
Foreign transactions in Indian currency	1,515	1,21,142 2	2,672 4	11,727	6,22,090 12
Total	3,594,062	8,43,40,156 2	10,20,512 15	3,395,588	8,29,60,006 6
Total for the year 1883-84	3,066,765	7,48,36,706 4	9,05,824 6	2,863,740	7,35,86,438 0
Increase	527,296	95,03,449 14	1,23,688 9	531,848	93,73,568 6
Percentage of increase	17·19	12·70	13·65	18·57	12·74

39. The marginal abstract gives the sales of India postal notes since their introduction in January 1883. Attempts to popularise these notes were made, the post office undertaking to transmit them to destination on payment of half an anna as postage and arranging for their payment at the houses of payees instead of at the post office. Although the sales have increased by 45·24 per cent., the total value of notes sold was only ₹2,14,354, which shews that the scheme has not yet commanded success.

	Number of India Postal Notes sold.			Total value of India Postal Notes sold.
	Of the value of annas 8.	Of the value of ₹1.	Of the value of ₹2-8.	
	No.	No.	No.	₹ a.
During the last quarter of the year 1882-83, being the commencement of the business	7,944	14,827	8,692	40,529 0
1883-84	30,910	62,605	27,807	1,47,577 8
1884-85	41,925	85,914	42,591	2,14,354 0
Increase	11,015	23,309	15,184	66,776 8

40. From the 1st October 1884 British Postal Orders, of fourteen denominations ranging from 1 shilling to 20 shillings, were offered for sale to the public at post offices in India. These orders are payable in the United Kingdom and at Gibraltar and Constantinople. During the six months that the system pre-

vailed, 8,296 orders were sold at an aggregate value of £5,786, and the Indian commission realised amounted to ₹527. By far the largest demand has been for 20-shilling orders, of which 4,554 were disposed of. Next in demand came the 10-shilling orders, of which 1,105 were sold. The system was mainly intended for the convenience of European residents, and specially of soldiers and seamen; as might be expected, the largest transactions took place in the Punjab, where sales of 1,858 orders were effected aggregating in value £1,446 5*s.* 6*d.* As yet the business transacted is small and the system has not acquired any real popularity.

Section VI.—Post Office Savings Banks.

41. The introduction of Post Office Savings Banks dates only from the 1st April 1882, so that the year under review is the third year of their existence. Statement A, given on the next page, compares the transactions of the year 1884-85 with those of the preceding year, and shews that considerable progress has been made. Twenty-eight new head banks and 272 new sub-banks were opened, thus raising the total number of banks of both classes to 5,499. During the year 75,887 accounts were opened and 38,136 closed, the total number of accounts at the end of the year standing at 122,599, against 84,848 at the close of March 1884. The deposits of the year aggregated 165¾ lakhs of rupees as compared with 103¾ lakhs in the previous year: the withdrawals rose from 58¼ lakhs to 110 lakhs: and the balance at credit of depositors increased from 75 lakhs to 134¼ lakhs, being an increase of more than 59¼ lakhs. The interest allowed was 3⅜ lakhs, against 1⅝ lakhs in 1883-84. Although the establishment of Savings Banks was not extended to Bombay till May 1883, the amount of its deposits, *viz.*, ₹30,41,780, already exceeds the amount deposited in any other circle. Bengal has the largest number of accounts, *viz.*, 26,770. The highest average balance at the credit of each depositor was ₹161-0-6 in the Punjab, and the lowest ₹67-14-9 in the North-Western Provinces. Referring to a large number of withdrawals which occurred chiefly in Guzrat, the Post Master General of Bombay states that they were "undoubtedly due to a feeling of insecurity which prevailed for a short time during the month of March, when the prospect of a war with Russia appeared to be imminent and arrangements were being made on a large scale for sending troops from India to Pishin." Mr. Fanshawe adds that the "results at the end of the year shew that the loss to Government was only temporary."

A.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1884-85 compared with 1883-84.

Circles.	No. of Head Banks.	No. of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening Balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
Bengal	42	993	17,188	15,583	6,001	26,770	16,66,454 7 7	33,32,609 15 7	78,060 4 10	50,77,124 12 0	23,34,043 8 7	27,43,081 3 5	637·38	65,311·45	102·46
Madras	33	810	10,373	9,227	3,481	16,119	7,46,646 14 7	16,85,635 8 3	36,114 10 8	24,68,397 1 6	11,21,525 9 5	13,46,871 8 1	488·45	40,814·30	83·55
Bombay	32	525	11,110	13,308	3,939	20,539	13,45,388 7 3	35,22,183 9 9	87,719 9 1	49,55,291 10 1	19,13,511 5 3	30,41,780 4 10	641·84	95,055·62	148·09
North-Western Provinces	47	843	19,432	11,946	9,344	22,034	9,21,717 10 6	18,77,496 15 3	41,643 5 7	28,40,857 15 4	13,44,266 7 0	14,96,591 8 4	468·80	31,842·38	67·92
Punjab	42	532	7,252	6,711	4,955	9,008	8,51,062 6 9	18,32,682 1 3	40,071 14 5	27,23,816 6 5	12,73,195 12 0	14,50,620 10 5	214·47	34,538·59	161·03
Central Provinces	27	262	4,822	4,216	2,002	7,036	3,57,105 14 6	7,07,730 0 2	16,294 6 1	10,81,130 4 9	4,90,863 0 0	5,90,267 4 9	260·59	21,861·74	83·89
Oudh	12	201	2,283	1,887	1,022	3,148	2,32,987 15 4	4,60,499 3 3	11,084 8 7	7,04,571 11 2	3,06,659 8 9	3,97,912 2 5	262·33	33,159·33	126·40
Behar	21	391	3,089	3,746	2,363	4,472	3,60,525 4 2	8,73,686 13 5	16,190 13 3	12,50,402 14 10	6,59,206 15 2	5,91,195 15 8	212·95	28,152·19	132·19
Eastern Bengal	10	202	2,265	1,983	851	3,397	2,76,416 6 0	5,15,570 4 1	12,773 1 1	8,04,759 11 2	3,42,704 7 10	4,62,055 3 4	339·7	46,205·5	136·01
Rajputana	7	92	855	951	471	1,335	1,08,146 14 10	2,22,434 15 4	5,231 0 7	3,35,812 14 9	1,38,344 1 9	1,97,468 13 0	190·71	28,209·85	147·91
Central India	10	63	725	991	563	1,153	1,09,361 6 2	2,38,618 15 1	4,690 6 11	3,52,670 12 2	1,72,954 7 8	1,79,716 4 6	115·3	17,971·6	155·86
British Burma	16	37	1,297	1,474	1,038	1,733	1,64,893 11 1	3,80,255 4 1	6,796 0 11	5,51,945 0 1	3,22,264 10 2	2,29,680 5 11	108·31	14,355·00	132·53
Assam	12	147	1,570	1,902	864	2,608	1,75,687 6 4	3,96,038 7 11	8,363 5 3	5,80,089 3 6	2,75,212 15 4	3,04,876 4 2	217·33	25,406·33	116·90
Sind	6	84	2,527	1,962	1,242	3,247	1,98,059 14 5	5,09,510 0 1	10,174 0 3	7,17,743 14 9	3,07,950 10 5	4,09,793 4 4	541·16	68,298·83	126·20
Total of 1884-85	317	5,182	84,848	75,887	38,136	1,22,599	75,14,454 11 6	1,65,54,952 1 6	3,75,207 7 6	2,44,44,614 4 6	1,10,02,703 7 4	1,34,41,910 13 2	...	...	...
Total of 1883-84	289	4,910	39,121	69,121	23,394	84,848	27,96,796 3 2	1,03,57,504 1 2	1,87,217 0 4	1,33,41,517 4 8	58,27,062 9 2	75,14,454 11 6	...	...	...
Increase in 1884-85	28	272	45,727	6,766	14,742	37,751	47,17,658 8 4	61,97,448 0 4	1,87,990 7 2	1,11,03,096 15 10	51,75,640 14 2	59,27,456 1 8	...	...	...
Percentage of increase	9·68	5·53	116·88	9·78	63·01	44·49	168·68	59·83	100·41	83·22	88·82	78·88			

* Of this amount ₹88,443 represents balance of accounts not bearing interest.

42. Statement B below distinguishes "Native" from "European or Eurasian" depositors, and gives the general results indicated on the margin. It may further be noticed that Madras contains the largest number of European or Eurasian depositors, *viz.*, 2,894; Bombay holds the next largest number, *viz.*, 1,928; next comes the Punjab with 1,761; Bengal with 1,686, and then the North-Western Provinces with 1,430. The largest number in proportion to native depositors will be found, as in the previous year, in Burma, where there are 703 accounts in the names of European and Eurasian depositors against 1,030 in the names of native depositors.

Race of Depositors.	Number of accounts.	Percentage of total number.	Amount.
			£ p.
Native	109,244	89·11	11,07,169 7 10
European or Eurasian	13,355	10·89	23,34,741 5 4
Total	122,599	100	1,34,41,910 13 2

B.

Statement showing the Number of Depositors in each Postal Circle, classified as Natives and Europeans or Eurasians, during 1884-85.

Names of Circles.	Native Depositors, inclusive of accounts of local institutions.			European and Eurasian Depositors, inclusive of accounts of local institutions.			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	25,084	24,95,136 4 8	71,098 13 7	1,686	2,47,944 14 9	6,961 7 3	26,770	27,43,081 3 5	78,060 4 10
Madras	13,225	10,00,878 3 8	26,791 9 0	2,894	3,45,993 4 5	9,323 1 8	16,119	13,46,871 8 1	36,114 10 8
Bombay	19,611	26,89,019 7 8	78,441 10 1	1,928	3,52,760 13 2	9,277 15 0	20,539	30,41,780 4 10	87,719 9 1
North-Western Provinces	20,604	12,39,763 13 1	34,679 14 3	1,430	2,56,827 11 3	6,963 7 4	22,034	14,96,591 8 4	41,643 5 7
Punjab	7,247	10,14,197 12 6	27,957 1 3	1,761	4,36,422 13 11	12,114 13 2	9,008	14,50,620 10 5	40,071 14 5
Central Provinces	6,285	4,44,723 11 3	12,140 4 11	751	1,45,543 9 6	4,154 1 2	7,036	5,90,267 4 9	16,294 6 1
Oudh	2,768	3,08,426 1 6	8,758 1 3	380	89,486 0 11	2,396 7 4	3,148	3,97,912 2 5	11,084 8 7
Behar	4,077	5,30,171 12 10	14,317 7 6	395	61,024 2 10	2,873 6 3	4,472	5,91,195 15 3	16,190 13 3
Eastern Bengal	3,329	4,48,778 1 4	12,469 6 7	68	13,277 2 0	303 10 6	3,397	4,62,055 3 4	12,773 1 1
Rajputana	938	1,36,985 4 3	3,547 12 9	337	60,483 8 9	1,683 3 10	1,335	1,97,468 13 0	5,231 0 7
Central India	806	1,09,626 4 1	2,938 9 11	347	70,091 0 5	1,751 13 0	1,153	1,79,716 4 6	4,690 11
British Burma	1,030	1,24,788 10 7	3,645 7 0	703	1,04,916 11 4	3,150 9 11	1,733	2,29,680 5 11	6,796 0 11
Assam	2,424	2,62,930 1 2	7,286 6 0	184	41,946 3 0	1,076 15 3	2,608	3,04,876 4 2	8,363 5 3
Sind	2,756	3,01,769 15 3	7,472 11 0	491	1,08,023 5 1	2,701 5 3	3,247	4,09,793 4 4	10,174 0 3
Total	109,244	1,11,07,169 7 10	3,11,545 2 7	13,355	23,34,741 5 4	63,668 5 11	122,599	1,34,41,910 13 2	3,75,213 7 6

43. Statement C classifies the depositors according to professions. The lowest number of accounts appears under the head "Agricultural." These accounts have fallen in the North-Western Provinces from 697 in 1883-84 to 563 in the year under review; while in Bengal the number of agricultural depositors has, during the same time, risen from 224 to 459. The total percentage increase under this head is 16·54. The industrial classes are also still poorly represented by a total of 2,206 accounts. But their number of accounts open shews an increase over the previous year of 56·89 per cent.

C.

Statement showing the Number of Depositors in each Postal Circle, classified according to professions, during 1884-85.

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bengal	9,299	2,273	2,543	1,068	459	363	10,765	26,770
Madras	7,157	769	1,776	819	377	463	4,758	16,119
Bombay	8,727	862	2,458	1,513	156	304	6,519	20,539
North-Western Provinces	6,990	694	3,810	2,781	563	409	6,787	22,034
Punjab	3,647	306	2,199	501	107	167	2,081	9,008
Central Provinces	2,375	295	1,725	588	111	134	1,808	7,036
Oudh	1,346	89	723	123	41	26	800	3,148
Behar	1,795	317	447	129	71	34	1,679	4,472
Eastern Bengal	1,238	346	288	55	33	20	1,417	3,397
Rajputana	622	31	254	34	1	28	365	1,335
Central India	413	27	282	31	1	18	380	1,153
British Burma	587	72	538	43	...	100	393	1,733
Assam	975	229	391	76	84	74	779	2,608
Sind	1,443	85	624	156	25	66	848	3,247
Total	46,614	6,395	18,058	7,917	2,029	2,206	39,380	1,22,599
Total for 1883-84	30,545	5,834	13,231	6,617	1,741	1,406	25,474	84,848
Increase in 1884-85	16,069	561	4,827	1,300	288	800	13,906	37,751
Percentage of increase	52·60	9·61	36·48	19·64	16·54	56·89	54·58	44·49

44. Simultaneously with the introduction of Savings Banks, the Post Office undertook on behalf of the public the purchase and sale of Government Promissory Notes and their transfer to the Comptroller General for custody. The total investments on this account aggregated R1,78,800 in the year 1883-84 and R2,94,600 in the year 1884-85. This represents an increase of R1,15,800. The balance of these Government securities remaining in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year under review was R1,31,300, against R39,100 at the close of the previous year, the increase being R92,200. Out of a total number of 352 cases in which the Post Office agency was employed for buying and selling Government Paper, 332 cases related to sales not exceeding R2,000 in amount; and in 20 instances the dealings were for sums ranging from R2,000 to R7,000.

Section VII.—Insurance and Value-payable Systems.

45. A table is given on the margin indicating the value at which letters and parcels have yearly been insured by the public since the introduction of the insurance system in 1877-78. Last year's Report shewed an addition to the value of parcels and a diminution in the value of letters insured. This year exhibits a rise under the head of letters and fall under the head of parcels, the net result being a decrease of 5·21 per cent. The insur-

Year.	Value Insured.			Insurance Fees.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R
1877-78 last quarter, being the commencement of the system	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79	89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80	1,63,35,058	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82	1,79,69,808	5,85,53,413	7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83	2,30,67,342	5,95,70,924	8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84	2,21,16,868	6,04,08,142	8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85	2,30,06,964	5,52,14,744	7,82,21,708	1,93,579
Percentage of Increase as compared with 1883-84	4·02	...	...	...
Percentage of Decrease as compared with 1883-84	...	8·60	5·21	6·41

ance fees have also fallen to the extent of 6·41 per cent. This fall is to some extent due to the stoppage of insurance to and from Bagdad whence large quantities of specie used to be exported in insured parcels. The system of insurance is to a considerable extent patronised by jewellers, watch-makers, and dealers in precious stones.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	12,021 4 0	15,522 8 9
Losses by highway robbery in British Territory	186 0 0	1,939 6 9
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	3,691 5 1	2,300 0 9
	15898 9 1	19,762 0 3
Value of property recovered	4,516 14 0	5,546 14 0
	11,381 11 1	14,215 2 3
Claims preferred but not entertained	30 0 0	300 0 0
TOTAL	11,351 11 1	13,915 2 3

46. Although only 39 cases of loss occurred during the year, as compared with 3 cases in the previous year, yet the amount which the Post Office had to make good in connection with these losses rose to R 13,915, as shewn in the margin, being an increase of R2,564. Compared with the responsibility incurred, this loss is small in amount.

47. The business done under the value-payable system, since its introduction in December 1877, is abstracted on the margin. It will be seen that 336,788 value-payable articles were posted against 287,377 in the previous year, being an increase of 17·19 per cent., that the value declared for realization was R52,73,352 as compared with R28,08,873, being an increase of 87·74 per cent., and that the commission rose from R53,450 to R69,285, or by 29·63 per cent.

	Number of articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
		R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) four months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	336,788	52,73,352	69,285
Percentage of Increase over the year 1883-84	17·19	87·74	29·63

NOTE.—On the 1st August 1880 the rate of commission of value-payable articles was reduced to the money order scale, being about one-half that of the previous scale.

48. The following remarks on the working of the system in Bengal are extracted from the report of the Post Master General of that circle:—

"The vast majority of the value-payable parcels, value-payable registered letters, and value, payable book packets posted in this circle are posted by tradesmen in Calcutta for their customers in the interior of Bengal and the rest of India. Of the total number of value-payable parcels posted in the circle, 104,967, or 96·81 per cent., were posted in Calcutta, i.e., in the General Post Office and town sub-offices, the sum specified for recovery being R 10,84,[illegible]; of the value-payable registered letters and book packets, 37,056, or 94·60 per cent., were posted in Calcutta, the sum specified for recovery being R5,31,657-8. In a considerable number of cases large parcels, of which the postage would be excessive, are sent by train, and the railway receipts are forwarded by value-payable registered letters. In this way tradesmen are able to obtain the benefit of the value-payable system while giving those of their customers who live on or near the railway the advantage of the cheap parcel rates of the railway administrations in India."

49. The Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces reports that the "value-payable system is principally utilized by European Firms supplying goods to residents in outlying districts and among natives by the proprietors of printing presses, booksellers, and medicine vendors and to a less extent b jewellers and goldsmiths."

Section VIII.—Miscellaneous.

50. The following statement shows the transactions relating to the Post-Office Security Fund. Postal employés give security in the form of deductions made from salaries. On the 1st January 1883, a new fund was created by the credit thereto of these deductions, interest being allowed at 4 per cent. on the balance of this new fund. All charges are reckoned against the balance of the old fund until it is exhausted. Superior servants are still, as a matter of favour, entitled on retirement to receive back the unexpended portion of their subscription to the fund: hence the distinction maintained in the old account between the returnable and non-returnable portions. The total charges against the old fund during the year amounted to R16,152, leaving a balance at credit of R1,81,317. The balance at credit of the new fund on the 31st March 1885 was R93,653:—

Old Fund.

RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
Returnable Portion.	R		R
Balance of 1883-84	73,835	Sums decreed against the fund	11,932
		Rateable refunds to subscribers	881
		Cost of establishment	940
		TOTAL charges	13,753
		BALANCE at credit	60,082
		TOTAL returnable portion	73,835
Non-returnable Portion.			
Balance of 1883-84	1,23,634	Sums decreed against the fund	459
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	1,000
		Cost of establishment	240
		TOTAL charges	1,699
		BALANCE at credit	1,21,935
		TOTAL Non-returnable portion	1,23,634
Grand Total.			
Balance of 1883-84	1,97,469	Total amount charged against the old Fund	16,152
		BALANCE at credit	1,81,317
	1,97,469		1,97,469

New Fund.

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS. First half-year.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. TOTAL.	CHARGES.	AMOUNT.
			R	R	R		R
Balance of 1883-84	...	...	...	...	53,501	Refund on account of excess deduction	[illegible]
Interest on above at 4 per cent. from April 1884 to March 1885	...	...	...	...	2,144	Advance of Stock Notes	64,017
						TOTAL	64,756
Imperial	24,137	24,541	16,649	16,873			
District	3,764	4,023	2,161	2,235		Closing balance	28,897
TOTAL	27,901	28,564	18,810	19,108	37,918		93,653
Balance of the new fund on 31st March 1885	...	...	...	...	93,653		

51. Last year the complaints made by the public which came to the knowledge of heads of postal circles were 5,732. In the year under report the number rose to 6,511, being an increase of 779. The General Post [illegible]

Calcutta, is responsible for 255 of these increased complaints, the Bombay Circle for 184, and the Madras Circle for 174. As regards Calcutta, the Post Master General reports that the majority of the complaints "were found on enquiry to be groundless and only one complaint in five to be well founded." Of the total number of 6,511 complaints, 2,835 have been classified as groundless, 2,237 as well-founded, and in 1,202 instances no definite results were ascertained. Complaints have their use and should never be discouraged: but practical efficiency can rarely be fairly tested by so uncertain a criterion.

52. An analysis of complaints relating to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or parcels is given below. The total number of such complaints has risen from 292 to 306, and in 93 instances blame was attached to members of the postal establishment:—

	Registered Letters.		Parcels.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	90	87	79	72	169	159
II.—Cases in which the Postal establishment was proved to be in fault or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so .	42	39	37	54	79	93
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	29	33	15	21	44	54
	161	159	131	147	292	306

Class I includes 10 insured cases under the head of "Registered letters" and 9 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Class II includes 6 insured cases under the head of "Registered letters" and 18 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Class III includes 2 insured cases under the head of "Registered letters" and 5 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

53. Appendix No. VIII, summarised on the margin, contains a statement of offences punishable by law committed by postal officials.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Number of legal convictions . . .	161	157
Number of cases punished departmentally . .	65	87
Total .	226	244

54. An abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin, to which is attached a summary of the total highway robberies in each year since 1858-59. Of the 13 instances in British territory, 9 took place in the N.-W. Provinces, and of the 13 cases in Foreign territory, 7 occurred in Central India. No mail robberies were effected in Bengal, Madras, British Burma, Oudh, Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal and Sind. The total number (26), although two in excess of the previous year, is far below the usual number.

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Number of Highway Robberies.			Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
Bengal . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Madras . .	3	...	3	...	...	...
Bombay . .	...	2	2	2	4	6
N.-W. Provinces .	7	...	7	9	...	9
Punjab . . .	2	1	3	1	...	1
British Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces .	...	...	...	...	1	1
Oudh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...
Behar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India .	1	5	6	...	7	7
Total .	15	9	24	13	13	26

Year.	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
1858-59	...	...	27
1859-60	31	19	50
1860-61	20	33	53
1861-62	25	28	53
1862-63	40	36	76
1863-64	33	28	61
1864-65	29	40	69
1865-66	15	36	51
1866-67	17	26	43
1867-68	11	19	30
1868-69	17	16	33
1869-70	11	20	31
1870-71	11	14	25
1871-72	24	12	36
1872-73	13	12	25
1873-74	21	11	32
1874-75	19	6	25
1875-76	14	12	26
1876-77	12	4	16
1877-78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46
1879-80	26	13	39
1880-81	25	24	49
1881-82	17	14	31
1882-83	11	1	12
1883-84	15	9	24
1884-85	13	13	26

55. A further statement is appended shewing the localities in which the highway robberies took place. There were six robberies in the district of Aligarh in the North-Western Provinces, and four in the Native State of Bhopal:—

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Madras . .	Bellary . .	...	1	. . .	...	...
		...	1	. . .	...	...
Bombay .	Poona . .	1	...	Bhavnagar .	1	...
	Ahmenabad .	1	...	Dhrangadia .	1	...
	. . .	...	...	Chotila . .	1	...
	. . .	...	...	Junagad .	1	...
	. . .	...	...	Cutch . .	...	1
		2	...	. . .	4	1
North-Western Provinces.	Jhansi . .	2	...	. . .	...	...
	Aligarh . .	6	...	. . .	...	...
	Saharunpore .	1	1	. . .	...	...
		9	1	. . .	...	...
Punjab . .	Hissar . .	1	...	. . .	...	...
		1	...	. . .	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpur .	1	...	. . .	...	...
		1	...		...	...
Rajputana .	. . .	...	...	Marwar .	2	...
		...	...	. . .	2	...
Central India	. . .	...	...	Bhopal . .	4	...
	. . .	...	...	Tonk . .	1	...
	. . .	...	...	Panna . .	1	...
	. . .	...	...	Rewa . .	1	...
					7	...
	Total .	13	2	. . .	13	1

56. In six out of the 26 cases of highway robbery prosecutions were instituted, and in five of them convictions obtained. In sixteen cases the offenders could not be traced, and four cases are not yet finally closed. In fourteen cases the whole stolen mail, in six cases the greater portion, and in two cases a portion only of the stolen mail, was recovered; in the other four cases nothing was found. On seven occasions the runners carrying the mail were wounded or otherwise maltreated.

57. Two runners were drowned while crossing rivers in charge of the mail and a postman disappeared mysteriously while in discharge of his duties, the supposition being that he was carried off by a wild beast.

Postal Officials.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	328	332
Post Masters, Deputy, and Sub-Post Masters including village post masters	4,714	4,037
Extraneous agencies such as school-masters, &c.	990	1,221
Clerks	4,870	4,909
Postmen and other servants	9,049	9,326
Road establishment	11,816	12,413
Village postmen	3,869	4,111
Signallers, clerks, and other servants employed in Combined Offices	...	397
	35,636	37,646

58. An abstract showing the strength of the postal establishment is given on the margin. The details for each circle will be found in Appendix IX.

59. The total payments made to private presses during the year for printing work done for the department was R45,723 as compared with R44,696 in the previous year, the increase being R1,027. Private agency is now exclusively employed for printing the *Postal Guide* and other departmental periodical publications.

Section IX.—Non-Postal Branches of the Department.

Telegraphs.

60. Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the commencement of an important scheme for utilizing the agency of the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department. Under this scheme all Post Offices were constituted receiving offices for the reception of inland telegrams and for their transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Office; and wherever convenient and practicable and where the telegraph revenue was expected to be sufficient to justify the measure, wires were extended to Post Offices, and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices opened, the telegraph work being done by specially trained post office officials, who received small allowances from the Telegraph Department for their extra duties. The system has worked well and without friction. Out of 6,000 offices available for the receipt of messages, only 1,751 were practically used by the public, and these 1,751 offices received during the year 25,650 telegraph messages, being an average of about 14½ per office. The collections on these 25,650 messages aggregated R27,387. This amount is small; but it represents assets of a new kind collected without expenditure to the State, as the only remuneration received by the Post Masters, for the [illegible] extra work done, was the ordinary discount allowed to stamp vendors [illegible] postage stamps sold to [illegible] messages.

61. Satisfactory progress was also made in the extension of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices. Two hundred and twelve new Combined Offices were opened, thus raising the total number from 55 to 267. Of these 267 combined offices, 194 were at places with which there had been previously no telegraphic communication: the revenue thus yielded may fairly be taken as new revenue brought to the Telegraph Department by the partial amalgamation of the two departments. The 194 entirely new Combined Offices sent, during the year, 84,276 messages of the value of R91,608. Below is given an abstract statement shewing the year's working of all the Combined Offices. The 267 offices sent 154,174 messages, the amount realised on these messages being R1,74,118:—

Traffic Statistics of Combined Offices for the year 1884-85.

Name of Circles.	Number of Combined Offices.	Total charge to the Telegraph Department for working the office during the year.	Traffic. Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of messages classed as transit.	Total.	Revenue realised during the year on sent messages.	Remarks.
		R a. p.					R a. p.	
Punjab	52	10,958 15 0	22,235	25,321	1,966	49,522	27,969 2 0	Foreign messages are not included in this statement. The telegraph business in Combined Offices is chiefly confined to Inland messages. Only a few offices specially authorised by the Director General of Telegraphs receive foreign messages.
Madras	48	16,857 4 0	43,471	41,490	1,526	86,487	48,516 15 0	
North-Western Provinces	42	10,209 5 0	19,083	25,871	1,377	46,331	21,497 11 0	
Bengal	39	7,415 8 0	17,005	17,192	4,136	38,333	19,711 10 0	
Bombay	21	6,504 14 0	15,870	20,035	1,900	37,805	17,027 7 0	
Behar	19	2,530 3 0	5,901	7,718	622	14,241	7,203 15 0	
Central Provinces	15	5,067 4 0	11,368	12,251	84	23,703	11,949 9 0	
British Burma	9	1,925 6 0	1,971	2,514	2	4,487	2,417 7 0	
Assam	8	861 0 0	1,841	2,346	6	4,193	2,126 13 0	
Central India	6	2,115 3 0	4,024	4,674	630	9,328	4,357 1 0	
Sind	4	683 14 0	7,820	2,132	...	9,952	7,328 5 0	
Eastern Bengal	2	380 0 0	2,112	837	....	2,949	2,481 1 0	
Rajputana	1	200 0 0	1,349	1,209	...	2,558	1,362 9 0	
Oudh	1	168 0 0	124	160	...	284	168 10 0	
Total	267	65,876 12 0	1,54,174	1,63,750	12,249	3,30,173	1,74,118 3 0	

62. At the close of the year 411 postal employés had qualified as signallers, and 122 were then still under training.

Government Carrying Agency and Passenger Service.

63. Under this head no change has occurred. The only Government bullock train line maintained is that between Umballa and Simla, with branch lines to Kasauli, Dagshai, and Subathu. And the only passenger service directly managed by the Post Office is the line between Umballa and Simla, 96 miles in length.

Section X.—Financial Results.

64. Appendix X compares the revenue and charges of the year with those of the preceding year. It deals exclusively with the figures shown in the regular accounts kept by the department. Appendix XI is an abstract of Appendix X with the addition of certain figures which appear in the civil accounts, but which do not appear in the regular accounts of the department. And the following statement is an abstract of Appendix X. Under the heading of "Purely Postal Service" are included all revenue and charges connected with correspondence of every description, with money orders, and with Savings Banks. The Savings Banks, of course, yield no income at all. It will be seen that the purely postal income was R1,01,50,894 as compared with R98,16,101 in the previous year; and that the charges amounted to R92,33,575, against R90,96,591 in 1883-84. Thus the revenue has improved to the extent of R3,34,793, while the expenditure has increased by R1,36,984. The net revenue for the year is therefore R9,17,319, against R7,19,510 in 1883-84. There was a deficit of R2,222 under the non-postal branches, as compared with a surplus of R2,604 in the previous year:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Purely Postal Service.	R	R
Receipts including sale of Service Postage Stamps	98,16,101	1,01,50,894
Ditto excluding ditto ditto	82,43,345	85,33,2 0
Disbursements including discount on sale of ordinary stamps	90,96,591	92,33,575
Net revenue including sale of service postage stamps	7,19,510	9,17,319
Non Postal Branch.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	1,57,244	1,01,307
Disbursements	1,54,640	1,03,529
Surplus	2,604	—2,222
Passenger Service on Mail-cart lines.		
Receipt and Disbursements	1,68,643	1,70,[illegible]
Contract subsidies paid through the Post Office, but employed also largely on general and military considerations.		
Disbursements	7,14,413	[illegible]

These results may be summarised as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹
A net revenue in the Purely Postal Department of .	7,19,510	9,17,319
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of .	2,604	—2,222

65. Turning now to Appendix XI. As already said, this Appendix contains not only an abstract of the revenue and charges given in Appendix X, but also certain additional receipts and charges now detailed on the margin. It exhibits a revenue of ₹1,04,71,299, being a gain of ₹2,83,871 on the revenue of the previous year; and an expenditure of ₹1,24,20,730, being an increase of ₹75,923 over the expenditure of 1883-84. Thus the net deficit of the Post Office, according to the Financial and Revenue Accounts, has diminished from ₹21,57,379 in 1883-84 to ₹19,49,431 in 1884-85. This represents an improvement of about two lakhs.

Revenue, 1884-85.	₹	Charges, 1884-85.	₹
District post collections including Zemindari Dâk receipts in Bengal .	39,530	District post establishment including Zemindari dâks in Bengal .	11,40,090
		Stores from England . . .	4,46,280
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury .	7,00,000
		Payments to Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company for conveyance of mails from Busreh to Bagdad	12,000
		Special pay, &c., of the Representative of British India at the postal congress at Lisbon . . .	9,700

66. But the true financial position of the Post Office is not shown by either of these appendices. There are certain items of charge which appear neither in the regular accounts of the department nor in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but which nevertheless are properly debitable against the Postal Department. And there is one item of revenue which, though properly belonging to the Post Office, is taken to credit in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "No. VI—Provincial Rates." This item is called "Cess on Lands for District Post," and represents the assets of the district post. These assets amount to about 10 lakhs, while the charges of the district post come to about 11½ lakhs. As the Post Office is debited with the expenditure of the district post, it should get credit also for its income. To obtain a clear balancesheet, the Post Office should add to its revenue this item of 10 lakhs and treat as expenditure the extraneous charges already referred to. This has been done in the table given on the margin from which the following result is deduced:—

Items not included under charges in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,07,611	1,42,532
Railway service estimated, less actual payments .	82,000	2,03,000
Value of services rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	20,395	27,342
Rent of Government Buildings	2,41,964	2,94,946
Gratuities	3,859	4,828
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain . . .	13,169	4,578
Pensions, being the average of five years . .	1,65,875	1,76,401
	6,34,873	9,13,627
Deduct—Share of marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts which should have been borne by Military, Political, and other departments .	4,55,090	6,36,332
Net amount to be added to charges in the Finance and Revenue Accounts	1,79,783	6,77,295

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹
Net deficit according to Finance and Revenue Accounts .	21,57,379	19,49,431
Add—Net amount chargeable to Post Office as per margin above	1,79,783	6,77,295
Total .	23,37,162	26,26,726
Deduct—"Cess on Lands for District Post" . . .	10,00,000	10,00,000
Net deficit .	13,37,162	16,26,726

67. According to these figures the Post Office is not a self-supporting institution but is worked at a cost to the State of about 16¼ lakhs. The deficit is more by nearly 3 lakhs than it was in 1883-84. This is due mainly to additions under the head of free service rendered by railways, but partly also to increased supplies of stationery from the Stationery Department and extra rent for the use of Government buildings.

Section XI.—General Review of Progress.

Year.	Comparison of number of Letters and Newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1885-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56, first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto . .	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto . . .	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto . . .	253	246	100
1870-71, sixteenth ditto . .	257	233	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto . .	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto . .	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto . .	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto . .	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto . .	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto . .	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto . .	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto . .	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto . .	428	417	234
1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto . .	476	452	252
1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto . .	507	459	270
1882-83, twenty-eighth ditto . .	550	478	290
1883-84, twenty-ninth ditto . .	598	508	303
1884-85, thirtieth ditto . .	646	526	308

68. A comparison of revenue derived from correspondence and of expenditure from the year 1855-56 and onwards is given on the margin.

Section XII.—Notices of Post Office Officials.

69. Acknowledgments are due to Rai Salig Ram, Bahadur, Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, for his suggestion as respects the use of money orders for the payment of land revenue and for the success with which the beginning of this important scheme has been attended: to Mr. H. M. Kisch, Post Master General of Bengal, for the acceleration of the Mail Service between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal, and to Babu Surjya Kanta Mitra, a Superintendent in Bengal, for conducting, under the direction of the Post Master General, the negotiations by which this acceleration was effected. Mr. E. R. Douglas, who was in charge of the Railway Mail Service Circle, has also prominently brought to notice the valuable assistance rendered by his Personal Assistant Mr. H. C. Sheridan.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1884-85, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Names of Postal Circles.	Standing on the 31st March 1884.			Opened or entertained in 1884-85.			Total of 1884-85.			Closed or discontinued in 1884-85.			Balance on 31st March 1885.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,000	2884	913	79	303	68	1,079	3,187	981	18	128	26	1,0 1	3,059	955	Increase 61	Increase 175	Increase 42
Madras	907	749	415	55	44	18	962	793	433	14	98	6	948	695	427	„ 41	Decrease 54	„ 12
Bombay	1,027	1,541	647	164	178	63	1,191	1,719	710	12	111	88	1,179	1,608	622	„ 152	Increase 67	Decrease 25
North-Western Provinces	661	318	16	84	48	13	745	366	29	1	17	2	744	349	27	„ 83	„ 31	Increase 11
Punjab	645	287	319	95	33	40	740	320	359	24	31	23	716	289	336	„ 71	„ 2	„ 17
British Burma	52	76	8	11	29	4	63	105	12	...	...	...	63	105	12	„ 11	„ 29	„ 4
Central Provinces	297	402	248	22	24	17	321	426	265	10	15	12	311	411	253	„ 12	„ 9	„ 5
Oudh	200	114	122	44	33	32	244	147	154	1	16	7	243	131	147	„ 43	„ 17	„ 25
Rajputana	89	46	55	20	23	20	109	69	75	...	3	4	109	66	71	„ 20	„ 20	„ 16
Assam	185	118	201	24	21	16	188	139	217	3	18	8	185	121	209	„ 21	„ 3	„ 8
Behar	372	357	576	47	26	92	419	383	668	17	20	21	402	363	647	„ 30	„ 6	„ 71
Eastern Bengal	296	555	229	99	250	57	365	805	286	69	179	53	296	626	233	„ 30	„ 71	„ 4
Central India	88	1	38	28	6	7	116	77	45	1	10	3	115	67	42	„ 27	Decrease 4	„ 4
Sind	109	58	56	18	1	5	127	59	61	11	2	3	116	57	58	„ 7	„ 1	„ 2
Railway Mail Service	...	850	...	...	138	...	...	988	...	...	204	...	...	784	...	...	„ 66	...
Total	6,119	7,550	3,843	790	1,157	452	6,669	9,583	4,295	181	852	256	6,488	8,731	4,039	Increase 609	Increase 305	Increase 196

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway. Under Local Control.		Railway. Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Mail Guard.		Railway. Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.		Railway. Total.		Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners or Boats.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
	*45	*5	129	165	697	741	871	911	45	98	4,297	4,631	3,112	2,770(b)	8,325	8,410
	...	...	261	434	1,629	1,629	1,890	2,063	116	116	6,466	6,706	3,064	1,207	11,536	10,092
	*46	*8	64	64	1,459	1,371	1,569	1,523	745	824	7,818	8,137	5,430	3,283(b)	15,562	13,767
Eastern Provinces	...	*12	18	144	1,212	1,336	1,230	1,492	624	621	1,464	1,405	...	...	3,318	3,518
	...	*79	278	198	1,128	1,294	1,406	1,571	645	778	2,251	2,295	...	...	4,302	4,644
	207	254	...	...	...	...	207	254	13	...	1,711(a)	531	2,914	3,045	4,845	3,830
inces	*4	...	26	71	819	819	849	890	364	364	2,304	2,423	...	...	3,517	3,677
	*12	...	91	42	252	526	355	568	165	165	725	656	...	...	1,245	1,389
	...	*38	38	...	633	633	671	671	60	145	1,253	1,245	...	...	1,984	2,061
	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	1,754(c)	1,384	...	...	1,754	1,876
	...	*37	41	38	696	696	737	771	4	4	999	1,115	...	420	1,740	1,890
al	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	1,316	...	...	1,386	1,316
	...	...	...	...	280	280	280	280	71	96	1,524	1,866	...	...	1,875	2,242
	...	...	...	...	566	566	566	566	728	838	853	772	...	...	2,147	2,176
Total	314	585	946	1,156	9,371	9,891	10,631	11,632	3,580	4,049	34,805(d)	34,482	14,520	10,725	63,536	60,888

*Mails conveyed under the weighment system, *i.e.*, paid for by weight checked half-yearly.

(a) 1,292 miles of lines under this head have this year been included under the head of Steamer Services.
(b) 420 miles of lines under this head have this year been included under the head of Steamer Services.
(c) between Calcutta—Rangoon and Bombay—Karachi.
(d) 1,712 miles of lines under this head have this year been included under the head of Steamer Services.

Appendix

***Statement** showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received in the Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India and*

No. III.

Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Letters paid	14,766,023	15,604,610	20,077,176	20,742,559	22,592,327	23,082,287	11,095,244	11,742,754	11,723,435	11,894,099	1,438,517	1,627,326
„ unpaid	4,792,424	4,748,728	2,571,712	2,444,718	4,322,044	3,861,361	3,927,087	3,779,679	2,443,101	2,347,654	966,728	1,204,213
„ registered	715,843	719,024	740,272	824,248	498,277	545,206	436,723	455,416	355,745	394,252	52,869	60,095
„ insured	35,353	32,798	23,699	26,984	12,175	12,306	7,065	10,454	8,369	8,630	1,669	1,642
„ value-payable	1,330	2,894	2,529	2,320	1,277	1,027	3,207	6,283	2,216	4,093	547	443
„ service privileged	949,183	920,227	6,831	6,962	7,170	3,859	1,400,349	1,397,775	1,077,350	1,171,754	187,845	282,119
Post-cards	6,993,969	8,419,220	6,060,303	7,400,010	8,491,543	10,055,385	5,392,797	6,501,093	5,016,951	5,992,231	96,621	128,119
Reply Post-cards	28,203	487,397	67,509	306,808	55,697	262,487	41,271	309,442	34,087	296,844	...	10,376
Total	27,992,328	30,904,888	29,550,331	31,754,608	35,980,510	37,822,908	22,303,743	24,222,896	20,681,304	22,229,257	2,744,996	3,308,333
Newspapers	2,758,018	2,984,918	2,626,722	2,813,264	2,293,066	2,546,449	1,789,021	1,987,309	2,257,134	2,414,162	491,603	570,495
Book and Pattern Packets unregistered	609,524	730,365	889,140	990,089	582,722	758,887	394,032	440,138	331,055	393,235	61,581	77,976
Book Packets registered	22,604	20,205	24,273	13,244	13,687	15,721	16,242	13,870	15,434	10,741	4,850	3,494
Book Packets value-payable registered	...	11,325	...	28,447	...	7,196	...	15,747	...	14,809	...	3,265
Parcels paid	84,389	88,747	73,939	73,313	105,459	116,174	69,168	78,271	101,261	104,937	1 527	14,809
„ unpaid	51,335	50,709	39,889	44,061	38,169	38,768	39,394	40,463	41,011	39,655	16,686	16,226
„ insured	11,993	14,522	32,537	30,139	33,658	33,267	17,364	16,321	13,010	13,557	4,145	2,894
„ value-payable	29,643	35,405	32,954	36,031	11,341	12,670	36,317	33,684	31,312	32,068	9,307	13,497
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	455,768	490,130	688,576	904,143	1,768,886	1,798,691	612,157	701,712	566,936	620,926	286,082	317,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	31,776,688	35,190,240	32,738,508	35,900,830	37,601,932	39,670,650	24,533,717	26,491,488	23,121,761	24,729,940	3,332,772	[illegible]
[illegible]	593,788	640,120	223,185	262,482	540,523	548,771	322,730	278,502	244,502	254,430	19,153	[illegible]
Total	32,220,768	35,832,648	32,962,693	35,591,832	38,141,815	40,521,421	24,756,447	26,966,740	23,376,263	25,013,688	3,211,949	[illegible]

Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
4,623,741	4,768,021	2,419,142	2,500,015	2,584,982	2,760,648	1,845,388	1,882,853	3,723,052	4,078,328	2,268,762	2,557,894	1,819,890	1,850,941	3,162,461	3,435,641	104,140,443	108,547,976
1,617,680	1,395,088	1,250,412	1,245,615	744,965	721,359	736,961	727,784	2,401,700	2,298,321	932,227	983,049	800,680	739,308	467,930	522,054	28,035,651	26,994,932
210,970	246,766	73,939	80,352	69,298	73,600	51,647	49,718	182,109	291,990	69,741	76,345	47,476	48,336	77,328	79,257	3,582,267	3,846,605
2,477	2,784	1,330	1,747	1,095	1,147	3,624	2,477	2,398	3,598	4,667	4,980	991	1,512	1,017	600	105,929	112,089
678	1,617	469	600	547	886	1,564	1,564	2,034	3,624	313	600	417	834	261	365	17,389	27,140
309,023	455,650	123,578	109,213	13,609	16,008	92,710	90,285	495,643	499,190	237,477	242,752	26	89,634	...	235	4,960,794	5,285,501
1,360,042	1,403,241	1,029,352	1,198,790	503,700	669,645	519,838	598,287	1,156,581	1,471,054	1,157,050	1,629,073	411,746	495,462	460,786	597,740	38,351,279	46,643,350
12,506	101,392	9,986	60,434	2,631	19,449	2,246	38,716	6,651	88,956	5,734	87,548	3,283	26,410	6,120	38,665	285,874	2,054,924
8,227,117	8,436,529	4,906,208	5,196,166	3,920,827	4,272,742	3,253,978	3,391,684	7,970,168	8,630,061	4,705,971	5,584,240	3,084,509	3,252,437	4,175,906	4,674,557	179,479,626	193,512,546
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead-Letter Offices at Calcutta, Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Umballa

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles	1,309	1,755	3,194	4,360	5,846	6,266	819	976	619	694	875	1,207
	Parcels	151	275	93	206	226	388	78	156	33	106	10	31
	Letters	485,260	503,645	197,433	216,381	400,587	421,632	232,908	266,599	199,663	200,407	107,461	100,089
	Newspapers	20,671	20,303	13,232	15,376	32,158	36,221	14,756	22,814	15,800	26,188	4,178	5,451
	Packets	16,156	16,732	2,723	3,587	5,177	5,566	1,416	848	5,107	4,657	46	53
	Total	523,750	642,110	216,675	239,910	443,994	470,073	249,977	291,393	221,222	232,052	112,570	106,731
Received from other Dead-Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	428	330	977	830	796	755	271	283	116	120	102	89
	Parcels	39	59	21	4	19	53	10	35	42	43	3	6
	Letters	121,369	78,528	32,815	29,186	63,292	64,656	173,724	169,366	45,483	52,302	25,878	24,866
	Newspapers	10,297	14,772	3,179	4,536	23,258	20,532	7,830	9,807	4,949	7,083	287	499
	Packets	3,494	2,300	329	384	13,711	15,976	297	365	670	361	13	26
	Total	135,627	96,079	37,321	34,240	101,076	101,972	181,332	179,856	51,260	59,909	26,283	25,486
Total Number of Articles received in the Letter Office.	Dead	659,377	738,189	253,996	274,250	545,070	572,065	431,309	471,249	272,482	292,051	138,853	132,846
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	310	335	254	193	1,592	1,242	282	375	112	136	37	63
	Parcels	24	64	8	16	19	68	29	49	3	32	5	12
	Letters	184,599	201,732	28,959	35,726	57,519	97,463	83,715	88,227	52,194	53,038	43,781	42,003
	Newspapers	8,247	7,852	7,611	8,450	26,601	30,960	10,415	14,544	5,104	7,630	3,233	3,769
	Packets	8,916	10,442	1,594	1,805	9,759	26,730	1,154	443	3,437	2,752	31	38
	Total	202,096	220,425	38,426	46,180	135,490	155,063	95,595	103,638	60,930	63,508	47,086	44,902
Balance remaining to be disposed of		457,281	510,764	215,570	228,070	409,580	417,002	335,714	367,611	211,552	228,453	91,767	86,944
Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	173	189	50	69	319	429	42	43	77	84	10	11
	Parcels	21	40	4	10	62	70	14	35	3	28	1	5
	Letters	20,598	24,122	8,383	9,609	42,355	49,285	18,851	25,739	17,508	19,428	8,068	6,694
	Newspapers	862	1,598	1,028	1,043	3,096	3,264	689	910	958	1,206	419	800
	Packets	1,219	1,115	320	433	1,101	387	170	96	873	771	16	25
	Total	22,873	27,064	9,785	11,854	46,933	53,435	19,766	26,823	19,419	21,417	8,514	7,535
Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	1,180	1,458	3,291	3,830	2,937	3,504	473	533	379	436	616	820
	Parcels	108	153	58	122	27	77	18	40	38	57	1	7
	Letters	283,524	317,044	107,757	126,822	161,614	165,480	221,862	220,471	126,178	130,442	62,992	60,074
	Newspapers	22,062	34,270	7,691	10,419	25,479	13,824	10,571	15,223	14,177	24,321	813	1,290
	Packets	9,288	6,628	721	1,037	7,968	4,362	336	456	1,053	1,406	7	25
	Total	322,162	360,453	119,518	142,230	198,025	187,277	233,260	245,723	141,825	156,668	64,429	62,216
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	76	109	576	468	1,791	1,796	293	308	167	158	268	241
	Parcels	27	27	44	60	137	226	27	67	24	26	10	14
	Letters	111,988	100,378	58,189	70,820	102,388	104,284	69,804	70,870	34,000	34,000	19,440	18,000
	Newspapers	..	285	81	..	292	229	113	228	228	69	5	4
	Packets	227	337	417	646	69	63	29	226	209	209	10,000	10,000
	Total	112,246	123,247	86,257	74,596	104,682	106,890	82,888	86,069	60,308	60,308	29,723	28,259
GRAND TOTAL		457,281	510,764	215,570	228,070	409,580	417,002	335,714	367,611	211,552	228,453	91,767	86,944
Articles issued by Dead-Letter Offices for delivery to the Addressees or Senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	190	197	256	295	311	293	35	28	51	50	5	5
	Parcels	3	7	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	..	..
	Letters	35,969	42,335	9,893	15,976	28,916	28,720	20,306	25,833	15,369	15,369	10,000	10,000
	Newspapers	79	159	110	39	36	32	33	25	25	25	25	25
	Packets	84	102	21	25	4	1	..	5	12	20	..	..
	Total	36,324	42,799	10,281	16,335	29,268	28,949	20,465	23,043	15,439	15,473	10,030	10,030

No. IV.

Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore and Karachee, by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, and by the Railway Mail Service and Ajmere, during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore.		Karachee.		Enquiry Offices. Shillong.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Umballa.		Ajmere.		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles	232	250	179	195	91	86	803	927	281	379	183		8	28	4,719	2,850	214	112	21	20	10	11	19,163	19,015	...	...
	Parcels	12	30	3	22	13	16	14	17	9	39	16		...	...	23	18	24	12	12	11	3	3	720	1,340	...	...
	Letters	73,452	82,582	52,478	54,691	18,700	19,552	142,882	148,910	37,268	47,813	62,145		2,254	2,[illegible]	36,672	74,185	63,108	72,705	22,178	20,991	25,318	20,509	2,227,755	2,362,374	...	...
	Newspapers	2,616	4,803	2,142	3,085	319	478	3,919	6,059	1,255	2,122	5,043		1,101	[illegible]	5,015	2,522	8,255	9,052	899	618	169	165	132,771	165,287	...	...
	Packets	1,346	1,289	248	256	30	102	1,638	895	737	703	163		147	[illegible]	70	133	152	227	192	447	65	66	35,443	35,254	...	...
	Total	77,718	89,763	55,050	58,249	19,153	20,234	149,256	156,790	39,550	51,056	67,360		21,510	22,072	96,529	78,658	72,753	83,008	23,300	[illegible]	25,565	20,754	2,416,152	2,583,870	76·00	77·79
Received from other Dead-Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	78	63	49	69	9	8	127	144	70	24	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,623	2,115	...	...
	Parcels	7	9	8	13	...	...	11	24	1	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	248	...	...
	Letters	20,259	22,521	36,940	33,621	2,568	1,762	96,408	113,401	10,163	10,566	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688,916	654,565	...	...
	Newspapers	2,034	2,052	334	414	79	3	333	1,005	52	95	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,882	60,728	...	...
	Packets	149	142	45	50	22	2	213	135	94	65	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,627	20,916	...	...
	Total	22,577	24,787	37,376	34,167	2,678	1,775	97,092	114,709	10,367	10,753	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763,009	737,572	24·00	22·21
Total Number of Articles received in the Letter Office.	Dead	180,295	173,530	92,426	92,416	21,851	22,009	246,378	271,508	49,917	61,810	67,360		21,510	22,072	96,529	78,658	72,753	83,008	23,300	[illegible]	25,565	20,754	3,179,161	3,321,442	100	100
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	126	63	60	72	21	5	139	124	27	39	129		2	6	15	[illegible]	36	36	6	11	3	4	3,151	2,860	...	...
	Parcels	5	24	2	14	...	...	6	13	2	19	12		...	3	8	20	12	...	1	2	...	1	135	318	...	...
	Letters	39,444	38,973	26,948	26,292	2,381	2,402	42,920	44,923	19,549	26,782	57,142		1,839	3,312	7,217	24,059	8,234	9,662	5,377	3,357	1,729	1,841	702,547	688,861	...	...
	Newspapers	1,902	2,554	1,887	2,852	76	262	3,201	4,770	1,039	1,533	3,762		247	252	315	573	281	670	155	164	26	34	74,162	96,487	...	...
	Packets	977	828	194	203	4	52	1,188	622	548	476	108		57	126	29	79	24	48	52	87	12	25	28,104	34,742	...	...
	Total	42,454	42,442	29,091	29,433	2,482	2,721	47,454	50,432	21,165	28,849	61,045		2,143	3,693	7,584	24,887	8,587	10,416	5,591	3,634	1,770	1,905	808,099	823,268	25·42	24·79
Balance remaining to be disposed of		117,841	130,128	63,335	62,973	19,369	19,288	198,924	220,976	28,752	32,961	6,315		19,367	18,379	88,945	53,771	64,166	72,592	18,709	18,466	23,795	18,849	2,371,062	2,498,174	74·58	75·22
Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	20	12	10	13	...	...	22	40	15	16	8		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	178	96	15	9	7	7	5,702	6,793	...	...
	Parcels	2	3	1	4	...	...	2	6	...	3	3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	22	11	9	3	2	243	243	...	...
	Letters	8,089	23,545	16,481	13,051	1,694	1,872	11,679	13,031	3,526	4,521	8,003		19,415	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,700	17,634	23,589	18,668	356,367	359,020	...	...
	Newspapers	210	434	124	119	11	72	284	518	158	184	1,281		854	870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	726	494	143	132	24,565	22,382	...	...
	Packets	238	287	53	57	1	5	320	260	212	207	55		90	264	41	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	140	360	53	42	5,030	4,230	...	...
	Total	8,559	24,281	16,669	13,244	1,706	1,948	12,307	13,754	3,911	4,831	6,397		19,365	18,384	88,945	63,811	66,166	73,492	18,709	18,466	23,795	18,849	391,819	388,647	16·53	15·56
Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	117	129	123	136	62	46	561	665	279	290	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,021	11,927	...	...
	Parcels	6	7	7	11	6	8	3	26	5	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	502	...	...
	Letters	84,047	87,459	38,731	41,927	15,636	15,422	129,350	144,002	17,485	19,465	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256,176	1,336,437	...	...
	Newspapers	2,552	2,885	462	516	311	148	639	1,513	76	414	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,833	104,830	...	...
	Packets	231	273	45	42	23	47	271	139	29	27	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,969	24,432	...	...
	Total	86,953	90,764	39,368	42,632	16,038	15,661	130,827	146,324	17,871	20,200	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370,276	1,470,128	57·79	58·84
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	107	98	35	43	17	43	205	232	30	50	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,612	3,550	...	...
	Parcels	6	15	1	6	7	8	14	7	3	13	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	525	...	...
	Letters	22,121	24,926	7,258	7,052	1,577	1,628	55,341	60,286	6,858	7,622	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602,581	630,622	...	...
	Newspapers	36	2	3	2	...	...	123	254	44	65	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	2,046	...	...
	Packets	63	42	1	4	24	...	102	121	35	160	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,367	1,757	...	...
	Total	22,333	25,083	7,298	7,107	1,625	1,679	55,700	60,900	6,970	7,910	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608,967	630,399	25·68	25·27
GRAND TOTAL		117,841	130,128	63,335	62,973	19,369	19,288	198,924	220,978	28,752	32,961	6,315		19,367	18,379	88,945	63,811	66,166	73,492	18,709	18,466	23,795	18,849	2,371,062	2,498,174	100	100
Articles issued by Dead-Letter Offices for delivery to the Addressees or Senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	5	3	22	29	...	7	147	224	25	24	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	1,036	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	...
	Letters	2,759	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,617	1,906	18,707	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,041	170,888	...	...
	Newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	422	...	...
	Packets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	235	...	...
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the Number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof, during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Name of Postal Circle.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	2½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R
Bengal	7,500,538	231,008	22,896	256	7,616,485	16,448	32,080	7,901,720	7,941	1,339,662	85,286	712,784	103,608	511,419	34,863	116,661	71,102	10,91,597	34,994
Madras	6,261,910	166,216	15,936	544	9,251,118	25,192	39,975	8,633,153	64,229	1,132,483	61,987	697,390	74,355	328,853	13,654	54,376	34,937	10,07,124	31,013
Bombay	9,586,996	137,808	19,124	1,320	12,357,016	21,191	29,739	7,106,406	62,060	1,106,429	90,717	487,760	201,253	446,037	28,016	71,389	69,302	11,80,306	36,453
North-Western Provinces	5,588,613	123,864	10720	160	5,742,211	17228	33,452	3,760,814	29,704	550,661	2,494	430,780	7,562	176,612	2,214	15,573	6,432	5,50,155	17,128
Punjab	5,020,496	114,512	12,364	136	5,409,064	34,608	46,5[illegible]	2,711,891	60,610	540,506	3,694	317,596	16,314	182,059	2,337	32,984	6,906	5,01,747	15,652
British Burma	74,849	4,200	2,976	192	4[illegible]3,184	4,488	7,316	969,335	10,636	195,080	7,374	61,062	35,571	83,148	6,122	15,008	14,077	1,22,006	3,800
Central Provinces	1,244,736	31,960	2,976	256	2,535,744	6,096	11,008	779,701	6,717	172,736	3,974	140,318	17,172	49,768	516	8,742	4,515	1,81,624	5,666
Oudh	1,021,680	23,720	1,872	...	898,016	1,504	7,008	668,139	22,722	116,749	1,486	68,599	4,289	42,514	197	2,326	634	98,267	3,051
Rajputana	537,840	12,332	1,408	32	1,589,423	1,680	3,663	382,951	2,212	56,683	1,264	60,133	4,010	23,172	36	3,368	404	91,713	3,043
Assam	487,120	18,912	3,504	184	699,584	3,152	6,927	652,799	...	136,680	2,253	76,132	6,440	50,847	346	4,984	1,171	88,955	2,770
Behar	1,303,378	56,136	2,560	168	2,074,584	4,256	9,635	1,121,901	4,532	183,756	2,148	198,411	3,766	52,244	369	7,026	3,262	1,82,649	5,690
Eastern Bengal	1,231,559	32,480	592	16	1,044,464	608	2,044	676,827	...	94,951	2,740	75,688	3,279	24,683	496	2,922	1,698	1,00,550	3,139
Central India	380,720	12,744	1,152	120	1,060,448	2,512	5,008	349,734	14,961	77,568	56	38,758	2,326	30,158	29	[illegible])	444	72,147	2,245
Sind	487,148	12,264	2,528	104	1,650,800	11,882	8,682	632,349	9,098	124,203	6,199	62,453	9,878	68,146	840	19,414	8,235	1,37,172	4,183
Total of 1884-85	40,730,883	970,276	90,603	3,488	52,122,141	160,816	243,316	36,367,171	285,425	5,837,517	271,672	3,127,364	481,623	2,066,660	90,065	357,182	223,119	(a) 54,66,022	(b) 1,67,837
TOTAL OF 1883-84	33,546,584	651,136	81,319	5,592	50,829,238	169,137	234,362	35,661,532	250,043	5,541,295	257,608	3,247,783	433,270	1,850,060	75,282	249,231	169,707	49,87,927	1,54,759

	R
(a) Gross value of ordinary postage labels sold as per Appendix V	54,66,022
" " " " X	5,85,559
Difference	2,0,463

The difference is due to the following causes:—

Telegraph Revenue realized in postage labels	2,11,502	
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted under Government orders as service labels.	8,887	
Difference in figures furnished by Civil Account Department and those by the Superintendent of Stamps	74	
		2,20,463

(b) Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of R6,612, of which R6,600 represent discount on Postage Stamps affixed to Telegraph Messages, and R12 represent difference between the figures given respectively by the Civil Account Department and the Superintendent of Stamps.

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Name of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
[illegible]	144,836	544	1,098,820	...	1,670,741	142,581	119,910	40,304	2,09,004
[illegible]	174,042	2,864	2,686,409	...	2,337,745	165,787	61,486	25,805	2,81,933
[illegible]	58,997	6,136	1,763,532	...	2,943,737	248,735	119,394	52,568	3,27,571
[illegible] Provinces	81,044	14,304	1,413,987	...	1,577,087	145,348	61,603	21,921	1,89,333
[illegible]	104,586	10,288	905,508	...	2,358,190	170,343	149,735	92,797	2,83,006
[illegible]	7,814	...	135,113	...	249,611	10,697	3,114	1,645	22,883
[illegible]ces	26,032	5,328	514,744	...	585,551	51,205	22,462	9,737	70,265
[illegible]	13,840	1,728	317,514	...	373,869	36,102	18,955	7,550	46,626
[illegible]	4,576	...	84,544	...	112,537	4,954	1,779	876	11,249
[illegible]	29,007	...	136,220	...	288,723	14,455	9,527	2,310	28,099
[illegible]	17,989	...	387,733	...	382,955	22,147	7,485	1,150	
[illegible]ngal	7,360	...	127,842	...	213,039	8,677	5,224	876	20,254
[illegible]	1,456	5,424	99,034	...	160,047	8,611	4,558	2,780	17,023
[illegible]	20,960	5,072	827,933	...	540,256	21,208	8,723	2,362	60,012
Total of 1884-85	692,539	51,688	10,298,933	...	13,794,688	1,050,850	593,955	262,681	(a) 16,08,805
TOTAL OF 1883-84	585,028	51,613	10,346,327	1,784	13, 82,701	1,045,653	588,370	255,726	15,64,951

	R
(a) Gross value of Service postage labels sold as per Appendix X	16,17,614
" " " " VI	16,08,805
Difference	8,809

The difference is due to the following causes:—
Ordinary postage labels [illegible] Presidency Banks and their branches [illegible] Government Treasury business adjusted as Service labels [illegible] 8,887
[illegible]—Difference [illegible] by the Civil Account Department [illegible] Superintendent of Stamps 78
[illegible] 8,809

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent by and received om, the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.								ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.								ARTICLES RE-DIRECTED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	16,730	12,991	650,305	2,126	66,561	205,703	2,799	957,215	30,051	10,378	644,468	878	7,290	159,904	831	853,800	385	650	9,090	208	1,757	21,224	210	33,524
Madras	25,156	66,624	1,164,328	4,177	81,898	394,957	2,150	1,739,290	4,176	7,433	421,241	294	6,306	121,074	297	560,821	1,067	12,028	20,134	146	1,472	51,712	235	86,794
Bombay	15,002	16,950	695,732	1,407	31,326	272,058	514	1,032,989	261	2,606	243,618	60	341	85,536	20	332,442	415	3,318	15,185	53	429	29,292	31	48,723
North-Western Provinces	22,287	14,585	621,559	2,339	26,840	305,256	1,321	994,187	18,040	7,742	574,211	629	4,584	253,838	411	859,455	912	1,508	8 817	96	934	20,295	87	32,649
Punjab	924	3,280	51,826	1,617	2,409	19,899	703	80,658	813	761	48,374	326	327	15,535	114	66,250	114	151	1,477	16	125	2,075	6	3,964
British Burma	580	1,793	63,573	910	10,565	56,130	952	134,504	2,323	1,157	49,241	307	1,380	38,825	202	93,135	28	174	1,524	27	160	6,961	45	8,919
Central Provinces	6,980	22,762	187,735	1,128	12,554	104,321	1,233	331,713	4,339	11,198	165,105	585	3,402	72,775	693	258,097	117	3,155	7,882	94	509	16,180	98	28,035
Oudh	10,098	2,899	92,563	656	4,635	57,392	400	168,643	1,933	1,549	68,737	148	1,323	65,192	184	139,066	176	181	1,218	20	66	6,073	13	7,747
Rajputana	176	1,687	18,510	52	859	8,367	17	29,668	373	432	12,821	8	593	4,675	23	18,925	10	117	352	4	40	1,070	5	1,598
Assam	1,334	1,343	63,053	576	9,221	31,371	402	107,300	1,266	709	55,034	109	1,422	26,513	106	85,159	29	82	1,347	12	209	5,991	17	7,687
Bihar	18,396	10,575	213,816	1,429	13,982	191,123	5,117	454,568	12,933	6,711	208,935	391	1,907	159,522	467	390,866	955	1,268	10,458	56	43	21,493	154	34,927
Eastern Bengal	2,850	2,351	141,841	426	12,307	52,397	636	212,808	7,259	2,029	145,675	180	1,691	54,122	102	211,058	65	216	1,776	25	558	7,893	48	10,581
Total for 1884-85	115,613	157,840	3,[illegible]841	16,843	273,158	1,698,574	16,244	6,243,543	83,767	52,705	2,37,5[illegible]0	3,915	30,565	1,057,511	3,450	3,8,9374	4,273	22,848	79,260	757	6,802	190,259	549	305,148
Total for 1883-84	96,361	150,221	3,618,391	14,9[illegible]	231,[illegible]	[illegible]744,631	17,934	5,876,246	67,126	51,182	2,427,515	3,497	25,869	1,044,361	3,017	3,622,567	3,393	20,595	79,361	753	6,231	220,525	921	331,779

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by Law committed by Post Office Officials during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Employes.		Total.
	No. of legal convictions.	No. of cases departmentally punished.	
[illegible]	22	23	45
[illegible]	20	9	29
[illegible]	10	20	30
[illegible] Western Provinces	20	6	26
[illegible]	11	6	17
[illegible] h Burma	12	5	17
[illegible] ral Provinces	12	...	12
[illegible]	2	...	2
[illegible]	2	2	4
[illegible] tana	7	5	12
[illegible]	16	2	18
[illegible]	8	5	13
[illegible] Bengal	4	...	4
[illegible] ral India	3	1	4
[illegible] Mail Service	8	3	11
Total of 1884-85	157	87	244
Total of 1883-84	161	65	226

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1884 and 1885.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
[illegible] General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
[illegible] Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[illegible] Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[illegible] Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[illegible] Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[illegible] Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[illegible] Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[illegible] Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...		
[illegible] perintendents, Probationers Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	50	49	44	43	26	26	50	51	34	33	7	9	10	11	10	12	7	1	7	8	19	19	8	8	5	7	4	5	47	50	328	332
Postmasters including Deputy, Assistant and Sub-Postmasters	824	85[illegible]	731	75[illegible]	626	[illegible]8[illegible]	631	640	534	5[illegible]5	41	39	242	232	184	[illegible]8[illegible]	83	94	151	155	321	326	184	182	85	[illegible]4	71	[illegible]3	6	3	4,714	4,[illegible]08
[illegible]	...	15	...	8	...	48	...	33	...	31	...	9	...	18	...	22	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	3[illegible]	...	1	...	...	990	229
Village Postmasters	128	140	122	152	399	481	20	40	82	174	8	5	45	48	12	24	4	6	9	21	37	68	81	80	...	4	33	33	1,463	1,[illegible]0[illegible]	1,221	1,[illegible]0
Subordinate Agencies, such as Schoolmasters, &c.	1,002	1,028	469	480	552	595	340	364	307	307	85	84	122	121	118	111	68	74	55	61	127	134	77	81	56	55	39	42	4,870	4,[illegible]0	9,049	9,326
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,682	1,[illegible]95	1,446	1,[illegible]52	1,260	1,[illegible]2	1,612	1,720	702	[illegible]2[illegible]	124	142	370	384	228	251	173	200	94	93	289	307	236	260	157	156	132	147	574	459	2,869	4,[illegible]1
Runners and Overseers	513	[illegible]55	442	445	617	656	16	27	319	336	7	12	248	253	122	147	55	72	201	209	576	647	229	233	38	42	56	58	...	...		
Village Postmen																																
Road establishment, consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, coachmen, syces, boatmen, bearers and others	1,793	[illegible],[illegible]1	2,682	2,[illegible]25	2,106	2,0[illegible]9	495	542	939	1,[illegible]58	[illegible]8	[illegible]5	[illegible]59	727	196	169	417	431	575	653	349	369	281	841	508	558	208	162	2	...	11,816	12,413
Contract Office.																																
[illegible]	...	[illegible]2	...	40	...	[illegible]3	...	[illegible]5	...																	6	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]72
[illegible]	...	[illegible]3	...	[illegible]1	...	...	...	...	...																		...	...	...	...	...	4
[illegible]	...	[illegible]3	...	48	...	22	...	46	...																		...	...	...	...	...	222
Total	6,380	6,7[illegible]	5,817	[illegible]	[illegible]617	5,608	3,205	[illegible]	[illegible]								808	880	1,093	1,274	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		544	523	2,093	1,894	35,658	37,668

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Heads of Receipts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	6,15,796	6,28,270	12,474	...
Madras	3,84,875	3,99,424	14,549	...
Bombay	5,81,817	5,79,390	...	2,427
North-Western Provinces	4,36,209	4,51,136	14,927	...
Punjab	3,49,910	3,42,192	...	7,718
British Burma	1,46,868	1,53,723	6,855	..
Central Provinces	1,64,156	1,66,295	2,139	...
Oudh	1,14,059	1,13,821	...	238
Rajputana	1,03,673	1,02,382	...	1,291
Assam	1,11,373	1,23,067	11,694	...
Behar	2,24,453	2,18,980	...	5,473
Eastern Bengal	1,20,089	1,26,506	6,417	...
Central India	99,577	96,050	...	3,527
Sind	71,962	85,866	13,904	...
Total	35,24,817	35,87,102	82,959	20,674
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,88,822	8,73,963	...	1,14,859
Madras	9,23,864	10,05,845	81,981	...
Bombay	10,93,454	11,78,778	85,324	...
North-Western Provinces	5,12,702	5,50,154	37,452	...
Punjab	4,57,542	5,01,747	44,205	...
British Burma	1,14,450	1,22,006	7,556	...
Central Provinces	1,61,462	1,81,624	20,162	...
Oudh	94,198	98,260	4,062	...
Rajputana	79,776	91,713	11,937	...
Assam	81,476	88,951	7,475	...
Behar	1,67,121	1,82,649	15,528	...
Eastern Bengal	92,309	1,00,550	8,241	...
Central India	71,358	72,147	789	...
Sind	1,07,428	1,37,172	29,744	...
Total	49,45,962	51,85,559	3,54,456	1,14,859
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,53,801	1,61,225	7,424	...
Net Total	47,92,161	50,24,334	3,47,032	1,14,859
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,09,973	2,15,102	5,129	...
Madras	2,73,623	2,83,222	9,599	...
Bombay	3,23,288	3,29,062	5,774	...
North-Western Provinces	1,86,272	1,89,329	3,057	...
Punjab	2,71,962	2,83,006	11,044	...
British Burma	25,606	22,879	...	2,727
Central Provinces	66,492	70,261	3,769	...
Oudh	43,965	46,626	2,661	...
Rajputana	12,201	11,235	...	966
Assam	28,930	28,070	...	860
Behar	39,860	41,547	1,687	...
Eastern Bengal	19,200	20,254	1,054	...
Central India	17,277	17,009	...	268
Sind	54,107	60,012	5,905	...
Total	15,72,756	16,17,614	49,679	4,821

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,843	1,844	..	1,999
Bombay	1,97,375	2,08,411	11,035	...
Total	2,01,218	2,10,255	11,036	1,999
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	2,481	18,611	16,130	...
Total	2,03,699	2,28,866	27,166	1,999
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	(w) 2,389; (s) 6; 6,533	2,353; 4; 6,019	...	552
Madras	(w) 1,476; (s) 2; 3,362	1,368; ...; 7,662	4,190	...
Bombay	(w) 2,028; (s) 181; 7,827	2,028; 36; 5,627	...	2,345
North-Western Provinces	(w) 168; (s) 530; 16,798	252; 20; 5,514	...	11,719
Punjab	(w) 60; (s) 61; 7,839	12; 69; 3,337	...	4,542
British Burma	(w) 1,344; (s) ...; 1,595	1,188; ...; 1,730	...	21
Central Provinces	(w) ...; (s) ...; 1,331	...; ...; 1,147	...	184
Oudh	(w) ...; (s) 44; 411	...; 5; 497	47	...
Rajputana	(w) ...; (s) 1; 433	...; 1; 511	78	...
Assam	(w) 228; (s) 4; 423	24; ...; 1,446	815	...
Behar	(w) 36; (s) 1; 1,100	...; 1; 1,087	...	49
Eastern Bengal	(w) ...; (s) ...; 404	...; ...; 372	...	32
Central India	(w) 12; (s) 13; 307	12; 6; 543	229	...
Sind	(w) 204; (s) 4; 680	168; ...; 581	...	135
Total (a)	32,825	43,620	5,359	19

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total Postal Service.	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Bengal	18,27,362	17 27 555	...	99 807
Madras	15,87,202	16 97 521	1,10,319	...
Bombay	22,08,451	23,21 943	1,13,492	...
North-Western Provinces	11,52,679	11,96 405	43,726	...
Punjab	10,87,374	11 30 363	42,989	...
British Burma	2,89,863	3 01 526	11,663	...
Central Provinces	3,93,441	4,19 327	25,886	...
Oudh	2,52,677	2 59 209	6,532	...
Rajputana	1,96,084	2 05 842	9,758	...
Assam	2,22,434	2,41 558	19,124	...
Behar	4,32,571	4,44 264	11,693	...
Eastern Bengal	2,32,002	2 47,682	15,680	...
Central India	1,88,544	1,85 767	...	2,777
Sind	2,34,385	2,83,799	49,414	...
Total	1,03,05,069	1,06,62,761	4,60 276	1,02,584
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,53,801	1,61,225	7,424	...
Net Total	1,01,51,268	1,05 01 536	4,52,852	1,02,584
Deduct—				
Amount credited to the London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,04,151	69 336	...	34,815
Bombay	3,81,330	4,07,487	26,157	...
	4,85,481	4,76,823	26,157	34,815
Deduct—				
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	3,487	35,044	31,557	...
Total	4,88,968	5,11,867	57,714	34,815

(*a*) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates, and Passage Money in Dâk boats as follows :—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates.		Passage Money in Dâk Boats.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Bengal	257	300	761	367
Madras	415	388	...	...
Bombay	247	262	...	...
North-Western Provinces	233	233	...	...
Punjab	190	249	...	...
British Burma	92	124	769	807
Central Provinces	87	68	...	...
Oudh	84	90	...	...
Rajputana	49	37	...	...
Assam	64	66	...	...
Behar	89	82	...	...
Eastern Bengal	70	86	...	...
Central India	34	40	...	...
Sind	36	53	...	...
Total	1,947	1,987	1,530	1,174

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	17,23 211	16 58,219	...	64,992
Madras	15,87,202	16 97,521	1,10 319	...
Bombay	18,23,634	18,70,412	55,778	...
North-Western Provinces	11,52,679	11,96,405	43,726	...
Punjab	10,87,374	11,30 363	42,989	...
British Burma	2,89,863	3,01,526	11,663	...
Central Provinces	3,93 441	4,19,327	25,886	...
Oudh	2,52,677	2,59,209	6,532	...
Rajputana	1,96,084	2,05,842	9,758	...
Assam	2,22,434	2,41,558	19,124	...
Behar	4,32,571	4,44 264	11,693	...
Eastern Bengal	2,32,002	2,47,682	15,680	...
Central India	1,88,544	1,85,767	...	2,777
Sind	2,34 385	2,83,799	49,414	...
Total	98,16,101	1,01,50,894	4,02,562	67,769
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,53,801	1,61,225	7,424	...
Net Amount	96,62,300	99,89,669	3,95,138	67,769
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,57,244	1,01,3 7	...	55,937
Central India	...	...	...	...
Total	1,57,244	1,01,307	...	55,937
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	316	338	22	...
Punjab	1,68,327	1,78,370	10,043	...
Central India	...	860	860	...
Total	1,68,643	1,79,568	10,925	...
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	316	338	22	...
Punjab	3,25,571	2,79,677	...	45,894
Central India	...	860	860	...
Total	3,25,887	2,80,875	882	45,894

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,22,312	1,17,082	...	5,230
Comptroller, Post Office	2,36,045	2,64,069	28,024	...
Bengal	10,43,164	10,50,557	7,393	...
Madras	8,37,688	8,75,468	37,780	...
Bombay	10,70,509	11,11,484	40,975	...
North-Western Provinces	6,34,995	6,69,800	34,805	...
Punjab	5,25,372	5,57,488	32,116	...
British Burma	1,49,790	1,64,633	14,843	...
Central Provinces	2,83,119	2,88,068	4,949	...
Oudh	1,50,555	1,53,441	2,886	...
Rajputana	1,34,455	1,43,761	9,306	...
Assam	2,04,543	2,43,230	38,687	...
Behar	2,73,870	2,94,356	20,486	...
Eastern Bengal	2,02,492	2,13,458	10,966	...
Central India	1,19,430	1,22,487	3,057	...
Sind	1,08,933	1,11,860	2,927	...
Railway Mail Service	7,66,726	7,23,784	...	42,942
TOTAL	68,63,998	71,05,026	2,89,200	48,172
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	38,457	50,308	11,851	...
Comptroller, Post Office	12,299	10,288	...	2,011
Bengal	(a) 68; 1,61,792; (c) 497	43; 1,59,076; 282	...	2,956
Madras	(a) 52; (g) 431; 87,803; (c) 2,133	77; 84,148; (c) 1,570; (r) 4,660	36	...
Bombay	(a) 2; 1,27,533; (c) 3,595	1,40,109; 11,720	20,699	...
North-Western Provinces	(a) ...; 81,824; (c) —2,959	5; 78,797; 244	181	...
	(a) 1; (c) 80; 68,368; (f) ...; (i) 33; (g) 149	37; 77,331; 8,708; 79; 17	17,541	
British Burma	(a) 34; 32,236; (e) 2,793	2; 32,299; (e) 4,224	1,462	...
Central Provinces	(a) 8; (h) 15; 53,548; (c) —1,937	...; ...; 45,743; —956	...	6,847
Oudh	(a) 5; 14,609	...; 18,033	3,419	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.				
Rajputana	13,076; ...	18,830; (a) 3	5,757	...
Assam	...; 21,047	(a) 8; 22,916	1,877	...
Behar	(a) 10; 35,402; ...	80; 36,606; (c) 100	1,374	...
Eastern Bengal	22,153; (c) 35	20,731	...	1,357
Central India	13,861; (c) 650	12,483; 888	...	1,140
Sind	(a) ...; 13,456; (k) ...	51; 10,622; 381	...	3,401
Railway Mail Service	(a) ...; (e) 4,58,077; 3,42,877; (f) 39,493; (d) 32,388	3,300; 4,32,077; 2,57,910; 40,602; 35,633	...	1,03,313
TOTAL	16,75,994	16,20,165	64,197	1,20,026

(a) Law charges.
(c) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(d) Special Train hire.
(e) Payments to State Railways.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(g) Camp of exercise.
(h) Kalahundi Expedition.
(i) Tasket Solyman Camp Post Office.

Printing Charges.	1883-84. ₹	1884-85. ₹	Increase. ₹	Decrease. ₹
Bengal	3,905	5,421	1,516	...
Madras	770	607	...	163
Bombay	3,682	4,499	817	...
North-Western Provinces	11,024	8,934	...	2,090
Punjab	1,044	2,680	1,636	...
British Burma	244	182	...	62
Central Provinces	71	131	60	...
Oudh	1,094	1,070	...	24
Rajputana	246	582	336	...
Assam	...	209	209	...
Behar	1,283	1,283	...	...
Eastern Bengal	481	394	...	87
Central India	543	659	116	...
Sind	552	239	...	313
Railway Mail Service	36,448	25,884	...	10,564
TOTAL			4,690	

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	5,310	4,053	...	1,257
Madras	16,023	19,235	3,212	...
Bombay	1,04,466	84,520	...	19,946
North-Western Provinces	30,659	31,118	459	...
Punjab	1,41,581	1,12,354	...	29,227
British Burma	2,100	1,350	...	750
Central Provinces	23,256	25,368	2,112	...
Oudh	22,185	17,250	...	4,935
Rajputana	1,800	2,719	919	...
Behar	486	...	...	486
Central India	4,236	3,616	...	620
Sind	14,083	14,616	533	...
Assam	7,680	7,530	...	150
Railway Mail Service	390	300	...	90
TOTAL	3,74,255	3,24,029	7,235	57,461
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	2	26	24	...
Madras	171	307	136	...
Bombay	1,751	1,853	102	...
British Burma	157	287	130	...
TOTAL	2,081	2,473	392	...
Construction and repairs of Post Office buildings.				
Bengal	12,346	10,819	...	1,527
Madras	353	412	59	...
Bombay	1,663	623	...	1,040
North-Western Provinces	1,959	1,225	...	734
Punjab	642	412	...	230
British Burma	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1,725	780	...	945
Oudh	534	418	...	116
Rajputana	40	43	3	...
Assam	1,732	1,526	...	66
Behar	2,427	2,304	...	123
Eastern Bengal	2,341	1,639	...	702
Central India	105	17	...	88
Sind	218	199	...	19
Railway Mail Service	377	240	...	137
TOTAL	26,462	20,657	62	5,867

Appendix No. X —*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service —*concluded.*				
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,60,769	1,67,390	6,621	...
Comptroller, Post Office	2,48,344	2,74,357	26,013	...
Bengal	12,23,179	12,24,856	1,677	...
Madras	9,44,654	9,85,877	41,223	...
Bombay	13,09,519	13,50,309	40,790	..
North-Western Provinces	7,46,478	7,81,189	34,711	...
Punjab	7,36,226	7,56,426	20,200	...
British Burma	1,87,110	2,02,795	15,685	...
Central Provinces	3,59,734	3,59,003	...	731
Oudh	1,87,888	1,89,142	1,254	...
Rajputana	1,49,371	1,65,356	15,985	...
Assam	2,35,002	2,75,210	40,208	...
Behar	3,12,195	3,33,446	21,251	...
Eastern Bengal	2,27 021	2,35,928	8,907	...
Central India	1,38,282	1,39,491	1,209	..
Sind	1,36,690	1,37,729	1,039	...
Railway Mail Service	16,40,328	14,93,846	...	1,46,482
NET TOTAL	89,42,790	90,72,350	2,76,773	1,47,213
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	...	...	...	....
Punjab	1,54,640	1,03,529	...	51,[illegible]
TOTAL	1,54,640	1,03,529	...	51,[illegible]
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	316	338	22	...
Punjab	1,68,327	1,78,370	10,043	...
Central India	...	860	860	...
TOTAL	1,68,643	1,79,568	10,925	....
Subsidy Payments.				
Bengal to British India Steam Navigation Company	7,14,413	5,07,928	...	2,06,485
Bombay to Euphrates and Tigris	...	24,000	24,000	...
British Burma to Irrawaddy Flotilla Company	...	64,060	64,060	...
TOTAL	7,14,413	5,95,988	88,060	2,06,485
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	7,14,413	5,07,928	...	2,06,485
North-Western Provinces	316	338	22	...
Punjab	3,22,967	2,81,899	...	41,068
Central India	...	860	860	...
Bombay	...	24,000	24,000	...
British Burma	...	64,060	64,060	...

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Revenue.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Services.				
Cash Receipts—				
Postage on Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels	26,11,707	25,47,165		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	9,12,574	10,37,202		
Do. do. Postal Notes	2,847	4,072		
Do. do. British Postal orders	...	528		
Total	35,27,128	35,88,967		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	2,288	1,825		
Do. Money Order Commission	23	40		
Total	2,311	1,865		
			35,24,817	35,87,102
Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary (Gross value)	...	...	49,45,962	51,85,559
Do. do. Service	...	...	15,72,756	16,17,614
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., sale of waste paper, &c.)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	7,945	7,417		
Other petty receipts	50,542	36,363		
Total	58,487	43,780		
Deduct—Refund of petty receipts	652	160		
			57,835	43,620
Deduct—			1,01,01,370	1,04,33,895
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	2,84,263	2,66,568		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	1,006	16,433		
			2,85,269	2,83,001
			98,16,101	1,01,50,894
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train Collections	1,57,245	1,01,317		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	1	10		
			1,57,244	1,01,307
Van Dák Collections—				
Deduct—Refund of ditto				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service	1,62,643	1,72,708		
Contribution from Native States	6,000	6,860		
			1,68,643	1,79,568
			3,25,887	2,80,875
III.—Receipts not shewn in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
* District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dák receipts in Bengal	..	..	45,440	39,530
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,01,87,428	1,04,71,292

The assets of the district post amount in all to about 10 lakhs. Of this 10 lakhs, ₹39,530 only is exhibited as Post Office Revenue, and the balance is taken to credit in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "No. VI Provincial Rates."

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Post Office Charges.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Director-General's Office, Salaries	93,818	87,596		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Comptroller's Office, Do.	27,050	35,635		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Establishment	2,37,488	2,57,921		
Presidency and District Offices. — Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Assistant Director General, R.M.S., Salaries	1,90,815	1,90,988		
Presidency and District Offices. — Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, and Inspectors. Salaries	6,59,431	6,76,866		
Presidency and District Offices. — Establishment	47,01,032	48,51,390		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment	8,51,812	8,57,583		
Conveyance of Mails. — Ferry ditto	2,962	3,734		
Conveyance of Mails. — Steam Service Contract	18,373	58,632		
Conveyance of Mails. — Boat Establishment	25,318	23,941		
Conveyance of Mails. — Railway Charges	15,589	16,360		
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Printing Establishment	40,310	44,380		
			68,63,998	71,05,026
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Temporary Establishment	1,833	4,595		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Office Expenses	44,127	47,989		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Travelling Expenses	4,796	8,011		
Presidency and District Offices. — Experimental and Temporary Establishment	35,151	37,295		
Presidency and District Offices. — Office Expenses	4,96,805	4,05,769		
Presidency and District Offices. — Travelling Expenses	3,11,087	3,29,064		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment, Temporary	7,034	8,058		
Conveyance of Mails. — Contingent Road Charges	42,739	43,554		
Conveyance of Mails. — Payments to P. and O. Co.	12,478	12,123		
Conveyance of Mails. — Boat Establishment, Contingencies	3,623	3,093		
Conveyance of Mails. — Railway Contingent Charges	1,69,674	1,81,153		
Conveyance of Mails. — Payments to State Railways	4,60,870	4,36,301		
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Printing Miscellaneous	61,388	52,786		
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Other Miscellaneous charges	24,389	47,218		
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Special payments to British India Representative at the Postal Conference at Lisbon	...	3,156		
			16,75,994	16,20,[illegible]
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service). — Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	5,42,898	5,03,597		
Conveyance of Mails. — Deduct Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,68,643	1,79,568		
			3,74,255	3,24,029
Conveyance of Mails. — Bounty Money	...	...	2,081	2,473
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Construction and repair of Post Offices	...	...	26,462	20,657
Discount on sale of ordinary Stamps	...	...	1,53,801	1,61,225
Total	...	...	90,96,591	92,33,575
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. — Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	1,54,640	1,03,5[illegible]
Conveyance of Mails. — Military Van Dák, Punjab	...	...	...	...
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	1,68,643	1,79,5[illegible]
Conveyance of Mails. — Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Co.	...	...	7,14,413	5,05,9[illegible]
Total	...	...	10,37,696	8,79,085
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
*District Post Establishment including Zemindari Dáks in Bengal	...	...	11,45,650	11,40,000
Stores from England	...	...	3,28,870	4,46,280
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	7,00,000	7,00,000
„ to Tigris and Euphrates S N. Co. for conveyance of Mails from Busreh to Bagdad	...	...	36,000	12,000
Special pay, &c., of the representative of the British India at the Postal Congress at Lisbon	...	...	...	9,700
Total	...	...	22,10,520	23,08,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL				

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c.,

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			MISCELLANEOUS CASH RECEIPTS.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	NET RECEIPTS AFTER DEDUCTION OF POSTAGE DUE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	NET RECEIPTS, DEDUCTING ALSO OFFICIAL POSTAGE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	DEFICIT, IF OFFICIAL POSTAGE BE NOT RECKONED AS A RECEIPT.	PROPORTION OF POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER REALISED IN CASH.	POSTAL TACLES THE EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,200	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,80,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,10,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	13,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,001
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	80,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,06,468	40,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,407	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,30,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84	47,94,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,27,614	35,87,720	42,800	1,02,72,670	99,80,669	83,70,498	90,79,280	8,17,329	7,00,998	35·07	6,488

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was ... at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73, after which ... privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 oz.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful, as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained ... referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1884-85.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

RECEPTACLES OPEN AT END OF YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		NUMBER OF REGISTERED PERIODICALS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.	EUROPEAN LETTERS.		INDIAN SHARE OF LOSS UPON SUBSIDY TO THE P. & O. CO., i.e., OF SUBSIDY AFTER DEDUCTION OF SEA POSTAGE RECEIPTS.
Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer Services Sea and River.	Total Mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,400	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,110
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,432	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a)	(a)	66,000
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,748
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	3,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,305†	14,520†	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,732	4,930	11,632	4,040	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

... and ... include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain has fallen in Assam and slight rain in three districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere the week has been rainless.

In Madras and Mysore agricultural prospects are generally fair. In Coorg the prospects of the season continue good.

The *rabi* harvest is in progress in Bombay, Berar, and Hyderabad. In Central India and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the *rabi* crops are in good condition and prospects are generally excellent. The *rabi* harvest continues in progress in the Southern Districts of the Central Provinces and promises well.

In Bengal the *rabi* crops and the spring rice are generally doing well, but in some districts more rain is wanted. Harvesting of mustard and other early *rabi* crops and of sugarcane is proceeding with a good outturn. The prospects of the poppy crop continue good, and opium is being gathered in some places.

In Assam ploughing for the *aus* crop has commenced.

In British Burma the season continues favourable.

The public health is generally good.

Prices are rising in the Umballa, Rawalpindi, Dehli, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab, show signs of falling in the Northern Districts of the Central Provinces and have fallen in the Shimoga, Kadur and Kolar districts of Mysore. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 3rd)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; but white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of two taluks. Harvest sugarcane and dry grains, yield about average.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by December rains and by insects. Harvest *cholum* and pulses, yield below average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	*Nil*	Fever in two, smallpox in four, and cattle-disease in seven taluks. Twenty-six deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good. Fever in some taluks. Cattle-disease in one village. Deaths from cholera unreported last week 35, this week 19.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, yield below average.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Smallpox in two taluks and cattle-disease in two.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in two taluks.
Madura	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent.
Travancore	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in eight and fever in two taluks. Two deaths from cholera. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
		Harvest over, yield generally good. Smallpox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(3rd Mar.)		
Karachi	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm. River at Kotri on 1st 4 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in six talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 29, in Ghorabari 22, 40, and 36, in Mirpur Batoro 24, 46, and 42, and in Manjhand 32, 36, and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops injured by frost in eleven talukas. River at Kotri on 1st 4 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year Fever in five, cattle-disease in six and smallpox in one taluka. Wheat 36, *bajri* 37 *jowari* 40, white rice, 18, and red rcie 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Smallpox continues in Baroda city in slight from and measles is prevalent in Naosari. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Wheat and cotton harvest progressing; other standing crops healthy. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* threshing over. *Rabi* reaping in progress. Public health good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm. Vapour in air normal, except on 25th and 28th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind northerly from 27th to 1st; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress. Smallpox in Sirur taluka. Prices—*bajri* 35 and *jowari* 43, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping in progress. Public health good. *Bajri* average 46 and *jowari* 55 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur*, and gram crops have suffered from blight in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; reaping of *rabi* still in progress. *Jowari* 55 pounds 17 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed. Exotic cotton blighted in three talukas. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 42 to 64 pounds per per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop rice thriving; sugarcane and pepper harvest continue. Slight fever and smallpox throughout the district; cattle-disease decreasing. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 13⅜ seers per rupee. Weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather warm. Fever and bowel complaints prevailing; general health good. *Bajri* 31, *jowari*, 44, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River continues low in Sind. Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in most districts of the Deccan, Gujarat, and Southern Mahratta Country. Fever in parts of ten, cattle-disease in parts of eight, and smallpox in parts of six districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 2nd)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot in the mornings. Prospects of crops fair. Rain wanted. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally good. Rain wanted. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops being harvested, yield estimated at about 14 annas. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health good; cholera abating.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Winter crops being stored. Lands being ploughed for *til*. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of all *rabi* crops favourable. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather hot. Prospects of winter crops continue fair. Rain wanted. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather fine with westerly wind. Mustard and sugarcane harvested; prospects of other cold-weather crops good. Average price of rice 22 seers per rupee. Some cholera and cattle-disease prevalent.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Mustard gathering almost over, outturn fair; prospects of other cold-weather crops good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather warm. *Rabi* crops and *boro* rice promise well, but want rain. Cholera prevalent in Contai.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest progressing satisfactorily. Common rice 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Prices risen slightly.
Monghyr	*Nil*	Poppy prospects continue favourable
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops and public health good. Rice 20 seers per rupee.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; mustard being harvested with good outturn; *moong* being sown. Prices risen slightly. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore		Prospects of opium crop excellent.
Sarun		Poppy looks excellent, and capsules are being punctured. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good; harvesting of mustard, pea, and *massoor* going on. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Weather hotter with westerly winds. *Rabi* and poppy crops good. Public health good.
Shahabad	*Nil*	Poppy prospects on the whole good. Weather favourable.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* and other cold-weather crops continue good; gathering of opium going on rapidly. Strong westerly winds likely to do some harm to the crop. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Rabi* crops being gathered with moderate outturn; *dalua* rice doing well. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. Hot weather is setting in. *Rabi* crops and *boro* rice are generally doing well, but in some districts rain is wanted; harvesting of mustard and other early *rabi* crops and of sugarcane is proceeding with a good outturn; poppy prospects continue good; in some places opium is being gathered. Price of rice remains stationary. General health is fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 2nd)		
Benares (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather warmer with strong west winds. Prospects of crops favourable; peas being cut, outturn average. Supplies ample. Prices show a rise in wheat and *bajra* which is due to falling off in imports. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 1st)	*Nil*	Tapping of poppy in progress; *rabi* crops in good condition. Weather favourable. Slight rise in barley. Sporadic cases of fever and measles.
Fyzabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects of *rabi* excellent; poppy promises well. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 1st)	*Nil*	Season favourable. *Rabi* crops nearly ripe; peas being cut in places; poppy in flower. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health of people good; cattle suffering a little from dearness of fodder.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm with strong west winds. Condition of crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices rising. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Wind east and westerly; weather fine. Prospects good. Wheat and barley being cut in isolated parts of the district; *arhar* flowering; poppy generally in full flower; opium being extracted, yield fair. Prices almost stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat increasing. Crops good; peas, gram, and barley being harvested. Markets well supplied. Prices still rising. Health good.
Cawnpore („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Poppy healthy and vigorous. Prices steady. Condition of crops, people and cattle good.
Banda („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy. Prices stationary. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Harvest prospects favourable; barley reaping commenced; poppy crops satisfactory. Weather unseasonably warm.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather mostly clear with variable winds. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Poppy crops in flower and healthy. Health good.
Bareilly („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Crops in excellent condition. Markets tending slightly to rise. No disease of men or cattle.
Ballia („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot. *Rabi* prospects continue good; harvesting begun; sugarcane being planted. Markets well stocked. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair. *Rabi* crops doing well; *kharif* operations commenced. Prices rising. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Strong west winds. Prices rising. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops generally good. Prices stationary. Health of people good; cattle-disease continues in a few villages of pargana Jhansi.
Meerut („ 2nd)	Slight storm on the night of 28th February.	Weather growing hotter but seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices fairly steady. No sickness.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition, the latter being tapped in places. Prospects favourable. Prices generally steady. Health of men and cattle good.
Punjab—(Mar. 3rd)		
Delhi . (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising.
Hissar . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa . . .	·01	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Jullunder . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest thriving.
Ferozepore . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
[illegible]	Slight rain	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
[illegible]	Nil	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
[illegible]	Nil	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar . . .	Slight rain	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest favourable.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Amballa, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts. Health generally good. Prices rising in the Delhi, Amballa, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, fluctuating in Multan, and stationary elsewhere. Prospects of current harvest good, though strong west winds in the Delhi district have slightly damaged the crops. Fodder for cattle scarce in the Lahore district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 3rd)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Rabi* being gathered. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Wheat favourable. Health good. Prices high.
Saugor (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Prospects good. Prices fallen. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm. *Rabi* harvest commenced. Prospects good. Slight smallpox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects slightly injured by rust. Cattle-disease in places. Wheat 15½, rice 11, and *juar* 19 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Days warm, nights cool. *Rabi* harvest in progress. Health good. Wheat 19, rice 12, and *juar* 26 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear, days hot. Prospects good. Linseed being reaped. Weather good. Wheat 30½, and rice 25 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; days warm. Health generally good. Rice 29¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather growing considerably warmer. *Rabi* harvesting is in progress in the south of the provinces. Prospects unchanged. The rise in the price of wheat which has taken place lately in the Northern Districts, shows signs of lowering.
British Burma—(Feb. 24th)		
Akyab (Feb. 20th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 2·54 inches. Public health good. Cattle-disease severe in three townships. Reaping almost completed.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 1·58 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmain) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 0·55. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera in two townships. Cattle healthy.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date ·06. Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 2·42 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date ·13. Public health and health of cattle good. As the reaping was finished the crops have not suffered from the recent rain.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of two districts; cattle-disease severe in part of one district, otherwise health of man and beast satisfactory. Weather seasonable.
British Burma—(3rd Mar.)		
Akyab (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease severe in three townships, elsewhere slight.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy . . .	·12	Total rainfall up to date ·12. Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in the Thonegwa District, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in part of the Bassein District.
Assam—(March 3rd)		
Gauhati . . .	·02	Weather getting warm. Public health fair; cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Gathering of mustard nearly finished. Rain much wanted for *aus* crop. Ploughing for *aus* in progress.
Sylhet . . .	3·7	State and prospects of crops good. Cholera reported from Karimganj and Sunamganj.
Cachar . . .	4·98	Weather warm. No crops on the ground. Common rice 14 seers 8⅜ chataks per rupee. Eight deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi station.
Dibrugarh . . .	2·34	Weather seasonable. Land being prepared for *ahu*. Sugarcane being pressed. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 3rd)		
Bangalore		Standing crops in good condition; in parts of the Tumkur District crops have suffered from want of water and from insects, and in parts of the Kolar District they are reported to be withering. Prospects of the season fair and the public health is good. Cattle-disease in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur Districts. Prices slightly fallen in Shimoga, Kolar and Kadur.
Mercara		Slight fall in prices of food-grains. Prospects of season good. Smallpox prevailing in some parts of the Nanjarajapatna and Padinalknad talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Mar. 3rd)		
Amraoti	. . . .	Weather clear and warm. *Rabi* crops being gathered. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Weather warm. Harvesting of *rabi* progressing.
Hyderabad	. . . .	*Tabi* crops prospering; *rabi* crops continue to be harvested. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20¼, yellow *juar* 21⅛, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Mar. 3rd)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather warmer. West winds daily. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather warm. Health good. Prospects fair. Prices rising.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather warm. A few cases of small pox outside cantonment limits; health otherwise good. Crops doing well.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices rising. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* prospects fair. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Prospects fair. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Mar. 3rd)		
Abu (Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather rather windy, but seasonable.
Sirohi (Feb. 28th)	*Nil*	Little water in tanks and wells. Health and crops good. Weather fine, but getting warm.
Marwar („ 26th)	*Nil*	Tanks half full. Smallpox abating. *Rabi* doing well, though at places damaged by recent extremely cold wind. Sharp winds prevail. Prices rising in consequence. Weather cloudy.
Kherwara (Mar. 1st)	*Nil*	Crop prospects and health fair. Weather warmer and windy.
Meywar (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Smallpox prevalent at Jhalrapatan.
Kotah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells sufficiently supplied. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Opium and gram injured by recent frost. Smallpox continues in Tonk.
Ajmere (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Tanks and wells decreasing. Prices rising. Slight fever and smallpox.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Prices slightly risen. Health good.
Ulwur („ „)	*Nil*	Wells falling. Health and crop prospects good. Prices steady.
Bikanir (Feb. 27th)	. . . .	Smallpox in Ratangarh and pneumonia in Churu, health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather getting warmer.
Nepal—(Feb. 25th)		
Katmandu (Feb. 26th)	*Nil*	

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1884-85.

No. 52 I., dated Fort William, the 5th March 1886.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 25 W. I.—56, dated 15th February 1886, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1884-85, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital expenditure during the year from "Loan" and "Ordinary" funds amounted to Rs. 6,43,105 and Rs. 27,016, respectively. The total Capital outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,06,31,413.

2. The gross revenue from all works and all sources amounted to Rs. 37,73,166 by assessment and to Rs. 38,50,617 by actual receipts. The gross assessed revenue from the "Productive" and "Ordinary" Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 16,23,044; the working expenses to Rs. 7,08,302, and the net revenue to Rs. 9,14,742, or 8·75 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year. In Sind the "Ordinary" Irrigation Works are apparently more profitable than the "Productive" works, yielding 15·44 per cent. on the Capital outlay invested in them, against only 5·79 per cent. returned by the Productive works, but most probably the Capital outlay recorded against the former class of works does not fully represent the amount of original work in them, much of which was inherited from the former rulers of the country.

3. The total area cultivated by the aid of the Irrigation works, during the year under review, amounted to 1,783,173 acres, an increase of 230,612 acres over the average area of the five preceding years, and of 242,342 over the

area of 1883-84, the year immediately preceding. This most satisfactory increase was due to a fairly favourable inundation, timely rainfall, improved clearances, and increased confidence of the cultivating community in the protective embankments. The large increase in irrigation revenue (Rs. 4,48,012) over that of the previous year shows how remunerative is the outlay on canal clearances and protective embankments in Sind. An increased grant for this purpose was first made in 1881-82, from the commencement of which year up to end of 1884-85, the increase in outlay has averaged Rs. 1,47,000 per annum; the increase in revenue during the same four years having averaged Rs. 4,60,900 per annum: but while the outlay on clearances and repairs of the fourth year, 1884-85, is only Rs. 1,26,766 in excess of the outlay during 1880-81, the irrigation revenue of 1884-85 is Rs. 7,73,303 more than that of 1880-81. A portion of this increase is, however, due to increased rates of assessment. The irrigation share of the net consolidated revenue for 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 36,16,370, and the cultivated area, excluding jaghir land, to 1,586,279 acres, giving an average rate of Rs. 2·28 per acre; the corresponding rate per acre was Rs. 2·14 for 1880-81, so that (1,586,279 × Rs. 0·14)= Rs. 2,22,079 may be set down as due to increased rates of assessment, and the balance, Rs. 5,51,224, may be fairly claimed as being in a great measure the result of improved clearances and maintenance. But the possibility of increased assessment must itself be due, in no small degree, to increased certainty of supply and security from floods, and in any case, the increase in outlay has conduced largely to an increase in revenue more than fourfold of its own amount.

4. The total outlay on maintenance and collection charges during the year amounted to Rs. 14,04,087, being 37·21 per cent. of the revenue, and Rs. 0·79 per acre, the average percentage and rate per acre of the six preceding years having been 40·15 and 0·78. On the Punjab inundation canals the rate of maintenance during 1884-85 was Rs. 1·07 per acre, but strict comparison cannot be instituted as the Sind returns probably include a number of minor canals which are not maintained in the same style as those for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and it is impossible from the returns submitted to separate accurately the areas irrigated by the latter. Nor can any fair comparison be instituted of proportion of expenditure to revenue, because the Sind water revenue amounts to Rs. 2·28 per acre, that of the Punjab being only Rs. 1·50 per acre for the inundation canals.

5. The duty done by the water varied from 72·39 acres per cubic foot per second on the Desert Canal to 28·09 on the Fuleli and 13·53 on the Sanhi-Guni; millets forming 89·3 per cent. of the irrigated area on the Desert, and rice 68 and 99 per cent. respectively of the irrigated areas on the Fuleli and Sanhi-Guni canals.

6. The Government of India observes with satisfaction the earlier submission of the report, and hopes that still further improvement in this respect will be attained in the submission of that for 1885-86.

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.

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

Enclosure to P. W. D. Resolution No. 52 I. of 1886.

No. 25 W. I.—56, dated 15th February 1886.

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

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 3458, dated 15th December 1885.

Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1884-85, with the usual tables, charts and a copy of the Index Map of Sind, and explains the cause of delay in submitting the report.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4918, dated 22nd December 1885.

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

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, Secretariat, No. 734, dated 29th January 1886.

Transfers for disposal a memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, submitting, with reference to para. 7 of his memorandum No. 4918, dated 22nd December 1885, copy of one from the Collector of Hyderabad, who states that the figures given by the Superintending Engineer in his Table E., have been taken from Canal Return No. IX, which is a return of areas, assessment and realizations in respect of Hakaba (water-rate); that the area, 442,192 acres, represents the area shown by the Mukhtyárkars as that of the jághír holdings during the financial year 1884-85, whereof 83,809 acres were cultivated; and that the rates of the Hakaba vary, and in several instances there are leases based on average.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of the year 1884, although at the outset somewhat discouraging, was on the whole a favorable one, resulting in a very considerable extension of the area of cultivation and increase of revenue. This result was in all probability somewhat due also to the well-timed and general fall of rain which took place during four months of the inundation.

2. The increases of area of cultivation and canal revenue, as shown in Table II., were respectively 230,612 acres and Rs. 6,15,391 over the averages of the previous five years.

3. The total area of cultivation for the year under review was 17,83,173 acres, of which 196,894 acres were jághír.

4. The irrigation share of the net consolidated assessment was Rs. 36,16,370, giving an average rate of Rs. 2·27 per acre.

5. The total expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs and Revenue collection charges has been Rs. 14,04,087, being an increase on the previous three years made up entirely of an increase in the last item.

6. The percentage on revenue was 37·21, and the cost of maintenance per acre was ·79 (about 12¾ annas), which bears favorable comparison with previous years.

7. It is satisfactory to find that the increase of cultivation is not entirely due to the favorable season, but may be attributed also to the increased confidence given to the zamíndars by the protective works undertaken by the Government.

8. The attention of the Political Department should be called to the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind in the beginning of his 6th paragraph regarding the outstandings in the Khelat District.

9. His explanation with respect to the Hakaba outstandings in the Sind Division is quite satisfactory.

10. The state of affairs in the Eastern Nára continues to improve rapidly, and although there is still a deficit, yet in a few more years the revenue, it is confidently expected, will attain to satisfactory dimensions.

11. The improved supply in the Desert Canal due to the lowering of the sill of the regulator is noticeable.

12. The increase and improvement generally in the revenue of all the systems of canals in the province is highly satisfactory, and no special remarks seem to be further required on any work in particular.

13. The bund systems were in several instances severely strained, and though in a few cases breaches occurred, yet on the whole they stood fairly, and fortunately when accidents did occur no serious injury resulted.

14. Government again learn with satisfaction the Commissioner's continued approbation of the results of the efforts of the Irrigation Department in the Province of Sind during the year.

15. The report has been submitted with increased punctuality, and it is confidently expected that this improvement will progress.

16. Copies of this report and the memorandum thereon by the Commissioner in Sind should be forwarded as usual with the review of this Government to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

No. 4918 OF 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation).

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Akatar

22nd December 1885.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The inundation of 1884 was, as explained by the Acting Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, a remarkably good one, and the season consequently was an excellent one for cultivation. The rainfall was also favourable. As was to be expected, the favourable inundation led to an increase in cultivation, the increase over the area cultivated in 1883-84 being acres 156,447 of kharíf and acres 67,715 of rabi, yielding an increased irrigation revenue of ₹4,48,012, a result which, though due to a favourable inundation, could not have been counted on, had not the improved clearances of late years rendered increased cultivation possible and the protective embankments given the zemindárs confidence sufficient to induce them to bring fresh lands under the plough. Some of the increase in revenue is also, as Mr. Whiting points out, due to increased rates, but as increased rates would rather have a tendency to check than increase cultivation, the increase is all the more satisfactory.

3. Mr. Whiting in his fifth paragraph expresses surprise at there being an increase in cultivation and yet a decrease in revenue in the Fuleli Canals District. "If" (he remarks) "there is any cause for such a remarkable result the Irrigation Department is not aware of it." Who is referred to as "the Irrigation Department" the Commissioner is not aware, but the Executive Engineer of the Fuleli District should have had no difficulty in explaining to Mr. Whiting the causes that might, and it must be presumed have produced the results that so surprise him. The southern tálukas of the Hyderabad Collectorate which form the Fuleli Canals District have not all been settled, some being under the old "diffused rates," while in others, as for instance Badin and Tando Bago, old leases are still in force. In this part, as Colonel LeMesurier has often pointed out, increased cultivation does not mean increased revenue, as however great the area within leased lands that is cultivated the revenue collections do not vary. The only increase possible being in the case of "bigoti" lands, that is lands taken up on an assessment per acre. Thus a decrease in the cultivation in the settled Guni Taluka (and there has been a decrease in the area in that taluka under kharif crops) and an increase in the unsettled talukas would produce the results referred to by Mr. Whiting. The talukas forming the southern portion of the Hyderabad District are now being surveyed and settlement rates will very shortly be introduced when the present state of things will cease and probably an increased revenue be obtained.

4. The list given by Mr. Whiting in his 7th paragraph of talukas into which a settlement has not yet been introduced is inaccurate. He has mixed up talukas which have never been settled with talukas into which a *revised* settlement has not yet been introduced, and in his 8th paragraph he seems to have confounded settlement operations with surveys.

5. The table given in paragraph 9 shows the net canal revenue for each canal division for 1884-85 and the five preceding years, and as pointed out by Mr. Whiting the results are most satisfactory.

6. In his 11th and 12th paragraphs the Acting Superintending Engineer refers to the hakaba outstanding. There is, as he shows, a very large sum due from Khelat cultivators, although the Political Agent, Colonel Reynolds, has more than once had his attention called to the subject. It is clear that more pressure should be brought to bear on the cultivators beyond the frontier. Why this is not done there is no way of knowing, as the matter is in no way within the control of the Sind authorities. There is no reason, so far as the Commissioner is aware, why they cultivators beyond the frontier should pay less

regularly than those in the Frontier District as the cultivating classes are the same. With regard to the hakaba due within Sind the Acting Superintending Engineer has apparently overlooked the fact that the greater part of the so called outstanding balance was not due till after the close of the financial year. The figures given by him show collections down to the end of March only, while the revenue instalments are due after that date. The last kharif instalment falls due on April 1st and the rabi instalments on 15th May, 15th June, and 15th July. From the figures obtained for the Commissioner's Revenue Report for 1884-85 he finds that the balance of hakaba due from Sind districts at the close of the year was as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.
Upper Sind Frontier	77	2	0
Shikárpur	1,751	4	0
Hyderabad	4,030	10	0
Karáchi	356	3	0
Thar and Párkar			
Total	₹6,215	3	0

6. As the last instalment fell due only 15 days before the year this result is satisfactory.

7. The figures given by Mr. Whiting at the close of his 12th paragraph regarding the Hyderabad District certainly seem to point to a mistake somewhere, and the Collector will be asked to offer an explanation.

8. The remissions for the year are considerable (₹1,12,048), but it will be seen that of this amount ₹87,976 are due on lands on the Ghár Canal and in Hyderabad. The remissions on the former were chiefly due to breaches and floods, to a great extent the result of heavy rain in the mountains, and all were absolutely necessary. As usual they were granted after consulting the Executive Engineer in charge of the canal. Those in Hyderabad or at least the greater part of them might be termed nominal remissions, being assessment due on lands left for years uncultivated by the holders who had more land than they could manage, and the holders were called on to pay the assessment in order that the lands might in a formal way be forfeited and again brought on the list of unoccupied lands.

9. It is not necessary to follow the Acting Superintending Engineer through his details regarding different canals. Last year it was the Commissioner's pleasant duty to call attention to the good results to the province from the improvements carried out during recent years by the Irrigation Department and this year's report well supplements these remarks. The year has been an unusually good one and much good work has been done, but a great deal still remains to be effected before even existing works and systems of canals can be considered fairly secure.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,

Commissioner in Sind.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1884-85.

	Productive Public Works.					Irrigation and Navigation, Ordinary—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
	Desert Canal.	Unharwah.	Begari Canal.	Eastern Nara Works.	Total.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghar Canal.	Mehrabwah.	Alibhar Kacheri Canal.	Marak Great Canal.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Capital Outlay.										
During year { Direct	48,087	1,72,677	86,539	3,24,244	6,31,547	25,627	...	382	...	...
During year { Indirect	828	2,964	1,490	6,276	11,558	591	...	11	...	405
Total	48,915	1,75,641	88,029	3,30,520	6,43,105	26,218	...	393	...	405
To end of year { Direct	10,67,737	1,77,148	15,58,331	43,66,880	71,70,096	13,26,237	4,15,537	66,018	23,207	1,93,600
To end of year { Indirect	37,029	3,476	45,997	1,66,199	2,52,701	59,908	25,440	1,851	710	7,953
Total	11,04,766	1,80,624	16,04,328	45,33,079	74,22,797	13,86,145	4,40,977	67,869	23,917	2,01,553
Gross Revenue.										
During year { Direct	28,650	...	34,561	18,038	81,249	593	6,744	5	289	2,561
During year { Indirect	1,20,398	...	2,26,695	2,00,135	5,47,228	97,701	5,72,898	20,732	8,082	62,590
Total	1,49,048	...	2,61,256	2,18,173	6,28,477	98,294	5,79,642	20,737	8,371	65,151
To end of year { Direct	71,995	...	1,38,565	4,90,541	7,01,101	8,523	1,68,618	268	8,997	39,421
To end of year { Indirect	10,83,908	...	28,06,032	35,40,954	74,30,894	5,71,901	99,07,238	35,097	74,839	5,58,772
Total	11,55,903	...	29,44,597	40,31,495	81,31,995	5,80,424	1,00,75,856	35,365	83,836	5,98,193
Working Expenses.										
During year { Direct	43,549	...	81,185	86,216	2,10,950	32,282	1,85,584	17,197	8,624	19,250
During year { Indirect	1,093	...	1,869	2,801	5,763	509	2,879	384	198	316
Total	44,642	...	83,054	89,017	2,16,713	32,791	1,88,463	17,581	8,822	19,566
To end of year { Direct	3,02,262	...	15,56,417	20,62,673	39,21,352	6,76,056	25,94,826	29 511	75,345	2,01,725
To end of year { Indirect	9,047	...	43,110	94,920	1,47,077	21,395	59,361	693	2,341	5,347
Total	3,11,309	...	15,99,527	21,57,593	40,68,429	6 97,451	26,54,187	30,204	77,686	2,07,072
Net Revenue.										
During year	1,04,406	...	1,78,202	1,29,156	4,11,764	65,503	3,91,179	3,156	—451	45,585
To end of year	8,44,594	...	13,45,070	18,73,902	40,63,566	—1,17,027	74,21,669	5,161	6,150	3,91,121
Simple Interest.										
During year	41,748	3,632	60,602	1,68,190	2,74,172	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year	3,52 481	3,632	8,30,342	29,91,392	41,77,847	...	...	...	...	...
Net profit after paying off Interest.										
During year	62,658	—3,632	1,17,600	—39,034	1,37,592	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year	4,92,113	—3,632	5,14,728	—11,17,490	—1,14,281	..	...	...	...	...

Notes—(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 are not shown, per Government of India's Circular No. IV. P. W. of 1st May 1884 communicated in G. R. No. 223, dated 23rd idem.

OPERATION.

Capital and Revenue Accounts			Grand Total.	Irrigation and Navigation, Ordinary.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are Kept.					
Sarfraz-wah.	Fuleli Canal.	Total.		Under Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Karachi Collectorate Canals.	Total.
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
...	...	26,009	6,57,556	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,007	12,565	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27,016	6,70,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,18,559	9,30,232	30,73,390	1,02,43,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,121	33,243	1,35,226	3,87,927	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,24,680	9,63,475	32,08,616	1,06,31,413	...	...	...	...	...	...
982	21,851	33,025	1,14,274	5,091	10,617	12,076	265	13,390	41,439
16,384	2,27,752	10,06,139	15,53,367	2,68,434	4,44,374	4,56,113	37,454	5,23,914	17,30,289
17,366	2,49,603	10,39,164	16,67,641	2,73,525	4,54,991	4,68,189	37,719	5,37,304	17,71,728
22,951	4,64,708	7,13,486	14,14,587	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,24,017	40,82,174	1,53,54,038	2,27,84,932	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,46,968	45,46,882	1,60,67,524	2,41,99,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,071	2,07,020	4,82,028	6,92,978	1,63,404	1,44,764	1,94,711	25,734	3,08,552	8,37,165
263	5,269	9,818	15,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,334	2,12,289	4,91,846	7,08,559	1,63,404	1,44,764	1,94,711	25,734	3,08,552	8,37,165
1,38,889	33,14,032	70,30,384	1,09,51,736	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,532	1,04,380	1,99,049	3,46,126	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,44,421	34,18,412	72,29,433	1,12,97,862	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,632	37,314	5,47,318	9,59,082	1,10,121	3,10,227	2,73,478	11,985	2,28,752	9,34,563
2,547	11,28,470	88,38,091	1,29,01,657	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.

	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	₹	₹
Begari Canals.		
Kashmor Bund.		
Maintenance and conservancy of Kashmor Bund	36,284	
Maintenance of garden at Badani	480	
Rent of Telegraph line and office at Badani	1,800	
Maintenance of Buxaliwah	222	
General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	5,748	
Share of collection charges in the Civil Department	716	
	45,250	158
Add—Irrigation share of Land Revenue	...	7,158
Total Begari Canals	45,250	7,316
Shikarpur Canals.		
Maintenance of Kasimpur Bund	3,486	
General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	351	
Total Shikarpur Canals	3,837	11
Ghar Canals	...	7
Eastern Nara District	...	8
Karachi Collectorate Canals.		
Constructing sluices on forest canals in Shahbandar District	5,712	
General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	1,428	
Total Karachi Collectorate Canals	7,140	
Mathamatical Instrument Depôt in Sind	—26	
Superintending Engineer in Sind	4	3
Grand Total	55,935	7,345

J. E. WHITING, M.A., M.I.C.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

P. LAMBERT, *Col., R. E.,*
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Penniseteum 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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	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	...	12 2	13 0	...	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	...	9 0	10 3	20 8	22 13	24 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	13 14	...	10 14	14 8	22 2	19 6	28 3	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	8 13	...	12 6	13 10	16 10	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	9 14	...	12 6	15 8	21 10	22 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 5	...	10 5	11 10	22 2	...	27 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	11 0	...	10 11	11 14	26 5	16 14	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	18 3	...	11 3	12 6	25 11	23 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	94 13	13 11	
	Kurnool	14 0	...	11 6	12 2	26 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 0	...	11 6	12 10	...	19 13	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 0	15 0	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 3	13 13	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 8	12 14	20 14	18 2	32 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	8 10	...	12 10	13 10	...	28 14	28 3	...	...	...	...	170 2	16 3	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	15 13	...	28 10	25 6	34 0	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	10 3	...	14 13	15 3	...	25 6	28 13	...	...	...	...	97 3	16 3	
	Madura	10 2	...	15 2	15 10	29 3	23 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	11 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	16 8	
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 14	...	8 13	10 6	15 6	16 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	21 13	20 8	27 6	...	...	...	...	238 2	15 11	
	South Canara	9 10	...	12 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	157 14	17 6	
	Malabar	10 2	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	16 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 9	19 2	7 2	10 13	17 8	14 11	17 13	16 7	16 0	20 9	14 9	62 6	11 3	
	Daskrohi (Ahmedabad)	17 0	22 8	6 8	11 0	22 6	17 0	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 0	
	Kaira	13 8	18 8	9 0	9 8	20 0	...	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	12 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	16 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	14 1½	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	10 1	51 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	...	8 2	9 0	12 0	12 9	...	...	14 15	...	...	71 1	15 3	
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	...	6 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	7 8	115 0	11 8	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 10	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	18 11	...	...	18 0	...	...	213 0	14 0	
	Násik	14 10	12 4	10 5	13 0	17 14	16 8	22 8	9 0	19 4	12 4	10 8	106 0	15 0	
	Ahmednagar	14 4	...	8 4	9 5	23 5	20 0	...	...	17 11	...	11 3	92 0	14 8	
	Poona	12 10	8 5	8 9	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	14 15	...	14 6	64 0	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 15	11 13	24 9	23 0	...	...	16 7	...	16 6	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur (Bagalkot)	17 2	...	7 1	8 14	20 4	22 1	...	...	13 9	...	...	120 0	11 4	
	Satara	No return received.													
	Belgaum	17 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	19 8	21 0	25 0	...	14 0	...	14 0	102 1	15 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	30 0	17 0	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	9 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 8	...	7 2	11 4	15 9	13 7	16 7	...	14 11	...	13 2	120 0	15 8	
Bom.	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	...	7 0	12 10	17 0	13 0	21 0	...	15 8	...	13 0	213 5⅓	12 0	
	Páoch Mahals (Godhra)	12 6	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 4	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	10 0	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	11 7	15 2	6 14	8 12	17 11	15 12	18 5	...	18 0	...	11 7	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	18 0	...	6 8	9 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	...	12 8	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	No return received.													
	Nasirabad	22 2½	33 8½	7 0	8 0	36 2½	25 12½	...	14 0	35 6½	38 0	15 12	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot	17 0	...	6 0	9 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	14 8	23 6	10 3	12 0	22 13	24 5	...	...	22 13	...	10 10	160 0	*12 13	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	21 0	9 0	13 12	19 8	18 4	...	...	18 0	25 0	7 12	130 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	14 4	22 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 8	...	...	20 8	...	...	140 0	12 8	
	Sukkur	15 8	25 8	10 0	14 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	140 0	13 8	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	15 14	...	15 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	...	23 0	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	16 8	18 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	16 0	280 0	12 12*b*	
	Beerbhoom	14 4	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 12	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	14 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	14 0	...	8 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	16 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 0	19 15	6 4	8 14	13 0	15 1	...	16 0	18 8	19 15	19 14	90 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	16 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	100 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea	13 5½	22 15	13 15	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	200 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	12 4	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	16 4	120 0	11 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	12 0	...	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	12 0*j*	
	Dinagepore	12 0	17 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	8 0	140 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	12 12	...	16 0	18 0 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	18 0 to 20 4	...	...	240 0	12 0*k*	
	Rungpore	20 0	...	12 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	14 0	100 0	10 9½*l*	
	Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	17 4	...	8 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	21 0	200 0	12 6*m*	
	Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	120 0	8 0*n*	
	Jalpáiguri	13 5	20 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	16 0	128 0	12 0*o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	120 0	12 0*p*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	25 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0*q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	12 8*r*	
	Mymensingh	12 8	...	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	12 4*s*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	120 0	12 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	
	Tipperah	11 6	...	16 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	8 10	...	12 8*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	...	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Ranegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-4 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 12-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at 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 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat 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, and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In Kurigram and Nilphamari retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta (in Alipore sub-division) retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jamalpore and Kishoregunge 10-14 seers, Attea 12 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagá (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	34 0	11 8	17 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	22 0	21 8	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	17 8	26 0	9 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	23 0	180 0	11 0*u*	
	Shahabad	20 0	26 0	9 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 8	160 0	12 8*v*	
	Durbhunga	17 0	30 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	11 0*w*	
	Mozufferpore	18 8	24 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	19 8	28 0	8 8	19 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*y*	
	Chumparun	16 0	...	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	23 8	24 0	160 0	12 0*y*	
	Monghyr	19 0	27 12	13 9	16 13	...	...	...	...	17 8	39 0	...	...	12 8	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	31 9	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 2	21 0	126 0	13 2*z*	
	Purneah	16 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	20 13	156 8	12 10*z1*	
	Maldah	14 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*z2*	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Orissa.									17 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	12 12*z3*	
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12*	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 15-12 to 23-14 seers per rupee.
	Pooree	14 7	...	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	15 12	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	14 0	11 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	160 0	10 8*z4*	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	18 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	25 0	...	17 0	20 0	18 0	240 0	10 0*z5*	
	Lohardugga	16 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	36 0	...	16 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	10 8*z6*	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	24 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 8	...	18 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	22 0	240 0	10 10*z7*	
Assam.	Sylhet	14 8	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	12 0	108 0	12 0	
	Cáchár	10 10⅔	...	13 5½	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 5½	...	11 6	64 0	11 13⅗	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	10 8	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	6 8	...	6 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	160 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	10 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 8	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 5	15 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Mágá Hills	...	...	4 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	120 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	17 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	20 7	32 4	9 11	12 14	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5⅓	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	33 0	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	...	...	28 11	30 12	18 11	110 0	12 10	
	Meerut	19 0	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	21 2	31 0	6 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	25 8	25 0	160 0	...	
	[illegible]	18 0	28 0	6 0	11 0	26 0	20 8	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	130 0	12 8	
	[illegible]	12 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	[illegible]	16 0	18 0	8 0	11 8	...	25 0†	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 2	† Mandwa.
N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	18 4	31 4	12 5	14 1	25 14	21 6	...	...	24 12	...	19 2	125 0	12 2	
	Moradabad	18 7	28 2	10 8	15 0	25 8	23 12	...	...	26 14	28 0	23 0	125 0	13 0	
	Budaun	18 4½	24 9½	6 0	14 6½	20 6½	19 3	...	...	21 14	24 0	19 3	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	16 14	25 0	6 4	14 11	22 8	20 0	...	...	23 12	22 8	20 0	100 0	11 4	
	Sháhjahánpur	19 0	28 0	8 0	16 8	24 8	26 0	...	...	25 8	...	23 0	160 0	12 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	28 12	8 12	14 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	23 12	20 0	100 0	10 12	
	Muttra	17 0	29 8	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	13 0	
	Agra	16 8	27 8	6 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	
	Farukhabad	17 7½	23 2½	6 8	14 5	21 4	21 2½	...	...	23 11	...	18 6	140 0	11 3	
	Mainpuri	17 1	23 15	4 8	12 8	21 0	19 6	...	...	23 6	...	22 6	160 0	11 12	
	Etáwah	16 8	25 0	6 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	12 0	
	Etah	19 14	25 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 13	32 0	21 8	120 0	11 0	
	Jalaun	18 0	22 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	18 11½	31 15	9 0	16 0	25 7	21 14	...	...	28 15	...	24 8	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	17 2	24 0	10 0	13 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	21 8	24 0	16 8	160 0	11 4	
	Cawnpore	17 8	22 8	9 12	14 8	21 12	21 12	...	...	24 0	25 8	21 8	150 0	13 0	
	Fatehpur	15 0	18 12	12 12	15 0	19 12	18 12	...	...	19 4	...	18 12	160 0	10 8	
	Bánda	16 8	19 0	8 0	16 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	23 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	17 8	28 12	7 0	14 8	28 8	26 0	...	...	27 8	...	20 8	117 8	11 0	
	Hamírpur	16 10	...	10 2	14 1	19 11	19 2	...	...	24 12	...	22 8	140 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	17 0	27 0	7 0	17 8	29 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	29 0	22 0	155 0	11 6	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	27 0	9 14½	17 1½	25 3	25 3	...	...	22 8	24 5	19 3	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	No return received.													
	Azamgarh	19 3	27 7	10 5	14 12	25 1	20 10	...	...	20 10	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	6 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	30 0	17 0	100 0	8 0	
	Benares	17 14	25 12	11 11	16 4	23 5	24 6	...	...	22 12	...	19 0	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	19 5	27 0½	6 7	14 2½	25 12	21 14	...	...	21 14	24 7	18 10½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	18 0	27 0	12 14	16 12	...	22 0	...	...	24 0	23 2	18 8	100 0	11 4	
	Philibhít	17 8	28 0	15 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	21 0	...	21 4	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	30 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 8	
	Partábgarh	20 8	34 0	18 0	20 0	30 8	25 8	...	...	27 11	.	21 0	160 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	17 12	27 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	19 8	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	19 4	27 8	9 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	21 0	31 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	17 0	26 4	6 0	16 12	23 8	24 0	...	...	23 2	24 12	22 0	120 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	15 0	22 0	6 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	22 0	...	21 8	120 0	11 0	
	Bahraich	23 0	37 0	15 0	20 0	37 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	170 0	10 0	
	Rai Bareli	17 4	32 8	...	17 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	25 0	32 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	19 0	28 0	14 0	8 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 0	...	27 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	22 12	29 6	16 0	20 2	...	32 0	...	...	29 12	32 0	23 0	200 0	11 14	
	Unáo	15 0	19 0	9 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	18 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardui	18 10	24 4	6 0	13 0	24 0	23 2	...	...	20 0	28 0	27 4	160 0	7 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	24 0	49 0	...	10 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	38 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8	
	Rohtak	22 0	40 0	...	14 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	28 0	...	80 0	11 8	
	Gurgaon	22 0	34 0	...	10 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	31 0	28 0	...	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	20 0	33 0	...	13 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	23 0	...	75 0	12 0	
	Karnál	21 0	40 0	...	11 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	25 0	38 0	...	13 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	35 0	...	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	27 0	...	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	22 0	36 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	...	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	35 0	...	10 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	90 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	25 0	35 0	...	12 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	100 0	14 8	

* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurangabad 11-8 seers, Nowada 12-8 seers and Jehanabad 12-8 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram and Buxar 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11-8 seers.
w In Tajpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 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 sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopool 11 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 11 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers.
z4 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
z5 At Kharagdiha (in Giridi sub-division) retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
z6 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 10-12 seers per rupee.
z7 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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	36 0	...	12 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	37 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	16 0	25 0	...	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Jhang	17 0	26 0	...	10 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	22 0	...	90 0	12 0	
	Lahore	22 0	32 0	...	10 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	27 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	200 0	15 0	
	Gurdaspur	24 0	30 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	34 0	...	13 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	24 0	30 0	...	12 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	30 0	34 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Gujránwála	19 0	25 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	20 0	30 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	240 0	15 0	
	Jhelum	23 0	42 0	...	12 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Rawalpindi	23 0	31 0	...	13 0	...	24 0	...	...	30 0	33 0	...	120 0	15 0	
	Hazára	20 0	38 0	...	13 0	38 0	23 0	...	...	21 0	28 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Peshawar	19 0	45 0	...	10 0	...	30 0	...	...	25 0	33 0	...	140 0	15 0	
	Kohát	28 0	48 0	...	9 0	45 0	25 0	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	105 0	10 0	
	Bannu	...	33 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	29 0	36 0	...	150 0	7 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	22 0	...	6 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	50 0	11 0	
	D. G. Khán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	5 0	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	14 15	...	10 1	11 7	16 15	...	...	...	10 ●	32 0	...	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	17 2	...	12 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	200 0	10 2	
	Jubbulpore	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	11 0	
	Maudla	18 0	8 9	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni	20 6	11 14	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	13 7	12 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	14 4	...	10 5	12 12	22 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimár	18 4	...	8 7	10 14	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul	14 0	...	11 0	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwára	20 0	...	9 10	11 11	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha	22 8	...	8 7	13 5	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nágpur	17 14	...	...	15 0	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chánda	21 4	...	...	15 3	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandára	17 1	...	10 0	16 4	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bálaghát	30 10	...	13 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	35 8	...	13 11	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	26 4	...	20 4	29 4	22 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	...	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyaukpyu	...	...	17 14	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Pegu Division.	Rangoon Town	11 4	...	15 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	58 4	31 13	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	11 1	53	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	...	...	209 8	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.	Bassein	...	...	20 0	20 1	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	245 8	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	15 15	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	12 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	184 8	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	...	11 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	392 0	18 4	
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Tavoy	...	...	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	...	...	58 4	31 13	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	20 3	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	535 11	29 12	
	Tounguo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	209 8	18 10	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	58 4	31 13	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	7 8	11 4	18 13	23 0	...	...	17 4	...	25 14	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	17 3	...	9 0	10 12	21 9	...	...	...	15 7	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	10 0	...	7 8	9 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	88 0	9 12	
	Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ellichpur	No return received.													
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Basim														
Mysore.	Bangalore	...	...	6 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	10 ●	26 0	160 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	...	9 0	11 4	32 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Tumkúr	...	...	13 5	14 6	40 0	26 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mysore	21 12	32 9	6 12	9 12	28 12	22 3	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Shimoga	18 4	29 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 13	...	...	30 0	34 0	...	200 0	15 0	
	Kadur	24 11	38 8	3 0	9 4	24 2	19 8	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	90 0	14 0	
Coorg.	Coorg	10 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	...	31 0	...	...	30 0	34 0	...	100 0	16 0	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	20 0	30 0	6 0	8 8	32 0	...	...	...	37 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	20 8	33 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Kerrowlee	22 8	28 12	13 5	14 6	28 12	22 3	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Ulwur	21 12	32 9	6 12	10 0	25 0	23 13	...	...	31 0	30 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 4	29 0	8 0	8 0	24 2	19 8	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Ajmere	18 8	30 0	3 0	9 12	24 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	110 0	16 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 11	38 8	...	9 4	38 8	31 0	...	...	30 0	34 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Erinpura	No return received.													
	Sirohee														
	Abu														
	Bálmere														
	Jeysalmere	22 0	28 0	...	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 15*	23 7	9 4*	10 15	23 0*	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	20 10	31 4	9 6	11 4	26 4	16 14	...	...	8 14	53	...	240 0	16 0	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received.													
	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)														
	Marwar (Jodhpore)														

* Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunnga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	14 12	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 8	...	...	21 8	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 12	41 0	10 0 0	10 8	38 8	23 0	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0 8	30 0	9 0 8	10 0 8	32 8	23 0	...	...	36 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	22 8	34 0	8 8	9 8	42 0	39 0	...	...	36 0	32 0	...	160 0	13 0	
	Jhallawar	21 9	27 8	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	12 0	33 5½	35 6	11 12	175 0	10 13	
	Shahpoora	23 1	40 0	10 0	14 2	38 0	22 12	...	14 2½	33 5½	40 0	...	160 0	12 15	
	Dholpur	17 4	28 8	8 0	10 2	26 4	21 12	...	...	30 4	...	40 0	90 0	12 10	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	15 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	28 3	20 0	* * * *	...	23 8	...	...	100 0	11 12	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	16 1	25 2	7 5	9 10	21 4	19 11		22 8	24 4	...	...	136 14	11 7	
	Goona	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	*		...	24 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 12	23 0	8 0	17 8	22 8	20 8		...	21 8	...	...	180 0	10 8	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV 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 14TH FEB. 1885. Total.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH FEB. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH FEB. 1886. Total.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH FEB. 1886. Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 14TH FEB. 1885. Total.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 14TH FEB. 1885. Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH FEB. 1886. Total.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH FEB. 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
13th Feb. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,00,983	170	680	1,22,228	180	44,09,650	170	48,79,347	173	4,69,697	...
20th ditto	Madras . . .	861	1,37,472	160	861	1,39,011	161	62,43,649	159	65,63,417	167	3,19,768	...
13th ditto	South Indian . .	654	79,730	122	654	81,557	125	36,61,255	123	39,01,831	131	2,40,576	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,25,255	482	1,504	8,07,346	537	2,93,87,490	428	3,06,97,647	448	13,10,157	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	461	2,47,333	537	461	2,57,000	557	1,04,75,149	497	1,11,67,519	532	6,92,370	...
	TOTAL .	4,074	12,90,773	317	4,160	14,07,142	338	5,41,77,193	288	5,72,09,761	306	30,32,568	...
	State.												
27th Feb. 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	9,52,362	631	1,515	9,35,294	617	3,66,40,700	531	4,05,91,168	588	39,50,468	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal . .	233	86,489	371	233	92,039	395	48,29,996	454	39,34,275	370	...	8,95,721
20th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,710	63	27	1,386	51	66,785	54	67,859	55	1,074	...
20th ditto	Northern Bengal .	249	36,508	147	249	48,390	194	19,27,834	170	19,92,054	176	64,220	...
20th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	3,742	101	37	2,301	62	1,31,155	78	1,09,268	65	...	21,887
20th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	226	27,088	120	226	27,060	120	10,90,626	110	11,03,191	107	12,565	...
27th ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	11,776	206	57	7,466	131	4,57,147	175	4,20,013	161	...	37,134
20th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	17,828	72	253	28,563	113	8,30,137	73	7,86,374	68	...	43,763
27th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	964	80	12	1,002	84	40,693	74	40,147	74	...	546
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	1,411	3,58,852	254	1,411	3,45,000	245	1,18,44,631	198	1,41,64,803	220	23,20,172	...
20th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,740	416	45	16,998	378	5,73,867	279	5,41,756	264	...	32,111
20th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . .	149	38,369	257	149	64,510	433	11,24,120	165	11,97,501	176	73,381	...
13th ditto	British Burma . .	254	60,262	237	327	74,077	227	17,10,340	156	18,35,996	132	1,25,056	...
27th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	9,069	121	75	8,809	117	3,24,374	95	3,13,512	92	...	10,862
20th ditto	North-Western .	1,803	4,70,535	261	1,803	5,47,030	304	1,90,55,403	223	2,47,32,572	294	56,97,109	...
20th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	4,099	71	66	5,123	78	1,91,525	68	2,47,838	83	56,313	...
13th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	1,533	43	36	2,596	72	(*b*)17,610	28	66,207	41	48,597	...
20th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh .	10	2,032	203	86	2,794	32	(*c*)11,319	189	89,709	34	78,390	...
6th ditto	Jorhat . . .	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*)30,443	27	30,443	...
	TOTAL .	4,939	11,50,196	233	5,092	12,75,744	251	4,42,27,622	198	5,16,93,518	225	74,65,896	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	33,93,331	323	10,767	38,18,180	336	13,50,43,515	283	14,94,94,447	308	1,44,48,932	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,15,81,150	150	8,08,38,990	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,34,64,365	133	6,86,55,457	141	51,91,092	...
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Feb. 1886	Bengal Central .	126	9,810	78	126	9,920	79	4,44,071	78	4,53,462	77	9,391	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . .	67	2,417	36	67	4,322	65	(*b*)57,038	48	2,01,883	65	1,44,845	...
13th ditto	Assam . . .	78	5,150	66	78	6,137	79	1,98,881	63	2,35,640	64	36,759	...
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta .	214	10,443	49	315	23,301	74	2,47,409	36	8,56,287	66	6,08,878	...
20th ditto	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	20,230	67	303	31,720	105	(*f*)11,35,462	32	17,60,581	84	10,25,119	...
27th ditto	Tarakessur . .	22	9,819	446	22	4,566	207	(*g*)39,225	277	2,11,404	209	1,72,179	...
	TOTAL .	810	57,869	71	911	79,966	88	11,22,086	48	31,19,257	78	19,97,171	...
	Native States.												
13th Feb. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	19,869	103	193	16,633	86	9,69,011	110	8,16,146	92	...	1,52,865
20th ditto	Jodhpore . .	44	2,244	51	64	3,530	55	59,178	34	1,55,508	53	96,330	...
13th ditto	Nizam's . .	121	19,622	162	121	19,614	162	8,50,965	153	10,13,823	183	1,62,858	...
13th ditto	Mysore . . .	140	6,747	48	140	7,911	57	3,30,236	63	3,85,084	61	54,848	...
20th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	749	47	16	1,948	122	(*h*)9,500	39	45,582	62	36,082	...
	TOTAL .	514	49,231	96	534	49,036	93	22,18,890	102	24,16,143	99	1,97,253	...

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 1884 to 14th February 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 14th February 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th February 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 14th February 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th February 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 14th February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th March 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS.

No. 9—335-45, dated Calcutta, the 2nd March 1886.

The following list shows the names of the candidates selected, and the marks obtained by them in each subject, at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto:—

LOWER DIVISION.

Secretariat Clerkships. Government of India.

No.	Names in order of merit.	Age.	500 MARKS. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics. 1	500 MARKS. History (English and Indian) and Geography. 2	500 MARKS. English Composition. 3	500 MARKS. Docketing and drafting. 4	TOTAL.	Offices in which the candidate prefers to serve.
		Yrs. Ms.						
1	Mr. Sidney A. Blaker	18 6	340	328	420	419	1,507	Foreign Department.
2	Suraj Narain	21 0	459	334	400	262	1,455	
3	Kasipati Dé	23 0	492	379	425	154	1,450	Military Account Department.
4	Mr. J. A. D'Cruz	20 5	327	345	430	281	1,383	Revenue and Agricultural Department.
5	Shrish Chunder Lahiri	23 0	479	204	410	250	1,343	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
6	Harinath Dass	21 0	392	233	420	257	1,302	Ditto ditto.
7	Baikunt Nath Dass, B.A.	23 0	419	213	435	207	1,274	Ditto ditto.
8	Mr. Charles R. Hardless	19 0	308	334	430	187	1,259	Director or Inspector General of Ordnance.
9	Makham Lal Ghose	23 0	406	194	420	234	1,254	Surveyor General.
10	Mr. W. E. Seymour	20 11	370	345	300	237	1,252	Foreign Department.
11	Mr. Edgar A. Johnson	19 10	415	166	420	133	1,134	Surveyor General.
12	Dasarathi Banerjee	23 0	423	130	400	158	1,111	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
13	Muthra Dass	22 0	357	192	400	129	1,078	
14	Hira Lal	19 0	431	216	200	213	1,060	
15	Mr. Frederick Teasdale	18 6	326	196	400	137	1,059	Director General of Railways.

F. C. DAUKES,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th March, 1886.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*.
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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN, by leave, postponed the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, &c., AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on 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.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of Tramways.

PETROLEUM BILL.

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

DEO ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to apply the Chutia Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, to the Deo Estate in the Gaya District be taken into consideration. He said:—"I have nothing to add to what I said last week on the subject, but with reference to the Motion which stands in the Hon'ble Mr. Evans' name, and which I understand is going to be moved on his behalf by the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich, I may say that the sub-section was introduced because it is the settled procedure by which arrears of rent are recoverable in estates under the Court of Wards. But that provision is not in the Chutia Nagpur Act, and as I have no strong opinion on the subject, I shall not oppose the amendment which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GOODRICH, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, moved that sub-section (7) of section 2, regarding the recovery of arrears of rent under the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, be omitted. He said :—"The power sought to be taken has not been found necessary for the management of the neighbouring estates under the Chutia Nagpur Act and other estates adjoining. No reason is set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons why any difference should be made in the status of the raiyats in these and the neighbouring estates, and in the absence of any statement of reasons for this provision I beg to move that the amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr. Evans gave notice be accepted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th March, 1886.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th March, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. 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 10th MARCH 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, and rain in varying quantities is reported generally from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from parts of Sind, the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, the Lower Provinces, and Assam. Very slight rain has also fallen in Hyderabad and Mysore.

Harvesting continues in Madras and general prospects are fair. The crops are generally in good condition in Mysore, and the season promises favourably. In Coorg prospects are good. In Bombay, Berar, Hyderabad, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, the *rabi* harvest is in progress and generally promises well. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are considered to be generally good, and in Central India and Rajputana the standing crops are in good or fair condition.

In Bengal the recent rain has been beneficial to the *boro* rice and has facilitated ploughing for the *aus* rice, but has caused some injury to poppy. The *rabi* crops are generally doing well and some of them are being harvested with a good outturn. In Assam preparations for the *aus* crop are in progress.

In British Burma seasonable weather prevails.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices have risen slightly in Coorg and are fluctuating in the Punjab, elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 10th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good, but white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of two taluks; harvest sugarcane and dry grains, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kurnool		Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by December rains and by insects; harvest dry grains, yield below average. Smallpox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	·09 (average.)	Slight fever in two, smallpox in five, and cattle-disease in six taluks.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good. Fever in some taluks; deaths from cholera unreported last week 29, this week 16.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops fair, except in parts under breached taluks of 1884. In one taluk wheat withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever and smallpox in one taluk, and cattle-disease in two.
Coimbatore		Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and slight fever in two taluks.
Tanjore		Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura		Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent.
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average; operations for third crop progressing. Slight smallpox in nine and fever in two taluks; seven deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore		Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Mar. 10th)		
Hyderabad	Rain in 4 talukas; average fall ·52.	*Rabi* crops injured by frost in four, by rats and insects in one, and by *mahilo* insect and worms in one taluka. River at Kotri on 7th 4 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, smallpox in two, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 37½, *jowari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues. Health good. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Smallpox continues in Baroda in slight form. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton and wheat harvest progressing; other standing crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli and Mandi talukas. Average prices—*jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil.*	*Rabi* reaping and threshing commenced. Public health generally good. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 3rd to *nil* on 7th and remained *nil* on 8th and 9th. Vapour in air in excess of normal except on 9th, when it was normal. Wind normal except on 7th and 8th, when it was southerly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed in Junnar, Khed, Haveli, and Maval talukas. Smallpox in Sirur taluka. Prices of *bajri* 35 and *jowari* 43, in Poona *bajri* 43 and *jowari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping continues. Public health good. *Bajri* average 46 and *jowari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Cotton crops inferior in the Madha and Karmala talukas. Reaping of *rabi* still in progress. Land in the Malsiras taluka now being prepared for *kharif* sowings. *Jowari* 58 pounds 16 tolas and *bajri* 45 pounds 8 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Mugud ·03	Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed; exotic cotton blighted in four talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 42 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Rice second crop in ear in some parts. Sugarcane and pepper harvest continue above ghât. Fever and smallpox decreasing; slight cattle-disease in Karwar and Bhatkal. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 18⅓ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather warm. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 32, wheat 33, and *jowari* 44 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sind, Dharwar, and Bijapur. Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed in parts of Poona and Dharwar, in progress in other districts. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of six districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 9th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather hot. Heavy thunderstorm with hail in north of district on 6th. Prospects of crops continue fair. Prices steady. Public health good, notwithstanding a few sporadic cases of cholera.
Dacca	0·54	Pulses being gathered; pressing of sugarcane continues; cultivation for *aus* rice going on; *boro* rice needs more rain. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	. . .	Prospects favourable. Harvesting of cold-weather crops nearly finished. Yield estimated at 12 to 14 annas. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera abating; public health good.
Khoolna	0·95	Weather cool. Rain good for ploughing. *Boro* paddy doing well. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	Good rain.	Weather seasonable. Prospects of cold-weather crops favourable. Harvesting has begun. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Pubna	0·06	Weather cloudy. Winter crops being harvested; prospects good; cutting of hemp completed. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather colder again. *Rabi* crops good. Ploughing for next rice crop general. Rice 22 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera and cattle-disease; public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops good. Tobacco and wheat being gathered; *aus* being sown. Public health good.
Midnapore	0·15	Weather stormy. *Boro* rice, only crop on ground, fair. Public health normal; cholera still lingers in Contai.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Winter crops nearly all reaped; outturn good. Sugarcane being pressed. Public health fair. Common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops very good. Prices rising except on the north bank of the Ganges.
Monghyr	*Nil*	Prospects of poppy continue good; gathering of opium going on.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Darbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Tobacco is being reaped and is expected to yield a good outturn. Prospects of poppy continue favourable. *Mung*, paddy, and indigo sowings still going on. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Mozufferpore	. . .	Gathering of opium progressing. Weather not very favourable.
Sarun	. . .	Prospects of poppy continue good. Gathering of opium proceeding under favourable weather.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* and gathering of opium going on. Public health good.
Gya	. . .	Storm and rain last night (8th) has probably done some harm to poppy and *rabi* crops. Weather now clearing up. Sugarcane harvest yielding a good crop.
Shahabad	. . .	**Weather cloudy since 8th, a shower of rain also; both unfavourable to poppy.**
Hazaribagh	**Heavy rain last night (8th).**	**Weather unsettled and cloudy in latter part of week. Damage to mango, *mahua* and poppy apprehended. Poppy has already suffered from strong west winds. General health good.**
Cuttack	1·87	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops being gathered with moderate outturn; *dalua* rice doing well. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks—Rain fell in parts of the Lower Provinces during the week, accompanied with hail in some places. Rain has done good to *boro* rice and has facilitated ploughing for *aus* rice, but it has been unfavourable to poppy. *Rabi* crops are generally doing well; some of them are being harvested with good outturn. Gathering of opium is progressing. Sugarcane is being pressed. Price of rice continues stationary. General health is fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 10th)		
Benares (Mar. 8th)	A smart shower of rain on 10th.	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* prospects continue good and harvesting has begun; sugarcane sowings commenced. Supplies ample, but prices have generally risen owing to falling off in imports. The public health is good and there is no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Tapping of poppy in progress. Reaping of *rabi* commenced; weather cloudy; wind easterly. Prices stationary. Sporadic measles and fever.
Fyzabad („ 9th)	Rain and hail.	No damage ascertained to have ensued. Weather unsettled. Prospects unchanged.
Lucknow („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy with east wind; prospects continue favourable; peas being cropped; sugarcane sown; poppy in flower. Scarcity and dearness of fodder continue. Supplies ample but prices rising. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Barelli („ „)	Rain on night of 7th about ·3.	Weather mostly cloudy. Condition of *rabi* crops good. Lancing of poppy progressing, consistence reported high. Markets full. Prices rising. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy the greater part of the week. Hail to-day but much loss not anticipated. Peas nearly all and barley in great part cut. Wheat reaping commenced. Prospects of fine harvest all round still good.
Banda	. . .	Weather cloudy on 7th and 8th. Slight fall of hail on 8th. *Rabi* being harvested before rain fell. Prices stationery. Public health good. Cattle-disease in one village.
Allahabad („ „)	Some rain towards the close of the week.	Weather changeable, cloudy, and close. Wind variable. Crop prospects continue good. Markets well stocked, but prices rising. Health of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 8th)	Slight rainfall	Weather cloudy at times. Opium collections have begun. Prices generally steady. Condition of crops, people and cattle good.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather somewhat cloudy. Harvesting in progress. Markets well supplied. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Farakhabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable. Weather cloudy; strong east wind. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Variable wind during the week. The crops continue promising, but there was a heavy thunderstorm on night of the 8th, with some hail which may have caused damage.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Crops so far uninjured. Prices steady. Much rain during last two days. Public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Continuous rain since 6th.	The rain is good for the *rabi* crops. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops being irrigated. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle generally good.
Meerut („ 9th)	Over 1·0 in district	Weather cloudy still; wind easterly. No damage from hail reported. Prospects favourable. Price of wheat risen, of remaining food grains stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen pretty generally over the province, and here and there some hail. *Rabi* crops good; opium collections progressing. Prospects favourable. Prices keeping up. Health of men and cattle good.
Punjab (Mar. 10th)		
Delhi (Mar. 9th)	·51	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Hissar	2·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	1·80	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullunder	1·60	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	2·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Ferozepore	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	2·30	Health good. Prices slightly risen. Prospects of current harvest fair.
Rawalpindi	·60	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest fair.
Mooltan	·70	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest very favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan	·14	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	·30	Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in all districts, save Shahpur. Health generally good. Smallpox is prevalent in Peshawar and in the Khushab tehsil of the Shahpur district. Prices of food grains fluctuating. Cattle-disease has appeared at Fattehjang in the Rawal Pindi District. Prospects of current harvest generally good. Rain has damaged crops in the Hissar District.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 10th)		
Nagpur	·26	Weather hot. Threshing commenced. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest commenced; wheat favourable. Health good. Prices easier.
Saugor (Mar. 9th)	. . . .	Prospects and health good. Prices fallen.
Seoni	·05	Weather cloudy. Harvest in progress. Prospects favourable. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	. . . .	Weather getting hot and occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* harvest commenced. Cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy and windy. *Rabi* harvest continues. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy. Crops damaged in places by hail; *rabi* crops being reaped. Cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Mar. 6th)	. . . .	Weather clear; days warm; nights cool. Health good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain with hail in the southern and eastern districts, but not much damage is reported and prospects continue favourable. Prices easier in northern districts.
British Burma— (Mar. 10th)		
Akyab (Mar. 6th)	. . . .	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
Bassein	. . . .	Public health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Rangoon	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Except for slight cholera in the Thonegwa district, public health good everywhere. Cattle-disease slight in the Akyab, Bassein, and Amherst districts.
Assam—(March 10th)		
Gauhati	. . . .	Weather dry. Public health fair; cattle-disease reported from some Mauzas. Gathering of mustard finished. Pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Ploughing for *aus* in progress; rain wanted for *aus* crops.
Sylhet	·19	The rains have been beneficial to crops. Prospects good. Public health same as last week.
Cachar	3·53	Weather warm; no crops on the ground. Common rice 14 seers 9 chattaks per rupee. 9 deaths from cholera from Katigora, 5 from Hailakandi, and 1 from Sadr reported.
Dibrugarh	·38	Weather seasonable. Land being prepared for *ahu dhan*. Sugarcane being pressed. Cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpore. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 10th)		
Bangalore	Very slight rain fallen in Bangalore	Crops generally in good condition, except in parts of the Tumkur district where they are reported to have suffered from want of water or blight, and in some places of the Kolar district where they are withering. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease prevalent in parts; public health fair. No material change in prices.
Mercara	. . . .	Prices of food grains slightly raised. Prospects of season good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti	. . . .	Weather warm. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Rabi* crops are being gathered; threshing commenced in places.
Hyderabad	Average rainfall during the week ·02	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues, *tabi* crops prospering. Fever prevails in some places. Prices—wheat 14½, course rice 12½, white *juar* 20½, yellow *juar* 21½, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Mar. 10th)		
Indore	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Health good, and prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	. . . .	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Sutna	. . . .	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	. . . .	Weather seasonable. A few cases of smallpox in Neemuch town; health otherwise good. Opium being collected.
Goona	. . . .	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Agar	. . . .	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Sehore	. . . .	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	. . . .	Weather cloudy. Prospects fair. Health good.
Manpur	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool. Health good. Opium collection finished. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(Mar. 10th)		
Abu (Mar. 10th)	Rain and slight hail on night of 6th.	Weather now clear and cold.
Marwar („ 5th)	. . . .	Tanks half full. Milder type of smallpox still prevails. Crops doing well. Weather cloudy and getting warm. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara („ 8th)	. . . .	Crop prospects and health fair. Prices steady. Weather warmer and cloudy.
Meywar („ 6th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells low. Crops damaged by insects to some extent. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, injurious to opium and gram. Smallpox in Tonk; elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Smallpox continues at Jhalrapatan.
Kotah („ 6th)	*Nil*	Crops ripening. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Slight fever and smallpox in some villages. Prices rising.
Dholepur („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prospects good. Tanks and wells dry. Prices steady.
Kerowli („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Health good. Prices rising.
Bhurtpore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Gram slightly injured by frost. Health good.
Ulwur („ 9th)	Rain in one tehsil ·35	Crop prospects and health good.
Bikanir („ 6th)	Slight rain.	Smallpox in Ratangarh; otherwise health good. Prices rising.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th March, 1886.

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
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, &c., AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay

District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This Bill was introduced as a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code with respect to certain minor points, and, in the form in which it has left the Select Committee, it still answers to that description. The alterations made in the original clauses of the Bill are few and unimportant. The Committee received numerous suggestions for amending other parts of the Code besides those touched by the Bill, and some of these suggestions appear to be well worthy of the attention of the legislature. But, except in a very few cases, the Committee did not think it would be desirable to recommend their adoption without giving further notice to the public, and it was not, in the opinion of the Committee, worth while to delay the passing of this Bill for the purpose of further publication. Accordingly the new sections only make amendments which appeared to the Committee to be clearly desirable, and not to raise any questions of principle."

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 TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of Tramways be taken into consideration. He said:—"The Report shows that this measure has not undergone any material change in its passage through the Select Committee, and there is only one point to which I need refer in bringing the revised Bill before the Council. The Bill has been criticized for not containing any precise definition of the term 'tramway'. Now we all have a general notion of what is meant by a tramway as distinguished from a railway, but if you were to try the experiment of framing a definition which should include all undertakings to which the present Bill ought to apply, and should exclude all undertakings to which the Indian Railway Act ought to apply, you would find the task one of great difficulty. The great bulk of undertakings lie clearly on one side or the other of the dividing line, but there are certain undertakings about which my friends in the Public Works Department would tell you that it was by no means easy to say whether they should be classed as tramways or as railways. All that can be said is that, when a so-called tramway is constructed exclusively within the limits of a town or populous place, it is pretty certain to belong to the kind of undertakings to which this Bill is intended to apply, but that if it passes beyond those limits it is apt to fall into the category of light railways. Accordingly the Bill provides that, when any part of a proposed tramway is to traverse land which is not included within the limits of a municipality or cantonment, it is not to be constructed without the consent of the Government of India, in order that the Public Works Department may have an opportunity of determining, with reference to the circumstances of each particular case, to which of the two categories the proposed works ought to be treated as belonging."

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.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said:—"The alterations which the Select Committee have introduced in this Bill since it was previously before the Council are for the most part of a technical nature, and I need not trouble the Council with them in detail. They were considered by the Home Department in communication with Dr. Warden and Professor Pedler, who are the Calcutta experts in this matter, and in the light of a letter from Sir Frederick Abel, which has been made a paper to the Bill. The Home Department accepted the advice of these experts, and the Select Committee have made alterations in the Bill on these strictly

technical points in accordance with that advice. I would refer those interested to the Report of the Select Committee for the reasons of them in detail.

"There were one or two other points upon which we have made alterations which may be considered rather as administrative than belonging to the technical portion of the matter. The first of these is in regard to import and transport. The Select Committee have provided means of dealing with the difficulties likely to arise out of the definitions given in the Bill of 'import' and 'transport'. For instance, oil might be produced in portions of British India, say, in Assam or hereafter in Quetta, and transported into other parts of British India, which may yet need testing and regulating; on the other hand, oil once imported into a part of British India and properly tested, if it should go by sea to another part of British India, will not need a second testing; and the Select Committee thought the best way of dealing with this question was to give the Local Governments power to make rules by which they could treat oil already tested and imported from one part of British India to another as if it were transported, and transported oil as imported in order to meet these special cases, and at the same time to give power to the Local Governments, such as Assam and Burma, where petroleum is produced, to have it properly examined and tested there before being transported into other parts of British India.

"Then the Select Committee made a slight alteration in regard to the sampling of cargoes; they have left that to be done by rules to be passed by the Local Governments, enabling them if necessary to break up the cargo into separate lots for the purpose of testing it where it is supposed that the cargo is not homogeneous. The Committee have also given powers to the Local Governments in special cases to provide for a second or additional testing. The Select Committee have also carried out a suggestion of the Bombay Government with reference to repealing those portions of the Municipal Acts which deal with petroleum so as to avoid the clashing of authority, and they have also introduced a suggestion of that Government to give power to Port Trusts to regulate their own fees for the storage of petroleum.

"The only other point which I consider it necessary to mention is that the Select Committee, instead of making a separate Bill, have consolidated into one Act the Petroleum Law with the alterations which are contained in this Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward. He said:—"The law of British India on the subject of guardians and wards, so far as it has been reduced to shape by the legislature, is to be found in a single Act applying, approximately, to European British subjects, and in several Acts and fragments of Acts and Regulations applying to persons who are not European British subjects.

"In the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the chartered High Courts the charters of those Courts provide for appointing guardians of European British minors, and, to a certain extent, of other minors also. But some years ago it was found that there was a gap in the law with respect to appointing guardians for European British minors in those parts of the country to which the jurisdiction of the chartered High Courts does not extend, and it was in order to fill that gap that my predecessor Sir A. Hobhouse introduced and passed the European British Minors Act of 1874 (XIII of 1874). This Act applies, speaking roughly, to European British subjects (I say 'speaking roughly,' because the definition of the class to which the Act applies does not correspond quite precisely to the definition of European British subjects in the Criminal

Procedure Code), and extends to those parts of British India which are not within the jurisdiction of the chartered High Courts. It declares the power to appoint a guardian by will or other instrument; it prescribes the procedure to be observed on an application to the Court for the appointment of a guardian; and it lays down a few simple general rules, taken from the English law, with respect to the considerations to be observed in the appointment of guardians by the Court, and to their powers and duties when appointed by the Court or otherwise.

"Thus with respect to European British subjects we may say that the law as to the appointment, powers and duties of guardians is to be found either in the charters of the High Courts and in the principles of English law and rules of procedure observed by those Courts, or in the European British Minors Act of 1874, which to some extent codified those principles and rules.

"The legislation with respect to the guardianship of minors not belonging to this class, that is to say, with respect to Hindus and Muhammadans generally, is, as I have said, to be found in several Acts and fragments of Acts and Regulations. There is an Act of 1858 (XL of 1858) which was passed for the Bengal Presidency and which has been declared to be in force in the Punjab, Oudh, British Burma and elsewhere. There is an Act of 1864 (XX of 1864) which applies to the Bombay Presidency, and which follows with some variations the Bengal Act of 1858. For Madras there does not appear to be any single Act corresponding to the Bengal Act of 1858 and the Bombay Act of 1864, but several scattered provisions relating to guardians are to be found in the Regulations and Acts applying to the Madras Presidency. Then there is a general Act of 1861 (IX of 1861) extending to the whole of British India. And lastly there are the numerous local Acts constituting Courts of Wards for the different provinces and defining their powers and duties.

"The legislative proposals which I am now about to make originated in some correspondence which took place between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in the year 1881. The Bombay Government directed attention to certain defects in the Act of 1864, and suggested an amendment of the Act in order to remove difficulties which had been experienced in the administration of minors' estates under its provisions. (I may explain that the Act of 1864, though applying only to the Bombay Presidency, is an Act of this Council and therefore can only be amended by this Council.) The Legislative Department was compelled to admit the justice of the Bombay criticisms, but found, on looking into the matter, that several of them were applicable to the Bengal Act also, and that there was room for material improvement both in the form and in the substance of the different Acts relating to guardians in force in different parts of the country. The conclusion to which I myself was disposed to come when I first took up the subject was that the best way of dealing with it would be—

(1) to extend the European British Minors Act to the whole of British India, including the Presidency-towns, and to make it applicable to all the classes to which the Indian Succession Act applies; and

(2) to repeal the Bengal and Bombay Minors Acts and the corresponding Madras enactments and to supersede them by an Act which should extend to the whole of British India.

"Thus there would be two general Acts, one applying to persons who, speaking broadly, are under English law, and the other to persons, like Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, whose family relations are governed by personal laws differing materially from the English law.

"Before, however, bringing any such proposals before the Council I thought it advisable to consult Local Governments about them; and accordingly the Government of India issued a Resolution on the 17th October, 1882, asking for the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations on certain points which were discussed in the Resolution. Some time elapsed before we obtained the replies to these inquiries, and the reply of the Calcutta High Court did not reach us until last year. I mention this, not by any means for

the purpose of complaining of the High Court, because I know how difficult it is for the Judges to find time for considering intricate legislative proposals, but merely for the purpose of explaining the interval which has elapsed since the issue of the Government Resolution of 1882.

"The opinions which have been received in response to this Resolution have been of the greatest possible value, and they have been most carefully studied in the preparation of the measure which I am asking leave to introduce. In some respects they have induced me to modify the conclusions to which I had previously been disposed to come. For instance, whilst desiring to make the general law uniform in the different provinces, I originally thought it would be best to have two Bills, one providing the law for persons under the Indian Succession Act and the other for all other classes of persons. The proposal to make the law uniform in the different provinces has been generally approved; but several high authorities, among whom I may mention Sir C. Turner, the late Chief Justice of Madras, Sir C. Sargent, the Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Justice West, our Advocate General, Mr. Paul, and the Advocate General of Madras Mr. O'Sullivan, thought that our original proposals did not go far enough in the direction of uniformity, and that it would be possible and preferable to have one law for all classes of the population. On further consideration I think that they are right. Of course nothing can be further from my intention than to interfere with Hindu family customs or usages or to force Hindu or Muhammadan family law into unnatural conformity with English law. But on looking into the European British Minors Act, which was framed with special reference to the requirements of what may be called English minors, it appeared to me that almost all its simple and general provisions were applicable, or might with a little modification be made applicable, to Hindu and Muhammadan as well as to English guardians; and I was very glad to be told by my friend Mr. Mandlik, who has been looking at the draft Bill from the Hindu point of view, that he agrees with me about this.

"Accordingly what I have done has been to take as my model the European British Minors Act, which is the latest and fullest of the Indian Acts relating to guardians, and to frame on its lines an Act applicable as a whole to all classes of the community, but containing a few provisions limited in their application to particular classes. If the Bill is sent to a Select Committee it will doubtless, whilst before the Committee, undergo careful scrutiny on behalf of the several classes to whom it is to apply; and should it turn out that any of its provisions are unsuitable to any of those classes, it will be easy to modify them or to further limit their application. In the meantime I need only repeat that it is not intended by this measure to make any alteration in Hindu or Muhammadan family law.

"The Bill will supersede and repeal the Acts of 1858 and 1864, the general Act of 1861, the Madras enactments to which I have referred and the European British Minors Act of 1874. But it will not repeal or supersede the enactments relating to the different Courts of Wards. The provisions of those enactments are intimately connected with the administrative machinery of the different provinces; and it would be either impossible, or at least very difficult, to supersede them by a general Act applying to the whole of India. They will be accordingly left outstanding. The Bill will relate only to such guardians as are appointed or recognized by the ordinary Civil Courts, and there will be an express saving for the jurisdiction and authority of the different Courts of Wards.

"There will also be a saving for the powers of the chartered High Courts under their respective charters. The Act will apply to those High Courts in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and I should myself have preferred to enact, as in section 150 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, that when proceedings are taken in the High Court with respect to the appointment or control of a guardian they should be taken under the new Act and not otherwise. We should thus sweep away a good deal of vague and antiquated law, and substitute for it a set of rules which would, I believe, be quite as easy to work, and certainly more easy to ascertain. However, in deference what appear to be the views of the High Courts on this point, the Bill will provide

that the jurisdiction of the High Courts under their charters is to be maintained alongside of their jurisdiction under the Act,

"It will be necessary to supplement this Bill by making certain amendments in that chapter (XXXI) of the Civil Procedure Code which deals with suits by and against minors, but those amendments will be made by a separate measure which is now in course of preparation.

"I may have an opportunity at a later stage of explaining the more important provisions of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce: at present I am only concerned to show that a case for legislation has been made out."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert has kindly referred to the part I have taken in going over the draft of this Bill, I wish to say that I think, generally speaking, that its provisions are suitable, and that any difficulties which may present themselves may be further considered in the light of further representations. There is, however, one important point, namely, that of united Hindu families and the guardians of minors who form members of such families. I believe that a recent decision of the Privy Council has introduced some difficulty in the matter of guardians so appointed. I have no doubt that that difficult point will be further considered and suitably provided for when the Bill goes to a Select Committee."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 19th March, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 16th March, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1884-85.

No. 57 I., dated Fort William, the 12th March 1886.

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

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 454 I., dated 24th February 1886, and enclosures, being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1884-85, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The very full and complete review of the year's operations contained in the appended Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces leaves but little to be said on the subject.

2. In spite of unusually heavy and late autumn rainfall and timely rain for the spring crops in January 1885, the net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 31,28,769, giving a percentage of 4·45 on Rs. 7,02,83,698, the Capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. From para. 3 of the Local Government's Resolution, it will be seen that, for the first time since the commencement of canal irrigation in the North-Western Provinces in 1830, the total net receipts exceeded the accumulated interest charges, giving a clear surplus of **Rs. 4,79,318.**

4. Statement III E appended to the Resolution shows that sugarcane, rice, indigo, wheat and barley are the staple crops of the canal irrigated districts, and with the rupee falling in value, the areas of indigo and wheat will probably go on increasing; the former being an excellent preparation for the latter crop, besides being profitable in itself.

5. The very high duty obtained from the water on the Eastern Jumna Canal (310 acres per cubic foot per second) is the more noteworthy, as very nearly 42·5 per cent. of the total area irrigated consisted of sugarcane and rice—crops which usually demand large volumes for their irrigation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Local Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India, and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

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

Appendix to P. W. D. Resolution No. 57 I. of 1886.

No. 403 I., dated 16th February 1886.

RESOLUTION,—By the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

READ—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1885, by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

RESOLUTION.—The total outlay on the capital account of canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for and to the end of 1884-85 is shown below :—

	Canal.	Outlay on construction under all heads. During 1884-85.	Outlay on construction under all heads. To end of 1884-85.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works	Upper Ganges	1,39,405	2,80,78,400
	Lower Ganges	7,46,903	2,75,85,596
	Agra	1,82,559	88,66,042
	Eastern Jumna	87,512	30,64,799
	Total outlay on Productive Public Works	11,56,379	6,75,44,837
Minor Irrigation Works	Dun	—490	6,36,982
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor	16,198	17,40,005
	Bundelkhand irrigation works	...	82,916
	Ditto ditto survey	263	1,73,487
	Sardah Canal survey	2,416	48,265
	Cawnpore branch extension survey	15,945	57,206
	Total outlay on minor irrigation works	34,332	27,38,861
Famine Protective Works (charged to Imperial funds).	Betwa Canal	8,67,789	33,07,280
	Grand Total	20,58,500	7,35,90,978

The total capital expenditure of Rs. 20,58,500 was Rs. 5,66,285 less than in 1883-84. This decrease was mainly due to the near completion of works on the Betwa Canal, which was opened on the 29th September 1885.

ASSESSMENTS.

2. The gross assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 56,56,877, and the working expenses were Rs. 25,28,108. The net revenue was, therefore, Rs. 31,28,769, or 4·45 per cent. on the capital, excluding expenditure on the Betwa Canal. The interest charge on the capital amounted to Rs. 24,96,705, deducting which amount from the net revenue, the assessments exhibit a clear surplus of Rs. 6,32,064.

INTEREST CHARGES.

3. The total interest charges from the commencement of irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces in 1830 to the end of 1884-85 amount to Rs. 5,04,65,791, and the total net receipts realized to Rs. 5,09,45,609. Thus for the first time since the introduction of canal irrigation a clear surplus amounting to Rs. 4,79,318 is shown. This result is very satisfactory, especially as the irrigation on the Agra and Lower Ganges Canals is not yet fully developed. The *deficit* in 1883-84 was Rs. 17,89,391; in 1882-83, Rs. 53,78,732; in 1881-82 Rs. 70,88,317, and in 1880-81, Rs. 84,08,747.

REALIZATIONS.

4. The actual direct income *realized* from all sources during the year was Rs. 72,94,022, leaving a small balance uncollected of only Rs. 1,448. After paying all expenses, including the interest charge, the *net* revenue was Rs. 22,69,209, or an increase over the previous year of Rs. 5,12,067.

WORKING EXPENSES.

5. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 25,28,108, or Rs. 3,00,527 more than in 1883-84. Of this amount, Rs. 1,96,377 are on account of maintenance charges, which were unusually high on account of the extensive damage done to the Kali Nadi aqueduct and other works by the heavy floods of September and October 1884. The increase of Rs. 1,04,150 under establishment is due chiefly to the smaller capital expenditure of the year.

As might be expected in a year of excessive rainfall, the percentage of working expenses to gross revenue, as shown in the statement below, exhibits a marked increase on all canals :—

Statement showing percentage of cost of working expenses to gross revenue.

Year.	Upper Ganges Canal. Revenue.	Upper Ganges Canal. Per cent.	Lower Ganges Canal. Revenue.	Lower Ganges Canal. Per. cent.	Agra Canal. Revenue.	Agra Canal. Per cent.	Eastern Jumna Canal. Revenue.	Eastern Jumna Canal. Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81	18,43,798	48·05	13,15,389	33·54	4,84,949	45·35	7,09,091	30·60
1881-82	21,92,884	40·23	15,19,556	35·76	5,38,384	45·25	7,77,297	24·39
1882-83	24,42,835	36·03	15,36,089	43·73	5,82,424	39·38	8,16,577	25·89
1883-84	28,40,019	32·48	16,81,426	41·42	8,13,712	31·00	8,21,088	25·61
1884-85	21,04,551	47·11	14,04,856	62·42	4,51,010	62·35	6,02,811	34·33

Owing to the much smaller area irrigated, the cost of making measurements and preparing demand statements increased from Rs. 1·55 per 100 acres to Rs. 2·22. In 1882-83 this charge was Rs. 1·80.

The cost incurred by the Civil Department in collecting the water-rate was Rs. 1,65,085, or 3·07 per cent. on the gross collections (which were Rs. 4,70,776 in excess of the previous year) against 3·44 per cent. in 1883-84 and 3·45 per cent. in 1882-83.

MILEAGE OF CANALS AND DRAINAGE CUTS.

6. The canals in the North-Western Provinces now consist of 1,394 miles of main lines and 5,972 miles of distributaries, besides 1,552 miles of drainage cuts. The total length, therefore, that has to be maintained is 8,918 miles distributed as follows :—

Canal.	Miles. Main line.	Miles. Distributaries.	Miles. Drainage cuts.	Miles. Total.
Upper Ganges	445	2,570	928	3,943
Lower Ganges	566	1,957	278	2,801
Agra	140	482	36	658
Eastern Jumna	130	647	303	1,080
Rohilkhand	94	235	...	329
Bijnor	19	14	...	33
Dun	...	67	7	74
Total	1,394	5,972	1,552	8,918

There has been an increase during the year of 166 miles of distributaries and 76 miles of drainage cuts, or a total length of 242 miles. During the last three years 35 miles of main canal (Lower Ganges), 535 miles of distributaries, and 179 miles of drainage cuts, or a total length of 749 miles, have been opened.

Irrigated Area.

7. The following table gives the areas of "kharif and rabi" crops for 1884-85 and the previous five years :—

Year.	Kharif. April to September.	Rabi. October to March.	Total acres.	Percentage. Kharif.	Percentage. Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.			
1879-80	557,486	842,747	1,400,405	39·81	60·19
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696	40·43	59·57
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36 85	63·15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	37·50	62·50
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
1884-85	773,603	843,701	1,617,304	47·83	52·16

During the "kharif" season the rainfall was much in excess of the normal; and in consequence the area irrigated, as compared with 1883-84, when the largest area on record was irrigated, shows a decrease of 52,129 acres, or 6·3 per cent; it is still, however, considerably in excess of that obtained in any year prior to 1883-84. Owing to the late date on which the rainy season terminated and to timely and general rainfall in January, the demand for canal water during "the rabi" season was unusually light. Temporary repairs to the Kali Nadi aqueduct were completed by December and full supply could have been given; but the prevalence of cloud and damp easterly winds during the three winter months, and the consequent threatening of rust most materially checked the demand for irrigation. The area obtained, therefore, has decreased by 628,240 acres, or 42·75 per cent., and is less than that recorded in any year since 1879-80. The total area irrigated during both seasons amounts to 1,617,304 acres. The proportion of "flow" irrigation, *viz.*, 76·8 per cent., is steadily on the increase. This, in a great measure, is due to the improvements to distributaries which have been carried out in recent years.

Double-cropped Area.

8. The double-cropped area has decreased by 143,707 acres, and the percentage as, compared with the previous year has fallen from 19·2 to 18·37. The Lower Ganges and Dun Canals show an increase, but on all the other canals there is a marked decrease.

Principal Crops.

9. The subjoined statement compares the acreage of the principal crops irrigated during the last six years :—

Crop.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	Sugarcane .	165,661	135,493	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652
	Rice . .	75,903	138,224	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687
	Indigo . .	185,001	195,001	319,627	316,145	294,429	392,302
	Cotton . .	57,471	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791
Rabi . .	Wheat . .	482,703	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324
	Barley . .	210,959	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073	108,267
	Gram . .	18,938	34,511	49,851	48,400	61,123	16,954
	Poppy . .	14,574	17,230	17,140	16,233	16,370	10,762

The area under sugarcane was nearly the same as in 1883-84. Rice shows a decrease of 13,756 acres, owing to the nature of the season. Indigo, however, which steadily declined from 1881 to 1883, suddenly increased by 96,873 acres. This increase was partly due to the extension of irrigation caused by the recently opened distributaries and partly to new factories having been started. The crop promised to be an excellent one, but, unfortunately, the heavy rain and floods of the latter part of the monsoon caused serious loss both to cultivators and manufacturers.

As stated above, the rabi season was most unfavourable for canal irrigation. It was the reverse of the previous year, when the monsoon broke up early, and there was practically no cold-weather rain. Compared, therefore, with 1883-84 there is a marked decrease under all crops; but compared with 1879-80, a year of equal area and of similar conditions, there is an increase under wheat, only one-half the acreage under barley, and a decrease under pulses and opium. Wheat forms 60 per cent. of the whole area as against 56 per cent. in the previous year and 57 per cent. in 1879-80.

Villages and Outlets.

10. During the year 8,227 villages were watered from 35,141 outlets in the distributaries of the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals, showing a decrease of 857 villages and 1,697 outlets.

Value of Crops.

11. The total value of the crops raised with canal water was Rs. 4,49,52,406 The crop values as derived from data supplied by the Agricultural Department and the average incidence of the occupiers' rate for the last three years is compared below :—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Value of crop.	Occupiers' rate.	Value of crop per acre.	Occupiers' rate per acre.	Percentage on value of crop.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83 . .	1,974,175	6,42,61,520	48,98,113	32·55	2·48	7·62
1883-84 . .	2,297,674	6,41,44,211	54,05,911	27·91	2·35	8·42
1884-85 . .	1,617,304	4,49,52,406	40,03,058	27·80	2·47	8·85

Rainfall.

12. Over nearly the whole tract in which there is canal irrigation the rainfall was much in excess of the normal; in some parts, in fact, it was nearly double the average of the preceding ten years. The most marked feature of the year was the excessive fall between the 24th September and 2nd October. At many stations during this period the recorded fall varied from 10 to 19 inches, whilst at others it was between 6 and 10 inches. On the 30th September and 1st October numerous falls, varying from 6 to 10 inches in the 24 hours, were registered. All streams and drainage lines were in extraordinarily high flood, and great damage was done to standing crops and also to the banks of the different canal channels and distributaries. The only canal masonry work injured was the Lower Ganges Canal aqueduct over the Káli Nadi at Nadrai, which was partially carried away on the morning of the 2nd October.

River Supplies.

13. Except for about six weeks at the commencement of the year, the supplies in the Ganges and Jumna were more than sufficient to meet all irrigational demands.

Duty of water on the principal Canals.

14. The areas irrigated by, and the value of each cubic foot of water entering the canal heads are detailed in the accompanying table :—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot of water. 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Value of each cubic foot of water at occupiers' rate. 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges . .	173	213	232	264	213	436	550	602	644	542
Lower Ganges . .	203	168	180	187	167	424	371	407	415	375
Agra . . .	135	148	155	262	165	367	415	451	674	448
Eastern Jumna .	233	228	243	290	310	664	668	717	786	885

A good result was obtained on the Eastern Jumna Canal, where irrigation has long been firmly established; and, considering the nature of the seasons, the returns shown by the other canals may be deemed fairly satisfactory.

Maintenance charges per acre.

15. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are given below :—

Canal.	Rupees. 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Upper Ganges . . .	1·33	1·14	1·03	·91	1·45
Lower Ganges . . .	·75	·86	1·11	1·06	1·64
Agra	1·56	1·60	1·47	1·02	2·20
Eastern Jumna . . .	·92	·74	·83	·76	1·24

As might be expected in a year of heavy flood and great damage, the charges on all canals for repairs and maintenance are much above the average.

Navigation Operations.

16. The result of the year's operations under navigation are shown below :—

Canal.	1884-85.			1883-84.			1882-83.		
	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	18,698	30,845	12,147	27,068	29,714	2,646	23,835	30,192	6,357
Agra Canal . . .	5,783	6,293	510	6,593	6,870	277	4,186	7,486	3,300
Total .	24,481	37,138	12,657	33,661	36,584	2,923	28,021	37,678	9,657

The long closures of three and four months respectively on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canal resulted in a net loss of Rs. 12,147.

It was hoped the change from intermittent to continuous running in the Cawnpore branch would have taken place in 1885; unfortunately, however, the destruction of the Káli Nadi aqueduct will delay this until such time as the new aqueduct is completed.

The Agra Canal was closed for upwards of two months during the year, and the deficit under navigation operations amounted to Rs. 510. The navigation channel between the Agra and Western Jumna Canals has recently been opened. This will enable boats to reach Delhi without difficulty, and one of the obstacles to the full development of traffic on the Agra Canal has thus been removed.

Minor Receipts.

17. The actual receipts realized from minor sources of income are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plantations	1,10,597	1,55,092	1,47,040	1,49,502
Water-power	57,860	68,394	72,765	60,668
Miscellaneous	37,815	44,314	54,263	50,917

The falling off under water-power is due to the protracted closures on all canals.

Spring-level Observations.

18. Spring-level observations continue to be steadily and carefully recorded. It will be some years before sufficient data are collected on which to base reliable conclusions; one thing, however, appears to be clearly established, and that is the very marked influence a season of heavy rainfall has in raising the saturation level, compared with the effect of canal irrigation even in the most highly-irrigated tracts.

Drainage Works.

19. The drainage works were very severely tried by the excessively heavy rainfall of the year, and on the whole have acted most efficiently. It was, of course, impossible to run off at once a volume of water for which the drains were never intended, and for some days considerable tracts of country were vast lakes; but it is satisfactory to note that the whole of the water was passed off, and nearly the whole of the flooded land was fit for the rabi sowings by the end of October—a result which would have been quite impossible whithout the drains.

On the Upper Ganges Canal, the Choiya Nadi improvement was completed, and its effect was most marked. The cultivators were unanimous in declaring that but for the improvements carried out a rabi crop could not have been sown in the valley in such a year.

On the Lower Ganges Canal, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, the condition of the valley of the Ganges has again improved, and a very large area which was formerly swamp has been brought under cultivation.

Profits of Productive Works.

20. The following statement summarizes and compares the net profits and the percentage on capital on the four productive works :—

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 .	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82 .	17,53,670	6·40	11,83,905	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,213	28·46
1882-83 .	20,05,684	7·24	10,72,107	4·14	3,53,028	4·15	8,26,665	28·42
1883-84 .	23,60,388	8·45	11,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,32,307	27·96
1884-85 .	15,55,938	5·54	7,35,746	2·67	1,69,814	1·91	6,17,349	20·14

Minor Irrigation Works.

21. Of the minor irrigation works, the Rohilkhand Canals show a profit of Rs. 16,213, or about one per cent. on the capital outlay.

On the Bijnor Canals the net profits were Rs. 11,717, or Rs. 1,299 more than in the previous year.

On the Dun Canals the net income was Rs. 15,951, or a return of 5·56 per cent. on the capital.

On the Bundelkhand Lakes there was a loss of Rs. 5,260, owing to the large expenditure that had to be incurred in repairing the extensive breaches in embankments caused by the excessive rainfall.

Net Profits and Percentage on Total Capital Outlay.

22. The net profits and the percentage on the total capital outlay derived in 1884-85 from all the canals in the North-Western Provinces is compared with the results of the previous ten years in the following statement :—

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	Net profits.	Percentage on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	3,53,63,166	24,80,547	6·49
1875-76	3,98,58,800	24,20,186	6·05
1876-77	4,20,12,882	25,76,406	6·13
1877-78	4,34,66,488	31,55,858	7·26
1878-79	4,46,21,616	38,28,437	8·57
1879-80	4,60,35,380	28,06,249	6·09
1880-81	6,45,61,716	35,38,941	5·48
1881-82	6,62,06,214	40,82,750	6·17
1882-83	6,76,33,960	43,01,052	6·36
1883-84	6,90,92,987	50,69,145	7·33
1884-85	7,02,83,698	31,2[illegible],769	4·45

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which irrigation operations in the province were carried on during the year under review, the final result was a net profit of upwards of 31¼ lakhs of rupees, or nearly 4½ per cent. on the total capital outlay of about 703 lakhs.

Delay in submission of Report.

23. The Irrigation Revenue Report, which, as usual, shows all demands, collections, &c., up to the end of the Revenue year, *viz.*, 30th September 1885, was only completed on 21st January 1886, or two months after the proper date. This delay was chiefly occasioned by the very numerous tables and returns having been originally prepared according to the old forms before the receipt of the orders of the Government of India, which necessitated a recasting of almost all the statistics and the tabulating of new forms of returns.

The Irrigation Administration Report, which deals chiefly with works up to the end of the financial year and with approximations of income, &c., up to the end of the Revenue year, was submitted for incorporation in the general Provincial Administration Report on 10th October 1885.

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*.

Ordered also, that it be circulated to other Governments and Departments as usual.

By order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, Col., R. E.,
Joint Secretary.

III

Statement of quantity and value of crops irrigated in

E.

the North-Western Provinces during the year 1884-85.

Description.	Ganges Canal.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.		Dun Canals.		Rohilkhund Canals.		Bijnor Canals.		Jhansi Lakes.		Hamirpur Lakes.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.	Area irrigated.	Value.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gardens and Orchards	6,735	4,44,510	3,934	2,59,644	802	52,932	2,157	1,42,362	729	28,114	77	5,082	27	1,782	4	264	...	...	14,465	9,53,690
Sugarcane	86,510	57,09,660	10,560	6,96,960	1,010	66,660	41,070	27,10,620	659	43,494	11,496	7,58,736	2,216	1,46,256	2	132	68	4,488	153,591	1,01,37,006
Cereals — Wheat	224,828	64,01,596	174,489	47,52,087	20,696	6,01,961	67,144	18,81,651	4,770	1,64,565	19,441	3,77,767	1,124	33,495	208	2,205	282	4,117	512,982	1,42,19,444
Cereals — Barley	28,734	5,39,590	65,596	14,34,370	6,154	1,51,684	895	15,024	249	4,009	6,340	87,156	62	725	5	37	292	5,110	108,327	22,37,705
Cereals — Rice	32,850	12,44,121	2,368	72,623	...	...	29,479	9,47,754	4,282	1,72,136	23,943	6,55,317	556	21,684	1	10	14	166	93,493	31,13,811
Cereals — Maize	16,470	1,77,842	2,195	25,898	62	662	1,608	7,551	34	163	65	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,434	2,12,869
Cereals — Juar	4,640	53,493	1,156	17,017	4,141	52,500	...	...	...	...	29	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,966	1,23,346
Cereals — Chena	1,146	9,396	141	1,156	44	360	13	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	49	...	...	1,350	11,067
Cereals — Miscellaneous	49,726	7,85,670	79,052	12,49,020	18,680	2,95,143	197	3,112	595	9,401	19,222	3,03,707	517	8,168	74	1,169	507	8,010	168,570	26,63,400
Pulse — Gram	3,483	67,784	1,623	28,162	9,674	1,81,937	697	15,528	35	528	1,329	16,246	14	231	101	788	198	1,980	17,154	3,13,184
Pulse — Peas	5,319	80,316	1,090	16,458	314	4,741	892	13,469	38	573	320	4,831	13	196	...	...	...	...	7,986	1,20,584
Pulse — Miscellaneous	712	11,817	74	1,227	313	5,195	1,417	23,521	100	1,660	803	13,329	...	...	6	99	...	...	3,425	56,848
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	938	7,845	...	...	...	...	672	5,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	12,888
Fodder crops — Miscellaneous	9,701	81,162	...	...	...	...	3,363	25,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,064	1,06,324
Fibres — Cotton	32,797	9,83,910	838	23,736	26,122	7,83,660	6,143	1,84,290	6	180	12	360	18	540	...	...	...	...	65,936	12,76,676
Fibres — Miscellaneous	19	485	488	12,491	243	6,220	106	2,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	21,909
Dyes — Indigo	170,697	34,13,940	174,872	34,97,440	38,534	7,70,680	6,985	1,39,700	...	...	214	4,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,302	78,26,040
Dyes — Miscellaneous	1,000	22,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	22,798
Drugs — Opium	206	6,592	10,374	3,31,968	63	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	10,644	3,40,608
Drugs — Tobacco	402	18,090	248	11,160	66	2,970	231	10,395	329	14,805	150	6,750	...	...	...	...	1	45	1,427	64,215
Drugs — Miscellaneous	3	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	113
Drugs — Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	29,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	29,440
Oilseeds — Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	2,248	543	9,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	11,859
Oilseeds — Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	17,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	17,027
Oilseeds — Miscellaneous	24	495	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	153	2,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	3,151
Miscellaneous	2,321	1,53,186	697	46,002	388	25,608	1,280	84,430	...	...	642	42,372	...	...	5	330	51	3,366	5,384	3,55,344
Total	679,261	2,02,14,344	529,795	1,24,77,419	127,307	30,04,947	164,476	62,14,786	12,553	4,98,679	85,198	22,96,757	4,547	2,13,077	412	5,083	1,414	27,314	1,604,963	4,49,52,406
Land insufficiently irrigated	4,678	...	5,038	...	695	...	1,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,342	...
Grand Total	683,939	2,02,14,344	534,833	1,24,77,419	128,002	30,04,947	166,407	62,14,786	12,553	4,98,679	85,198	22,96,757	4,547	2,13,077	412	5,083	1,414	27,314	1,617,305	4,49,52,406

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72.
1872-73 . . .	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73.
1873-74 . . .	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74.
1874-75 . . .	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,48	3,35	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75.
1875-76 . . .	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76.
1876-77 . . .	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73	1876-77.
1877-78 . . .	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35	1877-78.
1878-79 . . .	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,33	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79.
1879-80 . . .	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27	1879-80.
1880-81 . . .	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,73	2,15,39	1880-81.
1881-82 . . .	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	6,79	7,50	33,52	47,81	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57,29	2,02,85	1881-82.
1882-83 . . .	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	9,59	-1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	7,31	7	40,70	48,08	38,16	—70*	37,46	64,67	1,02,13	1882-83.
1883-84 . . .	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	4,58	8	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84.
1884-85 . . .	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	9,97	47	1,91	12,35	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23,08	29,97	36,29	99	37,28	43,74	81,02	1884-85.
1885-86 . . .	12,33	24	15,69	28,26	11,01	53	1,29	12,83	3,94	7	85	4,86	4,63	10	3,38	8,11	5,96	6	35,35	41,37	37,87	1,00	38,87	56,56	95,43	1885-86.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th March 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885 AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 190, 191 AND 405 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 30th JANUARY AND 13th MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average wages per Month.		
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum, (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	For half-year ending 31st December 1885.	S. Ch.	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.
Rajpootana.	Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
	Anadra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
	1st half of February 1886.																
	Erinpoora	19 10	13 4	...	7 8	20 10	20 0	...	...	31 8	25 0	...	360 0	14 0			
	Sirohee	17 0	28 0	6 8	7 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	26 0	...	200 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	17 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	160 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Anadra	18 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	14 8	...	...	...
	Bálmere	19 0	...	5 0	9 0	21 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	240 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Jeysalmere	13 4	...	10 4	12 8	16 4	19 4	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 8	20 4	6 4	7 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	26 4	20 0	...	90 0	16 4	...	...	...

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVI 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 Feb. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th Feb. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st Feb. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 20th Feb. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
27th Feb. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	95,975	162	680	1,34,621	198	45,05,625	170	50,07,101	174	5,01,476	...
27th ditto	Madras	861	1,51,859	176	861	1,38,943	161	63,05,508	159	67,02,092	167	3,07,484	...
27th ditto	South Indian	654	83,181	127	654	79,425	121	37,44,436	123	39,81,420	131	2,36,984	...
6th Mar. 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,86,931	523	1,504	8,47,361	563	3,01,74,421	430	3,15,53,427	451	13,79,006	...
27th Feb. 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,66,048	577	461	2,80,000	607	1,07,41,197	499	1,14,49,526	533	7,08,329	...
	TOTAL	4,074	13,83,994	339	4,160	14,80,350	356	5,55,61,187	293	5,80,94,466	307	31,33,279	...
	State.												
6th Mar. 1886	East Indian	1,509	9,51,161	630	1,515	9,69,698	640	3,75,91,861	533	4,15,60,866	589	39,69,005	...
27th Feb. 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	92,589	397	233	96,275	413	49,22,585	452	40,30,550	372	...	8,92,035
6th Mar. 1886	Naihati	27	1,959	72	27	1,470	54	68,744	54	69,289	55	545	...
27th Feb. 1886	Northern Bengal	249	35,633	143	249	56,550	227	19,63,409	109	20,48,604	170	85,135	...
27th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,806	103	37	2,556	69	1,34,061	78	1,11,824	65	...	23,137
6th Mar. 1886	Tirhoot	226	24,025	106	226	29,791	132	11,14,052	100	11,34,247	108	19,595	...
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,056	211	57	10,602	185	4,60,203	176	4,30,615	162	...	36,588
27th Feb. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	17,362	70	253	24,649	97	8,47,499	73	8,09,488	69	...	38,011
6th Mar. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,094	91	12	848	71	41,787	74	40,995	74	...	792
27th Feb. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,411	3,58,263	254	1,411	3,82,000	271	1,22,02,894	199	1,45,16,594	221	23,13,700	...
27th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,568	368	45	15,643	348	5,90,435	281	5,57,223	266	...	33,212
27th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	27,537	185	149	44,273	297	11,51,657	165	12,49,216	179	88,559	...
20th ditto	British Burma	254	65,348	257	327	75,182	230	17,75,688	155	19,11,178	134	1,35,490	...
6th Mar. 1886	Sindia	75	10,949	146	75	8,971	120	3,35,323	97	3,22,483	92	...	12,840
27th Feb. 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,97,725	276	1,803	5,64,757	313	1,95,53,188	230	2,54,06,024	302	58,53,436	...
27th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	69	5,566	84	66	8,117	123	1,97,091	68	2,55,995	83	58,804	...
27th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,034	29	36	2,507	72	(*b*) 18,044	27	60,775	41	51,131	...
27th ditto	Dacca	10	2,074	207	80	4,000	40	(*c*) 3,393	190	93,709	35	80,316	...
13th ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*) 31,024	27	31,024	...
	TOTAL	4,939	11,73,590	238	5,092	13,28,281	261	4,54,01,213	198	5,30,85,393	225	70,79,180	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	35,08,745	333	10,767	37,78,329	351	13,85,54,261	284	15,33,35,725	300	1,47,81,464	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,35,46,048	151	8,27,98,042	165	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,50,08,113	133	7,05,37,683	141	55,29,570	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th Feb. 1886	Bengal Central	126	11,110	88	126	11,398	90	4,55,181	78	4,64,860	79	9,679	...
27th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,185	48	67	5,025	75	(*b*) 60,223	48	2,18,220	70	1,57,997	...
27th ditto	Assam	78	4,240	54	78	7,009	90	2,03,121	62	2,42,649	65	39,528	...
27th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	8,719	41	315	23,659	75	2,56,128	37	8,79,946	66	6,23,818	...
27th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	21,580	71	303	35,710	118	(*f*) 1,57,042	34	11,91,307	84	10,34,265	...
6th Mar. 1886	Tarakessur	22	6,256	284	22	6,948	316	(*g*) 45,481	279	2,18,352	211	1,72,871	...
	TOTAL	810	55,090	68	911	89,749	99	11,77,176	49	32,15,334	78	20,38,158	...
	Native States.												
[illegible]	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,310	115	193	17,568	91	9,98,321	110	8,34,358	98	...	96,963
27th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,251	51	64	3,750	59	61,429	34	1,59,227	53	97,798	...
20th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,434	136	121	22,838	188	8,67,399	153	10,36,661	184	1,69,262	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	8,589	61	140	7,562	54	3,38,825	63	3,92,646	60	53,821	...
27th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	707	43	16	1,620	101	(*h*) 10,207	39	47,202	63	36,995	...
	TOTAL	514	50,291	98	534	53,338	100	22,69,181	102	24,70,094	99	3,00,913	...

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 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 21st February 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 13th February 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st February 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 21st February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th March 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen generally throughout Madras, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in parts of the Punjab and the Lower Provinces. Showers are also reported from Bangalore and from places in Central India and Rajputana.

In Madras and Mysore the standing crops are generally in good condition and prospects are fair. In Coorg prospects are good.

The *rabi* harvest has been almost completed in parts of the Bombay Presidency and is in progess elsewhere. *Kharif* preparations have commenced. In Berar and Hyderabad the *rabi* crops are being cut. In Rajputana and Central India agricultural prospects are generally good.

The *rabi* harvest is in general progress in the Central Provinces, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Prospects in these Provinces and in the Punjab are generally excellent.

In Bengal the standing crops have been much benefited by the recent rain, though some damage has been done to poppy and to mango and *mahwa* blossoms. The yield of the *rabi* harvest is good and that of opium fair. Agricultural prospects continue good in Assam.

Seasonable weather prevails in British Burma.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are rising in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are fluctuating in the Punjab and Mysore, and are falling in Coorg.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 17th)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; but white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of two taluks. Cotton blossoms and pods injured by wind in parts of one taluk. Harvest sugarcane and dry grains, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one town.
Kurnool	·24 (average)	Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by December rains and by insects. Harvest dry grains, yield below average. Smallpox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	·98	Slight fever in two; smallpox in four, and cattle-disease in six taluks. 852 labourers employed on Chilka canal.
Kistna	·96	Standing crops generally good. Fever in some taluks; cattle-disease in one village. Deaths from cholera unreported last week 65, this week 30.
Chingleput (Madras)	·72 (average)	Standing crops fair, except in parts under breached tanks of 1884 in one taluk where they are withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	·12 (average)	Standing crops good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Smallpox in one village, fever in two, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Tanjore	·28 (average)	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	·73 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent.
Malabar	. . . .	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average; third crop cultivation progressing. Slight small pox in seven taluks, fever in one taluk, and cattle-disease in another. Five deaths from cholera.
Travancore	. . . .	Smallpox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Mar. 17th)		
Hyderabad	Rain in Dero Mohbat taluka on 6th ·41.	*Rabi* crop injured by frost in six, by *mohis* insect and worms in two, by *rati* insect in one, and by hail in one taluka. River at Kotri on 15th 4 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven, smallpox in one, cattle-disease in seven talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 38, *jouari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues. Public health good. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Cattle-disease in Velachi taluka of Naosari division; smallpox in the city and taluka of Baroda and Naosari town. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton and wheat harvest progressing; other crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Average prices—*jowari* 38 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping and threshing in progress. Public health good. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 10th to 7° warm on 14th, and then fell to 3° warm by the 10th. Vapour in air normal from 10th to 13th; afterwards excessive. Wind normal on 10th. Abnormal wind varied from north-east on 11th to south on 16th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Smallpox in Tirur taluka. *Bajri* 36 and *jowari* 44, in Poona *bajri* 35 and *jowari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping continues. Public health good. *Bajri* average 45 and *jowari* 68 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Land in Malsiras taluka being prepared for *kharif* sowing. Reaping of *rabi* still in progress. *Jowari* 58 pounds 1 tola and *bajri* 45 pounds 36 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed. Reaping of late *jowari* and cotton-picking commenced. Slight fever in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Scarcity of drinking water in Kod taluka. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather warm. General health good. *Bajri* 30, wheat 33, and *jowari* 44 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed in Poona, Satara, Dharwar, and Bijapur; in progress in other districts. Preparations for sowing of *kharif* crops commenced in one taluka of Sholapur and two of Khandesh. Scarcity of drinking water in one taluka of Dharwar. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and smallpox in parts of six districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 16th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather hot by day with northerly breeze, cool at night. Rain much wanted for winter crops. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of winter crops going on. Prospects of *boro* paddy good. Lands being prepared for *aus*, rice and jute. Sporadic cholera; public health otherwise good.
24-Pergunnahs	. . .	Rainfall return not received. Harvesting of winter crops still continues, yield estimated at about 12 annas. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Days hot, nights cool. Ploughing going on; *boro* paddy doing well. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Cold-weather crops being gathered, outturn tolerably good. Ploughing for next rice crop has commenced. Public health good.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine. Winter crops being harvested; prospects fair. Preparations being made for sowing. Public health good.
Dinagepore	0·29	Fair weather. Slight rain on 10th. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Land being ploughed. Rice averages 21 seers per rupee. A few cases of cattle-disease reported.
Rungpore	0·04	Prospects of crops favourable. Wheat and tobacco being gathered; *aus* rice being sown. Public health good.
Midnapore	0·50	*Boro* rice promises well. Public health fair, but sporadic cholera still reported.
Burdwan	Rain throughout district ·35.	Harvesting of winter crops nearly completed, outturn good. Common rice 19 to 21 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	Rain with thunderstorm on 9th 0·09.	*Rabi* harvest has commenced with prospect of good outturn. Rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Monghyr	. . .	Prospects of poppy continue good.
Purneah	0·49	Crops good. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* being harvested with good outturn; mango trees in blossom; gathering of opium going on, prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Mozufferpore	. . .	Twelve annas of opium crop harvested. Weather favourable.
Sarun	. . .	Prospects of poppy excellent, notwithstanding the slight injury caused by rain on 10th. Lancing more than one-fifth finished. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	0·43	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Slight rainfall did some damage to poppy by washing off juice from tapped heads. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna	0·22	Harvesting of *rabi* crops and gathering of opium in progress; good outturn expected. Public health good.
Gya	1·33	*Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition, outturn will be above average. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Shahabad	. . .	Rain on night of 8th washed away opium on capsules. Weather since favourable.
Hazaribagh	1·70	Weather seasonable, getting warm. Some injury to mango, *mohua*, and poppy from hail and rain reported from parts of district. General health good.
Cuttack	3·36	Weather seasonable. Spring crops doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in most parts of the Lower Provinces during the week, accompanied with hail in places; rain has been very beneficial to *boro* rice and to cultivation for *aus* rice, but has done some damage to poppy capsules and to mango and *mahwa* blossoms. Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on with good outturn; opium is being gathered, general outturn expected to be fair. Price of rice remains stationary. Public health continues generally good.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh—(Mar. 17th)		
Benares (Mar. 10th)	Average rainfall during week ·70.	Weather seasonable. Crops being cut. Hail fell in a few places but only did slight damage. Supplies plentiful, and prices of most food-grains have slightly fallen during the week. The public health is good, and there is no cattle-disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpore („ 15th)	Rain 7·60 throughout district during week.	Poppy outturn fair. Harvest commenced. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Slight injury from hail. Good outturn of *rabi* and poppy anticipated. Weather settled. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 15th)	Average rainfall ·70.	A severe hurricane on the 9th attended with slight fall of hail in some villages, but much loss is not anticipated. Opium collection commenced. Supplies ample, but prices gradually rising. Dearness of fodder continues. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear again. Harvesting of crops commenced. Opium collection progressing, but hail has caused some damage in a few villages. Prices stationary. Markets full. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	From ·30 to ·80 of rain, also hail.	Poppy slightly damaged; yield of opium as yet good. Barley and wheat already in the market. *Arhar* and gram nearly ripe. Prices fluctuating.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain averaging ·90 all over the district fell during the week accompanied on the 9th instant with hail in places.	Weather seasonable. Heat increasing. Some little damage caused to *rabi* and poppy crops by the hailstorms of the 9th, otherwise crop prospects continue good. Markets well supplied. Prices still show an upward tendency. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	Rainfall in seven tehsils from ·20 to ·60.	Weather getting hot. Some damage to crops from hail is reported from two tehsils. Harvest operations in progress. Prices have slightly risen. Opium collections have begun. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ 16th)	Slight falls of rain and hail all over district on 9th.	Some injury from hail reported from two tehsils. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 15th)	Slight rain on the 9th.	Weather seasonable. Harvesting steadily in progress. Poppy being tapped. Supplies ample. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Farakhabad („ 16th)	Rainfall throughout the district on 9th, about ·50 in all tehsils except Kaimganj where 2·90 fell.	Crops damaged by hail in many villages of Kaimganj tehsil and in a few in Tirwa and Chibramau.
Sitapur („ „)	Heavy showers and some hail fell on the 8th and 9th.	No harm was done except in Pargana Chandra of tehsil Misrik where the damage is estimated in some 30 villages as at 15½ out of 16 annas. Elsewhere prospects continue favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Nearly 2·0 rain and hail last week.	Injury by hail partial and unimportant. Prices have risen. Harvest prospects continue good. Health prevails good.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. Prospect of *rabi* good. *Kharif* operations commenced. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 15th)	Rain in six parganas, ·10 to ·50 and slight hail in three.	Reaping of *rabi* commenced. Prices rising. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Hailstorms in Mau and Garotha.	In Mau crops are reported to have suffered in thirty-seven villages, but no serious injury has been reported from Garotha. Reports are satisfactory from all other parganas. Health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather distinctly hotter; westerly winds. Prospects of *rabi* crops most favourable. Supplies sufficient. Prices showing an upward tendency. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight falls of rain accompanied by hail have caused slight injury to crops in some places, otherwise prospects favourable. Prices continue to rise. Health of men and cattle good.
Punjab—(Mar. 17th)		
Delhi (Mar. 16th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly falling. Prospects of current harvest promising.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Jullunder	1·20	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	·60	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	2·0	Health good. Prospects of current harvest greatly improved.
Ferozepore	2·0	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	·62	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest much improved.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	·20	Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Jullunder, Ferozepore, Amritsur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
		Health good, but smallpox is prevalent in Peshawar and in the Kushab tehsil of the Shahpur district. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, falling or stationary elswhere. Cattle-disease in the Ryab tehsil of Sialkot and in the Futehganj tehsil of the Rawalpindi district. Prospects of current harvest good.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 17th)		
Nagpur		Days hot, nights cool. Harvest continues. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore		Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest general. Prices easy. Health good.
Saugor (Mar. 16th)		Prospects fair. Prices of wheat risen, of gram fallen. Health good.
Seoni		Weather cloudy and warm. Hail damaged crops in places. Harvest in progress. Prospects indifferent. Health improving. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad		Weather seasonable. Harvest continues. General health good. Prices stationary.
Khandwa		Weather seasonable. Harvest in progress. Health fair. Wheat 21 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Raipur		Weather clear and warm. Reaping continues. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Mar. 13th)	1·57	Weather cool and pleasant. Ploughing in progress. Health good. Rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and warm, except in Sambalpur where there has been a good fall of rain. Harvesting in progress. Prospects unchanged. Prices steady.
British Burma— (Mar. 17th)		
Akyab (Mar. 13th)		Slight cholera in one circle; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
Bassein		Cholera slight in town, severe in one circle; cattle-disease slight.
Rangoon		Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy	1·22	Total rainfall up to date 1·34. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu		Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township.
Henzada		Public health good; cattle healthy.
Prome		Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo	0·12	Total rainfall up to date 2·54. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmyo		Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera slight in three districts; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in six districts; elsewhere cattle healthy. Weather seasonable.
Assam—(March 17th)		
Gauhati		Weather warm. Public health fair; cattle-disease reported from some manzas. Pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Ploughing for *aus* in progress. Rain much wanted for *aus* crop.
Sylhet		State and prospects of crops as last week. Cholera reported from the interior.
Cachar		Weather warm. No crop on the ground. Common rice 13 seers 5½ chittaks per rupee. Three deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and one from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh	·36	Warm days and cool nights. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Public health good. Tea manufacture commenced.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 17th)		
Bangalore	·31 in the civil and military station of Bangalore.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts. Prospects of season fair. Water-supply reported to be diminishing in the Mysore district, and in parts of the Tumkur district. Public health generally good; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district and risen in the Mysore and Kadur district very slightly.
Mysore		
Mercara		Slight fall in prices of food-grains. Prospects of season good. Smallpox in parts of Padinalknad and Nanjarajpatna taluks.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti		Weather clear and hot. *Rabi* harvesting progressing. Prospects good. Wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Threshing of *rabi* crops commenced, outturn fair.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops continue to be harvested; *rabi* crops prospering. Fever has disapeared. Prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 22, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Mar. 17th)		
Indore		Weather cloudy and hot. Health and crops good. Opium prospects favourable. Prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Sutna		Weather clear and seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch		Weather warmer. Smallpox outside the cantonment. Opium being collected.
Goona	·15	Crops partially damaged by hailstorm. Health good.
Agar		Health and opium prospects fair.
Sehore		Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	0·41	Health good. Standing crops partially injured by hailstorm, otherwise prospects favourable. Prices stationary.
Manpur		Weather hot. Harvesting in progress. Health good. Prices stationary. Water decreasing in wells and tanks.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(Mar. 17th)		
Abu (Mar. 17th)		Weather occasionally cloudy and sultry, getting warmer.
Sirohi („ 14th)	·46 on the 9th instant	Tanks drying. Wells good. Health good. Crops good.
Marwar („ 12th)	Slight rain on the 8th instant.	Tanks half full. Health good. Smallpox abating. Crops good, though damaged to some extent by recent cold winds. Prices tending to rise in consequence. Weather partially cloudy.
Kherwara („ 14th)		Tanks and wells drying. Crops and health fair. Prices steady. Weather warmer but seasonable.
Meywar („ 13th)	·09	Tanks and wells low. Crops somewhat damaged by insects. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)		At commencement of week clouds and sharp winds caused further slight damage to opium, gram, and barley, latterly much hotter.
Jhallawar („ 12th)		Slight showers in parts. Prospects fair.
Kotah („ 13th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. Rain doing harm to crops.
Ajmere („ 16th)		Tanks and wells diminishing. Heat increasing. Smallpox in some villages. Prices rising.
Jeypore („ „)		Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good. Opium crops generally good in two districts. Late cold weather caused some damage.
Dholepur („ 13th)		Tanks and wells dry. Crops damaged by hail in some places. Health good. Prices rising.
Bhurtpore („ „)		Tanks and wells full. Crops much injured by rain and winds. Prices rising.
Ulwur („ 16th)	Average rainfall, 12 tehsils, ·43.	Crops slightly injured in parts by hail. Health good.
Kerowli („ 13th)		Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops damaged in places by hail. Slight fever. Prices rising.
Bikanir („ „)	Slight. rain Sujangurh, ·10.	Smallpox and fever in districts. Prices rising. Weather warmer.
Nepal—(Mar. 11th)		
Khatmandu	1·50	Rain has improved prospects of crops.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1886-87.

INDEX.

	Pages
Accounts of 1884-85	448
Revised Estimates, 1885-86	449
Budget Estimates, 1886-87	450
Budget 1886-87 compared with the Revised 1885-86	473
Ways and Means	478

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

	Pages
GENERAL STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS and ESTIMATES of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	482 & 483
A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	484 & 485
B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the REVENUES of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	486—489
C.—STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS other than REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	490—493
D.—ACCOUNT OF PROVINCIAL and LOCAL SAVINGS charged to REVENUE, and held at the disposal of PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS under their PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS	494
E.—STATEMENT of NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE—ENGLAND and INDIA	495

APPENDIX II.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1885-86.

	PAGES
GENERAL STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS and ESTIMATES of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, IN INDIA and in ENGLAND	498
STATEMENT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	499
STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the REVENUES of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	500 & 501
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS other than REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	502 & 503

APPENDIX III.

ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1875-76 TO 1884-85.

	PAGES
GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND, 1875-76 to 1884-85	506—509
ACCOUNT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND, 1875-76 to 1884-85	510—515
ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the REVENUES of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND, 1875-76 to 1884-85	516—527

N. B.—These accounts differ from the corresponding figures published last year, owing to the distribution of exchange over the receipts and payments in England, the re-arrangement of Public Works revenue and expenditure and small changes of classification in some other heads.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1886-87.

1. The present situation and the immediate prospects of Indian finance have so recently formed the subject of explanation in the Legislative Council that much which would otherwise have needed explanation in this Financial Statement has been in great measure anticipated. The broad facts of the case, so far as the action of the Government is concerned, are that, on the one hand, we have brought on to our estimates from the commencement of 1886-87 provision designed to meet an increase to our expenditure which ultimately will be not less than £2,000,000 in connection with military charges, and the interest on the capital expended on strategic railways and frontier works, and that, on the other, we have added about £800,000 to our resources by converting the License Tax into a Tax upon non-agricultural Incomes. Were this the only new aspect of our position, the prospect would be sufficiently clear. But unhappily outside these changes the position, as was explained in January, is very much complicated by the absolute uncertainty which hangs over the silver market. The fact that India, whose currency and revenue are in silver, has incurred heavy obligations in gold, has introduced into our financial situation since the fall of silver commenced an element which experience shews to be one of the most serious dangers with which Indian administration has been hitherto menaced. This difficulty of silver is not new, but it has lately reached a point beyond all previous experience; and it is more felt in proportion as we pursue a more active policy in regard to public works, such as military and other considerations have lately led us to adopt. Our requirements of all kinds are increasing, whether for material for our railways, or for sterling loans to enable us to construct them; but, owing to the fall in the value of silver as compared with gold, our power of meeting our engagements, without the adoption of measures calculated to derange and cripple our administration, is constantly diminishing. Owing, further, to the oscillation in the silver market, there is now little practical control over surplus, equilibrium, or deficit, in the Indian Budget.

Financial situation explained in the debate on the Income Tax Bill in January.
Increased revenues and expenditure.
The silver difficulty.

2. The effect of this uncertainty is in many ways prejudicial. Apart altogether from the difficulties which it forces upon us, it throws doubt and discredit on our financial position and on the sufficiency of our resources, and must tend, therefore, to depreciate our credit in the money market. The estimates are framed for the ensuing year at 1*s.* 6*d.*; and on the supposition that the rupee will remain at 1*s.* 6*d.*, we of the Financial Department believe that our estimates will be justified by experience. But neither we, nor any one else, can feel any assurance of any kind whatever that the rupee will remain at 1*s.* 6*d.* That depends on a variety of considerations which lie altogether outside the hands of the Government of India. It is probable, for example, that the success or failure of the present Budget, so far as concerns its exhibit of surplus or of deficit, will be determined not in the working of the departments of the Government of India, but by the decision taken at Washington in regard to the coinage of silver in America. The mere fact of surplus or deficit on an Indian Budget, in the conditions in which it has now-a-days to be calculated, is very little index to the prudence or foresight with which that Budget has been prepared. If during the course of the year silver suddenly falls (as of late it has fallen), the best calculations

are at once defeated. Nor is this all. Provision, not for one year, but for a longer term—in other words, taking stock or framing a forecast of our financial position—is impracticable, because at any time we may find resources which we had every reason to believe sufficient, swallowed up to meet the increased exigencies of exchange. So long as there seemed any possibility that silver would recover, it was possible to maintain some feeling of hopefulness. Circumstances favoured us shortly after the first few years of the silver difficulty. The capital expended on railway construction began to bear fruit. India entered as a formidable competitor into the European markets. Prices of commodities in general in Europe, and with the prices of other commodities the price of silver, shewed temporary symptoms of recovery in 1880 and 1882. But with the return of the progressive fall in general prices in 1883, silver fell too, sharing with other commodities the depressing effect of the growing appreciation of gold. There are no indications at present of the recovery of prices of commodities in general in their ratio to gold, and we cannot, therefore, anticipate any such stimulus to the rate of exchange as would result from a general rise of prices in the countries which take our exports. On the other hand, some of the causes which maintain silver at its present price may be removed; should any of these causes cease to act, the downward progress of silver prices will probably be, for a time at least, more considerable than hitherto. Hence there is too much ground for believing that the more hopeful views which may have been entertained from the seeming recoveries of 1880 and 1882, and which still linger in many minds, have now no reasonable basis; and that at a time when silver remains far below any previous experience, and when we are compelled to make considerable unproductive additions to our expenditure. It is therefore impossible for those who are responsible for the administration of India to take a sanguine view of the effects of the fall in silver upon the country, or to establish a distinction between the material interests of the country and its fiscal interests. Opinions differ widely as to the effect on the general prosperity of the country of the fall in the gold value of the rupee; the returns of the Income Tax, when received, will very possibly throw some light on the question of the material progress of India during recent years. So far as the wealth of the country depends on improvement in its railway communication, on the extension of our power of bringing our produce to the sea-board, and on the strengthening of our credit, the fall in silver, by intensifying the difficulties of the Government in respect of exchange and of loans, and thereby crippling our available resources, is unquestionably detrimental. So far as it introduces a growing element of uncertainty into transactions, whether of the Government or of commerce, it is also injurious.

Equilibrium of India Budgets dependent on oscillations in the price of silver, which shews no symptoms of recovery.

3. The wide divergence of the value of the rupee from 2*s.* has rendered it impossible to maintain any longer in our accounts the fiction that one rupee is equal to two shillings, and the accounts and estimates attached to the present Statement are framed on the supposition that the rupee is worth simply what it will fetch, which is the actual rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for bills and transfers sold during the year.

Change in the mode of exhibiting exchange introduced into the accounts with the present Budget.

4. Before going further it is necessary to explain at some little length the important change which has been made in the method of combining in the accounts the sterling and rupee transactions of the Government of India. It will be convenient to give a brief summary of the methods which have been hitherto adopted at different times for this purpose. Up to 1855 the accounts connected with British India submitted to Parliament were stated in rupees so far as related to transactions in India, and in sterling so far as related to transactions in England, a general abstract being given in which rupees were converted into sterling at the rate of 2 shillings per sicca rupee (equal to 1*s.* 10½*d.* per

Company's rupee); the final surplus or deficit was stated in sterling money. In the accounts for 1854-55, and subsequent years, rupees were converted into sterling at 1*s.* 10½*d.* per Company's rupee, and this course was followed till 1859. In that year the Secretary of State for India directed that the rate should be 2 shillings per rupee, mainly on the ground that the rate fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments for 1859-60 was 2 shillings, while the commercial rate was still higher. The rate of 2 shillings per rupee was not inappropriate at the time it was first adopted, and has in practice been maintained up to the present year, the entries regarding rupee and sterling transactions having been combined as if ₹10 were equal to one pound sterling. This method of combining rupee and sterling transactions, though it is not without some advantages, has been for many years inaccurate and misleading.

5. For instance, if ₹10,000 were spent in India under a particular head, and £500 sterling were spent in England, the total sum shewn in the accounts as expended was £1,500. It would be impossible for any one who had not access to the original documents to say what this sum of £1,500 really represented. It was not 1,500 pounds sterling, and it was not 15,000 rupees. The entry in fact involved an error which increased in magnitude in proportion to the amount by which the value of the rupee fell below two shillings. In adjustment of all such errors an entry of loss by exchange was made in the expenditure account of each year. Thus, in the case above stated, the real amount of expenditure, taking the rupee at 1*s.* 6*d.*, was ₹10,000+₹6,666, or ₹16,666; as the amount shewn as expended was only ₹15,000, the difference would be adjusted by a separate entry of ₹1,666 under Exchange. Using the ordinary Indian notation under which ₹10 = £1, the entries in the accounts became £1,500 under the particular general head of Expenditure, and £167 under the adjusting head of Exchange. Whatever the advantages of this system of accounting may have been, it must be admitted that so long as it was followed, the separate entries of expenditure in the accounts were frequently incorrect in themselves, and therefore misleading, although the total expenditure was rendered with approximate accuracy by means of the adjusting entry under Exchange. Moreover, the adjusting entry was not necessarily a complete adjustment. For instance, if the Government of India did not remit to England in any year a sufficient amount of money to meet the home expenditure of the year, the adjustment was too small by the exchange on the sum short remitted. On the other hand, the adjusting entry frequently included items of loss by exchange which were not a proper charge against revenue.

6. The evils of such a system of accounting are obvious. The entries under some of the service heads of expenditure are unduly reduced, and the general entry under exchange is sometimes too large and sometimes too small. The Government of India has long been of opinion that a change was necessary, and proposed in 1872, as well as on various subsequent dates, to introduce a different system. I am glad to say that the matter has at length been finally settled with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The estimates of the coming year are presented according to the new system, the essential feature of which is that the pound sterling is converted into rupees at the actual average rate of exchange for the year, and that the only loss or gain by exchange, other than the exchange added to the figures of gold transactions in order to reduce them to rupees, shewn in the revenue and expenditure account is the real loss or gain which is due to a transaction being carried out, under contract or as a concession, at a fixed rate of exchange which differs from the actual rate of the year. A short illustration will explain the exact nature of

the gain or loss due to a transaction being carried out at a rate of exchange other than the actual rate of the time. If, for instance, in 1886-87 the Government of India should allow an officer to remit £100 out of his pay to England at the rate of 1*s.* 6¼*d.*, while the actual average rate of the year should be 1*s.* 6*d.* only, there will be a real loss of ₹18, arising in the following manner—at the rate of 1*s.* 6¼*d.*, Government accepts ₹1,315, as the equivalent of £100 true sterling, and it pays this sum in England to the officer's representative, though at an exchange of 1*s.* 6*d.*, the sum of £100 has cost it ₹1,333. In other words, Government receives ₹1,315, and pays out ₹1,333, and actually loses ₹18 by the transaction. The total net loss or gain involved in transactions of this nature is not very great, though the actual transactions in connection with Railway Companies, which are adjusted at contract rates of exchange, are of very considerable magnitude. The amount of real gain or loss which will in future be shewn in the revenue and expenditure accounts will be included under a head called Exchange, which will now be of comparatively minor importance. The amount so entered as a charge in the Estimates of 1886-87 is only £137,700. It is not desirable, in connection with the change now made, to enter into an elaborate explanation of the extremely complicated nature of our exchange transactions, due mainly to the contracts with the Railway Companies. It will suffice if the reader will bear in mind the fact that in our general accounts sterling will in future be converted into rupees at the actual average rate of the year, that the only other gain or loss by exchange shewn in these accounts is the true gain or loss due to the Government conducting certain special transactions at rates which vary more or less from the actual average rate, and that consequently the general account of our revenue and expenditure is a silver or rupee account, although, for the convenience of the English reader, we may use the sterling notation.

7. In other words, the reader, when he comes across an entry of £1,500 in the general account for England and India, will know that it represents exactly 15,000 rupees, and that it is not made up of an unknown number of pounds sterling, and an equally unknown number of rupees converted into pounds at an arbitrary rate of ₹10 = £1. The reform will simplify the keeping of capital accounts for the different Railways, and will enable the true profit or loss on each Railway to be ascertained more readily than can be done under the existing system. It has been necessary, for purposes of comparison, to recast the accounts of 1884-85 and to prepare the Revised and Budget Estimates of 1885-86 in a form corresponding to that adopted for the Estimates of 1886-87, and for the same reason the accounts of the past ten years have been recast, and are published as an Appendix to this Statement. From the explanation given in the foregoing remarks, it will be readily understood that as the exchange on all transactions is now exhibited in the accounts of the year, and not merely the exchange on the sums drawn during the year by the Secretary of State (which bears no necessary immediate correspondence to the transactions), the final issue of the year's operations, as exhibited in surplus or deficit, may be to some extent modified.

8. A change has also been made in the method of dealing in the general accounts with the transactions connected with Railways and Irrigation works which requires some explanation.

Hitherto Capital expenditure on Railways has been shewn in the accounts under four different heads, namely—

Protective Railways, under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance;
Frontier Railways;
Productive Railways (not charged against revenue);

State Railways; under this head was shown all Capital Railway expenditure not included in the three heads just enumerated.

The Parliamentary Committee which sat on Indian Railways in 1884 reported that the technical distinction between Productive and Protective Railways could not be maintained, and it has consequently been decided to treat the Capital expenditure on Indian Railways on a uniform plan.

9. For special reasons, connected with the nature of the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, it is necessary to shew separately the Capital expenditure on Railways which is charged against this grant; but all other Capital expenditure on Indian Railways (whatever may be the object with which the Railway is constructed) will in future be divided into two classes, according as it is charged against Revenue or borrowed money, and the corresponding heads in the accounts will henceforth be "37, CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)" and 47, STATE RAILWAYS (Construction and Redemption of Liabilities)"; expenditure under the latter head will be charged outside the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure account.

10. A somewhat similar change has been made in the mode of dealing with the Revenue account of all Railways. Hitherto the Revenue accounts of Indian Railways have been divided into three classes, one for Railways technically known as Productive, and including the transactions connected with the working of Productive State Railways and Guaranteed Railways, the other for State Railways not technically known as Productive, and the third for Subsidized Railways. The latter account was not a proper Revenue account of the Railway as a working concern, but an account shewing how the public revenues were affected by the contracts with Subsidized Railways; the same remark is applicable, though in a less degree, to the entries on account of Guaranteed Railways.

11. In future there will be but one Revenue account for all Railways, and this account will be in the following form:—

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).	38.—State Railways: Working expenses.
	Interest on Debt.
	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
	Interest on capital deposited by Companies.
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).	39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.
	Interest.
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of Interest.)	40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.
	Advances of Interest.
	41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

12. By bringing together all current receipts and expenditure on account of Railways, and by adding to the figures of sterling transactions in England the exchange necessary to convert them into rupees at the actual average rate of the year (as already explained), a means is provided for enabling the public to ascertain readily and correctly the financial effect of the general Railway policy of the Government of India. The Government of India was willing to go even further in simplifying the record in the main accounts of the financial results of our railway policy, and would practically have reduced the entries on the

Revenue account of Railways to a single net entry, but the Secretary of State, after considering the arguments on both sides, has decided that these transactions may more appropriately be shewn in greater detail. If the suggestion of the Government of India had been accepted, the details of the results of the working of the Railways would have been shewn in subsidiary statements.

13. Changes similar to those made in the case of Railways have also been introduced in connection with Productive Irrigation Works as well as for all other important Irrigation Works for which complete Revenue and Capital Accounts are kept.

14. In future the Capital Expenditure on such works will be shewn exactly like that on Railways (1) under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, (2) as a charge against ordinary Revenue, or (3) as a charge against loan. The financial results of working will be shewn under the following heads:—

Revenue.	Expenditure.
XXIX, Major Works: Direct Receipts. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	42, Major Works: Working Expenses. Interest on Debt.

All other expenditure on Irrigation and Navigation, excluding Capital expenditure on Major Works for which complete Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, will be shewn under the new heads of XXX and 43, "Minor Works and Navigation."

15. I also wish to call attention to the fact that receipts by the Government of India in the form of Interest have now been removed from the head of Miscellaneous and shewn under a separate Major Head. The main accounts of the Government will now shew on their face the total receipts and expenditure in rupees of the Government on account of interest on money lent, borrowed, or invested, and will also explain the extent to which debt has been incurred for the purpose of constructing Railways and the great Irrigation Works. Thus, in round numbers, the total charge for interest in 1886-87 is estimated to be 798 lakhs of rupees, of which 310 lakhs is due to construction of Railways, and 100 lakhs to expenditure on great Irrigation Works, while the balance of 388 lakhs is on account of general debt. On the opposite side of the account there will be receipts in the form of interest amounting to 64 lakhs, of which, however, 25 lakhs is derived from the Paper Currency investment.

16. The Government of India and the public are indebted, for the prosecution and completion of the great reform in our accounts which I have now described, to Mr. Barbour, Secretary to the Government in this Department, to Mr. Gay, Acting Comptroller General, and to Colonel Filgate, R.E., Accountant General in the Department of Public Works, in conjunction with Mr. Westland, Comptroller General, and Mr. Waterfield, C.B., Financial Secretary at the India Office Apart from the labour inseparable from the rearrangement of the accounts, the settlement of this question has involved decisions on a variety of points of great intricacy and complexity in respect of which the experience and judgment of the officers I have named have been quite invaluable.

Accounts of 1884-85.

Accounts of 1884-85.

17. The accounts of 1884-85 give the following results:—

	£
Revenue	70,690,681
Expenditure	71,077,127
Deficit	386,446

The deficit on the Revised Estimates of 1884-85 amounted to £716,200, according to the former method of exhibiting exchange; and the deficit on the

accounts, if they had been prepared according to the same method, would have been £149,735, the difference between that figure and the deficit above exhibited being due to the change in the form of the accounts. It was said in the debate on the Income Tax Bill that the accounts then about to close were likely to show equilibrium; and the above small deficit of £149,735, as the outcome of transactions exceeding in the aggregate £70,000,000 on each side of the account, may reasonably be regarded as exhibiting an even balance, during the year, of revenue and expenditure. The detailed figures of the year's accounts are examined in the Appropriation Audit Report, which will be published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th instant and need not be commented upon here, further than to say that, after the year had closed, it was found that, owing to the Rawalpindi Durbar and other causes, railway receipts had considerably improved during March, and that the receipts from salt were unusually large during the same month, while arrears of land revenue which had been expected owing to remissions and suspensions in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, proved less than had been anticipated.

1884-85 the last year of undisturbed financial prosperity.

18. The year 1884-85 was, however, the last year in which a balance of revenue and expenditure, on the basis determined by the arrangements of 1882-83, was to be maintained. The changes of 1882-83 were followed by the equilibrium of the finances for three years, and but for the extraordinary war expenditure of 1885-86 the arrangements then brought into force would have held good for a fourth year. But with the latter year the old order of things abruptly passed away. At the time the Budget of 1885-86 was presented it had already become possible that it would not be many weeks old before it would need to be entirely recast, so far as concerned its military estimates. The military preparations made during 1885-86 were on far too large a scale to admit of the expectation that they would be in any sensible degree balanced by reductions of civil expenditure during the year, and the main question of any interest to the public connected with the estimates of 1885-86 that now remains is how far, military expenditure apart, the estimates have been borne out by the results of the year, so far as they can at present be determined; in other words, how far results as at present known have justified the calculations in the Budget, considered apart from the disturbing element of war preparations, and regarded as the last of the four Budgets prepared upon the lines of 1882.

Revised Estimates, 1885-86.

Revised Estimates of 1885-86.

19. The Revised Estimates of 1885-86 give the following results:—

	£
Receipts	73,598,100
Expenditure	76,488,900
Deficit	2,890,800

Deficit of 1885-86 entirely due to the military operations of the year, and to the expedition to Burma.

The deficit of 1885-86 is thus £2,890,800, which is entirely due to the excess expenditure caused by the military preparations of the year, increased political expenditure, and the cost of the expedition to Burma. A few figures will make this clear.

20. The estimated military expenditure of 1885-86 was £16,674,600, the actual expenditure promises to be £19,724,300, an increase of £3,049,700. Of this increase £221,900 is due to the fall in the rate of exchange, which added to the rupee cost of the home expenditure, leaving £2,827,800 as the increase due to the Army during the current year. This amount is less than the deficit of the year by only £63,000, and if we take into account the increased Political expenditure of £463,200 caused by the complications of 1885-86, it will be seen that had it not been for the difficulties on our North-West Frontier and the

expedition to Burma, the year would have ended with a surplus of £400,200. As this is rather more than the amount of economies in Imperial expenditure which, in consequence of military preparations, were enforced during the course of the present year, it is obvious that but for political and military complications the year would have ended with financial equilibrium.

21. The estimates, whether of Revenue or Expenditure, so far as they were independent of war, exchange, the traffic on what is now a vast railway system, and the very uncertain element of opium, have been very closely realised in the year 1885-86. The Imperial share of the Revenue for 1885-86 was estimated at £51,843,600; the Revised Estimates shew a Revenue of £52,921,600, or an increase of £1,078,000, which is due to the extent of £955,000 to increased Railway traffic and consequent improvement in receipts from Railways. Apart, therefore, from the receipts from Railways, the actual Revenue, so far, promises to differ from the estimated revenue by only £122,900. Under "Principal Heads of Revenue," which is by far the most important head of receipt, against an estimated Revenue of £35,347,400, the Revised Estimate gives £35,057,700, a difference of £289,700, or ·8 per cent. only. On the other side of the account, the Expenditure of 1885-86 was estimated at £51,197,000; the Expenditure in the Revised Estimates comes to £55,812,400, a difference of £4,615,400. Deducting from this £2,827,800 on account of increased military expenditure, £463,200 on account of increased political expenditure, £630,800 for the abnormal crop of opium, and £522,600 on account of working expenses of Railways due to increased traffic, £4,444,400 in all, we get a balance of only £171,000 to set against so much of the increased loss by exchange as is not included in the figures above given.

Budget Estimates, 1886-87.

22. The Estimates for 1886-87 are as follows:—

Estimates of 1886-87.

	£
Revenue	75,798,700
Expenditure	75,616,500
Surplus	182,200

23. Since the Estimates for 1885-86 were presented, it has been already pointed out, and cannot be too carefully borne in mind, that Indian administration and finance have entered into a new phase. The brief period of rest which the country had enjoyed since 1882 has drawn to a close. If the immediate dangers which lately threatened us have passed away, they have left behind them with the Government of India the responsibility of preparing for their possible recurrence at a future time. By the events of late years in Central Asia, India finds herself almost in contact with one of the Great European Powers, and she cannot hope to escape the necessity which the position imposes on her of increasing her military strength. We have been compelled to take this year a large addition to our military estimates, and to increase the provision of interest on loan capital to be expended on frontier railways and works. We have before us the prospect of further expenditure in connection with these objects; and what may be in store for us in respect of exchange no one can foresee. Enough has been said here to shew that since the estimates were framed last year the apprehensions which were then expressed have been fully justified. Events, then impending, have occurred, which have changed, as it was known they must change, the face of our estimates, and have thrust us violently out of the peaceful path of internal progress in which we had hoped to

have been left undisturbed. It is a rude awakening from the hopes of 1882. To the cost of the measures necessary for the protection of the country from famine, the Government has been compelled to add provision for the requirements of the circumstances in which, by the course of recent events beyond its frontier, it finds itself placed. It believes that the resources at its command are sufficient to enable it to meet the demands likely to be made upon them; but in order to understand how important to its interests is the settlement of the silver question, it is desirable to examine a little carefully the nature of these demands. So long as sanguine or imperfect views are entertained of the obligations to the Government, or of its capacity to meet them, so long will the importance to its finances of the question of exchange continue to be underrated and understated. The Government of India could, for example, find an escape from difficulty by deferring the construction of what are known as its famine railways; or it might postpone or cancel the measures which nevertheless it considers essential to the security of the country. But, so long at least as experience has not finally proved it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the silver difficulty, the Government must necessarily feel extreme reluctance to incur the very grave responsibilities which any such decision would place upon it.

Increased expenditure rendered obligatory. Change in the situation since the commencement of 1885.

24. A few words will probably be sufficient to explain more fully our position as it was at the close of the epoch now unhappily terminated, and as we now find it. The year 1885 found the Government of India embarked upon an extensive programme of railway construction, having for its object the prevention or mitigation of the horrors of famine, and the improvement of our internal communications, the speedy completion of which is of the highest importance at any time to India, but is especially important at a time when the growth of our railway revenue is necessary to us to countervail in some measure the disastrous effect on our Budget of the progressive fall in silver. The Government at the time calculated, and had the best grounds for calculating, that it could prosecute these works to completion, and confidently devote the capital which they required to the security and the resources of the country, without imposing any additional burden. The revenues, in spite of large remissions of taxation, had been estimated on a basis of exchange which, after causing in past years much anxiety, had for some time shewn itself tolerably stable. The seasons, on the whole, had been excellent, and our foreign trade, which had temporarily declined, shewed every symptom of revival. But before a quarter of the year had elapsed, our brief prosperity had disappeared. We were compelled, in view of the war which threatened us, to suspend some of the railway works in progress. These works, it is true, were very shortly resumed, but not before the programme of which they formed part had been subjected to great modifications in view of the necessity thrust upon us for large capital expenditure in connection with strategic railways and military frontier works. To the programme of railways presented to the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat in 1884, which was estimated at that time to cost £28,262,000 after 1883-84, and to be capable of completion in five years, we were compelled to add, before two-thirds of 1885 were over, other works of a military character, including Frontier Railways and Coast and Land Defences, which are of so great importance as to take precedence of many of the internal lines previously decided upon, and the cost of which may probably amount to as much as £12,000,000. Much of the expenditure necessary in this class of military works must remain for ever unfruitful. We were therefore compelled in the course of the year 1885 to make up our minds to submit directly to an oppressive increase of unproductive expenditure; we were compelled to devote our capital to the construction of railways which will do little to facilitate the extension of that internal trade which has become of the greatest assistance and importance to our revenues,

Financial situation of 1886-87 as contrasted with preceding years.

and to do so we were compelled to throw back the construction of some of our famine railways. The Government of India, in the course of the year 1885, has also had to decide upon the addition of a heavy sum to its estimates on account of its military establishments. Since the commencement of that year it has thus found itself suddenly in the presence of two conflicting policies, both of which it felt to be of the greatest importance to the country, but beyond its power of simultaneous execution. It was compelled therefore in a measure to subordinate internal railway construction to the requirements of its military situation. It was not, however, on that account prepared to desist from the endeavour to carry out its scheme of internal railways; but it has been compelled in some degree to reconsider the means by which it hoped to carry out its scheme, the order of the works to be undertaken, and the period of their completion. It is in finding funds for continuing the prosecution of its internal railways, while making the necessary provision for frontier railways and works for coast defences, and for the army estimates, that the problem of the Government, in regard to its finances, at the present time lies. The magnitude of the task which it has set before itself may be measured by the figures given in a later page of this Statement, which shew that in the ensuing year alone, apart from military works which are in course of construction from borrowed capital, the amount of capital to be expended in construction of railways, for meeting the interest on which the Government of India has made itself liable, is over 10 crores of rupees. At 4 per cent., the additional interest charge on this sum, the whole of which will be added to our obligations from the close of the ensuing financial year, is no less than £400,000. The nature of its resources, and the prosperous state of its revenues, would nevertheless, there is good reason to believe, enable the Government to carry out without serious anxiety the aim which it has set before itself, were it not for the deplorable burden which the fall in the rate of exchange imposes upon it. The vital difficulty which the Government of India has to encounter is that, with a revenue which is almost wholly in silver, it has to provide the funds necessary for the protection of the country, whether from famine or from the point of view of military requirements, to bear an ever-increasing burden on account of gold obligations, and to add largely to this burden by borrowing in gold. It has seen its liabilities under this head increase for the two years 1884-85 and 1885-86 from £3,426,424 in the accounts of 1884-85 to £3,672,300 in the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 and to £4,424,900 in the Revised Estimate for that year; it has estimated its liabilities in the coming year at £4,837,600, so that in three years it has added to its estimates of expenditure the sum of over one and a third million on this one account alone; but in spite of this, it has absolutely no means of judging how far, in the course of the year, the fall of silver may add to its estimated expenditure on account of exchange. It must be obvious that nothing could be more disquieting than such a condition of affairs. Had there been no danger from war, and no increase to ou military estimates, or to our unproductive expenditure, we could have faced this difficulty for a time; but it seems probable that if the policy of 1882 and the financial arrangements which were introduced in that year had not foundered in the storm and stress of war preparations, they might have been ultimately wrecked upon the silver rock. If we are to be called upon to add at brief recurring intervals a million, or even a half or a quarter of a million, to our expenditure on account of exchange, it is clear that no policy, whether of remission of taxation, or of imposition of taxation, can be judged by its results. Speculation on these matters

becomes academic; the question which those who are charged with the administration of Indian finance or of Indian government have to solve becomes a question of the extent to which they can cut away what may be called the accessories of administration without injury to its vital parts. We have, for example, found ourselves compelled to abandon, for a time at least, the employment, in the construction of railways, of any portion of our revenues other than the £500,000 given from the Famine Grant. We have been obliged, further, to retard and delay the progress of our famine railways in proportion as we find that our surplus revenues are insufficient to leave at our disposal the amounts on which we had reckoned for the provision of interest during construction. We are examining into the question of economies, of which one result will too probably be to retard the development of the Provinces subordinate to the Government of India by diminishing the amount of revenue made available to them for that purpose. We could have provided for our famine railways, we could have met our increased military expenditure, for our frontier railways, for our coast defences, and for our frontier works, and we could have left the Provinces to their career of steady progress, without anxiety and almost without difficulty, if we had been able to carry out our calculations in a medium which possessed some stability. Indian finance, and Indian administrative advance and improvement, have become, in a word, questions of currency.

25. The above remarks will shew what important changes have been introduced into the problem of Indian finance within the last twelve months. They shew, further, the results of the increased experience gained by us as to the effect of the fall in silver on our position. They explain how it is fruitless on the one hand to persist in economies, to abandon or delay works of which the necessity has been demonstrated, to devise sources of increase to our revenue, if the result of economy, prudence, taxation, alike disappear in the great gulf of exchange; they shew why it is impossible, on the other hand, and for the same reasons, to prosecute with unrelaxed energy the improvement of our means of communication or other necessary measures. The uncertainty in respect of silver entirely neutralises the most carefully formed forecasts of the future, and renders the task of budget-making in India almost illusory. The surplus or the equilibrium existing at the hour at which this Statement is written may be turned into deficit before it sees light; and nothing that the Government of India can do of its own authority will, in the slightest degree, affect the result. One of the chief difficulties of the Government has now become the necessity of finding funds for filling up the annually increasing deficit caused by the growing loss in exchange. It has been compelled in the present year to add £800,000 to its taxation on this account; and it is, and must, so far as its own means of action are concerned, remain in the utmost uncertainty as to the adequacy or otherwise of the provision which it has made under this head. Yet there are necessarily limits which the Government of India must prescribe to itself in the policy of restricting expenditure, or of adding to its taxation; it cannot subordinate every consideration to immediate financial equilibrium. If a definite goal could be arrived at or a definite term fixed, the Government might face sacrifices, however serious. But no forethought, or prudence, or shaping of policy will enable it, so long as silver remains in its present condition, to ensure equilibrium. The Government, as was stated in the course of the debate upon the License Tax Bill, has under its constant consideration this question, which it regards, from every point of view, as one of the most vital questions which the Government of India has ever had to deal with. It has called the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the subject, and it

Necessity of putting the silver question on a stable footing.

is pressing upon him the absolute necessity, whether in the interests of this country, or of the Empire in which it occupies so important a position, of seeking, in concert with the Powers of Europe, and with the United States of America, for a solution of the silver difficulty. The belief that from other causes, which are now beginning to be recognised and admitted, which are becoming familiar to us all, but which cannot be conveniently dwelt upon in a Statement of this nature, Europe and America have a deep interest in protecting their agriculture and trade by placing the relations between gold and silver on a recognised and stable footing, leads to a hope that efforts made at this present time to arrive at an understanding might possibly prove successful. The Indian export trade is carried out in conditions which, whatever gain or loss they may bring with them, admittedly enable this country to compete at great advantage with the agriculturist of those countries which have repudiated the use of silver in their currency except for purposes of subsidiary coinage. In saying this I must not be understood to write as if I thought that the successful competition of the Indian agriculturist or his prosperity depended solely or even mainly on the present condition of exchange. All that I wish to point out is that the state of the exchange arising from the demonetisation of silver by Europe, is one of the causes which have contributed to the great increase of the import into Europe of Indian wheat, and to the consequent depression of European agricultural profits; and that the effects of the exchange, both in India and in Europe, although they may be indirect, may seem remote, and do not present themselves at once to the superficial observer, are of a nature to give rise to great anxiety and apprehension to all who are charged with the business of government. How soon the attention of Governments whose interest in the silver question seems to be only second to that of the Government of India will be turned to the matter, with the view of replacing the relations between gold and silver on a footing analogous to that which formerly existed, must remain, for the present, matter of conjecture. Until success has been achieved in this respect, it cannot be questioned that, so far as we here in India are concerned, the accuracy of the general forecast (as distinguished from the estimates under the several Departmental heads of revenue and expenditure), contained in this, or in any other Budget which is put out in similar conditions, is beyond the control of any financial authority in India, or out of it; and that the most carefully prepared calculations may be upset long before the year is over by the addition, as in the Revised Estimates of 1885-86 compared with the Budget Estimates of that year, or as in 1886-87, of a million to expenditure: addition over which the Government of India is entirely powerless, and must remain powerless, so long as efforts to bring about an understanding in regard to silver remain unsuccessful.

Principal features in the Budget of 1886-87.

26. The main features in the Budget of 1886-87, as compared with that of 1885-86, are (1) that on account of Upper Burma we have added £665,000 to the Revenue and £749,500 to the Expenditure (including £300,000 for the Army), (2) that opium receipts have been taken higher by £202,100 on account of probable larger sales of Bengal opium, and opium expenditure £171,100 higher on account of a good crop, (3) that gross receipts under Assessed Taxes shew an increase of £943,200 on account of the new tax on non-agricultural incomes, (4) that there is a reduction in capital cost of Railways charged against revenue of £684,600, (5) that there is an increase of expenditure over the normal grant of £64,300 under Military Works, and (6) an increase under Army of £1,591,400 (including exchange). At the same time the Railway Revenue Account shews the net loss raised from £1,158,800 in the Estimate of 1885-86 to £1,721,700 in the Estimates of 1886-87, the falling off to the extent of £132,000 being only apparent and caused by the tax on non-agricultural incomes, while a further sum of £138,700, being the interest payable to the Indian Midland Company, is covered by a corresponding reduction under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance. The increase of exchange on the Home expenditure in gold amounts to £1,165,300 (this increase has been partly allowed for in dealing with the other items of revenue); and there is a special receipt under Military Works of £150,000 owing to the payment by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia on account of the Morar Cantonment. The Imperial share of the revenue has also been increased by £400,000, a like amount being withdrawn from the share of Land Revenue received by Local Governments.

27. These are the points, on either side of the Budget, which are special to the year. Assuming that it starts from a base of financial equilibrium, that it takes over from the commencement of 1886-87 the revenue and expenditure as settled in 1882, and finds that they balance one another, the provision which in the present year it makes for increased expenditure, on the one hand, and for increased revenue on the other, is practically contained in the above figures. The Budget for 1886-87 is experimental. It provides for a material increase of expenditure, and anticipates a considerable increase of receipts; but of this increase all, except a net item of £765,000 under Income Tax, is of the nature of increase to existing sources of revenue, on the realisation of which the working value of the estimates must largely depend. Expenditure will increase in 1887-88; and time alone can shew whether the provision made or contemplated for expenditure is adequate. To the extent of £400,000 we have meanwhile thought it desirable, in order to ensure budgetary equilibrium, to arrange for a contribution from the surplus of Provincial Revenues during the ensuing year. This contribution entails on the one hand no reduction in the Estimates for Provincial Expenditure in the ensuing year; while on the other hand it leaves at the disposal of Local Governments in the aggregate the full sum which they are required to maintain in case of need arising from calamities requiring abnormal expenditure not provided for in the Budget. During the year 1885-86, it may be remembered, the Local Governments were requested not to engage their balances by embarking on any fresh expenditure which would practically lock them up for a term exceeding that of the Provincial Assignments which expire with the ensuing year. It was explained in the course of my remarks, when introducing the Income Tax Bill, that we were not then in a position to say whether it would be necessary to call the Provincial Governments in 1886-87 to our assistance; but that, as a measure of precaution, we had asked them not to embark in any fresh expenditure of a nature or extent calculated to cause prejudice to the Government of India. These remarks were made with more immediate reference to the arrangements which would be necessary upon the expiry of the existing Provincial Assignments, at the close of the financial year; but the instructions referred to had also prominently in view the knowledge that in the Budget of 1886-87 some contribution would very possibly be required of Provincial Governments. The revision of the Provincial Assignments, and the enquiries of the Committee recently appointed to examine into expenditure with a view to reductions, will, among other measures, strengthen the resources of the Government of India during the coming year, but it would be at present premature to pronounce upon the sufficiency of our revenues as at present provided. The Budget for 1886-87 is a new departure; greater experience must be awaited before we can be assured that, like the framers of the Budget in 1882, we have adapted our new scale of resources to the new scale of our requirements, and all that can at present be said is that in the absence of calamity or an increase to our silver difficulties, there are good grounds for believing that we have sufficiently provided for the wants of the coming year. It must be remem-

Contribution from Provincial Governments.

bered that the ensuing year is burdened with a portion only of the increased military charges. The heavier interest charge on construction of the additional railways and works in progress is only now commencing to make itself felt.

28. These observations will, I hope, suffice to shew the general features of the coming year, and of the financial arrangements which we have made or which we contemplate to meet the increased and increasing burdens which await us. I proceed now to give some explanation under the several heads of Income Tax, Railways, Opium, and Famine Insurance Grant, to which reference has been just made.

29. In introducing the Income Tax Bill the probable net yield after deducting the cost of collection and the £500,000 which, in round figures, was the yield of the former License Tax, was taken at £620,000; subsequent modifications, and especially the removal of the exemption of the lower paid classes of Government servants, led to the estimate of net yield being raised to £680,000. The estimates which have since been received from the several local authorities give the gross receipts at £1,458,100, inclusive of the receipts formerly credited under License Tax; from this total of £1,458,100 we must, in order to obtain the net improvement of our finances, deduct £515,000, being the amount which would have been received if no change had been made, £46,000 on account of increased cost of collection, and £132,000 which is levied on the Government share of the profits of certain Railways. The net result is £765,100, and this is the amount by which we now expect the Income Tax to improve our financial position in the coming year. The sum of £132,000 above referred to is a deduction from the Government share of the revenue of certain Guaranteed Railways, and must be eliminated before we can arrive at the net yield of the new tax; it is merely so much revenue transferred from one head of our accounts to another. It has been decided to postpone for a year the introduction of the Income Tax into Burma. Since 1872 there has been in Burma no direct taxation, other than the capitation tax, or the payment of land revenue in lieu of capitation tax. As the License Tax of 1876 was not introduced into Burma, the facility for commuting the tax into an Income Tax, which in India probably obviated much of the objections to it, does not present itself in Burma. The Chief Commissioner has pointed out that his executive staff is in great measure called upon to furnish the agency necessary for the introduction of British administration into Upper Burma, and that on other more general grounds it would be undesirable to introduce the Income Tax for the moment into Burma. The Government of India has recognised the force of the Chief Commissioner's representation; and the introduction of the tax has been accordingly postponed for a year. The loss to the Treasury is estimated at £35,000.

Tax on non-agricultural Incomes

Railway Revenue and Expenditure.

30. The Railway Revenue, which in 1884-85 shewed symptoms of depression has revived during 1885-86, and has justified us in taking a high though not an excessive estimate of receipts. The net results of the working of the Railways is, however, very unfavourably affected by the increased interest charge on gold loans owing to the fall in the value of the rupee; by the energy displayed in railway construction; and, finally, by the expenditure of capital on lines which can never be expected to cover the interest charge. The apparent result of the working of our railway system is also affected by the deduction of £132,000 on account of Income Tax, as already explained, from the Government share of the receipts of certain Railways, and by charging against the Revenue Railway Account the interest payable to the Indian Midland

Company (£138,700), which is really met by an equivalent reduction of the grant for Famine Railways and Insurance. The harvest throughout Upper India promises to be of exceptional abundance, the rice crop in Burma is good, and the export trade may be expected, so far as can at present be seen, to continue active. The table given in a later paragraph shews the comparative financial results of the working of the State and Guaranteed Railways in 1886-87 and previous years. In contrasting the figures which it contains with those shewn in the Budget Statement of last year, it will be borne in mind that the method of exhibiting exchange in our accounts has been modified, and that the figures of last year's Statement and of the present Statement will not, therefore, correspond.

31. It will be seen that the Budget Estimates of 1886-87 shew an increase over the Budget Estimates of 1885-86 to net Revenue under State Railways of £685,000, an increase which, over the whole account, is reduced to £458,500 by the decrease under Guaranteed Railways. It is possible that increase in the actual receipts as compared with those taken on our Estimates, whether under State or Guaranteed Railways, may recoup some of this loss. The figures of actual and estimated net loss or gain, and of expenditure to be incurred by the State, or by Companies under engagements with the State, on Railways during 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, are respectively given in the statements below. The figures shew that while the net gain of £135,816 in 1884-85 on State Railways becomes in 1886-87 a net loss of £578,400, the loss in 1884-85 on both Guaranteed and State Railways of £846,034 is increased in 1886-87 to a net loss of £1,453,300. This loss is the more considerable because it is arrived at after taking into account the difference between the net revenue from State Railways, which is taken in 1884-85 at £4,397,616, and in 1886-87 at £5,489,900; an increase in the latter year of £1,092,284. The total net loss in the three years is—

1884-85. (Actuals.)	1885-86. (Revised Estimates.)	1886-87. (Estimates.)
£846,034	548,300	1,453,500

The cause of the heavy increase in the estimated net loss compared with previous years is mainly due on the one hand to the large amount of capital at present being expended on railways, of which much will remain unremunerative; on the other, to the increased charge for guarantee in the case of the Indian-Midland line conceded last year to a Company. The fall in silver, though in a measure counterbalanced by the cheaper cost of material in England, has also contributed to the loss. The amount to be directly expended by the State for construction of railways, which amounts to 16 crores in the three years ending 1886-87, will have added, exchange apart, an additional burden of £640,000 to our interest charge in 1887-88. The amount of capital, whether expended in State construction, or in construction by Companies, for interest on which we shall have made ourselves liable during the same three years, amounts to no less than the sum of twenty-seven crores. As part of the railways under construction at present will bring to the State little or no direct profit, we must not anticipate a decrease in the loss on our railways for some considerable time to come. On the contrary, the loss will probably be progressively greater for the next three

or four years, and this, not because the lines which are open to traffic are not paying, but on the contrary because, in spite of their increasing receipts, all they can yield, and far more, is swallowed up in the interest on capital on other lines under construction. When it has been said that the increase to the expenditure on account of military expenditure, military railways and works, is estimated to amount to two millions annually, much of the loss above spoken of is, of course, included in figures given in the estimate of loss embodied in these statements; the loss, that is to say, is not additional to that which is spoken of when it is said that so much has been added to our expenditure for Military Railways; the charge is not additional to the increased expenditure included on account of those railways. The statements given here serve simply to shew that, in making a general estimate of the position created for by us by the prosecution of our railway policy and by the increase to our military expenditure, we cannot for some time to come look to our railway revenue to give any net gain upon our estimates; that all we can expect is that they should lessen a loss; and that for the next two or three years even this relief will probably diminish, though at a later stage it should again make itself more felt. The figures focus and bring clearly into view so much of the increase to our charges in the Estimates of 1886-87 as arises from the necessity of perfecting our military communications, and of protecting the country against famine; construction, exchange, and interest being brought together and shewn in the calculation. They bring out the present financial effect of the railway construction in which we are engaged, and the heavy strain to which, for the benefit of our successors, we of the present day are subjecting our resources. But at the same time they shew pretty clearly, I think, that the anxieties of Indian finance (the silver question always apart) arise less from any deficiencies in receipts or unavoidable additions to our expenditure, than from the present burden to which we have deliberately subjected ourselves, in the belief and expectation that hereafter the security of the lives and prosperity of the people, no less than the finances of the Government, will be safeguarded by the efforts we are making.

Net Gain and Loss on State and Guaranteed Railways from 1884-85 to 1886-87.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
State Railways.	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue	4,397,616	4,804,900	5,261,300	5,489,900
Less—Interest and Annuity	4,070,501	4,398,300	4,660,700	5,849,800
„ Surplus Profits	191,299	144,000	196,000	217,500
Net Gain	135,816	262,600	404,600	—578,400
Guaranteed Railways.				
Net Revenue	3,478,300	3,360,000	3,644,000	3,133,500
Less—Interest and Surplus Profits	4,460,150	4,481,300	4,596,900	4,008,400
Net Loss	981,850	1,121,300	952,900	874,900
Net Loss to State	846,034	858,700	548,300	1,453,300

Expenditure on Railways from 1884-85 to 1886-87 on State responsibility.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
(1) DIRECTLY EXPENDED BY GOVERNMENT—	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure on Railways not charged against Revenue	3,52,61,521	4,91,40,000	4,72,71,000
Construction of Protective Railways	94,64,570	58,90,000	50,00,000
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	26,35,010	63,11,000	10,92,300
TOTAL	4,73,61,101	6,13,41,000	5,33,63,300
(2) EXPENDITURE BY COMPANIES ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT— *			
Guaranteed Railways	1,45,71,806	1,90,10,000	1,27,07,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,20,75,081	1,17,01,000	1,30,51,000
Indian Midland Railway	...	94,82,000	2,28,96,000
TOTAL	2,66,46,887	4,01,93,000	4,86,54,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,40,07,988	10,15,34,000	10,20,17,300

* The final estimates received from the India Office give outlay in a lump sum. An approximate estimate has been determined in this Department for Southern Mahratta and Indian Midland Railways, and the balance has been shewn under Guaranteed Railways.

Sterling has been converted at the rates used in the estimates in *all* the above figures.

Principal grants for Railway construction in 1886-87.

32. In the following tables the most important grants assigned for outlay during 1886-87 on construction of State and of Guaranteed Railways are respectively shewn. The railways included in the Military programme of the Government and in the programme laid before the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 are severally indicated by the terms "Military" and "Famine." The other railways, as, for example, the first on the list, the East Indian, are not especially "Famine railways," but have for their object the development of internal traffic and the improvement and opening out of existing means of communication.

If the Government is able to carry out undisturbed the arrangements which it has at present in hand, the Sind-Pishin, the temporary Bolan line, the Sutlej Bridge, and the Cuddapah-Nellore will in 1887-88 have either been com-

pleted, or will have been advanced to the verge of completion, while the Bellary-Kistna line will, it is expected, be finished in 1888-89 :—

State Railways.	1885-86.	1886-87.*
	₹	₹
East Indian	27,10,000	20,00,000
Rajputana-Malwa (including Rewari-Ferozepore)	16,60,000	8,00,000
Katni-Umaria and Umaria Colliery	31,49,000	7,41,600
Eastern Bengal	23,53,500	11,16,000
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	11,13,600	3,81,900
Assam-Behar (*Famine*)	45,13,000	10,58,150
North-Western	38,12,700	28,57,000
Sind-Pishin (*Military*)	1,69,25,610	93,08,160
Sind-Sagar (*Military*)	55,71,670	1,12,75,780
Sutlej-Bridge (*Military*)	17,43,550	23,95,500
Bolan (temporary line) (*Military*)	26,23,000	46,000
Darwaza-Quetta (*Military*)	14,40,000	15,10,000
Cuddapah-Nellore (*Famine*)	17,75,000	17,94,000
Bellary-Kistna (*Famine*)	38,89,000	50,00,000
Frontier Reserve material (*Military*)	14,53,000	18,83,000
" " Rolling Stock (*Military*)	...	48,64,000

* Includes Exchange.

The most important grants assigned for outlay on construction of Guaranteed Railways are as follows :—

Guaranteed Railways.	1885-86.	1886-87.*
	₹	₹
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	28,65,000	21,57,000
Great Indian Peninsula	52,97,000	43,33,000
Madras	15,58,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund	63,44,000	54,67,000
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	15,72,000	...
South Indian	13,87,000	10,8 ,000
Southern Mahratta	1,17,01,000	1,30,51,000
Indian Midland (Famine)	94,82,000	2,28,96,000

* Includes Exchange.

Opium.

33. The prospects of the opium crop are again, for a third year in succession, exceptional. The outturn of opium during 1886-87 is estimated to be high. The reserve is expected to stand at the close of 1886 at 29,200 chests. We have taken the price of Bengal opium during the ensuing year at ₹1,200 per chest. The new Opium Convention with China will, in all probability, come into operation during the ensuing year, and must necessarily be watched here with much anxiety. The future of our opium revenue must very greatly depend on the success attending this Convention, which again will depend on the power of the Chinese Government to enforce the prohibition of the levy of all duty on Indian opium by provincial Governors in its transit through the interior, in consideration of the rate of likin duty, which will amount to 80 taels per chest payable at the Treaty Ports, as agreed upon in the Convention.

Army.

34. The Army Estimates for 1886-87 furnish the main item of increase under expenditure, the net increase amounting to £1,613,500. They include no special provision for war expenditure, but there is heavy addition to the army charges, as compared with the original Estimates of 1885-86, which is mainly due to the measures taken for the augmentation of the British and Native forces recently

authorised, and to the extra cost of holding Upper Burma; the addition of exchange to the Home cost of the Army also tends to increase the expenditure. A further fall in the rate of exchange for the payment of British troops, which has been fixed at 1*s.* 7*d.* the rupee, increases the charges by £51,500; and the addition to the garrison in Burma necessitates provision for increased expenditure. The increase to the effective of the Indian army has necessitated a corresponding increase in the various army departments. Thus there is a considerable addition to the Commissariat grant for provisions and supplies for troops and for feeding horses. It is necessary to purchase a considerable number of remounts to meet the requirements of the mounted branches of the army, and enhanced provision has been made in the Estimate on this account. The extension of the volunteer movement throughout India, together with the concessions lately sanctioned for volunteers, have also caused some increase of expenditure. In framing the estimates of charges in India, considerable reductions have, however, been made in consequence of the stocks of provisions and stores purchased on account of the special military preparations, which supplies will, to a large extent, be available for the requirements of 1886-87. Taking the entire military expenditure *in India*, there is an increase of £1,126,900 over the Budget Estimate of 1885-86.

35. The main item of increase to the Estimates is on account of regimental pay and allowances, and amounts to £682,931. Under this head is provided the pay of additional officers and men, the increase to the mountain artillery and the reorganization of the sappers and miners. The fall in the rate, of exchange at which British troops are paid (from 1*s.* 7½*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*), causes an increase of £51,500, which is included in the £682,931. Under the head of Commissariat there is an increase of £316,601 mainly due to the additional cost of victualling the extra number of British troops, to the cost of feeding more horses, and to extra charges for troops in Burma. Under the head of Remounts, there is an increase of £90,547, owing to the necessity for purchasing about 2,500 horses required for the addition to the mounted branches of the army, and to the increased rate sanctioned for these horses. There is an increase under clothing of £21,891, due chiefly to 1886-87 being a year in which compensation for clothing is payable, but in part also to the augmented strength of troops. More barrack supplies have to be provided for the increased number of troops, and this accounts for an increase of £10,530. Broadly speaking, the total increase of £1,126,900 over the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 is mainly made up as follows:—£500,000 for the addition to the strength of the British army in India, £225,000 for the augmentation of the Native Cavalry, and £40,000 for the new Goorkha battalions; besides £6,000 for the increase to Mountain Batteries; £300,000 for extra military charges in Burma; £38,800 for charges expected to be incurred in connexion with the Bolan Railway; £23,500 for Volunteers, and £25,000 for increased pension charges—partly counterbalanced by savings owing to diminished provision for Ordnance and other supplies, and in other minor items.

In dealing separately with the Home charges in the present paragraph, it will facilitate comparison to deal with true sterling, and I shall adopt this course, so as to eliminate the changes which are merely due to variation in the rate of exchange.

The total increase in the *Home* gross charges, comparing the Budget Estimate for 1885-86 (£3,572,900) with the Budget Estimate for 1886-87 (£3,133,200) is £160,300.

Under the head of Home charges of British Forces serving in India there is an increase of £245,000, £120,000 of which is due to increased provision for "deferred pay," and £125,000 for increased expenses on account of the larger

establishment of British troops in India. Under "Stores for India" there is an increase of £133,600, chiefly due to the supply of 25,000 Martini-Enfield rifles, with ammunition, and to new guns for mountain batteries. In the non-effective charges, there is a decrease of £325,000, owing to the abandonment of the system of capitalizing pensions payable to the War Office. The increase in the Home charges, effective and non-effective services, is as stated above £160,300.

Portion of expenditure on increased strength of army deferred to 1887-88.

36. The estimated expenditure deferred to subsequent years on account of the late arrival in 1886-87 of a portion of the increased establishment of British troops, or by reason of the increase to the Native Cavalry, the Goorkha and other Regiments, not coming fully into effect in that year, or because other portions of the military programme will not come, as they were not intended to come, into operation till a period later than 1886-87, amounts to £656,900, apart from interest on military railways or works.

37. The following statements give the details of the increase and decrease in the several grants in India and in England. Comparison is made with the Budget Estimate of 1885-86, because the Revised Estimates of that year were altogether abnormal, and because the comparison is necessary to shew the effect on the estimates, as hitherto framed, of the changes consequent on the policy adopted in 1885 in respect to our military expenditure, so far as, during the ensuing year, that policy will be brought into operation.

Comparative statement of Military Estimates in 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Grants.		Budget Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Comparison with the Budget Estimate, 1885-86.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	Effective Services.	₹	₹	₹	₹
1	Army and Garrison Staff	48,21,660	48,82,180	60,520	...
2	Administrative Staff	18,91,530	18,89,710	...	1,820
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	6,26,36,620	6,94,65,930	68,29,310	...
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,32,48,670	2,64,14,680	31,66,010	...
5	Remount and Cattle Establishments, Supplies and Services	14,40,520	23,45,990	9,05,470	...
6	Clothing, Supplies and Services	11,55,890	13,74,800	2,18,910	...
7	Barrack, ditto	18,37,940	19,43,240	1,05,300	...
8	Administration of Martial Law	2,98,530	2,90,170	..	8,360
9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	56,58,620	56,30,120	...	28,500
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	56,59,040	52,37,500	...	4,21,540
11	Ecclesiastical	2,94,060	2,75,860	...	18,200
12	Education	4,12,870	3,92,830	...	20,040
13	Sea Transport Charges	5,61,000	5,50,000	...	11,000
14	Miscellaneous Services	28,02,380	28,07,140	4,760	...
15	Volunteer Corps	7,55,000	9,90,170	2,35,170	...
	Non-Effective Services.				
16	Rewards for Military Services	77,610	69,360	...	8,250
17	Military Pensions to Europeans	2,66,300	9,23,920	6,57,620	...
18	Military Pensions to Natives	71,80,610	66,58,720	...	5,21,890
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	1,97,550	2,07,790	10,240	...
20	Departmental Pensions	4,18,600	5,33,890	1,15,290	...
	Total	12,16,15,000	13,28,84,000	1,23,08,600	10,39,600
			Net Increase		1,12,69,000

	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
Effective.	* £	* £	* £	* £
Home charges of British Forces serving in India	620,000	865,000	245,000	...
Furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service	170,000	170,000	...	...
Indian Troop Service	256,700	322,500	65,800	...
Passages of officers and troops otherwise than in troop-ships	4,700	4,700	...	...
Miscellaneous	17,000	17,900	900	...
Stores for India	455,500	589,100	133,600	...
Total Effective	1,523,900	1,969,200	445,300	...
Non-Effective.				
Retired pay, &c., of British Forces on account of service in India	481,000	156,000	...	325,000
Pay and Pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service	1,460,000	1,500,000	40,000	...
Miscellaneous pensions, including those from Lord Clive's Fund, &c.	102,000	100,000	...	2,000
Indian Service Family Pensions	6,000	8,000	2,000	...
Total Non-Effective	2,049,000	1,764,000	42,000	327,000
			Net decrease £285,000	
Total Effective and Non-Effective	3,572,900	3,733,200	487,300	327,000
			Net increase £160,300	

* True sterling.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

38. It has been said that the estimate of expenditure under the head "Famine Relief and Insurance" for the coming year is £1,361,300 only, instead of the normal amount of £1,500,000. Before explaining this, it must be pointed out that in the Revised Estimates of 1885-86 the total amount expended in that year is shewn at £1,500,000. In the course of the speech which, in the commencement of the present year, I was called upon to make in asking leave to introduce the Income Tax Bill, I said—"When the accounts of the year are published, it will be found that the Government has devoted the Famine Insurance Grant to the purposes to which it usually is devoted." The figures I refer to shew that the normal grant has been expended, and that the criticisms made in regard to the action of the Government in the matter, on the assumption that the grant had been diverted to other purposes, were, as on previous occasions and at that time they were explained to be, without foundation.

39. The portion of the revenue set aside to meet the cost, direct and indirect, of famine was first devoted to specific purposes, and shewn separately in the accounts, in the year 1881-82. From 1881-82 to the close of the current financial year the aggregate of the sums spent under Famine Relief and Insurance, comes to £7,635,028, which has been devoted to the following objects:—

Operation of the Famine Insurance Grant.

	£
Famine Relief	112,041
Protective Railways	2,733,979
„ Irrigation	1,133,761
Reduction of Debt	3,655,247
Total	7,635,028

As the normal grant on this account is £1,500,000 annually, the aggregate would naturally be expected to be £7,500,000, and this sum would have been shewn if we had continued to deal with exchange according to the old method. The difference between the present figure of £7,635,028 and £7,500,000 is due to the inclusion in the former sum of exchange on certain expenditure in England and on Public Works stores.

A more important question however, than the specific allotment of the grant in recent years is the extent to which the Government has in practice succeeded in reducing the charge for debt since the policy of increasing the revenues for the purpose of meeting the cost of famine was first originated. The increase of the revenues necessarily improves the position of the finances *pro tanto*, but in judging of the general effect of the policy of Government many other considerations require to be taken into account. A deficit sooner or later increases the charge for debt, a surplus reduces it.

The fall in exchange has tended steadily to increase the burden of the gold debt on the revenues of India; the construction of Productive Railways and Irrigation Works from Revenue practically reduces the burden of the ordinary debt. The vital question is whether the burden of the debt to balance which great Public Works of a permanent nature cannot be shewn, has increased or diminished. The publication of the accounts of past years in the new form enables us to answer this question with comparative ease.

In 1877-78 the total interest charge on debt of all kinds stood as follows, including exchange:—

	£
Interest on Ordinary Debt uncovered by Public Works .	4,799,448
" on debt balanced by Capital expenditure of a corresponding amount on Railways . . .	703,753
" on debt balanced by Capital expenditure of a corresponding amount on great Irrigation Works .	621,822
TOTAL .	6,125,023

For 1885-86 the account is as follows:—

	£
Interest on Ordinary Debt uncovered by Public Works .	3,859,100
" on debt balanced by Capital expenditure of a corresponding amount on Railways	2,655,900
" on debt balanced by Capital expenditure of a corresponding amount on great Irrigation Works .	966,000
TOTAL .	7,481,000

These figures shew that, notwithstanding the fact that the fall in exchange has added largely to the burden of the interest charge on the gold debt of India, the charge for debt, which is uncovered by great Public Works, has been reduced since 1877-78 by £940,348.

Cause of reduced estimate of expenditure under Famine Insurance Grant in 1886-87.

40. The estimate of expenditure on famine insurance for the ensuing year has been reduced from the normal figure of £1,500,000 to £1,363,000, or by £138,700. The reason of the difference is that the Government of India have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to deduct from the sum hitherto annually assigned to the Famine Insurance Grant the interest payable during construction to the Company which has undertaken the construction of the Indian Midland Line; and, should the concession for the construction of the proposed Nagpore-Bengal Railway be hereafter obtained, the interest payable during construction to the Company which obtains it will be also charged, if necessary, to this head. These lines form part of the scheme of Protective railways to the completion of which the Famine Insurance Grant is devoted; and it seemed to the Government of India to be immaterial whether a portion of the sums assigned hitherto to that grant were directly expended in the construction of these railways, or whether they were devoted to the payment of interest on the capital expended by Companies during the period of their construction. It was quite clear that without some such arrangement the completion of the scheme of railways would be very considerably retarded; for it was not possible, while maintaining the famine grant at its hitherto figure, to burden the revenues with the charge for interest, which, during the estimated five years of construction, would impose upon them a considerable charge. On the other hand, to defer on account of this consideration the construction of these railways is calculated to prolong the dangers and risk which, by devoting to them the proceeds of the Famine Insurance Grant, it is the object of the Government to remove or to lessen within the briefest time possible.

41. The above remarks dispose of the matters referred to in paragraph 28 as especially requiring explanation in connection with the arrangements of the present Budget. They will shew the nature and extent of the charges which we are building up on the basis of the equilibrium left to us by the arrangements of 1882; the sources to which we look to meet them; and the considerations which have been present in our minds while engaged in examining and in working out the problem presented to us for solution by the administrative decisions and engagements of the Government.

Details of increased Army expenditure in 1885-86.

42. There are three or four important features, which have no concern with our future prospects, but which are connected with the working of the estimates during 1885-86, which I wish to bring to notice here. Of these, the first is the expenditure under Army, to which is to be traced the deficit of the past year. The increase under this head amounted to £3,049,700. The gross Budget figures were £16,674,600. The Revised Estimate is £19,724,300. The increase was mainly due to the preparations for war which were commenced towards the end of 1884-85 and continued during part of the year 1885-86; but increased expenditure was also caused by the despatch of a force to Upper Burma, by the augmentation of the military forces in India, which had only partial effect in 1885-86, and by the Camp of Exercise recently held near Delhi. There was also an addition to the Home charges on account of deferred pay to British soldiers, but, on the other hand, a saving under non-effective charges owing to the abandonment of the system of capitalized pensions payable to the War Office on account of officers and men who have served in India.

As regards the charges in India, the Revised Estimate for 1885-86 amounts to £14,873,400, shewing an excess over the Budget Estimate of £2,711,900. The estimated expenditure during the year on account of war preparations amounts to £2,057,100. A large portion of this, £219,300, is due to the temporary Bolan Railway, £20,500 is on account of a light railway or tramway for use in the Bolan, and considerable sums are for Telegraph and Public Works Department charges. Heavy expenditure was incurred under the heads of Commissariat, Transport, Medical, and Ordnance. Under these heads large sums were spent on provisions of all kinds, purchase of transport animals, carts and equipments, clothing, ambulance transport, bedding, medical and surgical stores, hospital equipment, ordnance stores, and camp equipage. The purchases of these supplies have been taken into consideration in estimating the charges which will be made next year on account of the departments to which they appertain, and it is hoped that a considerable portion of

the supplies and stores which have been laid in will be available for 1886-87. In November 1885, a force of about 9,000 officers and men, subsequently increased to 11,500, was sent to Upper Burma, and £270,000 was estimated on that account on the supposition that the operations would not extend beyond three months; but the increase in the force and various other reasons have combined to render that sum insufficient, and it has accordingly been increased in the Revised Estimate to £390,000, including £30,000 on account of a gratuity to the troops. There have been certain charges (£50,000) in 1885-86 connected with the concentration of troops at Rawal Pindi, while the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, estimated to cost £100,000, has increased the military expenditure. During the year also large sums have been spent on the purchase of additional remounts (£90,620) consequent on the re-organization of Royal Horse and Field Artillery Batteries and the augmentation of British and Native forces in India. The increase to the British and Native Troops in India and the increased number of guns for native mountain batteries have also contributed to swell the military expenditure by £151,473, and although only a portion of the expense falls upon the year 1885-86, that portion materially increases the charges of the year, which are further added to by the purchase of additional land for rifle ranges (£6,500) &c. These increases are partly counterbalanced by savings of £143,000 in commissariat and transport, and minor savings in various departments aggregating £25,793.

The Home charges* in the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 amount to £3,572,900 for effective and non-effective services; and in the Revised Estimate to £3,648,800, shewing an increase of £115,900. There is an increase under Stores amounting to £456,700 in consequence of the war preparations. In the non-effective charges there was, however, a decrease of £371,000 under "retired pay, &c., of British Forces, on account of service in India" owing to the abandonment of the system of capitalizing pensions payable to the War Office referred to in the Financial Statement for 1885-86.

43. The consumption of Salt during the eleven months ending with 31st January 1886 compares as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Salt. Decrease in consumption in 1885-86.

	Consumption, March 1st 1884 to 31st January 1885. Maunds.	Consumption, March 1st 1885 to 31st January 1886. Maunds.	Increase+ Decrease—. Maunds.
Bengal . .	9,398,000	9,382,000	— 16,000
Northern India .	6 581,000	4,996,000	—1,585,000
Bombay . .	4,810,000	6,282,000	+1,472,000
Sindh . .	189,000	206,000	+ 17,000
Madras . .	6,789,000	6,965,000	+ 176,000
TOTAL .	27,767,000	27,831,000	+ 64,000

The increase has been inconsiderable, and contrasts very strikingly with the results of the three previous years, dating from the time when the salt duty was lowered. The increase in the eleven months of the three last years has been—

Eleven months from 1st March 1882 to 31st January 1883 .					1,603,000
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1883-84 .	973,000
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1884-85 .	693,000
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1885-86 .	64,000

* The Home charges are here stated in true sterling, without exchange.

The decrease in Northern India is pretty closely balanced by the increase in Bombay, and the falling-off is general. The Provincial figures for the last three years are as follows:—

	1st March 1882 to 31st January 1883.	Increase+ Decrease—.	1st March 1883 to 31st January 1884.	Increase+ Decrease—.	1st March 1884 to 31st January 1885.	Increase+ Decrease—.	1st March 1885 to 31st January 1886.	Increase+ Decrease—.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal . .	8,723,000	+516,000	8,850,000	+127,000	9,398,000	+548,000	9,382,000	—16,000
Northern India.	6,112,000	—66,000	6,459,000	+347,000	6,581,000	+122,000	4,996,000	—1,585,000
Bombay . .	4,695,000	+334,000	4,789,000	+94,000	4,810,000	+21,000	6,282,000	+1,472,000
Sindh . .	166,000	+18,000	176,000	+10,000	189,000	+13,000	206,000	+17,000
Madras . .	6,405,000	+801,000	6,800,000	+395,000	6,789,000	—11,000	6,965,000	+176,000
TOTAL .	26,101,000	+1,603,000	27,074,000	+973,000	27,767,000	+693,000	27,831,000	+64,000

The materials for forming an opinion on the causes of the falling-off in salt are not at present available, and it would be imprudent to attach much importance to the results furnished by a single year, or to nazard conjecture at present on the point, beyond observing that the decrease is probably in considerable measure due to the periodical oscillations which are known to be a feature of the salt trade. At the same time, any falling-off in the consumption of salt requires to be carefully watched, in view of the fact that the reduction of the duty in 1882 rested wholly on the assumption that the supply of salt available at the rate of duty then existing was insufficient, and that a reduction in that rate would lead to a large and steadily progressive consumption.

44. The net import of gold into India has also fallen off very considerably in 1885-86, silver having correspondingly increased—

Imports of gold and silver.

YEAR.	GOLD. Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1881-82	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842
1882-83	5,09,51,354	16,42,639	4,93,08,715
1883-84	5,46,94,568	69,517	5,46,25,051
1884-85	4,77,81,724	10,62,359	4,67,19,365
1885-86 (10 months) . .	2,56,53,051	29,78,561	2,26,74,490

YEAR.	SILVER. Imports.	Exports	Net imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1881-82	6,46,63,889	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,499
1882-83	8,35,80,218	87,77,949	7,48,02,269
1883-84	7,40,85,065	1,00,33,554	6,40,51,511
1884-85	9,11,00,254	1,36,43,941	7,24,56,313
1885-86 (10 months) . . .	10,12,12,496	74,34,379	9,37,78,117

The great rise during 1885-86 in the value of gold in relation to silver, or in other words, the dearness of gold, and the short drawings of the Secretary of State, account probably for a part of the falling off in gold, and for the increase in silver. We have, however, at present, no means of judging fully of the causes of this marked decline.

Savings Banks.

45. On the 31st March 1885 the number of depositors in District and Presidency Savings Banks was 95,366, against 91,981 on the same date of the previous year, or shewing an increase of 3,385 depositors. The increase occurred as under—

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
31st March 1884	20,037	71,944	91,981
31st March 1885	20,330	75,036	95,366
	+293	+3,092	+3,385

The balance at the credit of the depositors on the 31st March 1885 was £3,058,998 against £3,011,721 on the corresponding date of the previous year, or shewing an increase of £47,277.

On the 31st March 1884 the total number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts was 84,848, but it increased to 122,599 on the 31st March 1885, *i.e.*, by no fewer than 37,751 accounts. The balance at credit of depositors increased during the year by £592,800, as under :—

	Balance at the credit of Depositors. £
On 31st March 1884	751,400
On 31st March 1885	1,344,200
Increase . .	592,800

The increase occurred in the following proportions among the Europeans and Eurasians and the Natives of this country—

	No. of Accounts.			Balance at credit of Depositors.		
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
On 31st March 1884	8,410	76,438	84,848	127,300	624,100	751,400
On 31st March 1885	13,355	109,244	122,599	233,500	1,110,700	1,344,200
Increase .	4,945	32,806	37,751	106,200	486,600	592,800

On 31st March 1885, the total balances in Savings Banks of all classes came to £4,687,082. The latest returns of the current year give a total balance of £4,929,582, and this amount will doubtless be considerably exceeded before the close of the year. The success which has marked the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks, coupled with the fact that the Post Office organisation is more widely spread and more convenient for the public than the Treasury system, has led the Government to consider the expediency of continuing in the same place and for the same purpose the dual system of the District and the Post Office Savings Banks. The result of this consideration has been the issue of orders directing the amalgamation of the District and the Post Office Savings Banks, and the closure of District Savings Banks as separate institutions from 1st April 1886. The balances at credit of District Savings Banks will be transferred to Post Office Savings Banks, and it has been decided that no new accounts shall be opened in any District Savings Bank after the receipt of the Government Resolution of the 4th January 1886 containing orders on the above points. The orders referred to have not yet been made applicable to District Savings Banks in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the Presidency Banks have the management of the accounts under agreement with the Government. Intimation has, however, been sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay to apprise the Presidency Banks of the intention of the Government to close the District Savings Banks at an early date.

Post Office Life Insurance.

46. In paragraph 20 of the Financial Statement for 1885-86, reference was made to the scheme of Life Insurance which was announced by my predecessor, Sir Evelyn Baring, in his Budget Statement of 1882-83, and which was introduced for the benefit of the employés of the Post Office Department from 1st February 1884. When the Financial Statement for 1885-86 was made, sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the Government to form an opinion as to the measure of success which the scheme of Life Insurance was likely to attain. The Director-General of the Post Office has since reported on the working and progress of the Life Insurance scheme from its commencement on the 1st February 1884 to the 31st March 1885, covering the period of the first fourteen months of its existence. This report shews that the total number of policies effected up to the 31st March 1885 was 398 representing a total value of ₹5,63,225, or an average of ₹1,415 for each policy. Deducting lapses or policies surrendered or cancelled, the aggregate amount assured stood at ₹5,47,575 on the 31st March 1885. The scheme of Life Insurance would seem to have made good progress in the Postal Circles of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Assam. The number of policies taken out in the Bengal Circle was 91, in Madras 73, in Bombay 52, and in Assam 43. In other parts of India, the scheme at present is little appreciated. Of the total number of policies effected, 41 were for Europeans and Eurasians, and 357 for Natives.

The scheme of Life Insurance provided three ways of insurance: (1) by a single payment; (2) by a monthly payment, until the person insured reached the age of either 50 or 55; (3) by a monthly payment during the life of the person insured, and two kinds of monthly allowances, *viz.*, "immediate" and "deferred."

The system of monthly allowances does not seem to have found favour at all, as only four monthly allowances of the aggregate monthly income of ₹18 were purchased during the period; two of which were immediate monthly allowances, and two deferred. But the system of Life Insurance has, it would appear, attained a fair measure of success. On the margin is given an abstract shewing the strength of the Postal Department on the 31st March 1885, and the number of policies taken out by the several classes into which the postal officials are divided, with the percentage of lives insured in each class. Out of a total of 37,646 employés in the Postal Department, no less than 25,850 belonged to the grades of postmen runners, and boat-men, whose means leave but small margin for saving: 44 postmen and 11 members of the road establishment insured their lives.

On 31st March 1885.

	No.	No. of Life Insurance Policies taken out.	Percentage.
Postal Officials.			
Superintendents and Inspectors .	332	38	11·44
Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters, and Village Post Masters .	4,937	123	2·49
School Masters and other extraneous agencies . . .	1,221	...	...
Clerks	4,909	177	3·60
Postmen, village postmen, &c. .	13,437	44	·33
Road establishments . . .	12,413	11	·09
Signallers, clerks, &c., in combined offices	397	5	1·26
TOTAL .	37,646	398	1·06

From 1st April 1885 to 31st January 1886, the additional number of policies issued were 140, of which the aggregate value was ₹1,55,450.

Explanation of differences between Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of 1885-86.

47. The following paragraphs contain explanation on some of the more important differences between Revenue and Expenditure in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87. In the former year, the comparison is between the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 and the Revised Estimate for 1885-86; in the later year, the comparison is between the Budget Estimate of 1886-87 and the Revised Estimate of 1885-86. It was said in last year's Financial Statement that the explanation given under this head would in future be fewer and more summary. The items included in the following explanation are :—

1885-86 (REVENUE).

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Land Revenue . .	59,200	...
Opium . . .	...	110,800
Salt	...	90,300
Mint	142,600	...
State Railways . .	615,000	...
Guaranteed Companies	284,000	...

1885-86 (EXPENDITURE).

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Land Revenue . .	...	58,800
Opium . . .	630,800	...
Provincial Rates .	...	66,400
General Administration	98,000	...
Law and Justice .	...	95,300
Political . . .	463,200	...
State Railways . .	210,700	...
Buildings and Roads (Civil Works) . .	...	430,300

Revenue.

Land Revenue (*I*); Increase £59,200. This is the net result of variations in the several Provinces, the principal of which are—Decrease in British Burma (£24,000), increase in Bengal (£60,000), decrease in Madras (£68,800), and increase in Bombay (£88,100).

The decrease in Burma is due to delays in collection owing to the present disturbed condition of the country.

In Bengal the increase is on account of recovery of arrears.

The reduction in Madras is attributable to the unfavourable season of 1884-85 having been followed by the complete failure of the early monsoons in several of the districts in 1885-86. In the former year a large amount of revenue was suspended owing to the partial failure of crops, credit being taken in the Estimate of 1885-86 for the collection of the arrears; but owing to a deficient rain-fall the expectations in respect of recovering arrears have not been realised.

Of the increase in Bombay, £55,300, expected as rent of resumed police service lands and service commutations, is nominal, as it is counterbalanced by an equivalent increase of expenditure under 4, Assignments and Compensations, and 20, Police. The balance represents expected general improvement in the collections of the year

Opium (*II*); Decrease £110,800. Of this decrease, £80,000 occurs under Bombay, and is due to the exports of Malwa opium during the year having fallen short of the estimate. Under Bengal there is a decrease of £26,300, resulting from the sales having produced an average of ₹1,234-10-6 per chest against ₹1,236-11-6, the figure taken in the estimate, and to short receipts under Opium issued to the Excise Department, and under Miscellaneous Opium receipts.

Salt (*III*); Decrease £90,300. This decrease is the net result of the following differences :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
India General . . .	...	365,900
Central Provinces . .	36,[illegible]	...
British Burma . . .	...	900
Bengal	...	40,000
Madras	...	45,300
Bombay	335,700	...
	361,800	452,100

The decrease under India General and the increase in Bombay are due to the same cause, *viz.*, the raising of the price of salt at Sambhar from 2½ annas to 8 annas a maund in order to prevent exhaustion of the stock in hand. The stock in hand was very low owing to an unfavourable season for manufacture in 1884-85. The raising of the price led to a reduction in the consumption of Sambhar Salt, its place being taken by Baragara Salt from Bombay. The increase under Central Provinces represents receipts on account of Baragara Salt Revenue paid into the Central Provinces instead of into Bombay Treasuries. This figure must be taken with the figure under Bombay in determining the effect of diverting the salt trade from Northern India to Bombay.

In Bengal the decrease has occurred through the cessation of manufacture in the 24-Pergunnahs owing to accumulation of stocks. The reduction in Madras is partly due to a wider extension of the credit system, which throws part of the revenue of one year into the next, and to the substitution, to a greater degree than was anticipated, of the excise for the monopoly system, by which both the Expenditure and Revenue sides of the Accounts are relieved, the one of the cost of manufacture and the other of the selling price.

Mint (*XV*); Increase £142,600, due to higher receipts from seignorage duty on coining silver, and from gain on copper coinage resulting from a greater amount of copper coin passing into circulation than was anticipated at the time the Budget was framed.

State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts (*XXVI*); Increase £615,000. This is the net result of a series of figures of which the principal are, an increase of £150,000 in the East Indian Railway, of £175,000 in the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, of £15,000 in the Northern Bengal State Railway, of £52,500 in the Bengal Central Railway, and of £402,500 in the North-Western Railway. As a set-off against these are decreases of £33,000 in the Burma State Railways, of £97,500 on the Eastern Bengal, £11,000 in the Tirhoot, and £25,000 in the Cawnpore-Achnera Railways, and of £11,200 in the Umeria Colliery. The increase in the East Indian and Northern Bengal Railways are due to the improvement of traffic since the Budget was prepared. The North-Western Railway was constituted, on the 1st January 1886, by the amalgamation of the two sections of the Punjab Northern State Railway, the Indus Valley State Railway, and the southern section of the Sind-Pishin Railway, with the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which became the property of the State from that date; and the Accounts and Estimates, which were hitherto dealt with separately for each section, are now prepared for the entire Railway system. The Revised Estimate provides for the earnings of the old Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for the last 3 months of the year, and for the earnings of the other lines for the whole year. The increase is due to the traffic arising from the Rawal Pindi Durbar, and extensive Military preparations, during the earlier months of the year; to the large quantities of material carried for the Frontier Railway; sand to an improvement in the wheat traffic. The Bengal Central Railway is brought under State Railways, for the first time, under a new arrangement entered into with the Company. No provision was made in the Budget Estimate for receipts from this Railway, because of its having been previously classified as a Subsidized Railway; the present increase, therefore, represents the estimated gross earnings of the line. The decrease in the Burma State Railways is the result of the generally unsettled state of the country, and also of the crops having suffered during the past season. In the Eastern Bengal Railway, the decrease is mainly due to the loss of traffic in consequence of breaches in the line in September 1885, and the reduction in rates forced by the competition of the Steamer Companies;—in the Tirhoot

State Railway to the failure of the crops in 1885, and to a portion of the Kosi extension not being opened for traffic, as anticipated;—in the Cawnpore and Achnera State Railway chiefly to loss of traffic, occasioned by breaks which occurred on the Railway;—in the Umeria Colliery to the difficulty of placing the coal in the market, owing to the absence of means of communication with the Railway systems.

Guaranteed Companies—Net traffic receipts (*XXVII*); Increase £284,000. This is the net outcome of the following figures:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Madras Railway	45,000	...
South Indian Railway	...	17,500
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	20,000	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	120,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	...	31,000
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	147,500	...

Expenditure.

Land Revenue (*3*); Decrease £58,800. This is the result of increases and decreases in the various provinces. The chief increase occurs in the Punjab, followed by decreases in India General, in the Central Provinces, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Madras. The increase in the Punjab is partly nominal, and is due to payments on account of Patwaris being shewn under this head, set off by corresponding credits under Provincial Rates, where the fees realised on account of Patwaris are credited. The decrease under India General is also partly nominal, being due to a transfer to General Administration of a portion of the Collectors' establishments on account of Local Funds. The decrease in the Central Provinces occurs in Survey aud Settlement charges, and that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh chiefly in allowances to district and village officers. In Madras the decrease amounts to £55,400, and is principally due to the expected revision of the Revenue Establishments provided for in the original estimate not being carried out.

Opium (*4*); Increase £630,800. This occurs almost entirely in Bengal, and is due to the outturn of the season 1884-85 having proved larger than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate for 1885-86 was framed.

Provincial Rates (*8*); Decrease £66,400. This arises principally in the Punjab, and is nominal, being the result of the transfer of charges on account of Patwaris from Provincial Rates to Land Revenue and General Administration.

General Administration (*18*); Increase £98,000. Of this increase £50,300 arises in India, £26,900 in England, and £20,800 in Exchange. The principal increases in India occur in the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, and are nominal, being due to the adjustment against this head in the Revised Estimate of Patwari charges, for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate under 3, Land Revenue, in the case of the Central Provinces, and under 8, Provincial Rates, in the Punjab.

Law and Justice (*19*); Decrease £95,300. The decrease is general, and is due principally to a lower convict population and to restricted jail manufactures during the year.

[illegible] Increase £463,200. The increase occurs chiefly in India [illegible] Bombay. The largest increase is in India General, and amounts to £459,900. Of this £300,000 are due to extra subsidies sanctioned for the Amir of Afghanistan, £190,100 to the Afghan Delimitation Commission, and £14,900 to presents made to Native Chiefs. In the Punjab the increase amounts to £34,500, of which £28,900 are due to the Rawal Pindi Darbar, and £6,000 to the Gilgit and Kashgar Missions, followed by petty decreases under other heads. The increase in Bombay arises principally from

provision having been made under this head for expenditure against the revenue of Balhar Berbera credited under Miscellaneous.

State Railways—Working Expenses (*38*); Increase £210,700. The increase is the result of a series of figures of which the following are the principal items:—

	Decrease.	Increase.
East Indian Railway	36,500	...
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	42,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway	...	18,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	50,000
Bengal Central Railway	...	56,500
North-Western Railway	...	40,000

Buildings and Roads—Civil Works (*42*); Decrease £430,300. This is principally due to the restriction of expenditure on Public Works in consequence of the orders issued in Finance Department Resolution No. 552, dated 29th April 1885, regarding reduction of expenditure by Local Governments and Departments in view of the expenditure on military preparations.

Budget 1886-87 compared with the Revised 1885-86.

48. The items of difference in the year 1886-87 on the Revenue and Expenditure Account selected for explanation below are—

Explanation of Difference between Budget Estimate, 1886-87, and Revised Estimate of 1885-86.

1886-87 (Revenue).	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Land Revenue	366,900	...
Opium	312,900	...
Salt	82,800	...
Forest	101,000	...
Mint	...	86,500
State Railways (Gross Earnings)	1,036,100	...
Guaranteed Companies (Net traffic receipts)	...	510,500
Buildings and Roads (Military Works)	147,200	

1886-87 (Expenditure).	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Land Revenue	203,200	...
Opium	...	459,700
Telegraph	...	111,300
Law and Justice	125,100	...
Police	174,600	...
Marine	131,500	...
Education	78,600	...
Construction of Railways (Revenue)	...	521,900
State Railways (Working Expenses)	829,000	...
Buildings and Roads (Military Works)	158,700	...
Buildings and Roads (Civil Works)	587,700	...

Revenue.

Land Revenue (*I*); Increase £366,900. An increase of £546,000 occurs under British Burma, of which sum £515,000 represents revenue expected from Upper Burma. The balance of the increase is due to the expected realization of the arrears of revenue in 1885-86, to improved receipts expected from rents of fisheries on resumption of trade with Upper Burma, and from the capitation tax owing to ordinary development of population. The chief decreases are owing to ordinary development of population. The chief decreases are £122,400 in Bombay, £54,200 in Bengal, and £24,300 in Madras, and are almost entirely ascribable to collections of arrears of previous years. The variations under the remaining provinces call for no special remark.

Opium (*II*); Increase £312,900. The Budget provides for the sale of 55,500 chests of Bengal opium in 1886-87 against 50,994 chests, the quantity sold in 1885-86 and taken credit for in the Revised Estimate of that year. After allowing for the probable effect on the Malwa opium trade of increased sale of Bengal opium, and taking into account the credits under Opium expected in the Punjab owing to its supply of opium being in future obtained from the Benares Factory instead of from Malwa direct, it is expected that the revenue in 1886-87 will show an increase of £312,900 compared with the amount provided in the Revised Estimate.

Salt (*III*); Increase £82,800, being the net result of the following variations:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
India General	364,700	
Central Provinces	5,900	
British Burma	15,900	
Bengal	2,000	
Bombay	...	305,700
TOTAL	388,500	305,700

The Budget Estimate for 1886-87 provides for a moderate increase over the Revised of 1885-86, which was below the original estimate by £90,300. The increase of £364,700 in Northern India is based on the expectation that the consumption of Sambhar Salt, which fell off considerably in 1885-86 owing to a restricted supply, will regain its normal dimensions. The expected return of the Northern India Salt trade to its old channel brings about the reduction of £305,700 under Bombay, as there will necessarily be a reduction in the consumption of Baragara Salt, which temporarily took the place of Sambhar Lake Salt. The increase of £15,900 in British Burma represents increased Revenue expected from Upper Burma.

Forest (*IX*); Increase £101,000. The principal increases are British Burma £72,200, Bengal £15,000, and Punjab £10,500. The increase in British Burma is due to the provision of £90,000 for Upper Burma, the Estimate for the Province proper being fixed at £17,800 below the Revised in consequence of the low range of prices prevailing for teak timber and reduced production in the Tenasserim Circle. In Bengal the increase is on account of expected larger sales. In the Punjab the provision of increased facilities of transport is leading to an expansion of revenue.

Mint (*XV*); Decrease £86,500. The year 1885-86 was one of very heavy imports of silver into India. It is not expected that the imports in 1886-87 will equal those of the preceding year, and a lower figure has consequently been adopted for seignorage duty for coining silver.

State Railways (*Gross Earnings*) (*XXVI*); Increase £1,036,100. The Budget Estimate of 1886-87 provides for an improvement of £1,036,100 compared with the Revised Estimate of 1885-86. This improvement is general, as every Railway, with the exception of the North-Western Railway, expected to earn more in 1886-87 than in the previous year. This Railway is expected to earn £367,500 less in 1886-87 than in 1885-86, as the heavy traffic in Government stores is not likely to continue. The apparent increase of £700,000 in the Budget Estimate, as compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, is due to the Revenue of old Sind, Punjab and Delhi being shown under this head for the whole year instead of three months only. The main increases are:—

	£
(1) East Indian Railway	50,000
(2) Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	43,500
(3) Madras Railway	45,000
(4) Eastern Bengal Railway	97,500
(5) Tirhoot State Railway	12,500
(6) Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh Railway	23,500
(7) North-Western Railway	700,000
(8) Bellary-Kistna Railway	13,500
(9) Southern Mahratta Railway	60,000

Guaranteed Railways (*net traffic receipts XXVII*); Decrease £510,500. This reduction is in large part nominal, as it is due to the inclusion under this head in the Revised Estimate of 1885-86 of £467,500 as net receipts of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for the first nine months of the year. Excluding, therefore, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which became a State Railway from the 1st January 1886, the rest of the differences are given below—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Madras Railway	...	45,000
South Indian Railway	3,500	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	5,000	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	56,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	43,500	...

Buildings and Roads.—Military Works (XXX)—The Budget Estimate of 1886-87 shews an increase of £147,200, the result of the following differences:—

	£
India General	+150,000
Bombay	−2,800

The increase is due to an expected payment by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia in 1886-87 of R15,00,000 as compensation for the Cantonment buildings at Morar. The decrease is chiefly due to the exclusion from the Budget Estimate of 1886-87 of abnormal items brought to credit in 1885-86.

Land Revenue (*3*); Increase £203,200. The increase is general, and the principal items are British Burma £85,000, Bengal £46,300, Punjab £21,100, Central Provinces £19,100. The increase in British Burma is due to the provision made for extra establishment and collection and other charges necessitated by the annexation of Upper Burma. In Bengal the excess is chiefly under Revenue Surveys, and is owing to extra demarcation work to be undertaken in the Mozufferpore District. For the Punjab the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 is reproduced for all the heads of expenditure except allowances to village officers, against which extra provision is made to meet the cost of extending to new districts the system of paying patwaris' establishments from fees credited to Government. The increase on this account is therefore nominal, as it follows an increase of revenue to a corresponding extent. The increase in the Central Provinces is in consequence of the appointment of extra settlement establishments to undertake the revision of the settlement of the Province. **Expenditure.**

Opium (*4*); Decrease £459,700. In the Revised Estimate £63,000 has been provided for in excess of the Budget Estimate to meet the cost arising out of the abnormally large outturn of the past season. For 1886-87 the estimated expenditure has been fixed for a smaller outturn of opium.

Telegraph (*16*); Decrease £111,300. Compared with the Revised Estimate for 1885-86, the Budget Estimate for 1886-87 shews a decrease of £111,300, made up as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
India	49,900	...
England	...	124,600
Exchange	...	36,600
TOTAL	49,900	161,200
	111,300	

The increase may be further sub-divided as follows:—

	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
Indian Telegraph . .	+49,800	—46,000	+3,800
Indo-European Telegraph .	+100	—78,600	—78,500
Exchange	...	...	—36,600
Total .	+49,900	—124,600	—111,300

In the Indian Telegraph the increase in the number of combined offices has led to a larger provision for Capital expenditure in 1886-87, but on the other hand the extensions will be fewer, and the provision for English stores has been much reduced. The increase is also due to extra provision for establishment on account of progressive salaries, an increased number of signallers, and increased rates of pay to certain classes of officers; and for tools and plant to meet the requirements of new offices.

The decrease on the Indo-European Telegraph occurs chiefly in England, and is due to the expenditure during the current year being very large on account of the new Persian Gulf Cable between Jask and Bushire.

Law and Justice (*19*); Increase £125,100. The principal increase is £63,900 in British Burma, of which £58,000 is provided for Upper Burma as under—

	£
For Criminal Courts	38,000
,, Jails	20,000

The balance is partly on account of the appointment of an additional Recorder, and partly to meet extra expenditure expected in consequence of an increase to the convict population of the Province.

The chief reasons for the increases in the other Provinces are as follow:—

In the Punjab, owing to important changes in the scale of Judicial establishments; Madras, to the proposed entertainment of departmental jail guards in lieu of Police guards; and in the Central Provinces, to the reorganisation of the Judicial Department and the restoration to the Province of a Deputy Commissionership of the 1st grade withdrawn in 1878.

Police (*20*); Increase £174,600. This is composed chiefly of £139,900 in British Burma and £25,200 in Bombay. Of the increase in British Burma £130,000 is provided for Upper Burma and the balance to meet extra expenditure on establishments and equipments of the District Executive force. The increase in Bombay is due to the transfer of the cost of Excise Police to this head and to the entertainment in the ensuing year of additional police sanctioned.

Marine (*21*); Increase £131,500. This is divided as follows: India £39,700, England £66,900, Exchange £24,900. Of the increase in India £15,000 is provided for the cost of three steamers and six launches for Upper Burma and the balance for certain important works to be undertaken in the Kidderpore Dockyard for State Railways and the Forest Department and for new boilers for the *Irrawaddy*. The increase in England is intended to meet the cost of a new vessel and increased demands for stores for India.

Education (*22*); Increase £78,600. This is made up of increases in all the Provinces except Madras, and follows the special reductions made in the previous year by reason of financial pressure. The principal increase is £32,000 in Bombay, and is due to certain special grants-in-aid, and to increased expenditure on the Guzerat and Sindh Colleges. The variations in the other Provinces are unimportant.

Construction of Railways (*charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance*) (*36*); Decrease £521,900. The Revised Estimate for 1885-86 provides for outlay as follows:—

	£
Imperial	500,000
Provincial	131,100
	631,100

In the Budget Estimate for 1886-87 no provision has been made under Imperial, owing to the decision of Government that expenditure on Frontier Railways should cease to be a charge against Revenue, and should be met from borrowed capital. £109,230 are provided for outlay under Provincial, of which £102,900 are for expenditure on the Lucknow-Sitapore-Kheri Railway and the balance on other Provincial lines under construction.

State Railways (*Working Expenses*) (*37*); Increase £829,000. The principal increases are as follows:—

Rajputana-Malwa Railway, £30,000, due to a provision of £20,000 on account of Income Tax, and to an increase of £10,500 in the provision for payment to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway on account of surplus profits.

Umeria Colliery, £12,500, to cover the cost of the increased output expected in 1886-87. Owing to the Railway to the Colliery being opened in the year the demand for coal is expected to increase considerably.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway, £14,500. To provide for working the entire length of the line which was opened for traffic on the 15th February 1886.

North-Western Railway, £525,000. The Revised Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the working expenses of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for the last quarter of the year only. The Budget Estimate for 1886-87 includes the transactions of the whole year, and this fact accounts for the increase.

Southern Mahratta Railway, £42,500, due to provision being made for working an average open mileage of 505 miles, as compared with an average of 291 miles opened during 1885-86.

Buildings and Roads.—Military Works (*44*); Increase £158,700. This is chiefly due to a special provision of £150,000 for additional military accommodation rendered necessary by the increase to the Indian Army. £4,600 have also been provided for the new Pay and Pension Offices at Bombay.

Buildings and Roads.—Civil Works (*45*); Increase £587,700. The increase may be divided as follows:—

	£
Imperial	252,400
Provincial	243,600
Local	91,700
	587,700

The increase under Imperial is chiefly due to the following special grants sanctioned for 1886-87:—

	£
Frontier Roads	200,000
Civil Works in Upper Burma . . .	100,000

The increase under Provincial arises from increased assignments having been sanctioned for outlay on Public Works in Bombay and Bengal and from provision having been made in Madras for the construction of a number of Civil buildings, principally Collectors' and Tehsildars' Offices and Court-houses, urgently required in the Presidency. Under Local the increase is generally ascribable to large assignments having been made available for expenditure in 1886-87.

Ways and Means.

Ways and Means.

49. In the Financial Statement for 1885-86, it was anticipated that the year 1885-86 would open with a balance in the Indian Treasuries of £11,920,026, that the Secretary of State would draw £13,773,700 (true sterling) during the year, and that the year 1885-86 would close on 31st March 1886 with a balance in the Indian Treasuries of £10,204,526.

The opening balance of 1885-86 proved to be £12,540,532. The heavy expenditure incurred in 1885-86 on account of war preparations and other causes of less importance made it necessary for the Secretary of State to reduce the total amount of his estimated drawings, and they will now probably amount, for the whole year 1885-86, to only £10,492,800 (true sterling); the year is expected to close with a balance of £12,401,932.

A loan for Public Works and for the discharge of the Indian Transfer Loan on 25th April 1886, as well as for paying off certain Eastern Bengal Railway debentures, will be required during the year, and will probably be raised in London; but the Government of India also intends to raise a loan of about 120 lakhs of rupees in India in order to meet the cost of construction of the Calcutta and Bombay Docks. The latter loan is raised under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. Although the intentions of Government in regard to borrowing are as now explained, it will of course be understood that, according to the usual custom, no pledge is, or can be, given regarding time, place, or amount of borrowing.

The Secretary of State is expected to draw during the course of 1886-87 £13,331,400 (true sterling), and the aggregate balance in the Indian Treasuries at the close of the year 1886-87 is expected to be £10,617,432, irrespective of any balance of the loans for the Calcutta and Bombay Docks which may not have been withdrawn from the public Treasury on 31st March 1887.

Summary.

50. The following is a summary of the chief points in the foregoing Statement:—

The Accounts have been recast with the object of distributing exchange among the different heads to which it appertains; exchange is calculated on the basis of the actual rate obtained by the Secretary of State for bills and transfers sold during the year, and the general account for India and England is now essentially a silver or rupee account.

The uncertainty in respect of exchange makes it impossible to assure, or to take effective measures for maintaining, equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure.

The Accounts of 1884-85 shew a deficit of £386,446, according to the revised form of account. The deficit of £716,200 shewn in the Revised Estimates of 1884-85 according to the old system of account would now, according to that form, be reduced to £149,735.

The Revised Estimate of 1885-86 shews a deficit of £2,890,800. This deficit is wholly due to war preparations during that year, to increased political expenditure, and to the expedition to Burma.

The Estimates for 1886-87 give a surplus of £182,200. They include a contribution of £400,000 from the surplus of Provincial Revenues during the year. The expenditure connected with increase to the army, and with the construction of Military Railways and works, and the provision of corresponding resources, make the Budget for 1886-87 a new departure. There are good grounds for believing that the coming year has been sufficiently provided for; but greater experience must be acquired before the limits of the resources to be found in view of the increased expenditure are definitely fixed.

The Income Tax is estimated to yield a gross return of £1,458,100, and to effect a net improvement in our financial position of £765,100. The Railways shew considerably increased receipts, but the net loss on the whole Railway system is greater in 1886-87 than in previous years, owing to the activity which is being shewn in the construction of works by the State, or by Guaranteed Companies.

The prospects of the opium crop are very good. The reserve expected at the close of the year amounts to 29,200 chests. The price of Bengal opium during 1886-87 has been taken at R1,200 per chest. The net Opium Revenue of 1886-87 has been taken at £6,577,100. The new Opium Convention with China will probably take effect during the ensuing year. Due notice will be given of the amount of Bengal Opium to be sold in 1887.

The net Army expenditure for 1886-87 in India and in England is estimated at £17,424,300, being an increase of £1,613,500 over the Budget Estimates of 1885-86; the increase is partly due to the fall in the rate of exchange. The estimated additional Military expenditure to be incurred in subsequent years is £656,900.

Expenditure under the Famine Insurance grant of 1885-86 amounted to £1,500,000. In 1886-87 it is estimated at £1,361,300; £138,700 having been assigned to payment of interest during the ensuing year to the Indian Midland Company.

Salt shows a very marked falling off in 1885-86; the increase in consumption in that year over the preceding year being 64,000 maunds only, as against corresponding increases of 1,603,000, 973,000, and 693,000 maunds respectively, in 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85.

There was a considerable falling off in the import of gold, and an increase in the import of silver in 1885-86.

District and Post Office Savings Banks will be amalgamated from April 1st 1886. The Post Office Insurance Scheme, introduced in February 1884, is giving good results.

The rate of exchange for 1886-87 has been taken at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and provision made for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of £13,331,400 (true sterling). The opening balance of 1886-87 in India is expected to be £12,401,932, and the closing balance to be £10,617,432, exclusive of any balance of the Dock loan undrawn at that date.

It is intended that the Public Works loan, as well as the money required for paying off certain existing debt, should be raised in England this year, and a loan of about 120 lakhs of rupees will probably be raised in India to provide funds for the construction of Docks at Bombay and Calcutta. The latter arrangement is made under the orders of the Secretary of State. No pledge as to time, place, or amount of borrowing can be given.

A. COLVIN.

March 24, 1886.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1884-85.
Revised Estimates	1885-86.
Budget Estimates	1886-87.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

GENERAL STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS and ESTIMATES of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND . . . . . 482—483

A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND . . . . 484—485

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the REVENUES of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND . . . . . 486—489

C.—STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS other than REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND . . . . . 490—493

D.—ACCOUNT of PROVINCIAL and LOCAL SAVINGS charged to REVENUE, and held at the disposal of PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS under their PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS . . 494

E.—STATEMENT of NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE—ENGLAND and INDIA . . . 495

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India* including those of "Exchange."] ***Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.***

	For details *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,832,211	22,334,200	22,393,400	22,760,300
Opium	...	8,816,469	9,025,500	8,914,700	9,227,600
Salt	...	6,507,236	6,400,000	6,309,700	6,392,500
Stamps	...	3,606,622	3,633,400	3,655,600	3,694,400
Excise	...	4,011,867	4,070,000	4,119,600	4,134,800
Other Heads	A	6,306,017	6,581,000	6,595,500	7,715,500
TOTAL, PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	51,080,422	52,044,100	51,988,500	53,925,100
Interest	,,	711,011	672,000	690,600	644,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,797,846	1,799,800	1,988,000	1,914,100
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,373,144	1,426,900	1,439,700	1,433,800
Miscellaneous	,,	723,885	887,900	1,076,900	763,100
Railways	,,	11,898,131	12,550,400	13,449,400	13,975,000
Irrigation	,,	1,675,975	1,540,500	1,528,600	1,621,600
Buildings and Roads	,,	615,097	542,200	544,500	680,100
Receipts by Military Departments	,,	815,170	863,800	891,900	841,700
TOTAL REVENUE	...	70,690,681	72,327,600	73,598,100	75,798,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	1,193,924	2,205,000	4,013,300	9,415,400
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	958,409	648,400	623,100	478,200
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	1,451,478	523,700	2,761,900	2,348,200
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	24,051	308,100	100,500	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	,,	...	...	3,848,000	...
Remittances (net)	,,	...	170,300	1,228,100	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	13,758,909	13,773,700	10,492,800	13,331,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	88,077,452	89,936,800	96,666,400	101,371,000
Balance on 1st April—India	...	13,199,926	11,916,026	12,540,532	12,401,932
England	...	4,113,221	2,213,121	2,249,378	4,777,978
GRAND TOTAL £	...	105,390,599	104,089,947	111,456,310	118,551,810

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,559,055	9,325,700	9,862,500	9,675,200
Interest	,,	4,619,443	4,211,400	4,318,300	4,250,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	2,145,249	2,313,700	2,317,100	2,227,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	,,	11,743,167	11,897,600	12,237,900	12,354,900
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	4,315,929	4,526,000	4,543,100	4,848,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,548,357	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,361,300
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	,,	263,501	793,800	631,100	109,200
Railway Revenue Account	,,	12,949,306	13,709,200	14,231,800	15,696,700
Irrigation	,,	2,248,984	2,225,600	2,306,000	2,352,900
Buildings and Roads	,,	5,009,277	5,227,600	4,702,900	5,449,300
Army Services	,,	16,963,803	16,674,600	19,724,300	18,266,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	71,366,071	72,405,200	76,375,000	76,591,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	73,840	28,900	357,300	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—362,784	—753,100	—243,400	—975,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	71,077,127	71,681,000	76,488,900	75,616,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	End of B	5,860,831	4,831,500	6,965,200	11,886,000
Special Defence Works	,,	...	...	...	441,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	...	...	...	...
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Payments)	,,	...	...	...	897,800
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	,,	391,958	903,100	...	3,159,600
Remittances (net)	,,	349,441	...	...	135,400
Secretary of State's Bills paid	,,	12,921,332	13,773,700	10,822,300	13,331,400
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	90,600,689	91,189,300	94,276,400	105,470,600
Balance on 31st March—India	...	12,540,532	10,204,526	12,401,932	10,617,432
England	...	2,249,378	2,696,121	4,777,978	2,463,778
GRAND TOTAL	...	105,390,599	104,089,947	111,456,310	118,551,810

	£	£	£	£
Revenue	70,690,681	72,327,600	73,598,100	75,798,700
Expenditure chargeable thereon	71,077,127	71,681,000	76,488,900	75,616,500
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	−386,446	+646,600	−2,890,800	+182,200

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 24th March 1886.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A.—*Statement of the Revenue, of India, in India and in England.*

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."] *Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.*

Heads of Revenue	Accounts, 1884-85. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	Revised India. Imperial.	Revised India. Provincial and Local.	Estimate, 1885-86. England.	Exchange.*	Total.	Increase+ Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Increase+ Decrease— of Budget, 1886-87, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—																	
I.—Land Revenue	13,131,739	8,700,472	...	...	21,832,211	13,372,700	9,020,700	...	...	22,393,400	+ 59,200	14,254,800	8,505,500	...	...	22,760,300	+ 366,900
II.—Opium	8,816,469	...	...	...	8,816,469	8,914,700	...	...	...	8,914,700	— 110,800	9,227,600	...	...	...	9,227,600	+ 312,900
III.—Salt	6,476,127	31,109	...	...	6,507,236	6,274,500	35,200	...	...	6,309,700	— 90,300	6,354,600	37,900	...	...	6,392,500	+ 82,800
IV.—Stamps	1,823,082	1,783,540	...	...	3,606,622	1,847,500	1,808,100	...	...	3,655,600	+ 22,200	1,873,100	1,821,300	...	...	3,694,400	+ 38,800
V.—Excise	2,031,538	1,980,329	...	...	4,011,867	2,086,200	2,033,400	...	..	4,119,600	+ 49,600	2,101,600	2,033,200	...	...	4,134,800	+ 15,200
VI.—Provincial Rates	860	2,790,601	...	...	2,791,461	2,400	2,880,300	...	...	2,882,700	+ 25,900	2,100	2,907,000	...	...	2,909,100	+ 26,400
VII.—Customs	897,348	132,595	...	...	1 029,943	983,700	163,900	...	...	1,147,600	— 27,400	1,006,300	166,900	...	...	1,173 200	+ 25,600
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	255,927	255,901	...	..	511,828	257,500	257,500	...	...	515,000	+ 100	1,200,600	257,500	...	...	1,458,100	+ 943,100
IX.—Forest	440,782	544,004	1,768	430	986,584	470,800	580,300	900	300	1,052,300	— 8,900	562,700	590,600	...	...	1,153,300	+ 101,000
X.—Registration	144,139	142,645	...	...	286,784	152,900	151,400	...	...	304,300	+ 22,500	155,300	154,500	...	...	309,800	+ 5,500
XI.—Tributes from Native States	699,017	...	...	...	699,017	693 600	...	...	...	693,600	+ 2,300	712,000	...	...	...	712,000	+ 18,400
Total	34,717,028	16,361,116	1,768	430	51,080,422	35,056,500	16,930,800	900	300	51,988,500	— 55 600	37,450,700	16,474,400	...	...	53,925,100	+ 1,936,600
XII.—Interest	635,675	31,941	34,912	8,483	711,011	646,300	32,300	9,100	2,900	690,600	+ 18,600	599,500	31,400	10,000	3,300	644,200	— 46,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																	
XIII.—Post Office	1,043,177	3,953	...	...	1,047,130	1,098,900	4,400	...	...	1,103,300	+ 1,600	1,151,400	5,700	...	...	1,157,100	+ 53,800
XIV.—Telegraph	541,058	371	23,430	5,693	570,552	575,400	400	31,400	9,900	617,100	+ 44,000	563,800	400	8,800	2,500	575,900	— 41,200
XV.—Mint	180,139	...	20	5	180,164	267,600	...	...	...	267,600	+ 142,600	181,100	...	...	..	181,100	— 86,500
Total	1,764,374	4,324	23,450	5,698	1,797,846	1,941,900	4,800	31,400	9,900	1,988,000	+ 188,200	1,856,300	6,100	8,800	2,500	1,914,100	— 73,900
Receipts by Civil Departments—																	
XVI.—Law and Justice	33,740	512,319	...	...	546,059	51,600	510,700	...	...	562,300	— 33,000	58,800	517,200	...	...	576,000	+ 13,700
XVII.—Police	4,076	315,324	...	...	319,400	5,000	318,000	...	...	323,000	+ 11,400	5,300	316,900	...	...	322,200	— 800
XVIII.—Marine	64,126	101,848	...	...	165,974	110,500	110,100	...	...	220,600	+ 44,200	71,800	113,000	...	...	184,800	— 35,800
XIX.—Education	1,466	201,825	...	...	203,291	1,200	193,400	...	...	194,600	— 7,200	1,200	202,600	...	...	203,800	+ 9,200
XX.—Medical	3	50,022	2,461	598	53,084	...	53,600	2,400	700	56,700	+ 1,600	100	55,100	2,000	600	57,800	+ 1,100
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	18,309	66,265	613	149	85,336	22,000	59,800	500	200	82,500	— 4,200	26,100	62,400	500	200	89,200	+ 6,700
Total	121,720	1,247,603	3,074	747	1,373,144	150,300	1,245,600	3,000	900	1,439,700	+ 12,800	163,300	1,267,200	2,500	800	1,433,800	[illegible]
Miscellaneous—																	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	171,648	27,520	98,021	23,818	321,007	218,500	26,600	125,300	39,500	469,900	+ 38,700	235,800	35,400	36,100	29,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	7,759	39,782	...	...	47,541	6,200	44,500	...	...	50,700	— 3,400	31,600	35,900	...	...	67,500	[illegible]
XXIV.—Exchange	12,383	...	...	...	12,383	259,900	..	...	...	259,900	+ 74,800	...	..	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
XXV.—Miscellaneous	66,992	264,695	9,064	2,203	342,954	67,800	278,800	7,500	2,300	356,400	+ 74,900	50,900	243,600	3,000	1,000	298,500	— 57,900
Total	258,782	331,597	107,085	26,021	723,885	552,400	349,900	132,800	41,800	1,076,900	+ 189,000	317,700	312,900	99,400	33,100	763,100	— 313,800
Railways—																	
XXVI.—State Railways (gross Earnings)	7,518,474	500,453	230	56	8,419,213	8,840,900	964,200	200	100	9,805,400	+ 615,000	9,798,500	1,042,700	200	100	10,841,500	+ 1,036,100
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,478,300	...	...	...	3,478,300	3,644,000	...	...	...	3,644,000	+ 284,000	3,133,500	...	...	...	3,133,500	— 510,500
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest)	...	...	497	121	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,996,774	500,453	727	177	11,898,131	12,484,900	964,200	200	100	13,449,400	+ 899,000	12,932,000	1,042,700	200	100	13,975,000	+ 525,600
Irrigation—																	
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	324,719	750,412	...	...	1,075,131	283,500	563,900	...	...	847,400	— 27,300	339,800	581,500	...	...	921,300	+ 73,900
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	465,817	...	...	...	465,817	537,500	...	...	...	537,500	+ 7,100	555,700	...	...	...	555,700	+ 18,200
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	26,587	108,440	...	...	135,027	29,300	114,400	...	...	143,700	+ 8,300	29,000	115,600	...	...	144,600	+ 900
Total	817,123	858,852	...	...	1,675,975	850,300	678,300	...	...	1,528 600	— 11,900	924,500	697,100	...	...	1,621,600	+ 93,000
XXXI.—Military Works	40,415	...	...	...	40,415	40,900	...	...	...	40,900	+ 100	188,100	...	...	...	188,100	+ 147,200
XXXII.—Civil Works	29,422	522,614	18,219	4,427	574,682	7,000	470,600	[illegible]	6,200	503,600	+ 2,200	7,900	455,400	21,500	7,200	492,000	— 11,600
Total	69,837	522,614	18,219	4,427	615,057	47,900	470,600	19,800	6,200	544,500	+ 2 300	156,000	455,400	21,500	7,200	680,100	+ 135,600
Receipts by Military Departments—																	
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	687,670	...	64,436	15,657	767,763	768,100	...	57,000	18,000	843,100	+ 27,500	744,900	...	33,000	11,000	788,900	— 54,200
Non-effective	43,326	...	3,283	798	47,407	44,900	...	3,000	900	48,800	+ 600	48,100	...	3,500	1,200	52,800	+ 4,000
Total	730,996	...	67,719	16,455	815,270	813,000	...	60,000	18,900	891,900	+ 28,100	793,000	...	36,500	12,200	841,700	— 50,200
TOTAL REVENUES	50,112,309	20,258,980	256,954	62,438	70,690,681	52,583 500	20,676,300	257,100	81,000	73,598,100	+ 1,270,500	55,273,000	20,267,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average [illegible]

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England.*

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1884-85.					Revised Estimate, 1885-86.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1886-87, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1885-86.
	India.		England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.		England.	Exchange.†	Total.		India.		England.	Exchange.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—																	
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	126,098	74,738	...	...	200,836	146,100	85,600	...	...	231,700	+7,300	131,600	75,400	...	...	207,000	—24,700
2.—Assignments and Compensations	536,100	739,342	...	...	1,275,442	602,100	739,700	...	...	1,341,800	+93,300	560,700	740,300	...	...	1,301,000	—40,800
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—																	
3.—Land Revenue	288,828	3,074,047	412	100	3,363,387	286,200	3,097,900	1,100	400	3,385,600	—58,800	412,700	3,175,300	600	200	3,588,800	+203,200
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,962,532	...	3,305	803	2,960,040	3,104,000	...	4,700	1,500	3,110,200	+630,800	2,648,400	...	1,600	500	2,650,500	—459,700
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	368,886	80,351	73	18	449,328	386,800	91,800	1,700	500	480,800	—11,500	395,800	100,800	...	...	496,600	+15,800
6.—Stamps	24,744	60,100	45,528	11,063	141,435	23,400	60,000	48,500	15,300	147,200	+5,900	23,300	60,800	51,900	17,300	153,300	+6,100
7.—Excise	51,884	51,733	42	10	103,669	43,900	44,000	900	300	89,100	—34,400	52,900	52,700	...	...	105,800	+16,700
8.—Provincial Rates	...	50,660	...	...	50,600	...	47,100	...	...	47,100	—66,400	...	46,600	...	...	46,600	—500
9.—Customs	...	136,860	...	...	136,860	...	131,400	...	...	131,400	—1,800	...	133,400	...	...	133,400	+2,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	6,468	6,468	...	...	12,936	6,200	6,500	...	...	12,700	—700	52,200	6,500	...	...	58,700	+46,000
11.—Forest	302,286	372,287	3,881	943	679,397	306,100	388,600	3,600	1,100	699,400	—31,300	325,200	413,900	2,400	800	742,300	+42,900
12.—Registration	89,544	88,921	...	...	178,465	93,100	92,400	...	...	185,500	+4,400	96,000	95,200	...	...	191,200	+5,700
Total	4,757,370	4,735,507	53,241	12,937	9,559,055	4,997,900	4,785,000	60,500	19,100	9,862,500	+536,800	4,698,800	4,901,100	56,500	18,800	9,675,200	—187,300
Interest—																	
13.—Interest on Debt* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	893,245	...	2,609,687	634,133	4,137,065	664,700	...	2,429,100	765,300	3,859,100	+61,600	415,400	...	2,603,000	867,700	3,886,100	+27,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	474,098	4,588	2,970	722	482,378	455,200	2,900	800	300	459,200	+45,300	360,000	2,900	1,000	300	364,200	—95,000
Total	1,367,343	4,588	2,612,657	634,855	4,619,443	1,119,900	2,900	2,429,900	765,600	4,318,300	+106,900	775,400	2,900	2,604,000	868,000	4,250,300	—68,000
Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																	
15.—Post Office	1,020,993	104,282	116,798	28,381	1,270,454	1,051,200	108,900	105,000	33,100	1,298,200	—23,900	1,090,300	111,600	114,100	38,000	1,354,000	+55,800
16.—Telegraph	563,241	800	180,527	43,867	788,435	536,900	800	268,800	84,700	891,200	—9,900	586,800	800	144,200	48,100	779,900	—111,300
17.—Mint	74,183	...	9,797	2,380	86,360	98,000	...	22,600	7,100	127,700	+37,200	84,500	...	6,800	2,300	93,600	—34,100
Total	1,658,417	105,082	307,122	74,628	2,145,249	1,686,100	109,700	396,400	124,900	2,317,100	+3,400	1,761,600	112,400	265,100	88,400	2,227,500	—89,600
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—																	
18.—General Administration	591,085	783,824	234,930	57,086	1,666,925	604,300	781,700	264,000	83,200	1,733,200	+98,000	612,400	789,600	256,600	85,500	1,744,100	+10,900
19.—Law and Justice	107,482	3,137,149	1,084	263	3,305,978	168,100	3,175,400	1,300	400	3,345,100	—95,300	223,800	3,244,300	2,000	700	3,470,800	+125,700
20.—Police	76,189	2,756,536	...	...	2,832,725	87,400	2,755,900	...	...	2,843,300	—13,600	223,800	2,844,300	2,000	700	3,070,800	+227,500
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	195,509	144,228	154,656	37,580	531,973	212,300	123,600	145,600	45,900	327,400	—32,800	140,300	115,000	110,300	36,800	402,400	+74,900
22.—Education	15,842	1,222,597	280	68	1,238,787	14,500	1,232,900	400	100	1,247,900	—44,800	13,300	1,218,700	300	100	1,232,400	—15,500
23.—Ecclesiastical	165,774	...	512	125	166,411	165,400	...	700	200	166,300	—3,800	172,400	...	300	100	172,800	+6,400
24.—Medical	14,982	718,945	7,880	1,915	743,722	15,700	725,700	9,000	2,800	753,200	—16,800	23,400	755,100	7,600	2,500	788,600	+35,400
25.—Political	758,694	573	31,988	7,773	799,028	1,086,800	600	32,400	10,200	1,130,000	+463,200	644,900	600	27,300	9,100	681,900	—448,100
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	249,997	187,961	15,817	3,843	457,618	270,000	197,300	18,400	5,800	491,500	—11,200	271,500	195,500	20,200	6,800	494,000	+2,500
Total	2,235,554	8,951,813	447,147	108,653	11,743,167	2,624,500	8,993,100	471,700	148,600	12,237,900	+340,300	2,437,800	9,214,800	526,700	175,600	12,354,900	+117,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—																	
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	635,459	...	28,874	7,016	671,349	627,700	...	22,400	7,100	657,200	—24,600	644,800	...	22,100	7,400	674,300	+17,100
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	14,852	...	198,275	48,170	261,306	6,200	...	198,000	62,400	266,600	—16,500	6,300	...	220,000	73,300	299,600	+33,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	227,755	554,767	1,418,741	344,743	2,546,006	214,800	572,100	1,516,000	477,600	2,780,500	+60,500	95,500	599,300	1,608,000	536,000	2,838,800	+58,300
30.—Stationery and Printing	3,797	380,027	129,608	31,494	544,926	28,900	384,600	78,000	24,600	516,100	—28,400	36,200	391,600	96,300	32,100	556,200	+40,100
31.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,700	...	...	...	137,700	+137,700
32.—Miscellaneous	59,390	193,281	31,916	7,755	292,342	80,700	200,600	31,500	9,900	322,700	+26,100	96,900	207,100	28,500	9,500	342,000	+19,300
Total	941,253	1,128,075	1,807,414	439,187	4,318,529	958,300	1,157,300	1,845,900	581,600	4,543,100	+17,100	1,017,400	1,198,000	1,974,900	658,300	4,848,600	+305,500
Famine Relief and Insurance—																	
33.—Famine Relief	927	6,423	...	...	7,350	...	38,500	...	...	38,500	+5,500	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	—37,500
[illegible] Protective Railways	946,457	...	...	...	946,457	589,000	...	...	...	589,000	+89,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000	—89,000
[illegible] Protective Railways	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	198,600	...	...	...	198,600	—88,700	111,300	...	...	...	111,300	—87,300
[illegible] of Debt	341,304	...	...	...	341,304	673,900	...	...	...	673,900	—5,800	749,000	...	...	...	749,000	+75,100
Total	1,541,934	6,423	...	...	1,548,357	1,461,500	[illegible]	...	...	1,500,000	...	1,360,300	1,000	...	...	1,361,300	—138,700
Carried over	12,501,871	14,931,488	5,227,581	1,270,260	33,931,200	12,848,200	15,086,500	5,264,400	1,639,800	34,778,900	+1,004,500	12,051,300	15,430,200	5,427,200	1,899,100	34,717,800	—61,100

The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	Accounts, 1884-85.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	893,245	2,609,687	634,133	[illegible]
Under Railway Revenue Account	1,057,935	353,326	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under Irrigation	932,894	—	—	[illegible]
Total	2,883,184	2,963,013	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.				Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	[illegible]	2,429,100	765,300	3,859,100	415,400	2,603,000	867,700	3,886,100
	2,772,300	366,200	175,400	2,655,900	2,100,100	529,900	172,600	3,050,600
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	997,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	997,800

† See foot-note to Statement No. 2, p. 484.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	REVISED India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	12,501,871	14,931,488	5,227,581	1,270,260	33,931,200	12,848,200	15,086,500
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	172,825	90,676	...	...	263,501	500,000	131,100
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	3,599,880	613,016	...	...	4,212,896	4,062,300	677,800
Interest on Debt	1,616,959	340,976	353,326	85,855	2,397,116	1,804,100	370,200
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,220,582	296,592	1,517,174	...	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	118,170	...	...	...	118,170	300	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	492,952	...	...	...	492,952	493,500	...
Interest	29,651	...	3,217,240	781,763	4,028,654	4,100	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	27,729	11,822	...	...	39,551	31,000	16,800
Advances of Interest	...	...	36,395	8,844	45,239	...	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	80,797	16,757	...	...	97,554	91,500	11,400
Total	5,966,138	982,571	4,827,543	1,173,054	12,949,306	6,486,800	1,076,200
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	233,313	338,467	...	...	571,780	260,000	333,300
Interest on Debt	461,452	470,552	...	...	932,004	486,900	479,100
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	522,983	222,136	65	16	745,200	524,100	221,800
Total	1,217,748	1,031,155	65	16	2,248,984	1,271,000	1,034,200
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	943,344	...	5,071	1,232	949,647	985,400	...
45.—Civil Works	465,186	3,512,034	66,300	16,110	4,059,630	378,100	3,234,600
Total	1,408,530	3,512,034	71,371	17,342	5,009,277	1,363,500	3,234,600
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	11,201,832	...	1,614,138	392,222	13,208,192	14,043,300	...
Non-Effective	821,797	...	2,360,284	573,530	3,755,611	830,100	...
Total	12,023,629	...	3,974,422	965,752	16,963,803	14,873,400	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	33,290,741	20,547,924	14,100,982	3,426,424	71,366,071	37,342,900	20,562,600
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	73,840	...	...	73,840	...	357,300
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	—362,784	...	...	—362,784	...	—243,400
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	33,290,741	20,258,980	14,100,982	3,426,424	71,077,127	37,342,900	20,676,500

	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Expenditure not Charged to Revenue—				
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—				
47.—State Railways: Construction	2,186,573	1,077,705	261,874	3,526,152
Redemption of Liabilities	...	1,314,746	319,472	1,634,218
48.—Irrigation Works	694,920	4,458	1,083	700,461
Total	2,881,493	2,396,909	582,429	5,860,831
49.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...

* See foot-note to Statement No. 2, p. 484.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."] ***Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.***

ESTIMATE, 1885-86. England.	Exchange.*	Total.	Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1885-86.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1886-87, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1885-86.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,204,400	1,639,800	34,778,900	+1,004,500	12,051,300	15,430,200	5,427,200	1,809,100	34,717,800	—61,100
...	...	631,100	—162,700	...	109,200	...	...	109,200	—521,900
...	...	4,740,100	+210,700	4,868,500	700,600	...	...	5,569,100	+829,000
366,200	115,400	2,655,900	+31,300	2,019,400	389,700	517,900	172,600	3,099,600	+443,700
1,324,400	417,300	1,741,700	+77,700	...	...	1,725,800	575,300	2,301,100	+559,400
171,000	53,900	225,200	+46,800	400	...	309,000	103,000	412,400	+187,200
...	...	493,500	—22,500	497,500	...	..	...	497,500	+4,000
3,180,700	1,002,100	4,186,900	+134,100	3,400	...	2,690,600	896,900	3,590,900	—596,000
...	...	47,800	+8,000	50,000	19,500	...	...	69,500	+21,700
28,800	9,000	37,800	+37,800	...	...	27,500	9,100	36,600	—1,200
...	...	102,900	—1,300	105,000	15,000	...	...	120,000	+17,100
5,071,100	1,597,700	14,231,800	+522,600	7,544,200	1,124,800	5,270,800	1,756,900	15,696,700	+1,464,900
...	...	593,300	+200	272,300	339,400	...	...	611,700	+18,400
...	...	966,000	+41,100	509,700	488,100	...	...	997,800	+31,800
600	200	746,700	+39,100	539,600	201,000	2,100	700	743,400	—3,300
600	200	2,306,000	+80,400	1,321,600	1,028,500	2,100	700	2,352,900	+46,900
8,600	2,700	996,700	—94,400	1,158,300	...	2,300	800	1,155,400	+158,700
71,100	22,400	3,706,200	—430,300	621,200	3,859,900	77,300	25,700	4,493,900	+787,700
79,700	25,100	4,702,900	—524,700	1,779,500	3,859,900	79,600	26,500	5,449,200	+746,300
2,017,300	635,500	16,696,100	+3,423,800	12,449,000	...	1,969,200	656,400	15,074,600	—1,621,500
1,671,500	526,600	3,028,200	—374,100	839,400	...	1,764,000	588,000	3,191,400	+163,200
3,688,800	1,162,100	19,724,300	+3,049,700	13,288,400	...	3,733,200	1,244,400	18,266,000	—1,458,300
14,044,600	4,424,900	76,375,000	+3,969,800	35,978,800	21,262,600	14,512,900	4,837,600	76,591,900	+216,900
...	...	357,300	+328,400	...	...	...	...	...	—357,300
...	...	—243,400	+509,700	...	—975,400	...	...	—975,400	—734,000
14,044,600	4,424,900	76,488,900	+4,807,900	35,978,800	20,287,200	14,512,900	4,837,600	75,616,500	—872,400

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India.	England.	Exchange	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2,546,900	1,800,000	567,100	4,914,000	2,327,100	1,800,000	600,000	4,727,100
...	1,089,000	343,100	1,432,100	...	4,844,200	1,614,700	6,458,900
610,700	6,400	2,000	619,100	700,000	...	...	700,000
3,157,600	2,895,400	912,200	6,965,200	3,027,100	6,644,200	2,214,700	11,886,000
...	...	...	...	235,000	155,000	51,700	441,700

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

[£ 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."] **Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates**

	Accounts, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1885-86.			Budget Estimate, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement No. 2)	70,371,289	256,954	70,628,243	73,260,000	257,100	73,517,100	75,560,200	178,900	75,739,100
Exchange added to Revenue	62,438	...	62,438	81,000	...	81,000	59,600	...	59,600
TOTAL	70,433,727	256,954	70,690,681	73,341,000	257,100	73,598,100	75,619,800	178,900	75,798,700
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3½ p. c. India Stock	...	239,792		...	1,089,000		...	...	
3 p. c. Stock	...	3,248,548		...	2,985,000		...	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	811,616		...	...		...	4,844,200	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		...	5,000,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	20	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	5,352	...		1,100	...		1,000	...	
Miscellaneous	8,500	...		...	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		1,200,000	...	
TOTAL	13,872	4,299,956	4,313,828	1,100	4,074,000	4,075,100	1,201,000	9,844,200	11,045,200
NET	...	...	1,193,524	...	...	4,013,300	...	...	9,415,400
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	750,000		...	1,000,000		...	...	
Special Loans	4,000	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	344,592	...		6,200	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	715,705	4,547		467,200	...		121,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,141,683	...		3,259,900	...		3,643,900	...	
TOTAL	4,205,980	754,547	4,960,527	3,733,300	1,000,000	4,733,300	3,765,700	...	3,765,700
NET	...	...	958,409	...	...	623,100	...	...	478,200
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	73,840	...		357,300	...		...	...	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	341,504	...		673,900	...		749,000	...	
Excluded Local Funds	632,150	...		635,200	...		596,400	...	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	44,823	...		60,900	...		54,900	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,034,380	...		16,300,000	...		15,043,900	...	
Advances	7,480,527	2,035		11,499,400	3,600		7,699,200	3,000	
Suspense Accounts	39,997	...		65,760	...		11,500	...	
Exchange Adjusting Account	3,934,632	...		4,996,200	...		7,182,100	...	
Miscellaneous	724,621	250,000		38,000	250,300		35,500	...	
TOTAL	29,405,026	252,035	30,157,061	34,626,600	253,900	34,880,500	31,372,500	3,000	31,375,500
NET	...	...	1,451,478	...	...	2,761,900	...	...	2,148,800
Carried over	104,558,605	5,563,492		111,702,000	5,585,000		111,959,000	10,026,100	

	Accounts, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1885-86.			Budget Estimate, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement No. 3)	53,838,665	14,100,982	67,939,647	57,905,500	14,044,600	71,950,100	57,241,400	14,512,900	71,754,300
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	3,426,424	...	3,426,424	4,424,900	...	4,424,900	4,837,600	...	4,837,600
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	73,840	...	73,840	357,300	...	357,300	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—362,784	...	—362,784	—243,400	...	—243,400	—975,400	...	—975,400
TOTAL	56,976,145	14,100,982	71,077,127	62,444,300	14,044,600	76,488,900	61,103,600	14,512,900	75,616,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	2,881,493	2,396,909		3,157,600	2,895,400		3,027,100	6,644,200	
Special Defence Works	...	...		...	...		235,000	155,000	
Add—*Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue*	582,429	...		912,200	...		2,266,400	...	
	3,463,922	2,396,909	5,860,831	4,069,800	2,895,400	6,965,200	5,528,500	6,799,200	12,327,700
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
East India Bonds	...	1,200		...	...		...	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	363		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Debentures	...	3,005,500		...	1,000		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
East Indian Railway Debentures	...	...		...	...		...	...	
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	...	39,610		...	...		...	...	
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures	...	52,450		...	200		...	409,700	
Do. Debenture Stock	...	600		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	7,797	...		...	...		...	...	
Loans under discharge	12,230	...		13,500	...		1,219,100	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		47,100	...		1,000	...	
Miscellaneous	154	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	20,181	3,099,723	3,119,904	60,600	1,200	61,800	1,220,100	409,700	1,629,800
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	750,000		...	1,000,000		...	...	
Special Loans	14,043	...		14,200	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	168,135	...		21,300	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	631,750	809		212,000	30,700		63,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,437,381	...		2,832,000	...		3,224,100	...	
TOTAL	3,251,309	750,809	4,002,118	3,079,500	1,030,700	4,110,200	3,287,500	...	3,287,500
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	362,784	...		243,400	...		975,400	...	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	2,620	...		500	...		500	...	
Excluded Local Funds	625,971	...		595,800	...		594,200	...	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	99,144	...		138,000	...		50,000	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,754,852	...		16,409,200	...		15,210,800	...	
Advances	7,313,353	2,666		11,332,100	3,600		7,818,600	3,000	
Suspense Accounts	187,256	...		36,500	...		20,100	...	
Exchange Adjusting Account	3,229,388	...		3,233,900	...		4,319,900	...	
Miscellaneous	127,549	...		122,500	3,100		34,800	...	
TOTAL	28,702,917	2,666	28,705,583	32,111,900	6,700	32,118,600	29,024,300	3,000	29,027,300
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	92,414,474	20,351,089		101,766,100	17,978,600		100,164,000	21,724,800	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Govt. of India, in India and in England*—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

	Accounts, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1885-86.			Budget Estimate, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	104,558,605	5,563,492		111,702,000	5,585,000		111,959,000	10,026,100	
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.—	294,339	...	294,339	323,800	...	323,800	484,400	...	484,400
Net	...	...	24,051	...	...	100,500	...	...	0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies									
On Account of Subscribed Capital	3,280	2,836,111		100	7,300,000		2,300	2,058,200	
Repayments	1,986,383	20,060		1,644,100	19,400		1,684,700	...	
Total	1,989,663	2,856,171	4,845,834	1,644,200	7,319,400	8,963,600	1,687,000	2,058,200	3,745,200
Net	...	...	0	...	...	3,848,600	...	...	0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	8,192,822	...		8,220,000	...		8,250,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	937,591	...		1,064,000	...		485,300	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	618,484	...		577,000	...		489,900	...	
Guaranteed Railways	4,370,709	...		4,500,200	...		3,649,200	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	92,856	...		55,300	...		103,400	...	
Marine	305,442	...		422,400	...		207,100	...	
Military	11,403,530	...		13,280,700	...		12,156,000	...	
Public Works	5,346,649	...		5,659,000	...		4,989,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,320,897	408,738		1,795,900	1,050,600		2,731,300	192,500	
Total	32,588,980	408,738	32,997,718	35,574,500	1,050,600	36,625,100	33,061,200	192,500	33,253,700
Net	...	...	0	...	...	1,228,100	...	...	0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	13,758,909	13,758,909	...	10,492,800	10,492,800	...	13,331,400	13,331,400
Total Receipts	139,431,587	22,587,310		149,244,500	24,447,800		147,191,600	25,608,200	
Opening Balance	13,199,926	4,113,221		12,540,532	2,249,378		12,401,932	4,777,978	
GRAND TOTAL £	152,631,513	26,700,531		161,785,032	26,697,178		159,593,532	30,386,178	

	Accounts, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1885-86.			Budget Estimate, 1886-87.		
	India	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	92,414,474	20,351,089		101,766,100	17,978,600		100,164,000	21,724,800	
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	270,288	...	270,288	223,300	...	223,300	1,382,000	...	1,382,000
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	897,600
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debenture	...	1,032,760		...	285,500		...	1,458,200	
For Expenditure	2,431,909	1,773,183		2,873,400	1,956,100		3,420,900	2,028,100	
Total	2,431,909	2,805,883	5,237,792	2,873,400	2,241,600	5,115,000	3,420,900	3,486,300	6,907,200
Net	...	...	391,958	...	...	0	...	...	3,162,000
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	8,197,001	...		8,220,000	...		8,250,000	...	
Other Local Remittances (net)	9,195	...		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	930,468	...		1,071,600	...		494,400	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	609,189	...		487,000	...		489,900	...	
Guaranteed Railways	4,370,709	...		4,500,200	...		3,649,200	...	
Net issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	91,206	...		55,300	...		103,400	...	
Marine	304,849	...		422,400	...		207,100	...	
Military	11,402,158	...		13,280,700	...		12,156,000	...	
Public Works	5,323,104	...		4,759,000	...		4,989,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	815,099	1,294,181		901,800	1,699,000		338,800	2,711,300	
Total	32,052,978	1,294,181	33,347,159	33,698,000	1,699,000	35,397,000	30,677,800	2,711,300	33,389,100
Net	...	...	349,441	...	...	0	...	...	135,400
Secretary of State's Bills paid	12,921,332	...	12,921,332	10,822,300	...	10,822,300	13,331,400	...	13,331,400
Total Disbursements	140,090,981	24,451,153		149,383,100	21,919,200		148,976,100	27,922,400	
Closing Balance	12,540,532	2,249,378		12,401,932	4,777,978		10,617,432	2,463,778	
GRAND TOTAL £	152,631,513	26,700,531		161,785,032	26,697,178		159,593,532	30,386,178	

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 24th March 1886.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1884-85.										
Balance at end of 1883-84(*a*) .	8,787	313,926	128,169	112,270	262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,148,108
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	34,201	...	...	39,639	...	...	...	...	73,840
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	451	...	97,369	35,259	...	65,481	24,464	123,531	16,229	362,784
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	8,336	348,127	30,800	77,011	302,332	655,533	297,595	612,094	527,336	2,859,164
Revised Estimate, 1885-86.										
Balance at end of 1884-85 (by Accounts).	8,336	348,127	30,800	77,011	302,332	655,533	297,595	612,094	527,336	2,859,164
Added in 1885-86 . . .	1,300	14,400	...	13,700	44,500	...	20,700	35,400	227,300	357,300
Spent in 1885-86 . . .	...	...	10,000	...	...	233,400	...	...	...	243,400
Balance at end of 1885-86 .	9,636	362,527	20,800	90,711	346,832	422,133	318,295	647,494	754,636	2,973,064
Budget Estimate, 1886-87.										
Balance at end of 1885-86 (by Revised Estimate).	9,636	362,527	20,800	90,711	346,832	422,133	318,295	647,494	754,636	2,973,064
Added in 1886-87 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1886-87 . . .	1,700	185,300	20,600	50,000	73,700	200,300	70,000	70,400	303,400	975,400
Balance at end of 1886-87 .	7,936	177,227	200	40,711	273,132	221,833	248,295	577,094	451,236	1,997,664

(*a*) See Appropriation Report, Abstract D.

E. W. KELLNER,
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D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 24th March 1886.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.*

Net Revenue. Rio=£1. Figures to nearest 100.

	Accounts, 1884-85.				Revised Estimate, 1885-86.				Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue . . .	21,832,211	48,541	21,783,670	3,363,387	22,760,300	51,800	22,708,500	3,589,800	22,393,400	61,500	22,331,900	3,385,600
Opium	8,816,469	389	8,816,080	2,966,640	9,227,600	600	9,227,000	2,650,500	8,914,700	600	8,914,100	3,110,200
Salt	6,507,236	30,980	6,476,256	449,328	6,392,500	33,100	6,359,400	496,600	6,309,700	38,100	6,271,600	486,800
Stamps	3,666,622	45,105	3,561,517	141,435	3,694,100	44,700	3,649,700	153,300	3,655,600	47,100	3,608,500	147,200
Excise	4,011,867	26,421	3,985,446	103,669	4,134,800	23,100	4,111,700	105,800	4,119,600	25,800	4,093,800	89,100
Provincial Rates . .	2,791,461	6,197	2,785,264	50,660	2,909,100	5,800	2,903,300	46,600	2,882,700	6,000	2,876,700	47,100
Customs	1,029,943	24,945	1,004,998	136,860	1,173,200	31,400	1,141,800	133,400	1,147,600	33,500	1,114,100	131,400
Assessed Taxes . .	511,828	14,955	496,873	12,936	1,458,100	13,100	1,445,000	57,700	515,000	15,600	499,400	12,700
Forest	986,984	2,232	984,752	679,397	1,153,300	2,300	1,151,000	742,300	1,052,300	2,400	1,049,900	699,400
Registration . . .	286,784	1,071	285,713	178,465	309,800	1,100	308,700	191,200	304,300	1,100	303,200	185,500
Tributes from Native States .	69,017	...	69,017	...	712,000	...	712,000	...	693,600	...	693,600	...
	51,080,422	200,836	50,879,586	8,082,777	53,925,100	207,000	53,718,100	8,167,200	51,488,500	231,700	51,756,800	8,289,000
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations . .				1,275,442								
TOTAL NET REVENUE .				41,521,367								43,467,800
												1,341,800
												42,126,000

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1884-85.				Revised Estimate, 1885-86.				Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.		Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.		Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	
	£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	
Interest	4,619,443	711,011	3,908,432		4,250,300	644,200	3,606,100		4,318,300	644,200	3,674,100	
Post Office, Telegraph & Mint .	2,145,249	1,797,846	347,403		2,227,500	1,914,100	313,400		2,317,100	1,988,000	329,100	
Civil Departments . .	11,743,167	1,373,144	10,370,023		12,354,900	1,433,800	10,921,100		12,237,900	1,439,700	10,798,200	
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .	4,315,929	723,885	3,592,044		4,848,600	703,100	4,085,500		4,543,100	1,076,900	3,466,200	
Famine Relief and Insurance .	1,548,357	...	1,548,357		1,301,300	...	1,301,300		1,500,000	...	1,500,000	
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . .	263,501	...	263,501		109,200	...	109,200		631,100	...	631,100	
Railways Revenue Account .	12,949,306	11,898,131	1,051,175		15,606,700	13,975,000	1,721,700		14,231,800	13,419,400	782,400	
Irrigation	2,248,984	1,675,975	573,009		2,352,900	1,621,600	731,300		2,306,000	1,528,600	777,400	
Buildings and Roads . .	5,009,277	615,097	4,394,180		5,449,300	680,100	4,769,200		4,702,900	544,500	4,158,400	
Army Services . .	16,963,803	815,170	16,148,633		18,266,000	841,700	17,424,300		19,724,300	891,900	18,832,400	
	61,807,016	19,610,259	42,196,757		66,916,700	21,873,600	45,043,100		66,512,500	21,609,600	44,902,900	
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits . . .	Surplus. +73,840	Deficit. —362,784	—288,944		Surplus. ...	Deficit. —975,400	—975,400		Surplus. +357,300	Deficit. —243,400	+113,900	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE .			41,907,813				44,067,700				45,016,800	
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .			—386,446				+182,200				—2,890,800	
			41,521,367				44,249,900				42,126,000	

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 24th March 1886.

APPENDIX II.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1885-86.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England	498
Statement of the Revenue of India, in India and in England	499
Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England	500—501
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, in India and in England	502—503

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100.

	Receipts.		Disbursements.
Revenue—	£	**Expenditure—**	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—		Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,325,700
Land Revenue	22,334,200	Interest	4,211,400
Opium	9,025,500	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,313,700
Salt	6,400,000	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	11,897,600
Stamps	3,633,400	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,526,000
Excise	4,070,000	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500,000
Other Heads	6,581,000	Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	793,800
Total Principal Heads	52,044,100	Railway Revenue Account	13,709,200
Interest	672,000	Irrigation	2,225,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,799,800	Buildings and Roads	5,227,600
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,426,900	Army Services	16,674,600
Miscellaneous	887,900	Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...
Railways	12,550,400	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	72,405,200
Irrigation	1,540,500	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	28,900
Buildings and Roads	542,200	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—753,100
Receipts by Military Departments	863,800	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	71,681,000
Total Revenue	72,327,600	**Expenditure not charged to Revenue—**	
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—		Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	4,831,500
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	2,205,000	**Debt, Deposits, and Advances—**	
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	648,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	523,700	Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	903,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States &c., (net Recoveries)	308,100	Secretary of State's Bills paid	13,773,700
Remittances (net)	170,300	Total Disbursements	91,189,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	13,773,700	Balance on 31st March—India	10,204,526
Total Receipts	89,956,800	England	2,696,121
Balance on 1st April—India	11,928,026	GRAND TOTAL £	104,089,947
England	2,213,121		
GRAND TOTAL £	104,089,947		

	£
Revenue	72,327,600
Expenditure chargeable thereon	71,681,000
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+646,600

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of India, in India and in England.*

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100.

Heads of Revenue.	India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange*.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue	13,493,800	8,840,400	...	...	22,334,200
II.—Opium	9,025,500	...	...	...	9,025,500
III.—Salt	6,367,200	32,800	...	...	6,400,000
IV.—Stamps	1,835,100	1,798,300	...	...	3,633,400
V.—Excise	2,060,100	2,009,900	...	...	4,070,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,200	2,854,600	...	...	2,856,800
VII.—Customs	996,800	178,200	...	...	1,175,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	257,400	257,500	...	...	514,900
IX.—Forest	475,300	584,800	900	200	1,061,200
X.—Registration	141,600	140,200	...	...	281,800
XI.—Tributes from Native States	691,300	...	...	...	691,300
Total	35,346,300	16,696,700	900	200	52,044,100
XII.—Interest	627,700	31,700	10,000	2,600	672,000
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—					
XIII.—Post Office	1,097,700	4,000	...	...	1,101,700
XIV.—Telegraph	539,700	400	26,100	6,900	573,100
XV.—Mint	125,000	...	...	...	125,000
Total	1,762,400	4,400	26,100	6,900	1,799,800
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XVI.—Law and Justice	42,800	552,500	...	...	595,300
XVII.—Police	7,800	303,800	...	...	311,600
XVIII.—Marine	60,700	115,700	...	...	176,400
XIX.—Education	1,100	200,700	...	...	201,800
XX.—Medical	100	52,500	2,000	500	55,100
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,300	65,800	500	100	86,700
Total	132,800	1,291,000	2,500	600	1,428,900
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	238,000	25,700	94,600	24,900	[illegible]
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	13,500	40,000	...	...	[illegible]
XXIV.—Exchange	185,100	...	...	...	[illegible]
XXV.—Miscellaneous	38,800	228,900	3,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	469,400	295,200	97,600	25,700	887,900
Railways—					
XXVI.—State Railways (gross Earnings)	8,169,600	1,020,500	200	100	9,190,400
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,360,000	...	...	...	3,360,000
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest)	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,529,600	1,020,500	200	100	12,550,400
Irrigation—					
XXIX.—Major Works—Direct Receipts	302,600	572,100	...	...	874,700
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	530,400	...	...	...	[illegible]
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	29,900	105,500	...	...	135,400
Total	862,900	677,600	...	...	1,540,500
Buildings and Roads—					
XXXI.—Military Works	40,800	...	...	...	40,800
XXXII.—Civil Works	7,700	466,900	21,200	5,600	501,400
Total	48,500	466,900	21,200	5,600	542,200
Receipts by Military Departments—					
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	770,100	...	36,000	9,500	815,600
Non-effective	43,900	...	3,400	900	48,200
Total	814,000	...	39,400	10,400	863,800
TOTAL REVENUES	51,593,600	20,484,000	197,900	52,100	72,327,600

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Receipts and Expenditure which include transactions in England the Exchange thereon [illegible] in accordance with the average rate obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England.*

[£ 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	145,500	78,900	...	...	224,400
2.—Assignments and Compensations	564,300	684,200	...	...	1,248,500
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—					
3.—Land Revenue	299,100	3,144,700	500	100	3,444,400
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,473,700	...	4,500	1,200	2,479,400
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	398,400	93,900	...	...	492,300
6.—Stamps	24,200	69,600	44,700	11,800	141,300
7.—Excise	61,800	61,700	...	...	123,500
8.—Provincial Rates	...	113,500	...	...	113,500
9.—Customs	...	133,200	...	...	133,200
10.—Assessed Taxes	6,500	6,900	...	...	13,400
12.—Forest	316,900	408,400	4,300	1,100	730,700
12.—Registration	90,900	90,200	...	...	181,100
TOTAL	4,381,300	4,876,200	54,000	14,200	9,325,700
Interest—					
13.—Interest on Debt* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	710,200	...	2,444,100	643,200	3,797,500
14.—Interest on other Obligations	408,000	3,000	2,300	600	413,900
TOTAL	1,118,200	3,000	2,446,400	643,800	4,211,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
15.—Post Office	1,054,300	107,000	127,300	33,500	1,322,100
16.—Telegraph	607,300	600	232,100	61,100	901,100
17.—Mint	77,500	...	10,300	2,700	90,500
TOTAL	1,739,100	107,600	369,700	97,300	2,313,700
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	901,000	734,700	237,100	62,400	1,635,200
19.—Law and Justice	107,100	3,270,400	2,300	600	3,440,400
20.—Police	85,300	2,770,200	...	...	2,855,700
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	225,000	140,200	157,400	41,400	564,600
22.—Education	43,900	1,277,000	200	...	1,202,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	100,700	...	300	100	471,100
24.—Medical	14,100	711,000	7,600	2,000	775,000
25.—Political	670,200	600	20,300	7,700	606,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	200,000	208,300	19,000	5,200	502,700
TOTAL	2,179,000	9,145,400	453,800	119,400	11,897,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	654,000	...	21,300	5,600	681,800
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,200	...	220,000	57,900	283,100
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	192,700	570,700	1,540,000	407,600	2,710,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	60,000	383,000	135,000	35,500	544,500
32.—Miscellaneous	67,500	106,200	20,000	6,000	200,600
TOTAL	910,400	1,150,800	1,951,300	513,500	4,526,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
32.—Famine Relief	...	33,000	...	...	33,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	287,300	...	...	...	287,300
36.—Reduction of Debt	670,700	...	...	...	670,700
TOTAL	1,457,000	33,000	...	...	1,490,000
Carried over	12,795,000	15,316,000	5,275,200	1,388,200	33,784,400

* The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	710,200	2,444,100	643,200	3,797,500
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,164,900	303,900	95,800	2,564,600
Under Irrigation	924,900	...	...	924,900
TOTAL £	3,800,000	2,808,000	739,000	7,347,000

† See foot-note (*) to Statement of Revenue.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England*—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	11,795,000	15,316,000	5,275,200	1,388,200	33,774,400
37.—**Construction of Railway** (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	500,000	293,800	...	...	793,800
Railway Revenue Account—					
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	3,873,800	655,600	...	...	4,529,400
Interest on Debt	1,795,000	369,900	363,900	95,800	2,624,600
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,317,300	346,700	1,664,000
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	300	...	141,000	37,100	178,400
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	516,000	...	...	...	516,000
Interest	4,100	...	3,205,000	843,400	4,052,800
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	27,500	12,300	...	...	39,800
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	80,400	17,800	...	...	104,200
TOTAL	6,303,400	1,055,600	5,027,200	1,323,000	13,709,200
Irrigation—					
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	251,100	342,000		...	593,100
Interest on Debt	444,100	480,800		...	924,900
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	523,800	182,500	1,200	300	707,600
TOTAL	1,219,000	1,005,100	1,200	300	2,225,600
Buildings and Roads—					
44.—Military Works	1,088,300	...	2,200	600	[illegible]
45.—Civil Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army Services—					
46.—Army: Effective	11,347,400	...	1,523,900	401,000	13,272,300
Non-Effective	814,100	...	2,049,000	539,200	3,402,300
TOTAL	12,161,500	...	3,572,900	940,200	16,674,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	33,570,100	21,208,200	13,954,600	3,672,300	72,405,200
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	88,000	...	...	[illegible]
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	753,100	...	...	[illegible]
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	33,570,100	20,484,000	13,954,600	3,672,300	71,681,000

	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—				
47.—State Railways: Construction	1,972,700	1,412,000	371,100	3,753,800
Redemption of Liabilities		203,000	53,400	256,400
48.—Irrigation Works	813,700	6,000	1,600	821,300
TOTAL	2,786,400	1,619,000	426,100	4,831,500

* See foot-note (*) to Statement of Revenue.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

[£ 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100.

	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A..	72,077,600	197,900	72,275,500
Exchange added to Revenue	52,100	...	52,100
TOTAL .	72,120,700	197,900	72,327,600
Permanent Debt incurred—			
Sterling Debt—			
3½ p. c. India Stock .	...	...	
3 p. c. Stock . .	...	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock . .	...	...	
Proposed Loan . .	...	2,225,000	
Rupee Debt—			
4 p. c. Rupee Loan .	...	...	
Stock Notes . .	...	...	
Miscellaneous . .	...	...	
TOTAL .	...	2,225,000	2,225,000
NET .			2,205,000
Unfunded Debt—			
Temporary Loans . .	...	...	
Special Loans . .	...	...	
Treasury Notes . .	336,000	...	
Deposits of Service Funds .	610,200	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,402,200	4,800	
TOTAL .	4,342,300	4,800	4,347,200
NET .			648,400
Deposits and Advances—			
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	28,000	...	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt . .	679,700	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	569,300	...	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds .	31,300	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	15,786,000	...	
Suspense Accounts . .	9,930,500	2,000	
Exchange Adjusting Account . . .	13,080	...	
Miscellaneous . . .	287,600	...	
	38,300	250,000	
TOTAL .	27,314,500	252,000	27,566,500
NET .			523,700
Carried over .	103,786,600	2,679,700	106,466,300

	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B.) . .	54,778,300	13,954,600	68,732,900
Exchange, charged as Expenditure . .	3,672,300	...	3,672,300
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits" . .	28,900	...	28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits" . .	—753,100	...	—753,100
TOTAL .	57,726,400	13,954,600	71,681,000
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue . .	2,786,400	1,619,000	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . .	426,100	...	4,831,500
Permanent Debt discharged—			
Sterling Debt—			
East India Bonds . .	...	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock . .	...	...	
India 4 p. c. Debentures (besides £990,000 cancelled)* . .	...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock (besides £37,847 cancelled)* . .	...	...	
East Indian Railway Debentures . .	...	...	
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock . .	...	...	
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures . .	...	...	
Rupee Debt—			
5½ p. c. Loans . .			
5 p. c. Loans . .			
4 p. c. Loans (besides £0,065 cancelled)* . .	20,000	...	
5 p. c. Debentures (besides £300 cancelled)* . .	...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans . .	...	...	
Stock Notes . .	...	...	
Miscellaneous . .	...	...	
TOTAL .	20,000	...	...
NET .			20,000
			0
Unfunded Debt—			
Temporary Loans . .	...	...	
Special Loans . .	...	...	
Treasury Notes . .	147,500	...	
Deposits of Service Funds .	611,200	1,000	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,918,100	...	
TOTAL .	3,677,800	1,000	
NET .			3,698,800
			0
Deposits and Advances—			
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	753,100	...	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt . .	2,000	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	535,300	...	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds .	34,900	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	15,683,000	...	
Advances . . .	9,963,500	2,000	
Suspense Accounts . .	30,100	...	
Miscellaneous . .	38,000	...	
TOTAL .	27,049,800	2,000	27,051,800
NET .			0
Carried over .	91,697,500	15,576,600	107,274,100

* Necessary explanatory notes should be appended.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, in India and in England*—continued.

[£ 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Figures nearest to 100.

	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
Brought forward .	103,786,600	2,679,700	106,466,300
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	376,900	...	376,900
NET .			308,100
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
On account of Subscribed Capital . . .	1,615,200	3,464,800	
Repayments . . .			
TOTAL .	1,615,200	3,464,800	5,080,000
NET .			0
Remittances—			
Inland Money Orders .	9,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances (net)	14,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,004,400	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—			
Post Office . . .	462,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	3,987,300	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—			
Telegraph . . .	120,000	...	
Marine	211,600	...	
Military . . .	11,629,600	...	
Public Works . .	5,238,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India .	1,400,500	1,088,700	
TOTAL .	33,068,300	1,088,700	34,157,000
NET .			170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	13,773,700	13,773,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	138,847,000	21,006,900	159,853,900
Opening Balance .	11,920,026	2,213,121	14,133,147
GRAND TOTAL £ .	150,767,026	23,220,021	173,987,047

	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
Brought forward .	91,697,500	15,576,600	107,274,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c	68,800	...	68,800
NET .			0
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account†—			
For discharge of Debenture . . .	2,510,500	3,472,600	
For Expenditure . .			
TOTAL .	2,510,500	3,472,000	5,983,100
NET .			903,100
Remittances—			
Inland Money Orders .	9,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,003,500	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—			
Post Office . . .	462,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	3,087,300	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—			
Telegraph . . .	120,000	...	
Marine	211,600	...	
Military . . .	11,629,600	...	
Public Works . .	5,238,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India .	850,100	1,474,700	
TOTAL .	32,513,000	1,474,700	33,987,700
NET .			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	13,773,700	...	13,773,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	140,562,500	20,523,900	161,086,400
Closing Balance .	10,204,526	2,696,121	12,900,647
GRAND TOTAL £ .	150,767,026	23,220,021	173,987,047

† This does not include advances to the East Indian Railway Company or advances to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which are treated as Remittances

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR.
Secretary to the Government of India

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 24th March 1886.

APPENDIX III.

ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1875-76 to 1884-85.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
General Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85	506—509
Account of the Revenue of India, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85	510—515
Account of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85	516—527

N. B.—These accounts differ from the corresponding figures published in 1884, owing to the distribution of exchange over the receipts and payments in England, the re-arrangement of Public Works revenue and expenditure and small changes of classification in some other heads.

General Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure India and in England,

and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in 1875-76 to 1884-85.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Revenue—										
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	21,540,480	19,891,491	19,891,145	22,323,868	21,861,150	21,112,995	21,948,022	21,876,047	22,361,899	21,832,211
Opium	8,471,425	9,122,460	9,182,722	9,399,401	10,319,162	10,480,051	9,862,444	9,499,594	9,556,501	8,816,469
Salt	6,245,555	6,305,869	6,461,225	6,941,120	7,266,413	7,115,988	7,375,620	6,177,781	6,145,413	6,507,236
Stamps	2,835,368	2,838,628	2,993,483	3,110,540	3,193,739	3,250,581	3,381,372	3,379,681	3,513,201	3,606,622
Excise	2,494,339	2,523,986	2,458,029	2,619,349	2,838,021	3,135,226	3,427,274	3,609,561	3,836,961	4,011,867
Other Heads	6,297,705	5,939,963	6,571,794	7,442,087	7,596,462	7,607,786	7,660,190	6,411,574	6,624,426	6,306,017
TOTAL, PRINCIPAL HEADS	47,884,872	46,622,397	47,558,398	51,836,365	53,074,947	52,702,627	53,654,922	50,954,238	52,038,401	51,080,422
Interest	582,206	547,176	537,887	631,646	754,764	915,709	908,554	699,401	856,255	711,011
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,187,163	1,400,065	1,639,267	1,515,747	1,740,797	1,651,611	1,489,939	1,688,540	1,677,337	1,797,846
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,288,543	1,301,474	1,406,187	1,391,252	1,448,310	1,471,838	1,523,086	1,438,411	1,428,518	1,373,144
Miscellaneous	1,291,620	1,199,093	1,134,291	1,085,988	941,586	1,150,598	835,379	714,413	748,211	723,885
Railways	4,574,507	5,494,802	7,243,730	6,255,612	7,349,004	9,435,336	10,885,483	10,973,030	11,960,157	11,898,131
Irrigation	575,038	599,301	816,822	917,826	1,519,501	1,626,820	1,479,459	1,533,828	1,612,579	1,675,975
Buildings and Roads	523,833	554,884	756,664	574,642	506,153	550,111	597,083	552,366	552,113	615,097
Receipts by Military Departments	1,057,377	932,715	879,235	984,942	1,098,095	4,785,462	4,311,082	1,724,110	968,219	815,179
TOTAL REVENUE	58,965,159	58,651,907	61,972,481	65,194,020	68,433,157	74,290,112	75,684,987	70,278,337	71,841,790	70,690,681
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—										
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	4,123,022	4,750,145	7,311,394	3,236,490	13,860,022	5,679,570	...	3,086,791	3,062,953	1,193,924
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	297,493	282,996	226,284	1,182,743	1,598,793	...	335,853	650,744	352,480	958,409
Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	1,410,892	...	331,865	4,246,268	...	763,922	...	1,451,478
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	...	...	...	...	178,554	...	195,183	299,042	171,960	24,051
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	125,747	...	465,191	...	...	1,596,619	...	...
Remittances (net)	944,755	506,130	160,637	...	961,870	696,467	860,373	186,211	10,120	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	12,389,613	12,695,799	10,134,455	13,948,565	15,261,810	15,239,677	18,412,429	(c)14,119,128	17,599,805	13,758,909
TOTAL RECEIPTS	76,720,042	76,886,977	81,341,890	83,561,818	101,091,262	100,152,094	95,488,825	90,980,794	93,039,108	88,077,452
Balance on 1st April—India	15,177,814	16,952,494	12,750,698	14,498,302	12,792,153	13,029,894	13,371,101	14,522,913	14,821,550	13,199,926
England	2,796,370	919,899	2,713,967	1,076,657	1,117,925	2,270,107	4,127,749	2,620,909	3,429,874	4,113,221
GRAND TOTAL £	94,694,226	94,759,370	96,806,555	99,136,777	115,001,340	115,452,095	112,987,675	108,124,616	111,290,532	105,390,599

(c) Exclusive of 1,001,393*l* drawn on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.

General Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure and and in England,

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

EXPENDITURE AND DISBURSEMENTS.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,879,441	8,407,356	8,321,008	7,477,863	7,867,085	8,053,405	8,228,316	8,488,957	8,491,594	9,559,055
Interest	4,828,940	5,054,845	5,158,310	5,401,001	5,390,069	4,633,536	4,859,395	4,770,346	4,524,763	4,619,443
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,523,705	1,560,428	1,594,705	1,702,312	1,748,102	1,804,364	1,804,523	1,929,207	2,038,056	2,145,249
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	10,325,679	10,612,263	10,462,302	10,466,415	10,467,674	10,678,589	11,138,381	11,047,913	11,362,323	11,743,167
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,379,910	4,255,297	4,177,894	4,469,196	4,371,356	4,291,204	4,502,782	4,373,349	4,304,431	4,315,929
Famine Relief and Insurance	602,030	2,145,517	5,347,634	313,547	104,059	34,840	1,567,886	1,495,972	1,522,813	1,548,357
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	29,680	38,260	50,896	171,782	1,842,733	2,473,654	512,655	480,923	—176,295	263,501
Railway Revenue Account *	6,133,267	6,641,009	7,393,880	8,331,307	8,919,482	10,479,386	11,171,067	12,278,890	12,265,069	12,949,306
Irrigation	1,722,106	1,621,170	1,808,496	1,730,641	1,831,051	1,910,385	2,048,356	2,249,855	2,159,779	2,248,984
Buildings and Roads	4,683,930	4,561,185	4,251,110	4,341,669	3,925,425	4,331,685	5,047,873	5,331,281	5,810,767	5,009,277
Army Services	15,701,897	16,463,813	17,300,484	17,938,784	22,580,715	28,932,497	19,688,510	18,359,433	18,123,692	16,963,803
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	57,810,585	61,361,143	65,866,719	62,344,517	69,047,751	77,623,545	70,569,744	70,806,126	70,426,992	71,366,071
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	10,065	238,962	393,458	716,378	633,077	336,686	1,521,019	112,171	123,501	73,840
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—444,746	—364,022	—25,656	—973	—19,778	—38,725	—1,227	—1,314,797	—588,180	—362,784
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	57,375,904	61,236,083	66,234,521	63,059,922	69,661,050	77,921,506	72,089,536	69,603,500	69,962,313	71,077,127
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—										
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	4,351,685	3,912,042	4,964,301	4,521,001	15,126,195	3,740,704	3,491,773	5,251,642	4,269,762	5,860,831
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—										
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...	292,842	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	808,694	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	582,426	323,053	...	682,754	...	...	1,147,396	...	904,481	...
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c., (net Advanced)	387,487	473,174	1,082,017	1,030,712	...	174,526	...	...	...	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	1,043,184	970,376	...	154,531	...	165,600	485,309	...	843,589	391,958
Remittances (net)	...	...	...	1,270,039	...	...	...	...	...	349 441
Secretary of State's Bills paid	13,081,147	12,379,977	8,950,757	14,507,740	14,914,094	15,142,215	18,336,997	(b) 15,018,050	(c) 17,997,240	12,921,332
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	76,821,833	79,294,705	81,231,596	85,226,699	99,701,339	97,953,245	95,843,853	89,873,192	93,977,385	90,600,689
Balance on 31st March—India	16,952,494	12,750,698	14,498,302	12,792,153	13,029,894	13,371,101	14,522,913	14,821,550	13,199,926	12,540,532
England	919,899	2,713,967	1,076,657	1,117,925	2,270,107	4,127,749	2,620,909	3,429,874	4,113,221	2,249,378
GRAND TOTAL £	94,694,226	94,759,370	96,806,555	99,136,777	115,001,340	115,452,095	112,987,675	108,124,616	111,290,532	105,390,599
Revenue	58,965,159	58,651,907	61,972,481	65,194,020	68,433,157	74,290,112	75,684,987	70,278,337	74,841,790	70,690,681
Expenditure chargeable thereon	57,375,904	61,236,083	66,234,521	63,059,922	69,661,050	77,921,506	72,089,536	69,603,500	69,962,313	71,077,127
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) under the new System	+1,589,255	—2,584,176	—4,262,040	+2,134,098	—1,227,893	—3,631,394	+3,595,451	+674,837	+1,879,477	—386,446
Difference arising from stating Exchange according to old System (See para. 4 of Financial Statement)	+79,690	+401,398	+718,953	—99,852	+44,944	—412,961	—1,012,724	+31,796	—491,981	+236,711
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) under the old System	+1,668,945	—2,182,778	—3,543,087	+2,034,246	—1,182,949	—4,044,355	+2,582,727	+706,633	+1,387,496	—149,735

(b) Exclusive of Bills drawn on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.
(c) Exclusive of Bills drawn last year on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.

ACCOUNT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1875-76.				1876-77.		1877-78.				HEADS OF REVENUE.
	India.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.	England.	India.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Principal Heads of Revenue—											**Principal Heads of Revenue—**
Land Revenue	21,540,480	...	...	21,540,480	19,891,491	...	19,891,145	...	...	19,891,145	Land Revenue.
Opium	8,471,425	...	...	8,471,425	9,122,460	...	9,182,722	...	...	9,182,722	Opium.
Salt	6,245,555	...	...	6,245,555	6,305,869	...	6,461,225	...	...	6,461,225	Salt.
Stamps	2,835,368	...	...	2,835,368	2,838,628	...	2,993,483	...	...	2,993,483	Stamps.
Excise	2,494,339	...	...	2,494,339	2,523,986	...	2,458,029	...	...	2,458,029	Excise.
Provincial Rates	1,947,255	...	...	1,947,255	1,930,325	...	2,255,937	...	...	2,255,937	Provincial Rates.
Customs	2,724,426	...	...	2,724,426	2,484,448	...	2,624,123	...	...	2,624,123	Customs.
Assessed Taxes	14,042	...	...	14,042	14,535	...	101,682	...	...	101,682	Assessed Taxes.
Forest	697,543	...	...	697,543	616,468	...	665,265	13,434	2,073	680,772	Forest.
Registration	187,651	...	...	187,651	199,253	...	234,160	...	...	234,160	Registration.
Tributes from Native States	726,188	...	...	726,188	694,934	...	675,120	...	...	675,120	Tributes from Native States.
TOTAL	47,884,872	...	...	47,884,872	46,622,357	...	47,542,891	13,434	2,073	47,558,398	TOTAL
Interest	541,950	36,273	3,983	582,206	516,408	26,291	510,626	23,617	3,644	537,887	**Interest.**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—											**Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—**
Post Office	765,751	...	...	765,751	797,465	...	850,431	...	...	850,431	Post Office.
Telegraph	291,918	17,122	1,880	310,920	326,461	14,766	352,281	−6,333	−977	344,971	Telegraph.
Mint	110,459	30	3	110,492	258,828	26	443,822	37	6	443,865	Mint.
TOTAL	1,168,128	17,152	1,883	1,187,163	1,382,754	14,792	1,646,534	−6,296	−971	1,639,267	TOTAL.
Receipts by Civil Departments—											**Receipts by Civil Departments—**
Law and Justice	593,295	510	56	593,861	609,033	...	618,388	...	...	618,388	Law and Justice.
Police	234,736	...	...	234,736	216,856	...	255,254	...	...	255,254	Police.
Marine	229,732	...	...	229,732	233,166	13	231,538	...	...	231,538	Marine.
Education	147,140	...	...	147,140	150,056	...	152,990	...	...	152,990	Education.
Medical	32,672	2,022	222	34,916	35,132	1,545	35,959	2,023	312	38,294	Medical.
Scientific and other Minor Departments	42,131	5,431	596	48,158	38,376	14,554	50,413	51,380	7,930	109,723	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
TOTAL	1,279,706	7,963	874	1,288,543	1,282,619	16,112	1,344,542	53,403	8,242	1,406,187	TOTAL.
Miscellaneous—											**Miscellaneous—**
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	659,672	93,099	10,288	763,659	516,554	94,651	499,500	102,111	15,759	617,370	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
Stationery and Printing	59,135	...	...	59,135	50,024	...	35,381	...	...	35,381	Stationery and Printing.
Exchange (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Exchange (*a*).
Miscellaneous	456,762	10,870	1,194	468,826	491,095	26,193	463,872	15,306	2,362	481,540	Miscellaneous.
TOTAL	1,175,569	104,569	11,482	1,291,620	1,057,673	120,844	998,753	117,417	18,121	1,134,291	TOTAL.
Railways—											**Railways—**
State Railways (gross Earnings) (*b*)	292,835	...	...	292,835	380,668	...	582,077	...	...	582,077	State Railways (gross Earnings) (*b*).
Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts) (*c*)	4,280,684	890	98	4,281,672	5,114,134	...	6,661,653	...	...	6,661,653	Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts) (*c*).
Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest).
TOTAL	4,573,519	890	98	4,574,507	5,494,802	...	7,243,730	...	...	7,243,730	TOTAL.
Irrigation—											**Irrigation—**
Major Works: Direct Receipts	429,679	...	...	429,679	424,850	351	425,261	502,216	765	118	503,099	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,369	...	...	156,369	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts)	−17,765	...	...	−17,765	−3,229	...	−3,229	−8,750	...	...	−8,750	*Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts).*
Minor Works and Navigation	162,828	267	29	163,124	177,269	...	177,269	166,104	...	...	166,104	Minor Works and Navigation.
TOTAL	574,742	267	29	575,038	598,850	351	599,301	815,939	765	118	816,822	TOTAL.
Buildings and Roads—											**Buildings and Roads—**
Military Works	16,478	...	...	16,478	39,251	...	30,251	30,237	...	...	30,237	Military Works.
Civil Works	487,877	17,551	1,927	507,355	495,512	17,194	515,633	697,705	17,085	2,637	717,427	Civil Works.
TOTAL	504,355	17,551	1,527	523,833	534,763	17,194	554,884	736,042	17,085	2,637	756,664	TOTAL.
Receipts by Military Departments—											**Receipts by Military Departments—**
Army: Effective	922,860	105,844	11,622	1,040,326	858,262	30,912	804,437	791,812	58,588	9,042	859,442	Army: Effective.
Non-Effective	15,604	1,304	143	17,051	24,678	11,621	38,278	18,204	1,377	212	19,793	Non-Effective.
Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
TOTAL	938,464	107,148	11,765	1,057,377	882,940	42,533	932,715	810,016	59,565	9,254	879,235	TOTAL.
TOTAL REVENUES	58,641,305	291,813	32,041	58,965,159	58,373,246	238,117	58,651,907	61,649,973	279,350	43,118	61,572,481	TOTAL REVENUES.

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England the Exchange thereon Calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained for Bills and Telegraphic transfers sold during the year.

(*a*) See para. 6 of Financial Statement.

(*b*) Includes transactions on account of the East Indian Railway from 1st January 1880.

(*c*) Ditto ditto of ditto up to 31st December 1879.

ACCOUNT of the Revenue of INDIA, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1878-79. India.	1878-79. England.	1878-79. Exchange.*	1878-79. Total.	1879-80. India.	1879-80. England.	1879-80. Exchange.*	1879-80. Total.	1880-81. India.	1880-81. England.	1880-81. Exchange.*	1880-81. Total.	HEADS OF REVENUE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Principal Heads of Revenue—													**Principal Heads of Revenue—**
Land Revenue	22,323,868	...	...	22,323,868	21,861,150	...	...	21,861,150	21,112,595	...	...	21,112,595	Land Revenue.
Opium	9,399,401	...	...	9,399,401	10,319,162	...	...	10,319,162	10,480,051	...	...	10,480,051	Opium.
Salt	6,941,120	...	...	6,941,120	7,266,413	...	...	7,266,413	7,115,988	...	...	7,115,988	Salt.
Stamps	3,110,540	...	...	3,110,540	3,193,739	...	...	3,193,739	3,250,581	...	...	3,250,581	Stamps.
Excise	2,619,349	...	...	2,619,349	2,838,021	...	...	2,838,021	3,135,226	...	...	3,135 226	Excise.
Provincial Rates	2,638,835	...	...	2,638,835	2,882,125	...	...	2,882,125	2,776,370	...	...	2,776,370	Provincial Rates.
Customs	2,326,561	...	...	2,326,561	2,280,793	...	...	2,280,793	2,539,612	...	...	2,539,612	Customs.
Assessed Taxes	900,920	...	...	900,520	785,318	...	...	785,318	558,720	...	...	558,720	Assessed Taxes.
Forest	603,939	1,494	317	605,750	674,743	1,491	302	676,536	707,718	1,602	325	709,645	Forest.
Registration	266,301	...	...	266,361	269,239	...	...	269,239	281,230	...	...	281 230	Registration.
Tributes from Native States	703,660	...	...	703,660	702,451	...	...	702,451	742,209	...	...	742,209	Tributes from Native States.
TOTAL	51,834,554	1,494	317	51,836,365	53,073,154	1,491	302	53,074,947	52,700,700	1,602	325	52,702,627	TOTAL.
Interest	612,934	15,433	3,279	631,646	714,869	33,181	6,714	754,764	678,129	197,550	40,030	915,709	**Interest.**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—													**Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—**
Post Office	911,806	...	...	911,806	1,004,372	...	...	1,004,372	1,018,653	...	...	1,018,653	Post Office.
Telegraph	403,627	23,067	4,901	431,595	478,376	22,849	4,623	505,848	508,743	28,805	5,837	543,385	Telegraph.
Mint	172,283	52	11	172,346	230,531	38	8	230,577	89.525	40	8	89,573	Mint.
TOTAL	1,487,716	23,119	4,912	1,515,747	1,713,279	22,887	4,631	1,740,797	1,616,521	28,845	5,845	1,651,611	TOTAL.
Receipts by Civil Departments—													**Receipts by Civil Departments—**
Law and Justice	647,131	...	...	647,131	658,902	...	...	658,902	687,764	...	...	687,764	Law and Justice.
Police	211,108	...	...	211,108	227,657	...	...	227 657	241,769	...	...	241,769	Police.
Marine	250,595	...	...	250,595	255,170	3,017	610	258,757	240,519	...	...	246,519	Marine.
Education	147,425	...	...	147,425	139,414	...	...	139,414	170,238	...	...	170,238	Education.
Medical	42,419	1,913	407	44,739	53,073	3,256	659	56,988	41,258	2,110	428	43,796	Medical.
Scientific and other Minor Departments	60,142	24,835	5,277	90,254	63,355	35,927	7,270	106,552	62,401	16,091	3,260	81,752	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
TOTAL	1,358,820	26,748	5,684	1,391,252	1,397,571	42,200	8,539	1,448,310	1,449,549	18,201	3,688	1,471,838	TOTAL.
Miscellaneous—													**Miscellaneous—**
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	571,871	95,614	20,316	687,801	424,198	100,943	20,426	545,567	212.546	103,453	20,963	336,962	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
Stationery and Printing	47,096	...	...	47,056	55,103	916	185	56,204	62,396	66	13	62,475	Stationery and Printing.
Exchange (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Exchange (*a*).
Miscellaneous	334,692	13,525	2,874	351,091	325,285	12,085	2,445	339,815	636,362	95,457	19,342	751,161	Miscellaneous.
TOTAL	953,659	109,139	23,190	1,085,988	804,586	113,944	23,056	541,586	911,304	158,576	40,318	1,150,598	TOTAL.
Railways—													**Railways—**
State Railways (gross Earnings) (*b*)	976.828	...	...	976.828	2,726,420	...	...	2,726,420	6,521,746	230	47	6,522,023	State Railways (gross Earnings) (*b*).
Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts) (*c*)	5,278,784	...	...	5,278,784	4,622,584	...	...	4,622,584	2,913,313	...	...	2,513.313	Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receips) (*c*).
Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest).
TOTAL	6,255,612	...	...	6,255,612	7,349,004	...	...	7,349,004	9,435,059	230	47	9,435,336	TOTAL.
Irrigation—													**Irrigation—**
Major Works: Direct Receipts	612,718	552	117	613,387	707,074	967	196	708 237	638,656	488	99	639,243	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	126,934	...	...	126,934	602,398	...	...	602,398	797,319	...	...	757,319	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts).	8,886	...	...	8,886	15.709	...	...	15.709	− 7,650	...	...	−7,650	*Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts).*
Minor Works and Navigation	168,619	...	...	168,619	193.067	...	...	193,067	197,508	...	...	157,508	Minor Works and Navigation.
TOTAL	917,157	552	117	917,826	1,518,338	967	156	1,519,501	1,626,233	488	99	1,626,820	TOTAL.
Buildings and Roads—													**Buildings and Roads—**
Military Works	39.554	...	...	39.554	38,255	...	...	38.255	36,727	...	...	36,727	Military Works.
Civil Works	514,741	16,781	3,566	535,088	449.553	15,258	3,087	467,858	496,775	13,811	2,798	513,384	Civil Works.
TOTAL	554,295	16,781	3,566	574,642	487,808	15,258	3,087	506,153	533,502	13,811	2,798	550,111	TOTAL.
Receipts by Military Departments—													**Receipts by Military Departments—**
Army: Effective	905,662	46,110	9,798	961.570	915,968	74,348	15,044	1,005,360	812,823	81,573	16,529	910,925	Army: Effective.
Non-Effective	21,139	1,709	363	23,211	23,997	15,170	3,069	42,236	24,252	5,479	1,110	30,841	Non-Effective.
Military Operations in Afghanistan	161	...	...	161	50,499	...	...	50,459	602,607	2,6 5,000	546,089	3,843,696	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	" " Egypt.
TOTAL	926,962	47,819	10,161	984,542	990,464	89,518	18,113	1,058,055	1,439,682	2,782,052	563,728	4,785,462	TOTAL.
TOTAL REVENUES	64,901,709	241,085	51,226	65,194,020	68,049,073	328,446	64,638	68,433,157	70,391,479	3,241,755	656,878	74,290,112	TOTAL REVENUES.

* *Vide* foot note (*) on page 510.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 510.

(*b*) *Vide* foot note (*b*) on page 510.

(*c*) *Vide* foot-note (*c*) on page 510.

Account of the Revenue of India, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—								
Land Revenue	21,948,022	...	...	21,948,022	21,876,047	...	...	21,876,047
Opium	9,862,444	...	...	9,862,444	9,499,504	...	...	9,499,504
Salt	7,375,620	...	...	7,375,620	6,177,781	...	...	6,177,781
Stamps	3,381,372	...	...	3,381,372	3,379,681	...	...	3,379,681
Excise	3,427,274	...	...	3,427,274	3,609,561	...	...	3,609,561
Provincial Rates	2,895,490	...	...	2,895,490	2,683,015	...	...	2,683,015
Customs	2,361,388	...	...	2,361,388	1,299,119	...	...	1,266,119
Assessed Taxes	536,829	...	...	536,829	517,811	...	...	517,811
Forest	872,190	2,236	461	874,866	935,494	2,734	627	938,855
Registration	284,714	...	...	284,714	285,829	...	...	285,829
Tributes from Native States	706,873	...	...	706,873	689,945	...	...	689,945
TOTAL	53,652,225	2,236	461	53,654,922	50,950,877	2,734	627	50,954,238
Interest	840,434	56,470	11,650	908,554	669,727	24,137	5,537	699,401
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—								
Post Office	940,907	...	...	940,907	977,797	...	...	977,797
Telegraph	417,421	43,124	8,897	469,442	469,941	44,670	10,247	524,858
Mint	70,556	28	6	70,590	185,808	14	3	185,885
TOTAL	1,437,884	43,152	8,903	1,489,939	1,633,606	44,684	10,250	1,688,540
Receipts by Civil Departments—								
Law and Justice	677,454	...	...	677,454	656,934	...	...	656,934
Police	248,005	...	...	248,005	227,642	...	...	227,642
Marine	237,863	13	2	237,878	222,411	11	2	222,424
Education	189,292	...	...	189,292	198,558	...	...	198,558
Medical	35,509	3,998	825	40,332	53,841	2,169	498	56,508
Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,469	44,480	9,176	130,125	72,783	2,897	665	76,345
TOTAL	1,464,592	48,491	10,003	1,523,086	1,432,169	5,077	1,165	1,438,411
Miscellaneous—								
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	250,300	105,973	21,863	378,136	201,265	103,095	23,856	329,116
Stationery and Printing	57,799	12	2	57,813	57,845	13	3	57,861
Exchange (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	380,767	15,471	3,192	399,430	295,709	25,734	5,993	327,436
TOTAL	688,866	121,456	25,057	835,379	554,909	129,742	29,762	714,413
Railways—								
State Railways (gross Earnings) (*b*)	7,266,818	230	48	7,267,096	7,386,177	230	53	7,386,460
Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts) (*c*)	3,615,625	...	...	3,615,625	3,582,046	...	...	3,582,046
Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest)	...	2,290	472	2,762	...	3,680	844	4,524
TOTAL	10,882,443	2,520	520	10,885,483	10,968,223	3,910	897	10,973,030
Irrigation—								
Major Works: Direct Receipts	865,628	171	35	865,834	929,534	1,448	332	931,314
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	491,220	...	...	491,220	469,081	...	...	469,081
Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts)	—8,834	...	...	—8,834	—5,624	...	...	—5,624
Minor Works and Navigation	131,239	...	...	131,239	139,057	...	...	139,057
TOTAL	1,479,253	171	35	1,479,459	1,532,048	1,448	332	1,533,828
Buildings and Roads—								
Military Works	50,298	...	...	50,298	44,306	...	...	44,306
Civil Works	530,336	13,636	2,813	546,785	490,307	14,440	3,313	508,060
TOTAL	580,634	13,636	2,813	597,083	534,613	14,440	3,313	552,366
Receipts by Military Departments—								
Army: Effective	1,063,738	65,455	13,504	1,142,697	902,077	71,960	16,507	990,544
Non-Effective	29,706	2,808	570	33,093	30,289	3,154	724	34,167
Military Operations in Afghanistan	354,768	2,305,000	475,524	3,135,292	...	...	...	...
" " Egypt	...	...	...	...	84,703	500,000	114,696	699,399
TOTAL	1,448,212	2,373,263	489,607	4,311,082	1,017,069	575,114	131,927	1,724,110
TOTAL REVENUES	72,474,543	2,661,395	549,049	75,684,987	69,293,241	801,286	183,810	70,278,337

1883-84.				1884-85.				HEADS OF REVENUE.
India.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
22,361,899	...	...	22,361,899	21,833,211	...	...	21,832,211	Land Revenue.
9,556,501	...	...	9,556,501	8,816,469	...	...	8,816,469	Opium.
6,145,413	...	...	6,145,413	6,507,236	...	...	6,507,236	Salt.
3,513,201	...	...	3,513,201	3,606,622	...	...	3,606,622	Stamps.
3,836,561	...	...	3,836,561	4,011,867	...	...	4,011,867	Excise.
2,878,731	...	...	2,878,731	2,791,461	...	...	2,791,461	Provincial Rates.
1,187,266	...	...	1,187,266	1,029,943	...	...	1,029,943	Customs.
526,087	...	...	526,087	511,828	...	...	511,828	Assessed Taxes.
1,049,081	3,109	710	1,052,900	984,786	1,768	430	986,984	Forest.
258,955	...	..	258,955	286,784	...	...	286,784	Registration.
720,487	...	...	720,487	659,017	...	...	659,017	Tributes from Native States.
52,034,582	3,109	710	52,038,401	51,078,224	1,768	430	51,080,422	TOTAL.
819,741	29,722	6,792	856,255	667,616	34,912	8,483	711,011	Interest.
								Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—
1,018,743	...	...	1,018,743	1,047,130	...	...	1,047,130	Post Office.
471,146	45,577	10,415	527,138	541,429	23,430	5,693	570,552	Telegraph.
131,413	35	8	131,456	180,139	20	5	180,164	Mint.
1,621,302	45,612	10,423	1,677,337	1,768,658	23,450	5,698	1,797,846	TOTAL.
								Receipts by Civil Departments—
573,859	...	...	573,859	546,059	...	...	546,059	Law and Justice.
311,874	...	...	311,874	319,400	...	...	319,400	Police.
192,867	...	...	192,867	165,974	...	...	165,974	Marine.
204,427	...	...	204,427	203,291	...	...	203,291	Education.
52,558	2,413	552	55,523	50,025	2,461	598	53,084	Medical.
88,693	1,038	237	89,568	84,574	613	149	85,336	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
1,424,278	3,451	789	1,428,518	1,369,323	3,074	747	1,373,144	TOTAL.
								Miscellaneous—
201,182	101,255	23,138	325,575	199,168	98,021	23,818	321,007	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
50,595	...	...	50,595	47,541	..	...	47,541	Stationery and Printing.
60,817	...	...	60,817	12,383	...	...	12,383	Exchange.(*a*)
305,228	4,881	1,115	311,224	331,687	9,064	2,203	342,954	Miscellaneous.
617,822	106,136	24,253	748,211	590,779	107,085	26,021	723,885	TOTAL.
								Railways—
8,268,482	230	53	8,263,765	8,418,927	230	56	8,419,213	State Railways (gross Traffic Receipts).(*b*)
3,688,143	...	...	3,688,143	3,478,300	...	...	3,478,300	Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts).(*c*)
...	2,645	604	3,249	...	497	121	618	Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest).
11,956,625	2,875	657	11,960,157	11,897,227	727	177	11,898,131	TOTAL.
								Irrigation—
936,581	...	...	936,581	1,075,131	...	...	1,075,131	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
534,126	...	...	534,126	465,817	...	...	465,817	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	*Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts).*
141,872	...	...	141,872	135,027	...	...	135,027	Minor Works and Navigation.
1,612,579	...	...	1,612,579	1,675,975	...	...	1,675,975	TOTAL.
								Buildings and Roads—
44,062	...	...	44,062	40,415	...	...	40,415	Military Works.
487,688	16,575	3,788	508,051	552,036	18,219	4,427	574,682	Civil Works.
531,750	16,575	3,788	552,113	592,451	18,219	4,427	615,097	TOTAL.
								Receipts by Military Departments—
823,743	49,102	11,220	884,065	687,670	64,436	15,657	767,763	Army: Effective.
76,323	3,356	767	80,446	43,326	3,283	798	47,407	Non-effective.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
3,708	...	...	3,708	...	...	...	...	" " Egypt.
903,774	52,458	11,987	968,219	730,996	67,719	16,455	815,170	TOTAL.
71,522,453	259,938	59,399	71,841,790	70,371,289	256,954	62,438	70,690,681	TOTAL REVENUES.

† *Vide* foot-note (*) on page 510.

(*a*) *Vide* foot note (*a*) on page 510.
(*d*) Included under Major Works—Direct Receipts, the undertaking having been purchased by Government in 1882-83.

(*b*) *Vide* foot-note (*b*) on page 510.

(*c*) *Vide* foot-note (*c*) on page 510.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the Revenues of INDIA, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1875-76. India.	1875-76. England.	1875-76. Exchange.†	1875-76. Total.	1876-77. India.	1876-77. England.	1876-77. Exchange.†	1876-77. Total.	1877-78. India.	1877-78. England.	1877-78. Exchange.†	1877-78. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—												
Refunds and Drawbacks	302,696	...	...	302,696	251,061	...	...	251,061	230,521	...	...	230,521
Assignments and Compensations	903,524	...	...	903,524	878,983	...	...	878,983	867,122	..	...	867,122
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—												
Land Revenue	2,946,601	4,284	470	2,951,355	2,896,155	2,492	424	2,899,071	2,939,690	3,367	520	2,943,577
Opium (including cost of Production)	2,217,851	714	78	2,218,643	2,841,644	3	...	2,841,647	2,659,504	1,762	272	2,661,538
Salt (including cost of Production)	508,381	280	31	508,692	485,936	3,051	520	489,507	545,363	810	125	546,298
Stamps	71,166	35,270	3,873	110,309	71,136	25,130	4,279	100,545	74,213	28,460	4,392	107,065
Excise	87,226	...	...	87,226	91,345	64	11	91,420	94,648	4,702	726	100,076
Provincial Rates	52,735	...	...	52,735	52,130	...	...	52,130	65,762	...	...	65,762
Customs	187,551	144	16	187,711	202,163	11	2	202,176	207,611	...	...	207,611
Assessed Taxes	10	...	...	10	919	...	...	919	692	...	...	692
Forest	417,263	2,548	280	420,091	456,101	1,998	340	458,439	432,600	7,338	1,132	441,070
Registration	136,449	...	...	136,449	141,458	...	...	141,458	149,676	...	...	149,676
TOTAL	7,831,453	43,240	4,748	7,879,441	8,369,031	32,749	5,576	8,407,356	8,267,402	46,439	7,167	8,321,008
Interest—												
Interest on Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	2,044,182	2,160,855	237,263	4,442,300	1,948,549	2,316,963	394,509	4,660,021	1,922,533	2,492,282	384,633	4,799,448
Interest on other Obligations	380,048	533	59	386,640	394,119	602	103	394,824	358,036	716	110	358,862
TOTAL	2,430,230	2,161,388	237,322	4,828,940	2,342,668	2,317,565	394,612	5,054,845	2,280,569	2,492,998	384,743	5,158,310
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
Post Office	838,507	65,127	7,151	910,785	844,143	75,606	12,873	932,622	867,512	96,586	14,906	979,004
Telegraph	407,998	85,162	9,351	502,511	371,446	101,681	17,313	490,440	390,125	72,288	11,156	473,569
Mint	82,276	25,350	2,783	110,409	90,872	39,729	6,765	137,366	105,849	26,234	4,049	136,132
TOTAL	1,328,781	175,639	19,285	1,523,705	1,306,461	217,016	36,951	1,560,428	1,369,486	195,108	30,111	1,554,705
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—												
General Administration	1,205,834	233,045	25,588	1,464,467	1,269,407	230,813	39,300	1,539,520	1,277,524	226,412	34,942	1,538,878
Law and Justice	3,100,096	1,471	162	3,102,329	3,172,171	1,574	268	3,174,013	3,208,142	430	66	3,208,638
Police	2,473,340	...	...	2,473,340	2,517,708	...	...	2,517,708	2,487,615	..	...	2,487,615
Marine (including River Navigation)	431,492	148,239	16,277	596,008	510,516	131,458	22,383	673,357	390,731	106,091	16,373	513,195
Education	1,020,570	300	33	1,020,903	1,005,279	610	104	1,005,993	1,008,701	391	60	1,009,152
Ecclesiastical	161,066	1,056	116	162,238	161,097	2,740	467	164,304	156,611	1,428	220	158,259
Medical	663,498	7,570	831	671,899	661,450	7,611	1,296	670,357	683,759	7,601	1,173	692,533
Political	415,150	15,293	1,679	432,122	490,634	14,684	2,500	507,818	389,888	79,184	12,221	481,293
Scientific and other Minor Departments	358,495	39,537	4,341	402,373	314,017	38,603	6,573	359,193	335,381	32,363	4,995	372,739
TOTAL	9,830,141	446,511	49,027	10,325,679	10,111,279	428,093	72,891	10,612,263	9,538,352	453,900	70,050	10,462,302
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—												
Territorial and Political Pensions	790,864	19,336	2,123	812,323	772,493	21,067	3,587	797,147	757,904	21,067	3,251	782,222
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	768	229,008	25,145	254,921	778	236,171	40,213	277,162	2,210	236,203	36,453	274,866
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	799,915	1,190,113	130,675	2,120,703	579,109	1,268,742	216,029	2,063,880	629,272	1,299,836	200,603	2,129,711
Stationery and Printing	253,565	208,962	22,944	485,471	260,818	186,823	31,810	479,451	252,606	178,618	27,566	458,790
Exchange(*a*)	57,058	...	...	57,058	205,423	...	...	205,423	147,105	...	...	147,105
Miscellaneous	619,346	27,111	2,977	649,434	389,785	36,273	6,176	432,234	341,857	37,522	5,791	385,170
TOTAL	2,521,516	1,674,530	183,864	4,379,910	2,208,406	1,749,076	297,815	4,255,297	2,130,984	1,773,246	273,664	4,177,894
Famine Relief and Insurance—												
Famine Relief	601,379	587	64	602,030	2,144,927	504	86	2,145,517	5,335,300	10,685	1,649	5,347,634
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	601,379	587	64	602,030	2,144,927	504	86	2,145,517	5,335,300	10,685	1,649	5,347,634
Carried forward to page 522	24,543,500	4,501,895	494,310	29,539,705	26,482,772	4,745,003	807,931	32,035,706	29,322,093	4,972,376	767,384	35,061,853
*The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—												
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	2,044,182	2,160,855	237,263	4,442,300	1,948,549	2,316,963	394,509	4,660,021	1,922,533	2,492,282	384,633	4,799,448
Under Railway Revenue Account	433,534	...	...	433,534	359,494	...	...	859,504	703,753	...	...	703,753
Under Irrigation	539,537	...	...	539,537	383,639	...	...	583,639	621,822	...	...	621,822
TOTAL	3,017,253	2,160,855	237,263	5,415,371	3,001,682	2,316,963	394,509	5,803,164	3,248,108	2,492,282	384,633	6,125,023

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—
Refunds and Drawbacks.
Assignments and Compensations.
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—
Land Revenue.
Opium (including cost of Production).
Salt (including cost of Production).
Stamps.
Excise.
Provincial Rates.
Customs.
Assessed Taxes.
Forest.
Registration.
TOTAL.
Interest—
Interest on Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works.
Interest on other Obligations.
TOTAL.
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—
Post Office.
Telegraph.
Mint.
TOTAL.
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—
General Administration.
Law and Justice.
Police.
Marine (including River Navigation).
Education.
Ecclesiastical.
Medical.
Political.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.
TOTAL.
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—
Territorial and Political Pensions.
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
Stationery and Printing.
Exchange (*a*).
Miscellaneous.
TOTAL.
Famine Relief and Insurance—
Famine Relief.
Construction of Protective Railways.
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
Reduction of Debt.
TOTAL.
Carried forward to page 523.
*The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above.
Under Railway Revenue Account.
Under Irrigation.
TOTAL.

† *Vide* foot-note (*e*) on page 519.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 520.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the Revenues of INDIA, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1878-79. India.	1878-79. England.	1878-79. Exchange.†	1878-79. Total.	1879-80. India.	1879-80. England.	1879-80. Exchange.†	1879-80. Total.	1880-81. India.	1880-81. England.	1880-81. Exchange.†	1880-81. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—												
Refunds and Drawbacks	250,529	...	...	250,529	254,645	...	...	254,645	346,240	...	...	346,240
Assignments and Compensations	1,032,118	...	...	1,032,118	1,142,645	...	...	1,142,645	1,215,013	...	...	1,215,013
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—												
Land Revenue	2,958,216	1,794	381	2,960,391	2,936,536	649	131	2,937,316	2,982,998	681	138	2,983,817
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,697,792	938	199	1,698,929	2,067,336	156	32	2,067,524	2,028,669	88	18	2,028,775
Salt (including cost of Production)	404,743	...	...	404,743	340,464	223	45	340,732	363,536	1	...	363,537
Stamps	73,807	41,645	8,849	124,301	76,074	37,350	7.558	121,882	75,863	31,602	6,404	113,869
Excise	87,839	...	...	87,839	92,038	...	...	92,038	95,404	...	..	95,404
Provincial Rates	64,431	...	...	64,431	47,866	...	...	47,866	46,435	...	...	46,435
Customs	200,417	..	...	200,417	201,280	...	...	201,280	198,927	...	...	158,527
Assessed Taxes	37,617	...	...	37,617	29,886	...	...	29,886	21,237	...	...	21,237
Forest	451,116	3,828	814	455,748	460,079	4,977	1,007	466,063	461,908	4,068	824	466,800
Registration	160,800	...	...	160,800	165,208	...	...	165,208	173,351	...	...	173,351
TOTAL	7,419,415	48,205	10,243	7,477,863	7,814,957	43,355	8,773	7,867,085	8,009,581	36,440	7,384	8,053,405
Interest—												
Interest on Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	1,872,668	2,593,112	550,985	5,016,765	1,750,635	2,705,976	547,548	5,004,159	1,403,777	2,341,218	474,402	4,219,397
Interest on other Obligations	382,872	1,125	239	384,236	385,397	427	86	385,910	413,464	561	114	414,139
TOTAL	2,255,540	2,594,237	551,224	5,401,001	2,136,032	2,706,403	547,634	5,390,069	1,817,241	2,341,779	474,516	4,633,536
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
Post Office	942,114	91,356	19,411	1,052,881	1,018,122	127,432	25,785	1,171,339	1,069,147	106,358	21,551	1,197,056
Telegraph	443,444	82,477	17,525	543,446	354,290	92,526	18,722	465,538	408,965	87,340	17,698	514,003
Mint	94,607	9,384	1,994	105,985	101,266	8,283	1,676	111,225	89,227	3,391	687	93,305
TOTAL	1,480,165	183,217	38,930	1,702,212	1,473,678	228,241	46,183	1,748,102	1,567,339	197,089	39,936	1,804,364
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—												
General Administration	1,269,500	233,410	49,595	1,552,505	1,278,509	220,211	44,559	1,543,279	1,291,483	245,597	49,765	1,586,845
Law and Justice	3,334,982	1,095	233	3,336,310	3,319,536	949	192	3,320,677	3,249,479	266	54	3,249,799
Police	2,423,627	...	...	2,423,627	2,497,755	...	...	2,497,755	2,520,663	...	...	2,520,663
Marine (including River Navigation)	404,861	100,245	21,300	526,406	368,275	120,510	24,385	513,170	399,146	110,766	22,445	532,357
Education	983,507	1,154	245	984,906	967,309	264	53	967,686	998,751	407	82	999,240
Ecclesiastical	153,502	1,638	348	155,548	154,912	1,100	223	156,235	157,983	655	133	158,771
Medical	664,110	7,208	1,532	672,850	662,319	7,901	1,599	671,819	660,356	7,203	1,460	669,019
Political	435,858	12,935	2,748	451,541	418,331	12,240	2,477	433,048	444,896	86,287	17,484	548,667
Scientific and other Minor Departments	328,312	28,380	6,030	362,722	329,867	28,393	5,745	364,005	371,328	29,851	6,049	407,228
TOTAL	9,998,319	386,065	82,031	10,466,415	9,956,873	391,568	79,233	10,467,674	10,100,085	481,032	97,472	10,678,589
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—												
Territorial and Political Pensions	760,301	34,065	7,238	801,604	670,300	21,065	4,262	695,627	658,859	24,901	5,046	688,806
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,482	228,001	48,446	280,929	5,232	212,919	43,084	261,235	6,217	219,370	44,451	270,038
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	683,273	1,356,894	288,313	2,328,480	874,511	1,361,182	275,432	2,511,125	779,815	1,411,023	285,916	2,476,754
Stationery and Printing	283,471	172,966	36,752	493,189	314,776	97,293	19,687	431,756	411,021	69,585	14,100	494,706
Exchange(*a*)	225,959	...	...	225,959	79,075	...	...	79,075	7,562	...	...	7,562
Miscellaneous	308,025	25,576	5,434	339,035	369,097	19,496	3,945	392,538	316,269	30,823	6,246	353,338
TOTAL	2,265,511	1,817,502	386,183	4,469,156	2,312,991	1,711,955	346,410	4,371,356	2,179,743	1,755,702	355,759	4,291,204
Famine Relief and Insurance—												
Famine Relief	312,823	597	127	313,547	103,647	343	69	104,059	32,638	1,831	371	34,840
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	312,823	597	127	313,547	103,647		69	104,059	32,638	1,831	371	34,840
Carried forward to page 524	23,731,703	5,029,823	1,068,738	29,830,334	23,838,178	5,081,865	1,028,302	29,948,345	23,706,627	4,813,873	975,438	29,495,938
*The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—												
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	1,872,668	2,593,112	550,985	5,016,765	1,750,635	2,705,976	547,548	5,004,159	1,403,777	2,341,218	474,402	4,219,397
Under Railway Revenue Account	860,675	...	...	860,675	1,020,372	34,397	6,960	1,070,629	1,248,030	343,859	69,678	1,661,577
Under Irrigation	656,438	...	...	856,438	686,713	...	...	686,713	714,046	...	...	714,046
TOTAL	3,389,781	2,593,112	550,985	6,533,878	3,466,680	2,740,373	554,508	6,761,501	3,365,853	2,685,087	544,080	6,595,020

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—
Refunds and Drawbacks.
Assignments and Compensations.
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—
Land Revenue.
Opium (including cost of Production)
Salt (including cost of Production.)
Stamps.
Excise
Provincial Rates.
Customs.
Assessed Taxes.
Forest.
Registration.
TOTAL.
Interest—
Interest on Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works.
Interest on other Obligations.
TOTAL.
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—
Post Office.
Telegraph.
Mint.
TOTAL.
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—
General Administration.
Law and Justice.
Police
Marine (including River Navigation.)
Education.
Ecclesiastical.
Medical.
Political.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.
TOTAL.
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—
Territorial and Political Pensions.
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
Stationery and Printing.
Exchange (*a*)
Miscellaneous.
TOTAL.
Famine Relief and Insurance—
Famine Relief.
Construction of Protective Railways.
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
Reduction of Debt.
TOTAL.
Carried forward to page 525.
*The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above.
Under Railway Revenue Account.
Under Irrigation.
TOTAL.

(†) *Vide* foot note on page 519.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a* on page 516.

Account of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India,

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1881-82. India.	1881-82. England.	1881-82. Exchange.†	1881-82. Total.	1882-83. India.	1882-83. England.	1882-83. Exchange.†	1882-83. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—								
Refunds and Drawbacks	272,370	...	...	272,370	316,606	...	...	316,606
Assignments and Compensations	1,194,440	...	...	1,194,440	1,195,087	...	...	1,195,087
Charges in respect of Collection, *vis.*:—								
Land Revenue	3,003,251	541	112	3,003,904	3,042,032	459	105	3,042,596
Opium (including cost of Production)	2,056,273	1,062	219	2,057,554	2,281,231	1,585	364	2,283,180
Salt (including cost of Production)	486,209	...	...	486,209	449,030	...	...	449,030
Stamps	77,761	32,862	6,780	117,403	78,503	44,895	10,299	133,697
Excise	96,883	3	...	96,886	94,431	...	...	94,431
Provincial Rates	53,226	...	...	53,226	53,455	...	...	53,455
Customs	195,093	17	3	195,113	154,982	...	...	154,982
Assessed Taxes	13,074	...	...	13,074	12,853	...	...	12,853
Forest	552,357	5,288	1,091	558,736	561,993	5,325	1,221	568,539
Registration	179,401	...	...	179,401	184,501	...	...	184,501
TOTAL	8,180,338	39,773	8,205	8,228,316	8,424,704	52,264	11,589	8,488,957
Interest—								
Interest on Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	1,294,530	2,512,420	518,315	4,325,265	1,249,187	2,481,147	569,158	4,299,452
Interest on other Obligations	533,278	706	146	534,130	469,832	831	191	470,854
TOTAL	1,827,808	2,513,126	518,461	4,859,395	1,719,019	2,481,978	569,349	4,770,346
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—								
Post Office	1,051,123	96,812	19,972	1,167,907	1,092,539	101,471	23,277	1,217,287
Telegraph	442,087	85,451	17,629	545,167	478,261	116,314	26,682	621,257
Mint	68,509	19,017	3,923	91,449	83,249	6,031	1,383	90,663
TOTAL	1,561,719	201,280	41,524	1,804,523	1,654,049	223,816	51,342	1,929,207
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—								
General Administration	1,262,925	231,431	47,744	1,542,100	1,314,046	249,836	57,311	1,621,193
Law and Justice	3,232,515	226	47	3,232,788	3,253,793	1,278	293	3,255,364
Police	2,553,861	...	...	2,553,861	2,642,892	...	...	2,642,892
Marine (including River Navigation)	425,584	197,814	40,809	664,207	366,392	123,808	28,400	518,600
Education	1,078,161	329	68	1,078,558	1,145,628	342	78	1,146,048
Ecclesiastical	161,694	442	91	162,227	161,161	316	72	161,549
Medical	675,717	7,468	1,541	684,726	685,510	7,362	1,689	694,561
Political	623,514	25,832	5,329	654,675	487,089	26,702	6,125	519,916
Scientific and other Minor Departments	540,400	20,591	4,248	565,239	455,775	26,041	5,974	487,790
TOTAL	10,554,371	484,133	99,877	11,138,381	10,512,286	435,685	99,542	11,047,913
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—								
Territorial and Political Pensions	651,063	31,265	6,450	688,778	654,456	31,265	7,172	692,933
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,895	217,747	44,921	267,563	920	210,988	48,399	20,307
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	815,187	1,367,140	282,043	2,464,370	813,625	1,390,146	318,890	2,522,661
Stationery and Printing	447,150	118,694	24,487	590,371	344,985	162,588	37,297	544,870
Exchange (*a*)	91,240	...	..	91,240	64,640	...	...	64,640
Miscellaneous	347,195	44,156	9,109	400,460	252,867	28,527	6,544	287,938
TOTAL	2,356,770	1,779,002	367,010	4,502,782	2,131,533	1,823,514	418,302	4,373,349
Famine Relief and Insurance—(*b*)								
Famine Relief	34,684	165	34	34,883	22,103	...	...	22,103
Construction of Protective Railways	682,403	...	...	682,403	—133,120	...	...	—133,199
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	135,449	...	...	135,449	263,443	...	...	263,443
Reduction of Debt	715,151	...	...	715,151	1,343,555	...	...	1,343,555
TOTAL	1,567,687	165	34	1,567,886	1,495,972	...	...	1,495,972
Carried forward to page 526	26,048,693	5,017,479	1,035,111	32,101,283	25,937,563	5,017,257	1,150,924	32,105,744
* The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—								
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	1,294,530	2,512,420	518,315	4,325,265	1,249,187	2,481,147	569,158	4,299,452
Under Railway Revenue Account	1,461,476	352,852	72,794	1,887,122	1,621,147	348,092	79,850	2,049,089
Under Irrigation	741,863	...	...	741,863	815,776	...	...	815,776
TOTAL	3,497,869	2,865,272	591,109	6,954,250	3,686,110	2,829,239	649,008	7,164,357

† *Vide* foot-note (*) on page 519.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 519.

(*b*) For explanation of the excess over £1,500,000 see para. 39

in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

1883-84. India.	1883-84. England.	1883-84. Exchange.†	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. India.	1884-85. England.	1884-85. Exchange.†	1884-85. Total.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
388,270	...	...	388,270	200,836	...	...	200,836	Direct Demands on the Revenues— Refunds and Drawbacks.
1,238,840	...	...	1,238,840	1,275,442	...	...	1,275,442	Assignments and Compensations.
3,328,887	260	59	3,329,206	3,362,875	412	100	3,363,387	Charges in respect of Collection, *vis*:— Land Revenue.
1,853,410	1,280	293	1,854,983	2,562,532	3,305	803	2,566,640	Opium (including cost of Production).
442,556	4,085	933	447,574	449,237	73	18	449,328	Salt (including cost of Production).
81,279	27,815	6,356	115,450	84,844	45,528	11,063	141,435	Stamps.
92,359	...	...	92,359	103,617	42	10	103,669	Excise.
54,547	...	...	54,547	50,660	...	...	50,660	Provincial Rates.
139,345	...	...	139,345	136,860	...	...	136,860	Customs.
13,214	...	...	13,214	12,936	...	...	12,936	Assessed Taxes.
643,511	5,864	1,340	650,715	674,573	3,881	943	679,397	Forest.
167,091	...	...	167,091	178,465	...	...	178,465	Registration.
8,443,309	39,304	8,981	8,491,594	9,402,877	53,241	12,937	9,559,055	TOTAL.
1,066,077	2,442,210	558,070	4,066,357	893,245	2,609,687	634,133	4,137,065	Interest— Interest on Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works.
452,112	5,123	1,171	458,406	478,686	2,970	722	482,378	Interest on other Obligations.
1,518,189	2,447,333	559,241	4,524,763	1,371,931	2,612,657	634,855	4,619,443	TOTAL.
1,127,994	106,487	24,333	1,258,814	1,125,275	116,798	28,381	1,270,454	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint— Post Office.
513,087	150,430	34,375	697,892	564,041	180,527	43,867	788,435	Telegraph.
75,910	4,428	1,012	81,350	74,183	9,797	2,380	86,360	Mint.
1,716,991	261,345	59,720	2,038,056	1,763,499	307,122	74,628	2,145,249	TOTAL.
1,359,025	239,354	54,695	1,653,074	1,374,909	234,930	52,686	1,662,525	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments— General Administration.
3,238,437	374	85	3,238,896	3,304,631	1,084	263	3,305,978	Law and Justice.
2,761,054	...	...	2,761,054	2,832,725	...	...	2,832,725	Police.
392,781	196,787	44,968	634,536	339,737	154,656	37,580	531,973	Marine (including River Navigation).
1,184,049	145	33	1,184,227	1,238,439	280	68	1,238,787	Education.
158,802	310	71	159,183	165,774	512	125	166,411	Ecclesiastical.
709,353	7,472	1,707	718,532	733,927	7,880	1,915	743,722	Medical.
506,624	26,041	5,951	538,616	759,267	31,988	7,773	799,028	Political.
448,534	20,896	4,775	474,205	437,958	15,817	3,843	457,618	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
10,758,659	491,379	112,285	11,362,323	11,187,367	447,147	108,653	11,743,167	TOTAL.
670,476	79,776	18,230	768,482	635,459	28,874	7,016	671,349	Miscellaneous Civil Charges— Territorial and Political Pensions.
3,431	216,916	49,508	269,915	14,852	198,275	48,179	261,306	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
739,300	1,416,978	323,794	2,480,072	782,522	1,418,741	344,743	2,546,006	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
373,139	112,518	25,712	511,369	383,824	129,608	31,494	544,926	Stationery and Printing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Exchange. (*a*)
249,872	20,123	4,598	274,593	252,671	31,916	7,755	292,342	Miscellaneous.
9,036,218	1,846,311	421,902	4,304,431	2,069,328	1,807,414	439,187	4,315,929	TOTAL.
9,096	89	20	9,205	7,350	...	...	7,350	Famine Relief and Insurance—(*b*) Famine Relief.
649,248	...	...	649,248	946,457	...	...	946,457	Construction of Protective Railways.
283,191	26	6	283,223	253,046	...	...	253,046	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
581,137	...	...	581,137	341,504	...	...	341,594	Reduction of Debt.
1,522,672	115	26	1,522,813	1,548,357	...	...	1,548,357	TOTAL.
30,996,038	5,085,787	1,162,155	32,243,980	27,433,359	5,227,581	1,270,260	33,931,200	Carried forward to page 527.
1,066,077	2,442,210	558,070	4,066,357	893,245	2,609,687	634,133	4,137,065	* The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:— Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above.
1,984,273	311,593	71,202	2,367,068	1,957,935	353,326	85,855	2,397,116	Under Railway Revenue Account.
893,665	...	...	893,665	932,004	...	...	932,004	Under Irrigation.
8,944,015	6,839,803	699,272	7,227,690	2,769,184	4,863,013	720,088	8,352,285	

Account of the Expenditure Chargeable on the Revenues of India in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1875-76.				1876-	
	India.	England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.	England.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward from page 516	24,543,500	4,501,895	494,310	29,539,705	26,482,772	4,745,003
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	29,680	...	...	29,680	38,260	...
Railway Revenue Account—						
State Railways: Working Expenses (*a*)	196,234	...	...	196,234	290,656	...
Interest on Debt (*a*)	433,534	...	...	433,534	559,504	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision (*b*)	310,564	...	...	310,564	347,661	...
Interest (*b*)	33,414	4,606,902	505,841	5,146,157	23,737	4,636,768
Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	46,778	...	...	46,778	—6,819	...
TOTAL	1,020,524	4,606,902	505,841	6,133,267	1,214,739	4,636,768
Irrigation—						
Major Works: Working Expenses	350,758	...	...	350,758	363,356	...
Interest on Debt	539,537	...	...	539,537	583,639	...
Madras Irrigation Company (*c*)	520	49,984	5,488	55,992	500	49,983
Minor Works and Navigation	775,581	214	24	775,819	614,984	168
TOTAL	1,666,396	50,198	5,512	1,722,106	1,562,479	50,151
Buildings and Roads—						
Military Works	1,337,738	...	...	1,337,738	1,202,322	...
Civil Works	3,241,388	94,435	10,369	3,346,192	3,252,462	90,920
TOTAL	4,579,126	94,435	10,369	4,683,930	4,454,784	90,920
Army Services—						
Army: Effective	11,061,518	2,124,721	233,296	13,419,535	11,204,086	2,259,759
Non-Effective	663,746	1,458,475	160,141	2,282,362	643,105	1,685,162
Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11,725,264	3,583,196	393,437	15,701,897	11,847,191	3,944,921
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	43,564,490	12,836,626	1,409,	57,810,585	45,600,225	13,467,763
ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	10,065	...	...	—434,681	238,962	...
DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—444,746				—364,022	
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	43,129,809	12,836,626	1,409,469	57,375,904	45,475,165	13,467,763
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
State Railways: Construction	2,420,110	743,639	81,652	3,245,401	2,247,076	616,118
Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Works	1,101,546	4,269	469	1,106,284	940,319	3,096
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,521,656	747,908	82,121	4,351,685	3,187,395	619,214

† See foot-note (*a*) on page 516.

(*a*) See foot-note (*b*) on page 510.

(*b*) See foot-note (*c*) on page 510.

77.		1877-78.				HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
Exchange.†	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange †	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	
837,931	32,035,706	29,322,093	4,972,376	767,384	35,061,853	Brought forward from page 517.
...	38,260	50,896	...	...	50,856	**Construction of Railways** (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance.)
						Railway Revenue Account—
...	290,656	429,734	...	...	429,734	State Railways: Working Expenses(*a*).
...	559,504	703,753	...	...	703,753	Interest on Debt(*a*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
...	347,661	866,029	...	...	866,029	(*b*)
789,502	5,450,007	21,354	4,635,491	715,393	5,372,238	Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, &c. Interest(*b*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Advances of Interest.
...	—6,819	22,126	...	...	22,126	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
789,502	6,641,009	2,042,956	4,635,491	715,393	7,393,880	TOTAL.
						Irrigation—
...	363,356	370,721	126	19	370,866	Major Works: Working Expenses,
...	583,639	621,822	...	...	621,822	Interest on Debt.
8,511	58,004	352	49,983	7,714	58,049	*Madras Irrigation Company*(*c*)
29	615,181	757,759	...	...	757,759	Minor Works and Navigation.
8,540	1,621,170	1,750,654	50,109	7,733	1,808,496	TOTAL.
						Buildings and Roads—
...	1,202,322	1,153,933	...	...	1,153,933	Military Works.
15,481	3,358,863	2,985,620	96,642	14,915	3,097,177	Civil Works.
15,481	4,561,185	4,139,553	56,642	14,915	4,251,110	TOTAL.
						Army Services—
384,769	13,848,614	11,710,983	2,300,719	355,069	14,366,771	Army: Effective.
286,932	2,615,199	647,528	1,980,531	305,654	2,933,713	Non-Effective.
...	..	...	..	...	...	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
671,701	16,463,813	12,358,511	4,281,250	660,723	17,300,484	TOTAL.
2,293,155	61,361,143	49,664,703	14,035,868	2,166,148	65,866,719	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
		393,458				ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
...	—125,060	— 25,656	...	...	367,802	DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.
2,293,155	61,236,083	50,032,505	14,035,868	2,166,148	66,234,521	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue—
						Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.
104,906	2,568,100	2,834,679	1,146,549	176,946	4,158,174	State Railways: Construction.
...	...	...	...	..	...	Redemption of Liabilities.
527	543,542	805,810	274	43	806,127	Irrigation Works.
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of*
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*
105,433	3,912,042	3,640,489	1,146,823	176,989	4,564,301	TOTAL.

(*c*) The figures against this head in the columns headed "India" and "England" represent [illegible]

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE Chargeable on the Revenues of INDIA, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions in India, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1878-79. India.	England.	Exchange.†	Total.	1879-80. India.	England.	Exchange.†	Total.	1880-81. India.	England.	Exchange.†	Total.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward from page 518	23,731,773	5,029,823	1,068,738	29,830,334	23,838,178	5,081,865	1,028,302	29,948,345	23,706,627	4,813,873	975,438	29,495,938	Brought forward from page 519.
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	171,782	...	...	171,782	1,548,848	244,426	49,459	1,842,733	1,638,190	694,697	140,767	2,473,654	**Construction of Railways** (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance.)
Railway Revenue Account—													**Railway Revenue Account—**
State Railways: Working Expenses (a)	747,748	...	...	747,748	1,450,072	...	...	1,450,072	3,228,260	...	...	3,228,260	State Railways: Working Expenses(a).
Interest on Debt (a)	860,675	...	...	860,675	1,029,272	34,397	6,960	1,070,629	1,248,030	343,869	69,678	1,661,577	Interest on Debt(a).
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993,298	201,273	1,194,571	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision (b)	971,563	...	...	971,563	711,223	...	...	711,223	415,858	...	...	415,858	(b) Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, &c.
Interest (b)	17,243	4,689,276	996,379	5,702,898	13,801	4,702,479	951,535	5,667,875	7,447	3,254,504	659,461	3,521,412	Interest (b).
Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Advances of Interest.
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	48,423	...	...	48,423	19,683	...	...	19,683	57,708	...	...	57,708	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
TOTAL	2,645,652	4,689,276	996,379	8,331,307	3,224,111	4,736,876	958,495	8,919,482	4,957,303	4,591,671	930,412	10,479,386	TOTAL.
Irrigation—													**Irrigation—**
Major Works: Working Expenses	381,422	128	27	381,577	414,475	126	25	414,626	425,347	126	26	425,499	Major Works: Working Expenses.
Interest on Debt	656,438	...	...	656,438	685,713	...	...	686,713	714,046	...	...	714,046	Interest on Debt.
Madras Irrigation Company (c)	585	49,983	10,620	61,188	472	49,983	10,114	60,569	555	49,983	10,128	60,666	*Madras Irrigation Company.*(c)
Minor Works and Navigation	629,484	1,611	343	631,438	667,830	1,092	221	669,143	703,817	5,286	1,071	710,174	Minor Works and Navigation.
TOTAL	1,667,529	51,722	10,990	1,730,641	1,769,490	51,201	10,360	1,831,051	1,843,765	55,395	11,225	1,910,385	TOTAL.
Buildings and Roads—													**Buildings and Roads—**
Military Works	1,190,593	...	...	1,190,503	966,307	...	...	966,307	969,168	...	...	569,168	Military Works.
Civil Works	3,032,811	97,540	20,725	3,151,076	2,790,735	140,045	28,338	2,959,118	3,256,386	88,249	17,882	3,362,517	Civil Works.
TOTAL	4,223,404	97,540	20,725	4,341,669	3,757,042	140,045	28,338	3,525,425	4,225,554	88,249	17,882	4,331,685	TOTAL.
Army Services—													**Army Services—**
Army: Effective	11,819,486	1,970,707	418,737	14,208,930	12,091,466	1,998,620	404,416	14,494,502	11,911,315	2,039,610	413,287	14,364,212	Army: Effective.
Non-Effective	689,797	1,936,118	411,387	3,037,302	690,329	2,115,824	498,132	3,234,285	702,153	2,064,928	418,417	3,185,498	Non-Effective.
Military Operations in Afghanistan	600,270	76,110	16,172	692,552	4,642,143	174,480	35,305	4,851,528	11,297,926	70,563	14,298	11,382,787	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
TOTAL	13,109,553	3,982,935	846,256	17,938,784	17,423,938	4,288,924	967,853	22,580,715	23,911,394	4,175,101	846,002	28,932,497	TOTAL.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,550,093	13,851,296	2,943,128	62,344,517	51,561,607	14,543,337	2,942,807	69,047,751	60,282,833	14,418,986	2,921,726	77,623,545	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	716,378	...	...	715,405	633,077	...	...	613,299	336,686	...	...	297,561	ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—973				—10,778				—38,725				DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.	46,265,498	13,851,256	2,943,128	63,059,922	52,174,906	14,543,337	2,942,807	69,661,050	60,580,794	14,418,986	2,921,726	77,921,506	**Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.**
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—													**Expenditure not charged to Revenue—**
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—													Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—
State Railways: Construction	2,636,605	683,406	145,210	3,465,221	2,284,244	537,749	108,812	2,930,895	2,370,319	570,678	115,637	3,056,634	State Railways: Construction.
Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	10,675	9,365,939	1,935,645	11,512,259	...	...	...	...	Redemption of Liabilities.
Irrigation Works	784,950	9,463	2,011	796,424	594,276	3,206	649	598,131	614,070	...	...	614,070	Irrigation Works.
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	259,356	...	...	259,356	85,000	...	...	85,000	70,000	...	...	70,000	*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*
TOTAL	3,680,911	692,869	147,221	4,521,001	2,974,195	10,106,894	2,045,106	15,126,195	3,054,389	570,678	115,637	3,740,704	TOTAL.

Vide foot-note (*) on page 510.

(a) See foot-note (b) on page 510.

(b) See foot-note (b) on page 510.

(c) See foot-note (c) on page 513.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE Chargeable on the Revenues of INDIA, in India and in England, 1875-76 to 1884-85—continued.

[£1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1881-82. India.	1881-82. England.	1881-82. Exchange.†	1881-82. Total.	1882-83. India	1882-83. England.	1882-83. hange.†	1882-83. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward from page	26,048,693	5,017,479	1,035,111	32,101,283	25,937,563	5,017,257	1,150,924	32,105,744
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	74,175	363,491	74,989	512,655	384,659	78,302	17,962	480,923
Railway Revenue Account—								
State Railways: Working Expenses (*a*)	3,365,144	...	...	3,365,144	3,768,314	...	...	3,768,314
Interest on Debt (*a*)	1,401,470	352,852	72,794	1,887,122	1,621,147	348,092	79,850	2,049,089
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	1,230,446	255,699	1,495,145	..	1,216,735	279,111	1,495,846
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	...	...	...	...	32,950	...	...	32,950
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision (*b*)	408,076	...	...	408,076	558,772	...	...	558,772
Interest (*b*)	6,958	3,264,813	673,535	3,945,306	8,038	3,309,834	759,253	4,077,125
Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	13,220	...	...	13,226	25,992	...	...	25,992
Advances of Interest	...	4,301	887	5,188	...	13,671	3,136	16,807
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	51,860	...	...	51,860	253,995	...	...	253,995
TOTAL	5,306,740	4,861,412	1,002,915	11,171,067	6,269,208	4,888,332	1,121,350	12,270
Irrigation—								
Major Works: Working Expenses	455,442	193	40	455,675	501,730	200	47	501,983
Interest on Debt	741,863	...	...	741,863	815,770	...	...	815,776
Madras Irrigation Company(*c*)	513	49,983	10,312	60,808	75	24,903	5,713	30,691
Minor Works and Navigation	789,984	22	4	790,010	899,888	1,234	283	901,405
TOTAL	1,987,802	50,198	10,356	2,048,356	2,217,469	26,343	6,043	2,249,855
Buildings and Roads—								
Military Works	1,070,546	...	...	1,070,546	962,547	1,771	406	964,724
Civil Works	3,861,500	90,018	19,809	3,977,327	4,265,454	82,238	18,865	4,366,557
TOTAL	4,932,046	96,018	19,809	5,047,873	5,228,001	84,009	19,271	5,331,281
Army Services—								
Army: Effective	12,485,317	1,765,548	364,234	14,615,099	11,436,355	1,668,474	382,737	13,487,566
Non-Effective	733,416	2,231,934	460,451	3,425,801	802,865	2,230,734	511,715	3,545,314
Military Operations in Afghanistan	1,631,924	13,003	2,683	1,647,610	17,869	...	...	17,869
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1,176,142	107,811	24,731	1,308,684
TOTAL	14,850,657	4,010,485	827,368	19,688,510	13,433,231	4,007,019	919,183	18,359,433
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	53,200,113	14,359,083	2,970,548	70,569,744	53,470,131	14,101,262	3,234,733	70,806,126
ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,521,019	...	...	1,519,792	112,171	...	...	−1,909,626
DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	−1,227				−1,314,797			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	54,719,905	14,399,083	2,970,548	72,089,536	52,267,505	14,101,262	3,234,733	69,603,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—								
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—								
State Railways: Construction	1,620,227	439,325	90,633	2,150,185	1,427,752	370,114	84,901	1,882,767
Redemption of Liabilities	...	586,300	120,954	707,254	...	480,333	110,185	590,518
Irrigation Works	565,428	..	...	565,428	561,643	...	...	561,643
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of	...	...	.	...	...	1,7[illegible]	404,324	2,166,006
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	68,906	...	...	68,906	49,808	...	...	49,808
TOTAL	2,254,561	1,025,625	211,587	3,491,773	2,039,203	2,613,029	599,410	5,251,642

(†) *Vide* foot-note on page 510.

(*a*) See foot-note (*b*) on page 510.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 25th March 1886.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

1883-84. India.	1883-84. England.	1883-84. Exchange.†	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. India.	1884-85. England.	1884-85. Exchange.†	1884-85. Total.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
25,996,038	5,085,787	1,162,155	32,243,980	27,433,359	5,227,581	1,270,260	33,931,200	Brought forward from page 521.
−176,414	97	22	−176,295	263,501	...	...	263,501	Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance.)
								Railway Revenue Account—
3,890,122	...	...	3,890,122	4,212,856	...	...	4,212,856	State Railways: Working Expenses(*a*).
1,784,873	311,593	71,202	2,167,668	1,957,935	353,326	85,855	2,397,116	Interest on Debt(*a*).
...	1,203,118	274,925	1,478,043	...	1,220,582	296,592	1,517,174	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
85,396	...	...	85,396	118,170	...	...	118,170	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
637,272	...	...	637,272	492,952	...	...	492,952	(*b*)
12,521	3,284,241	750,484	4,047,246	29,051	3,217,240	781,763	4,028,054	Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, &c.
54,573	...	...	54,573	39,551	...	...	39,551	Interest(*b*).
...	27,801	6,353	34,154	...	36,395	8,844	45,239	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.
−129,405	...	...	−129,405	97,554	...	...	97,554	Advances of Interest.
								Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
6,335,352	4,826,753	1,102,564	12,265,069	6,948,709	4,827,543	1,173,054	12,949,306	TOTAL
								Irrigation—
514,794	43	10	514,847	571,780	...	...	571,780	Major Works: Working Expenses.
893,665	...	...	893,665	932,004	...	...	932,004	Interest on Debt.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Madras Irrigation Company* (*c*)
749,313	1,591	363	751,267	745,119	65	16	745,200	Minor Works and Navigation.
2,157,772	1,634	373	2,159,779	2,248,903	65	16	2,248,984	TOTAL.
								Buildings and Roads—
1,012,303	5,825	1,331	1,019,459	943,344	5,071	1,232	949,647	Military Works.
4,685,023	86,515	19,770	4,791,308	3,977,220	66,300	16,110	4,059,630	Civil Works.
5,697,326	92,340	21,101	5,810,767	4,920,564	71,371	17,342	5,009,277	TOTAL.
								Army Services—
11,082,280	1,680,654	384,047	13,146,981	11,201,832	1,614,138	392,222	13,208,192	Army: Effective.
822,012	3,336,768	762,487	4,921,267	821,797	2,360,284	573,530	3,755,611	Non-Effective.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
47,874	6,162	1,408	55,444	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
21,952,166	5,023,584	1,147,942	18,123,652	12,023,629	3,974,422	965,752	16,563,803	TOTAL.
51,962,240	15,030,195	3,434,557	70,426,992	53,838,665	14,100,982	3,426,424	71,366,071	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
123,501	...	...	−464,679	73,840	...	...	−288,944	ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
−588,180				−362,784				DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.
51,497,561	15,030,195	3,434,[illegible]	69,562,313	53,549,721	14,100,982	3,426,424	71,077,127	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.
								Expenditure not charged to Revenue—
								Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.
2,434,281	769,728	175,891	3,379,900	2,186,573	1,077,705	261,874	3,526,152	State Railways: Construction.
...	566,261	129,396	695,657	...	1,314,746	319,472	1,634,218	Redemption of Liabilities.
701,037	8,573	1,959	711,569	694,920	4,458	1,083	760,461	Irrigation Works.
...	12,785	2,921	15,70	..	...	...	...	*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of*
−533,070	...	...	−533,070	...	...	...	...	*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*
2,602,248	1,357,347	310,167	4,269,762	2,881,453	2,356,909	582,429	5,860,831	TOTAL.

(*b*) See foot-note (*c*) on page 510.

(*c*) See foot-note (*c*) on page 522.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1884-85.

BY

E. GAY, *Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General.*

CONTENTS.

	Page
General Review	531
Comparison with 1883-84	532
Comparison with Budget Estimates, 1884-85	533
A.—Interest	537
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue	538
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	552
D.—Civil Administration	555
E.—Miscellaneous, &c.	566
F.—Famine	571
G.—Productive Public Works	573
H.—Public Works not classed as Productive	583
K.—Army Services	595
L.—Exchange, &c.	597
M.—Provincial Adjustment	598
N.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works not charged against Revenue	604
O.—Permanent Debt	612
P.—Unfunded Debt	612
Q.—Deposits and Advances	612
R.—Loans by Government	613
S.—Companies' Capital Account	613
T.—Remittances	614
U.—Secretary of State's Bills	615
V.—Cash Balance	615
Statements of Accounts and Estimates	617

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1884-85.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following Summary shows the results which are the subject of this report, and the details of which will be found in the Statements on pages 89 to 102. Throughout the report the figures are pounds (£1=R10) with the last two figures cut off for shortness' sake; thus 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred pounds:—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
...	...	A	Interest	4,162,2	4,349,3
50,704,0	51,080,0	B	Principal heads of Revenue .	9,016,6	9,546,1
1,734,7	1,792,1	C	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.	2,158,4	2,070,6
1,455,6	1,372,4	D	Civil Administration . .	11,426,1	11,634,5
1,256,1	1,388,0	E	Miscellaneous . . .	3,973,8	3,876,7
...	...	F	Famine	1,750,0	1,500,0
13,631,1	13,147,0	G	Productive Public Works .	12,542,8	12,371,7
917,7	1,037,6	H	Public Works not classed as Productive.	6,089,0	6,478,1
861,2	798,7	K	Army Services . . .	16,098,6	15,998,0
...	...	L	Exchange	3,538,1	3,229,4
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus +or deficit—	—514,5	—288,9
...	...		Imperial Surplus +or deficit— .	+319,3	—149,7
70,560,4	70,615,8		TOTAL .	70,560,4	70,615,8

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+319,3	—149,7	Imperial surplus or deficit as above.	...	...
...	19,1	Extraordinary Receipt .	...	...
...	...	N Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	4,764,4	5,412,0
2,221,1	1,194,0	O Permanent Debt . .	...	...
763,8	958,4	P Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
376,2	746,8	Q Deposits and Advances .	...	...
115,4	24,0	R Loans by Government .	...	...
...	...	S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts.	1,753,0	392,0
...	...	T Remittances . . .	251,5	349,4
16,500,0	13,758,9	U Secretary of State's Bills .	16,500,0	12,921,3
16,046,2	17,313,1	V Cash balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto March 31st .	13,073,1	14,789,9
36,342,0	33,864,6	GRAND TOTAL .	36,342,0	33,864,6

2. The general remarks that I have to offer, before proceeding to details, are grouped under two heads, *viz.*, comparison between 1883-84 and 1884-85, and comparison between Budget Estimates and Accounts of 1884-85.

Comparison with the year 1883-84.

3. The comparison in respect of revenues is as follows :—

Revenues.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Difference + or —
Principal Heads of Revenue	52,037,7	51,080,0	—957,7
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,672,8	1,792,1	+119,3
Civil Administration	1,427,7	1,372,4	—55,3
Miscellaneous	1,512,6	1,388,0	—124,6
Productive Public Works	13,240,5	13,147,0	—93,5
Public Works not classed as Productive	879,9	1,037,6	+157,7
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	952,5	798,7	—153,8
War Account	3,7	...	—3,7
	71,727,4	70,615,8	—1,111,6

4. The falling off under Principal Heads of Revenue is mainly under Land Revenue (21,832,2 against 22,361,9) owing to the advance collections in 1883-84, as noticed in paragraph 4 of last year's report, and under Opium, (8,816,5 against 9,556,5,) owing to 46,698 chests of Bengal opium having been sold in 1884-85 against 54,400 in the previous year. Provincial Rates, Customs and Forest, also show a decline of 310,2. On the other hand, Salt, Excise and Stamps shew an improvement of 630,1.

5. Larger importations of silver contributed 51,1 more under seignorage duty; Post Office brought in an excess of 28,5 under sale of Postage Stamps, and the recoveries from Railway Companies, postponed from last year, raised the Telegraph Receipts.

6. A falling off in the receipts classed under Law and Justice, and less work performed by Dockyards for other departments, chiefly account for the decrease under Civil Administration.

7. Last year's figures were abnormally high under Miscellaneous, owing to a special adjustment of 130,0 on account of interest on the Bombay Port Trust Loan.

8. The depression of the wheat trade severely affected the Revenue of the East Indian Railway in 1884-85, against 4,999,4 and is the principal cause of the diminished receipts under 4,310,4, Productive Public Works. But this decrease was neutralized, to a large extent, by increased traffic on other lines, and by additional mileage opened during the year.

9. The inclusion, for the first time, of Southern Mahratta Railway Earnings, and the increased traffic on the Punjab Railways, arising from the movement of troops and materials to the North-Western Frontier, chiefly contributed to the increase under Revenue from Public Works not classed as Productive.

10. Army Receipts are worse, mainly owing to reduced sales of Commissariat, Clothing, and Ordnance Stores. Last year's figures, moreover, included certain special items noticed in paragraph 304 of last year's Report.

11. The comparison of the Expenditure side is as follows :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	Difference + or —
Interest	4,277,4	4,349,3	+71,9
Principal Heads of Revenue	8,482,6	9,546,1	+1,063,5
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,984,0	2,070,6	+86,6
Civil Administration	11,250,0	11,634,5	+384,5
Miscellaneous	3,882,5	3,876,7	—5,8
Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0	...
Productive Public Works	12,032,8	12,371,7	+338,9
Public Works not classed as Productive	6,580,7	6,478,1	—102,6
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	16,921,7	15,895,3	—1,026,4
War Account	54,1	102,7	+48,6
Exchange	3,838,8	3,229,4	—609,4
	70,804,6	71,054,4	+249,8

12. The increase of 71,9 under *Interest* is caused by the Discount, 184,2, on the 3 millions India 3 per cent. stock issued in England, and if this item is left out of the comparison, the result will be a reduction of the charge in 1884-85 to 112,3 below that of the previous year. The annual transfer of Debt from Ordinary to P. P. Works explains the cause of this decrease.

13. The unusually heavy payments made in 1884-85, *viz.*, 2,827,7 against 1,721,8 in last year, for cultivation and manufacture of Bengal opium, account for the increase of expenditure under *Principal Heads of Revenue.*

14. Under the next head, the large excess is attributed to the erection of additional lines of telegraph, the establishment of additional offices, and the alteration of the line from Koom to Teheran.

15. The largest share of the increase under *Civil Administration* is 258,6 under Political, of which 183,0 is due to the Afghan Delimitation Commission. The other principal increases are 66,9 under Law and Justice, 71,7 under Police, and 54,5 under Educational charges.

16. Interest on Debt for P. P. Works alone accounts for 200,3 of the total increase under *Productive Public Works*, the rest is due to additional outlay on certain State Railways for the repair of damages by floods, and for renewal of Sleepers and Permanent Way.

17. The figures of 1883-84 included large transfers between Productive and Ordinary heads, resulting in a net addition of 48,0 to the charges under *Public Works not classed as Productive.* Omitting this sum from the comparison, the difference is the result chiefly of savings in Military Works expenditure.

18. The figure under *Army*, last year, included a payment to the War Office of 1 million sterling on account of arrears of Non-effective charges. Leaving this out of the comparison, the difference is so small as to need no remark.

19. The reduction in the charge for *Exchange* is due to the short drawings of the year, *viz.*, 13,758,9 against 17,599,8, last year.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.

20. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts :—

	Better.	Worse.
A Interest	...	187,1
B Principal Heads of Revenue	...	153,5
C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	145,2	...
D Civil Administration	...	291,6
E Miscellaneous	229,0	...
F Famine	250,0	...
G Productive Public Works	...	313,0
H Public Works not classed as Productive	...	269,2
K Army Services	38,1	...
L Exchange	308,7	...
	971,0	1,214,4
Combined Deficit	...	243,4

21. The increase under *Interest* is chiefly due to the discount (184,2) on the issue of 3 millions India 3 per cent. stock in 1884-85, no provision for which was made when the Estimate was framed.

22. Under *Revenue* the receipts are better than estimate by 376,0, but the charges are also in excess by 529,5. The Opium revenue yielded 222,3 more than was expected. This excess was, however, more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure, caused by the unusually large crop collected during the

year. Salt and Excise yielded 250,7 and 209,9, net, more than was anticipated, but Customs fell short by 254,4, net, and a number of smaller variations caused the actuals to fall below the estimate.

23. The improvement under *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint* is the result of increased mint receipts on silver and copper coinage, and of savings in Telegraph charges.

24. The largest share of the increase under *Civil Administration* occurs under Political, which is 215,8 in excess, and includes the charges for the Afghan Delimitation Commission, the expedition against the Zhob Kakars and the mission to Guada, for which no provision was made in the Estimate.

25. Under *Miscellaneous* the improvement is principally due to larger receipts than were estimated for under "Interest" and "Miscellaneous", and to savings in Territorial and Political Pensions.

26. Under *Famine* provision was made in the Estimate for special expenditure of 250,0 from Provincial funds on the Jhansi-Manickpore Railway, but the amount was not spent.

27. *Productive Public Works* shews a net decrease of 313,0, mainly owing to the collapse of the wheat trade having affected the Railway Revenue of the year, and to additional outlay having been rendered necessary to repair damages by floods, and to renew sleepers and permanent way.

28. The excess expenditure on other *Public Works*, amounting to 269,2 net, is chiefly due to additional outlay on Frontier Railways, and to the adjustment of old advances to the Bengal Iron Works and for the late Exhibition Buildings at Calcutta. This excess would have been larger, had not increased Traffic receipts from the movement of troops and material to the North-Western Frontier, served to counterbalance a portion of the charges.

29. *Army* shews a slightly better result than anticipated.

30. The improvement in *Exchange* is the result of the diminished drawings of the Secretary of State. The Estimate provided 16,500,0 at 19·50 against 13,758,9 actually drawn during the year at 19·30.

31. The Budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 195,2 on the whole Account, but this included an expenditure of 514,5 out of past accumulations of Provincial and Local Balances, thereby making a surplus in the Imperial account of 319,3. The accounts shew that there was a deficit of 149,7 in the Imperial account, and that the Provincial and Local balances were diminished by 288,9 only, instead of by 514,5 as estimated.

32. The following gives, in detail, the differences between accounts and Budget Estimates, as noted above in paragraph 20, the sign + meaning better, and—worse than Estimate :—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Interest	...	...	...	—186,5	—6	—187,1
Principal Heads of Revenue	+126,2	+249,8	+376,0	—474,4	—55,1	—529,5
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+58,5	—1,1	+57,4	+87,8	...	+87,8
Civil Departments	—32,3	—50,9	—83,2	—198,8	—9,6	—208,4
Miscellaneous	+76,3	+55,6	+131,9	+103,4	—6,3	+97,1
Famine	...	...	...	+6,4	+243,6	+250,0
Productive Public Works	—515,7	+31,6	—484,1	+225,1	—54,0	+171,1
Public Works not Productive	+112,3	+7,6	+119,9	—204,0	—185,1	—389,1
Army	—62,5	...	—62,5	+100,6	...	+100,6
Exchange	...	...	...	+308,7	...	+308,7
Total	—237,2	+292,6	+55,4	—231,7	—67,1	—298,8
Total both sides	—468,9	+225,5	—243,4	...	...	...

33. I may add here that this review is based on the accounts and estimates as compiled in the old form, and does not take account of the changes recently introduced. This is necessary as the accounts must follow the arrangement of the estimates, but I shall have the accounts of 1884-85 recast in the new form, in order that they may be used in the examination of future estimates and actuals. The principal changes contemplated in the new form are as follow :—

Interest Receipts will be exhibited under an independent group head; "Army" will be split up into "Effective" and "Non-Effective"; and the technical distinction between Productive and Non-Productive Public Works will be removed. The Public Works heads of account will be arranged under four groups, *viz.*, (1) Railway construction charged against Revenue, (2) Railway Revenue Account, (3) Irrigation, and (4) Buildings and Roads. But the principal change will consist in the method of showing the gain or loss by exchange on the year's transactions, and its effect upon the Revenues and Expenditure of the Government of India. By the new plan, exchange, at the average rate of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year, will be calculated on all transactions in England. The exchange on Revenue and Expenditure will be taken as additions to the English Revenue and Expenditure of the year, and that on the "Capital outlay on Public Works not charged against Revenue" will go to increase such outlay. Actual cases of gain or loss to the Government, in no way arising from the accounts being prepared at the conventional rate of 2 shillings the rupee, but due to Government undertaking the duty of making remittances on various accounts at various rates for which it does not obtain an exact re-imbursement, will be taken under Miscellaneous Revenue or Expenditure of the year. Exchange on all other transactions will be brought to account under a new debt head, styled "Exchange Adjusting Account." The substitution of this mode of adjustment will affect the surplus or deficit of a year worked out under the old system; and, it has been ascertained that the deficit of 149,7 in 1884-85, shewn at p. 91 of this Report, will, under the new system, be increased to 386,4.

Section A.—INTEREST.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
4,277,4	EXPENDITURE	4,162,2	4,404,9	4,349,3

34. During 1884-85 there was no addition to the Debt in India except a sum of 8,5 subscribed to the Cawnpore-Furruckabad Railway debenture loan at 4 per cent., and 5,4 received on sale of Government Stock Notes. In England a loan of 3 millions was raised at 3 per cent., which was taken up at 93·865, and in addition to this operation, it became necessary to issue India Stock for 239,8 at 3½ per cent., and for 248,5 at 3 per cent., with a view to the redemption of obligations connected with the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways aggregating 62,7, as well as for discharge of a portion of the 4 per cent. India Debentures (8,006,5) which fell due in August 1884. Of these debentures 5 millions were presented for renewal into 3½ per cent. Stock. The Public Debt of India in this country and in England on 31st March 1885 was 93,183,6 and 69,271,1, respectively against 93,192,6 and 68,108,8 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The results of 1884-85 may be contrasted as follows with the expectations of the estimates and the corresponding amounts of the past year:—

1883-84, Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
2,524,8	Debt incurred	2,520,0	8,2	13,9
12,8	Debt discharged	20,0	33,2	20,2
2,512,0	NET IN INDIA .	2,500,0	—25,0	—6,3
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
...	at 4 per cent.	873,7	811,6	811,6
591,0	at 3½ per cent.	...	239,8	239,8
...	at 3 per cent.	6,926,5	3,222,0	3,248,6
591,0	TOTAL INCURRED .	7,780,2	4,273,4	4,300,0
	Debt discharged—			
3,5	at 5 per cent.	...	1,0	4
24,7	at 4½ per cent.	...	31,7	39,6
11,8	at 4 per cent.	8,059,1	3,060,3	3,059,7
40,0	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	8,059,1	3,093,0	3,099,7
+551,0	NET IN ENGLAND .	—278,9	+1,180,4	+1,200,3
+3,063,0	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+2,221,1	+1,155,4	+1,194,0*

*The above amounts are exclusive of —40,6, comprising 38,0 charged to Productive Public Works Revenue Account on account of Sinking Funds of East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and 2,6 charged to Deposit Account of Commission for Reduction of Debt.

Interest on Ordinary Debt.

35. **In the following figures the charge under this head is analysed in the usual form.** As regards India, the full amount of interest has not been drawn, the excess over the previous year being due to interest on the Loan opened in August 1883. The sum of 6,8 entered against discount and miscellaneous consists of 9,6 realised on Government Securities held on Government account, less 2,8, being loss from the transfer of some of these securities from the 4½ into the 4 per cent. Loan. These two operations were not foreseen when the Budget and Revised estimates were compiled. The English payments include 184,2 for discount on the issue of 3,000,0 India 3 per cent. Stock, and 2,6 commission on renewals of India debentures, not anticipated in the budget, and the actual increase in interest is therefore 17,6, which is accounted for by the interest paid on the additional stock issued during the year, less the saving effected by transfer of debt to a lower rate, as mentioned above in paragraph 34.

1883-84. Accounts.	DEBT IN INDIA ON 31ST MARCH 1884. Rate.	Principal.	Interest.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
1,085,0	4½	23,442,1	1,054,8	1,055,0	1,054,9	1,036,0
2,668,9	4	69,263,6	2,770,5	2,770,4	2,817,5	2,780,9
1,8	3½	55,1	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,6
6,3	Provincial	170,8	7,1	7,0	7,0	7,5
5,2	Stock Notes . . .	193,9	7,7	7,9	7,8	7,3
3,767,2	TOTAL .	93,125,5	3,842,0	3,842,3	3,889,2	3,833,3
45,2	DEDUCT—interest on a portion of the Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854 payable in England .			45,0	45,5	45,3
3,722,0				3,797,3	3,843,7	3,788,0
2,7	Interest on loans in course of discharge . .			1,0	1,3	2,0
19,9	Discount on new Loans and Miscellaneous . .			..	...	—6,8
3,744,6	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA .			3,798,3	3,845,0	3,783,2
2,753,8	England			2,758,6	2,963,4	2,963,0
6,498,4	GRAND TOTAL, INTEREST .			6,556,9	6,808,4	6,746,2
	DIVIDED INTO—					
3,820,1	Interest on Ordinary Debt			3,686,8	3,927,9	3,867,6
2,678,3	Interest on Debt for Productive Public Works .			2,870,1	2,880,5	2,878,6

2.—Interest on Other Obligations.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
97,5	On Special Loans	80,7	82,6	84,2
2,8	On Treasury Notes	2,6	4,5	2,4
182,4	On Service Funds	201,5	205,7	206,8
144,5	On Savings Bank Deposits	160,0	159,1	160,2
25,0	On Miscellaneous Accounts	25,5	22,0	25,1
5,1	ENGLAND	5,1	3,1	3,0
457,3	TOTAL .	475,4	477,0	481,7

36. The excess under special loans of 3,5 has arisen from arrear payments connected with the Oudh loans, which also involved a specially large charge in the previous year on account of arrears of pension of Taj Mehal. The increase in Service Funds is due principally to the growing balances of the Bengal Uncovenanted Fund, as shown in the following statement. The saving in England occurs in interest on deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of men returned from India, and is due to claims for arrears being less than was anticipated.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
67,5	Bengal Civil Fund	82,5	83,0	82,5
61,6	Madras ,, ,, ...	67,1	67,1	68,6
47,5	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	46,0	49,4	49,4
3,9	Bombay ,, ,, ...	3·9	4,2	4,3
1,9	Smaller Funds	2·0	2,0	2,0
182,4	TOTAL .	201,5	205,7	206,8

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
52,037,7	RECEIPTS	50,704,0	50,631,8	51,080,0

37. The principal differences in this group, between the estimate and accounts of 1884-85, are to be found in Opium, Salt and Excise, which shew an improvement over the forecast of 222,3, 178,3, and 215,0, respectively, and in Customs, where there is a deficiency of 259,6. As regards Opium, it may be noted that against the excess receipt of 222,3 must be set the excess charges amounting to 612,9 noticed in para. 54, the net revenue being 5,850,7 as contrasted with 7,701,8, 7,216,8, 7,805,0, and 8,451,2 realised during the preceding four years; but the balance of opium in stock on 31st March 1885 was 57,484 chests against 37,181 chests held on the corresponding date in the previous year. The excess in the salt revenue is not counteracted by any enhancement of charges, which on the contrary shew reduction as compared with the Budget of 72,4 (see paras. 56-58). The improved revenue in Excise seems to be normal and general, and although attended this year by larger charges aggregating 5,1, a portion of these is nominal, as explained in para. 59, the only real increase being in Madras, where the establishments have been revised and reorganised. The customs revenue in 1884-85 was 1,029,9 against 1,187,3 and 1,296,1 in the two preceding years, but there have been some economies in the charges which have amounted to 136,8, 139,3 and 155,0, respectively.

I.—Land Revenue.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
96,8	India	93,3	98,3	98,1
619,3	Central Provinces	612,2	612,2	606,3
1,308,0	Burmah	1,116,7	1,118,6	1,141,2
394,7	Assam	401,5	401,5	405,0
3,791,9	Bengal	3,811,8	3,811,8	3,742,0
5,680,1	North-Western Provinces	5,720,0	5,712,0	5,727,6
1,996,5	Punjab	2,042,5	2,045,6	2,070,0
4,515,4	Madras	4,277,9	4,006,3	4,186,4
3,959,2	Bombay	3,812,3	3,740,0	3,855,6
22,361,9	TOTAL .	21,888,2	21,546,3	21,832,2
	Add Revenue from Productive Public Works Accounts—			
87,2	North-Western Provinces	87,2	87,2	87,2
72,5	Punjab	35,5	36,5	33,4
336,9	Madras	332,1	348,7	296,2
37,5	Bombay	53,6	49,6	49,0
534,1	TOTAL PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE .	508,4	522,0	465,8
22,896,0	TOTAL LAND REVENUE .	22,396,6	22,068,3	22,298,0

38. The actuals of 1884-85 in *India* include 10,3 on account of revenues assigned by the Khan of Khelat, which were not provided for in the Budget, and entered at 8,8 only in the Revised Estimate. About half of this increase was counterbalanced by the realisations having fallen short of the estimates, chiefly in Ajmere and Coorg. The apparent falling off in *Central Provinces* is due to a portion of the revenue for the year having been collected in advance in 1883-84. The collections in *Burmah* were less than those in the previous year, due chiefly to the small arrears left at the close of 1883-84. As compared with the Budget, the accounts of 1884-85 shew a good result, which may be attributed partly to orders having been issued by the Local Government for the early collection of the revenue, and partly to increased receipts for capitation tax, petroleum wells, &c. This improvement was not maintained under rents, &c., of fisheries, the falling off

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

being due to a revision of the terms on which the fisheries were leased, and to the abolition of some fisheries that interfered with the navigation of the larger streams. The improvement in *Assam* is due to increase of population and to new lands being taken up for cultivation, and 1884-85 like 1883-84, was also a good year for revenue realised from elephant mahats. The great decrease in *Bengal* is owing to a sum of 80,0 due by the Burdwan estates not having been realised till the following year, in consequence of the death of the Maharaja. The excess over estimate in the *North-Western Provinces* was caused in some measure by earlier collections, consequent on the favourable winter harvest, but there was a comparatively small revenue in 1883-84, and the deficiency was made good apparently in the following year, when the receipts were over the normal demand of 575 lakhs. In the *Punjab* the excess over estimate occurs under the two heads ordinary and miscellaneous revenue, the former being ascribed to recovery of arrears, chiefly in the Rohtak and Gurgaon districts, and the latter to Patwarees' fees-which were treated as an excluded local fund when the Budget was compiled. In *Madras* large remissions in the revenue demand were rendered necessary by the exceptional character of the season in 1884-85, the failure of the south-west monsoon having been more complete than even in the famine year 1876-77, while the north-east monsoon was very deficient in some of the northern districts, and was accompanied by devastating floods in many of the southern tracts. A revision of the dates of payment in the Nellore district also contributed to reduce the collections; but, on the other hand, there was a large increase in Godaveri and Kistna, due to a favourable season, and also in North Arcot caused by the introduction of the new settlement rates. Moreover, there was exceptional activity in collecting the revenue during the last two months of the preceding year, so that the outstanding balance was 45 lakhs as compared with an average balance of 75 lakhs in the few years preceding the famine. Although *Bombay* shows an apparent improvement in revenue, this is due to an increase of 70,0 in the nominal adjustment of rent of Resumed Police Service Lands; there is a real deficiency of 38,1 in the ordinary revenue as compared with the Budget owing to postponements in Guzerat and reductions in the Southern Maratha country, granted in consequence of unfavourable seasons. The deficiency would have been greater but for the recovery of large arrears in Ahmednagar, and improved collections in some other districts where the new survey rates were introduced. The revenue in 1883-84 included balances of the previous year, which remained outstanding chiefly on account of damage done to crops by locusts, as well as with a credit of 73,8 which was again refunded under the special remissions granted by the Secretary of State. Considerable sums were also obtained from building sites in the Presidency town.

39. As explained in former reports, the land revenue is divided between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in certain proportions, which were fixed in the year 1882 by what is known as the Provincial contracts. Although these proportions, are fixed for a specified period, yet the result accruing from them is susceptible of modification by reason of special adjustments to be made with consent of the two Governments. The most important of these adjustments is the expenditure on construction of Public Works, which Local Governments are permitted to incur out of their surplus revenues. Such expenditure being in the nature of capital outlay appears in the Imperial accounts, the amounts being recovered from the Provincial Government by deduction from its share of the Land Revenue. Next in order are the charges, recurring or otherwise, which are paid as a matter of convenience by the Imperial Government on account of Provincial Government, and *vice versâ*, and which are settled between them through the head of Land Revenue. And, finally, there are similar charges paid by one Provincial Government for another, and adjusted in the same way. I note below these three classes of transactions as they have affected the various Provincial Governments during the year under review, and the result upon the distribution of the Land Revenue.

A.—Capital outlay on Productive Public Works from Provincial Revenues—

Province.	Description of work.	Amount.
Bengal	Railways	—4,9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Ditto	139,2

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

B.—Receipts and Charges by one Government on account of another—

Province.	Imperial for Provincial.			Provincial for Imperial.			Provincial for Provincial.			Total.	
	Rects.	Payts.	Net.	Rects.	Payts.	Net.	Rects.	Payts.	Net.	Credit.	Debit.
Central Provinces . .	...	...	...	1	2	−1	2,5	1	+2,4	2,4	1
British Burmah . . .	...	...	...	11,3	73,4	−62,1	2,2	2	+2,0	2,0	62,1
Assam	...	...	...	1	12,8	−12,7	2,4	...	+2,4	2,4	12,7
Bengal	7,3	1,5	+5,8	19,4	32,9	−13,5	1,8	15,4	−13,6	...	32,9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	11,9	18,2	−6,3	7,8	3,0	+4,8	18,4	4,3	+14,1	25,2	...
Punjab	19,7	...	+19,7	1	15,6	−15,5	1	12,9	−12,8	...	48,0
Madras	9,5	13,4	−3,9	19,1	77,0	−57,9	4	9	−5	3,9	58,4
Bombay	2	...	+2	17,0	37,7	−20,7	6	4,5	−3,9	...	24,8

C.—Distribution of the Land Revenue—

Province.	Provincial proportion.	Special adjustments noted above.			Revised proportion.	Land Revenue not included in the division.		Distribution of the Land Revenue.			
		A.	B.	Total.		Provl.	Local.	Impl.	Provl.	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces . .	298,3	...	−2,3	−2,3	296,0	...	...	310,3	296,0	...	606,3
British Burmah . . .	338,1	...	+60,1	+60,1	398,2	111,3	4	631,3	509,5	4	1,141,8
Assam	255,2	...	+10,3	+10,3	265,5	...	...	139,5	265,5	...	405,0
Bengal	1,206,0	+4,9	+32,9	+37,8	1,243,8	30,4	...	2,458,8	1,283,2	...	3,742,0
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,465,7	−139,2	−25,2	−164,4	1,301,3	56,6	...	4,457,0	1,357,9	...	5,814,9
Punjab	855,3	...	+48,0	+48,0	903,3	...	2,9	1,197,2	903,3	2,9	2,103,4
Madras	1,260,5	...	+54,5	+54,5	1,315,0	...	106,9	3,060,7	1,315,0	106,9	4,482,6
Bombay	1,830,3	...	+24,8	+24,8	1,855,1	733,7	11,0	1,244,7	2,648,8	11,0	3,904,5

II.—Opium Revenue.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
6,803,7	Bengal	5,812,5	6,050,3	6,052,0
2,508,5	Bombay	2,558,7	2,556,4	2,537,9
194,1	Excise	192,7	196,6	192,3
50,2	Miscellaneous	30,3	46,7	34,3
9,556,5	Total .	8,594,2	8,850,0	8,816,5

40. The Budget was based, as regards *Bengal,* on a sale of 46,500 chests at ₹1,250 per chest, but the actual sales amounted to 46,698 chests at an average rate of ₹1,296, the figures in the previous year being 54,400 chests at ₹1,250. In *Bombay*, the Exportations fell off in consequence of the Franco-Chinese war, but on the other hand 52,8 were realised on account of Opium hundies outstanding at the close of 1883-84, the corresponding balance on 31st March 1885 being 4,1 only. The sales of Excise Opium, at the time

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

when the revised estimate was framed, seemed to justify an increase of the Budget figure, especially in *Assam, Bengal,* and *Bombay,* but this expectation was not realised. As regards *Lower Burmah* it is reported that the habit of indulging in opium seems to be disappearing in Sandoway, and to be abating in Kyukpyu. The following figures shew the sales and produce in Bengal ,and the exports from Bombay.

Year.	Bengal.					Bombay.		
	Chests sold.	Average price.	Produce.	Added to stock. chests.	Balance in stock, March 31st, chests.	Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
1876-77 .	47,240	1,270	6,000,0	68,051	71,315	49,136	600	2,948,2
1877-78 .	49,500	1,266	6,269,3	67,167	88,982	45,830	600	2,749,8
1878-79 .	55,500	1,225	6,798,6	43,140	76,622	36,807	650	2,393,0
1879-80 .	59,100	1,170	6,914,2	49,961	67,483	46,211½	650 & 700	3,141,1
1880-81 .	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	52,969	64,052	36,069½	700	2,526,2
1881-82 .	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	49,732	57,384	31,196	700	2,184,7
1882-83 .	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	54,039	52,681	36,327	700 & 650	2,395,6
1883-84 .	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,214	36,495	38,586	650	2,508,5
1884-85, Budget	46,500	1,250	5,812,5	...	...	39,385	650	2,558,7
1884-85, Revised	46,698	1,296	6,050,3	65,993	55,790	39,355	650	2,556,4
1884-85, Actuals	46,698	1,296	6,052,0	65,993	55,790	39,039	650	2,537,9

III.—Salt Revenue.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
1,529,2	Northern India Salt Department . . .	1,566,2	1,566,2	1,600,7
	Sea-borne Salt—			
17,8	Burmah	15,2	23,8	23,1
1,731,6	Bengal	1,892,0	1,880,0	1,918,6
2	Madras	2	2	2
1,3	Bombay	1,6	2,7	6
	Government Salt—			
1,289,8	Madras	1,145,6	1,027,9	1,064,6
33,2	Bombay	38,4	33,7	46,9
	Excise on Local Manufacture—			
3,0	Burmah	2,8	3,2	3,3
88,2	Bengal	78,0	90,0	101,2
91,6	Madras	300,6	323,4	310,6
1,337,8	Bombay	1,354,0	1,377,1	1,413,4
21,7	Miscellaneous	24,3	21,8	24,0
6,145,4	Total .	6,328,9	6,350,0	6,507,2

41. Both the Budget and Revised Estimates provided for a larger revenue than was collected in the previous year, and the results are still better. *Bengal*, which is the largest contributor to this excess, ascribes it to the revival of trade, especially in the last quarter of the year. The import Salt trade is much influenced by the export trade in cereals and seeds, as ships have been bringing Salt out at nominal freights for the sake of the return cargo. The improvement under *Northern Indian* Salt proceeded from the lowering of the price of Sambhur Salt, and the reduction of Railway freight, while large quantities of Kohat Salt were purchased by the Afridics and the independent Afghan tribes. In Lower *Burmah* stocks were low in the beginning of the year, and a brisk demand which set in encouraged importations and stimulated local production, both to meet local demands and for exportation to Upper Burmah. In *Bombay* the excess occurs under the two heads Proceeds of Government Salt and Excise duty on Salt, both being caused by unusually large issues from the Government Salt works at Guzerat for consumption, chiefly in the Central and North-Western Provinces. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the Salt revenue of Portuguese India, and in the exports of Salt to Calcutta from the Uran and Karanja works. In *Madras* the actuals fall short of the estimate under the head of sale of Government Salt, this is due partly to the substitution of excise for monopoly Salt, whereby the gross receipts are diminished, the cost price of the Salt not passing through the Government

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

accounts. There was, moreover, no shipment, as in the previous year, of duty-paid Salt to Calcutta, and the increase of sales under the credit system transferred, to the following year, sums which otherwise would have entered the accounts of 1884-85.

IV.—Stamps.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	188-85. Revised.	Accounts.
2,416,8	Court-fees	2,431,5	2,458,6	2,488,1
1,080,5	Other stamp duties	1,086,5	1,104,0	1,103,5
15,9	Miscellaneous	15,0	15,4	15,0
3,513,2	TOTAL	3,533,0	3,578,0	3,606,6

42. The actual receipts by sale of Court Fees Stamps exceeded the original estimate by 56,6, owing to larger sales in all the Provinces except *Madras*, where the actuals were 9,7 below the Budget. This decrease occurred mainly in the districts of Tanjore, Godavari, Tinnevelly and Kistna, and is ascribed by the Madras Government to the heavy losses sustained by the ryots from the disastrous floods of November and December 1884, to the lowering of the scale of process fees, and to the raising of the pecuniary jurisdiction of Village Munsiffs from ten to twenty rupees. The improvements noticed in other Provinces were realized chiefly in *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces* and *Bombay*, and are due to greater litigation, and to the new mode of collecting copying-fees by means of these stamps. Under "Other Stamp duties" the principal item is "General Stamps," the revenue from which is 17,0 more than was anticipated in the Budget. *Bengal* and *Madras* chiefly contributed to this increase, which would have been greater, but for the falling off in sales in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, especially the former, where the actuals were 8,0 below the Budget. The Revised Estimate has been a little exceeded by the actuals, which also compare favourably with those of 1883-84, and confirm the general tendency of this revenue to greater production.

V.—Excise.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
3,088,6	Liquors and drugs	3,053,1	3,264,4	3,267,4
723,4	Opium	724,5	723,0	719,2
25,0	Other receipts	19,3	26,1	25,3
3,837,0	TOTAL	3,796,9	4,013,5	4,011,9

43. The Budget was rather low, and the changes in administration during the year considerably improved the receipts. The Revised Estimate provided for an increase of 22,4 in Central Provinces, 50,0 in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 107,6 in Madras and 64,1 in Bombay, though a falling off of 30,0 was expected in Bengal, but the results are better than were expected. The excess occurs under the head Liquors and Drugs, and is caused in the *Central Provinces* by higher fees paid for the monopoly of sale of country spirit owing to competition among the bidders, in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* to enhanced receipts on account of still-head duty, in *Madras* to important changes introduced during the year in the administration of this branch of revenue; and in *Bombay* to the enhancement of still-head duty, and the tax on toddy trees, and fees for licenses to sell foreign wines and spirits. In *India General* the Mysore receipts were brought into the account for the first time. In *Assam* the duty on Ganja was raised by one rupee per seer. There was a large decrease in *Bengal*, owing to the high price of rice and grain consequent on the scarcity prevailing in several districts of the Province, and partly, it is stated, to certain administrative changes. As regards Opium there was a marked increase in *Madras*, where the estimate was rather short, in consideration, apparently, of a large balance of imports of Malwa Opium in 1883-84 having remained undisposed of at the close of that year. The demand for the drug seems, however, to have subsequently risen. With the exception of *India* and *Central Provinces*, the other Provinces did not work up to estimate.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	GENERAL RATE ON LANDS.			
2,1	India	2,1	2,2	2,0
44,8	Central Provinces	43,2	43,1	43,2
101,5	Burmah	81,6	81,5	84,1
40,2	Assam	38,5	38,5	42,6
773,7	Bengal	764,7	779,5	760,1
631,9	North-Western Provinces	633,2	633,2	632,1
255,1	Punjab	257,6	249,6	258,1
436,2	Madras	420,0	399,0	395,9
236,6	Bombay	232,7	226,0	220,9
2,522,1	TOTAL	2,473,6	2,452,6	2,439,0
	OTHER RATES.			
4,7	India (Village Service, Plough Tax, Opium Cess)	6,2	5,9	5,4
14,2	Central Provinces (Village Service)	11,8	11,8	21,7
5,9	Bengal charges on (Ward's Estates)	5,3	5,3	6,8
17,6	North-Western Provinces (Village Police Cess in Oudh)	19,8	22,0	22,8
81,6	Punjab (Village Service and charges on Ward's Estates)	...	74,0	77,9
232,3	Madras (Village Service, Irrigation Cess)	223,3	221,9	217,5
3	Bombay (Miscellaneous)	3	4	4
356,6	TOTAL	266,7	341,3	352,5
2,878,7	GRAND TOTAL	2,740,3	2,793,9	2,791,5

44. The rate on land usually follows the Land Revenue and is affected by similar causes, and this occurred in 1884-85 as regards the collections in *Burmah*, *Assam*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*. In *Assam*, also, the local rate was increased during 1884-85, which resulted in larger collections. In *Bengal* apparently there was a failure in the receipts during the last two months of the year. The *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* show increased receipts from the Oudh village watch cess, in consequence of a re-arrangement in the village watch circles, and an increase in the number of village watchmen in Oudh. The "Village Service" in the *Punjab* was an excluded local fund when the Budget was prepared.

VII.—Customs.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPORTS—			
82,8	Burmah	84,2	82,2	77,5
151,4	Bengal	141,4	131,0	132,5
51,0	Madras	53,8	47,0	50,0
153,9	Bombay	150,3	159,0	158,5
439,1	TOTAL	429,7	419,2	418,5
	EXPORTS—			
445,2	Burmah	552,3	360,1	356,7
199,2	Bengal	212,0	148,4	162,4
60,8	Madras	54,0	61,0	47,2
24,1	Bombay	25,5	24,7	28,1
729,3	TOTAL	843,8	594,2	594,4
18,9	MISCELLANEOUS	16,0	16,6	17,0
1,187,3	TOTAL	1,289,5	1,030,0	1,029,9

45. The above figures indicate diminished trade in *Burmah*, *Bengal*, and *Madras*, but not in *Bombay*, where both imports and exports were good. In *Burmah* there were small clearances of liquor from Bond, large refunds to licensed vendors of duty on arms sold, diminished shipments of rice, and fewer fines and confiscations, as well as less ware-house and wharf rents. In *Bengal* there was a marked depression of trade during the year. *Madras* shows smaller

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

exportations of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Pondicherry and Karikal chiefly from the Tanjore district, where the crop was seriously damaged by floods, as well as smaller importations of arms and foreign liquors. Moreover, a portion of the Customs yard at Madras having been made over to the Harbour authorities, the godown rents are now credited to the Harbour instead of to Customs. In contrast with these abatements of trade, importation of foreign wines and spirits and the exportation of rice considerably increased in *Bombay*, but the land Customs ceased on the execution of the Customs convention with the Native States of Cambay and Janjira. The various classes of Customs may be classified as follows, the figures being net, that is, less refunds:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882 83.	1883 84.	1884-85
Duties still in force—					
Liquors, import	378.9	405,7	418,4	420,5	401,1
Rice, export	715,5	747.8	814,9	705,8	575,6
Arms and ammunition	7,3	7·9	8,0	11,3	9,9
Duties now abolished	1,348.6	1,097.4	—17,5	—4	...
Miscellaneous	28,3	31,1	21,1	18,9	18,4
TOTAL	2,478,6	2,289,9	1,244,9	1,156,1	1,005,0

VIII—Assessed Taxes.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
526,1	TOTAL	518,1	511,8	511,8

46. The actuals and revised estimate agree, but both are below the Budget and the accounts of the previous year. The falling off occurs in the Central Provinces, Bengal, Punjab, and Madras. The decrease in the *Central Provinces* is understood to be due to a more careful assessment of the Pandhri tax, and in *Bengal* chiefly, and in *Madras* partly, to slackness of trade. In *Madras*, also, the assessments have been carefully revised, the result being a reduction of the demand; and in *Bombay* the Government has introduced a system of assessments by local committees, instead of by village officers as heretofore. In the *Punjab* the accounts of 1883-84 included a large sum which formed part of the demand of 1884-85. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* the receipts of February and March were unusually large, and part of the excess may be due to advance collections, the tax having been collected much earlier than usual this year.

IX.—Forest.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
99,5	Central Provinces	100,0	101,0	102,7
250,9	Burmah	234,0	174,0	167,1
161,1	North-Western Provinces	133,0	161,4	157,2
250,3	Bombay	280,5	265,7	277,5
287,3	Other Provinces	304,5	277,4	280,3
3,1	England	1,4	2,8	1,8
1,052,2	TOTAL	1,053,4	982,3	986,6

47. The receipts in the *Central Provinces* from sales of timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency were about 2,0 below the estimate, while the revenue from grazing and produce removed by purchasers was greater by about 4,2. Towards the close of the year sales amounting to 3,0 were effected, but were not adjusted till after the 31st March. The variations in *Burmah* were principally owing to a fall of 45 per cent. in the price of teak, due to the depressed state of trade and the over-stocked condition of the teak market during the year. The receipts in the *North-Western Provinces* exceeded the estimate by 24,2 in consequence of extended operations in the sale of timber for Railway sleepers, and other forest produce. In the Revised estimate these operations were over-estimated. The actuals of 1883-84 included special receipts on this account from the Bengal and North-West Railway. The realisations in *Bombay* were on the whole below the estimate, owing to a smaller number of sleepers having been supplied to the Southern Mahratta Railway, and to a smaller quantity of fuel for locomotives having been taken by the Indus Valley State Railway, than was anticipated. The falling off in the Revenue would have been much greater, but for a marked improvement over the Budget and Revised

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

estimates, and also over the actuals of the previous year, in the sales of timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers, owing to an increase in forest areas, to larger sales of timber and bamboos, to better rates for grass, and to the extensive sale of myrabolams and mowra flowers. Under "*Other Provinces*" the Budget figure had to be largely reduced in fixing the Revised estimate for *Bengal*, owing to the anticipated demand for sleepers having failed entirely in the Teesta, Kurseong, Julpigoree, and Chota-Nagpore Divisions. In *Assam*, too, there was a reduction in the Revised estimate, consequent on the stagnation of the export timber trade from Lower Assam into Bengal. On the other hand, Madras provided for a larger revenue than was anticipated in the Budget. All these expectations were realized, as the actuals worked closely up to the Revised estimate. The chief difference between the accounts of the two years occurred in the *Punjab*, where the receipts of 1883-84 were abnormally high, owing to large sales of firewood and sleepers to the Rewari-Ferozepur Railway.

X.—Registration.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
258,9	TOTAL	265,6	280,8	286,8

48. The figures for *Central Provinces* and *Punjab* do not call for special remark. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, the revenue from Registration is practically stationary, the receipts during 1880-81 to 1884-85 being 34,9, 34,2, 34,9, 34,1, and 34,1, respectively. In *India General* the figures include, for the first time, recoveries in the Mysore assigned tract, and in *Assam*, *Burmah*, *Bengal*, and *Madras*, the operations of the department have extended owing to the steady increase in the registration of documents. The increase in *Madras* is also largely due to the introduction of a revised scale of fees from 1st May 1884. From *Bombay* it is reported that, in the latter part of 1884-85, many landed properties changed hands, owing to depression in trade and fall in the prices of mill shares. The acquisition of land by the Southern Mahratta Railway also contributed to the improvement.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
241,1	India	217,7	220,5	224,2
344,6	Madras	344,6	344,6	344,6
90,4	Bombay	92,0	88,5	88,6
44,4	Other Provinces	41,6	41,6	41,6
720,5	TOTAL	695,9	695,2	699,0

49. Many of these tributes fall due at the end of the year, and a little difference in the date of recovery causes discrepancies between the estimate and accounts. Thus in *India General* certain sums due this year were realized in the previous year, while others which should have been paid in 1883-84 were not realized till 1884-85. This was also the case in the *Central Provinces* and *Bombay*.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-8. Revised.	Accounts
8,482,6	. . . . .	9,016,6	9,571,1	9,546,1

50. The prominent differences in this group occur in Refunds, Salt and Forest, which show savings of 19,6, 72,4 and 48,7 respectively, and in Assignments, Land Revenue and Opium in which the estimated expenditure was exceeded by 35,3, 22,6 and 612,9. The account of Opium and Salt have already been discussed in paragraph 37. The heads Refunds and Assignments have been affected by various circumstances, as explained in paragraphs, 51 and 52, but it may be noted here, for guidance in the preparation of future estimates of Customs Refunds, that drawbacks under the new tariff have almost entirely ceased. The saving of 48,7 in Forest expenditure was effected almost wholly in Conservancy and Works, and was balanced by a reduction of 66,8 in Forest Revenue.

3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
221,6	Land Revenue	53,0	64,8	48,5
34,6	Salt	41,3	29,1	31,0
39,3	Stamps	33,7	40,6	45,1
31,1	Customs	43,1	31,8	24,9
16,0	Assessed Taxes	17,7	15,1	15,0
45,7	Other Revenue Refunds	31,6	32,5	36,3
388,3	TOTAL .	220,4	213,9	200,8

51. The Land Revenue refunds in 1883-84 included two large payments, amounting to 10,0, in the Godavari District in *Madras*, and a write-off of 150,6 in *Bombay*, connected with a re-adjustment ordered by the Secretary of State in some of the assessments of that presidency. The estimates of 1884-85 were fixed too high in most of the provinces, and have not been reached in the accounts, though these contain a refund of 7,9 in *Bengal* to the Maharaja of Doomraon, under orders of the Government of India No. 34, dated 5th January 1885, and a write-back in *Madras* of an erroneous credit of 1,3 to this head in 1882-83 on account of water-tax of the Kurnool Canal. The original estimate under "Salt" was framed with reference to past actuals, which were not worked up to in 1884-85. Refunds of stamps were unusually high in the *North-Western Provinces*, having amounted to 8,9 against 6,2 in 1883-84. The decrease in actuals under Customs is chiefly due to the estimate in *Bombay* having included 17,9 for Drawbacks, which, under the new tariff, have almost ceased. The "Other Revenue Refunds" in 1883-84 included two special payments amounting to 9,3, on account of Excise in the Madras Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly.

4.—Assignments and Compensations.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
314,8	India	316,8	317,7	315,7
7,2	Central Provinces	7,2	7,1	7,2
3,4	Assam	3,2	3,3	3,3
11,0	Bengal	12,3	12,6	12,8
7,6	North-Western Provinces	8,0	7,6	6,5
21,1	Punjab	21,4	20,7	20,8
116,8	Madras	116,2	116,4	116,1
757,0	Bombay	755,0	746,7	793,0
1,238,9	TOTAL .	1,240,1	1,232,1	1,275,4

52. The difference between the actuals and Budget under *India* is chiefly due to a sum of 1,5, on account of compensation to the Khan of Khelat, not having been drawn in 1884-85.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

In the *North-Western Provinces* the pensions in lieu of resumed lands were over-estimated, owing to errors in the details, which are being checked to ensure correctness in future. The *Bombay* estimate provided for compensations to owners of salt-pans in Portuguese India, and to the Goa Government under treaty, for loss of revenue consequent on a modification of the Customs tariff, but these were not paid during the year. On the other hand, large adjustments became necessary in connection with alienated lands, mainly owing to enhanced survey rates.

5.—Land Revenue.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	CHARGES, EXCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY UNDER SURVEY OF INDIA—			
30,8	India	29,9	35,3	31,8
64,6	Central Provinces	85,3	84,0	67,2
178,6	Burmah	172,1	184,0	182,4
82,6	Assam	83,5	80,7	79,5
337,3	Bengal	340,8	340,8	335,4
769,0	North-Western Provinces	801,2	789,1	777,9
289,2	Punjab	239,8	238,3	295,8
772,7	Madras	783,5	786,1	790,6
675,2	Bombay	665,0	680,5	674,4
3,200,0	TOTAL OTHER CHARGES .	3,201,1	3,218,8	3,235,0
3	Add England	6	4	4
3,200,3	TOTAL, EXCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY .	3,201,7	3,219,2	3,235,4
	REVENUE SURVEY CHARGES—			
10,7	India	13,2	14,3	15,1
1,5	Central Provinces	2,3	4,1	3,6
66,5	Burmah	65,8	54,5	55,9
7,5	Assam	16,3	15,1	13,0
9,5	Bengal	5,6	4,9	5,1
31,7	North-Western Provinces	30,5	32,8	33,7
1,5	Punjab	5,3	1,7	1,5
128,9	TOTAL REVENUE SURVEY CHARGES .	139,0	127,4	127,9
3,329,2	TOTAL, INCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY .	3,340,7	3,346,6	3,363,3

53. The increase under *India* is due to a charge of 5,5 against Quetta assigned revenues, for which no provision was made in the Budget, and to an increase in the actual expenditure over estimate of 1,6 under Collectors and Deputy Commissioners' establishments in Quetta, and of 9 under Land Settlement in Ajmere. The greater part of the falling off in the actuals in the *Central Provinces* is due to 13,6 having been provided in the original and revised estimates for Local Fund establishments in Imperial offices, the charges for which are shown under 18 General Administration in the accounts. The rest is made up of savings in the Budget grant of 5,4 for strengthening Tahsil establishments, and in the salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners owing to the absence of officers on furlough. The variations under *Burmah* were, an increase in the percentage charges for Land Revenue collections, as those collections were more than was anticipated; a large decrease in Land Settlement charges, owing to reduction in the Cadastral survey; and an increase in Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' establishment charges, as fewer savings were effected than anticipated, consequent on more frequent travelling on circuit and heavier miscellaneous expenditure. The savings in *Assam* were mainly in salaries of officers absent on leave, whose places were temporarily filled by junior officers, but a part of the decrease was due to irregularity in the payment of Commission on Land Revenue collections. The charges in 1883-84 included 2,4 for survey of Waste Land grants in Lakhimpur. In the *North-Western Provinces* settlement operations in Gorakhpur and Basti were not extended as much as was expected, and the provision for a Settlement Officer in Jalaun was not fully utilized during the year; moreover, the grant for contingent expenditure for the management of Government estates was not worked up to. The Revised somewhat over-estimated the allowances to district and village officers, and the charges in connection with village accountants. The chief difference between the actuals of the two years is the increase in Land Settlement charges in 1884-85. The actuals of 1884-85 under *Punjab* include about 69,7 for Revenue Talabana, and

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

Patwari Fees' Fund, for which no provision was made in the Budget, as the transactions of these funds used to be considered as pertaining to Excluded Local Funds. The Revised somewhat underestimated these transactions, while the excess over 1883-84 is principally due to the re-organization of the Punjab Commission. In *Madras* the Budget underestimated the charges for Process service by 2,4, for Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' establishments by 3,4, and under Allowances to district and village officers by 6,4. On the other hand, it provided for the special Tanjore survey undertaken on behalf of the Irrigation Department, which was abandoned during the year. The Revised estimate took too large a credit (9,4) for the savings on this account, which amounted to 4,3 only. The increase in the actuals of the year over those of 1883-84 is chiefly due to the formation of an additional settlement party for the registration of escheats in the Wynaad. In *Bombay* the charges for Taluka establishment payable from the village cess in Sind were 4,9 in excess of the Budget, but 6,1 below the provision in the Revised estimate. The remainder of the excess in the actuals over Budget was caused by additional establishments, sanctioned after the estimate was passed, for the preparation of village registers and for the collection of agricultural statistics in Dharwar; and also by the raising of a book debit in 1884-85 in adjustment of arrear Land Settlement charges in Sind, which were at first debited to advances, pending settlement of the proportion payable by the ryots. The Revenue Survey charges shewn above are noticed under 26, Scientific and other Minor Departments—Survey of India.

6.—Opium.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
1,721,8	Payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges	2,215,5	2,803,3	2,827,7
129,2	Other charges	134,5	136,5	131,9
3,7	India, Bombay, and England	2,9	6,7	6,2
1,854,7	TOTAL	2,352,9	2,946,5	2,965,8

54. In the Original estimate of 1884-85 the provision for payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges was larger than in 1883-84, as an unusually short crop of opium was produced that year. In the Revised estimate a further sum of 587,8 was added on the information then available, but the actuals have turned out to be still greater by 24,4. This is due to the very large crop collected during the year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	No. of chests produced. Provision.	Excise.	Total.	Total payments to cultivators, and manufacture charges.	Average per chest.
					₹
1881-82	49,732	4,768	54,500	1,931,4	354
1882-83	54 039	3,965	58,004	2,156,0	372
1883-84	38,214	4,318	42,532	1,721,8	405
1884-85	65,993	7,008	73,001	2,827,7	387

55. Under "England" the Revised estimate included 3,5 in excess of Budget for machinery. The actual expenditure on this account amounted to 3,3.

7.—Salt.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT.			
105,9	Establishments and Contingencies	112,5	109,0	104,0
	Manufacture and Excavation—			
22,6	Sambhar	22,5	16,4	7,6
8	Didwana	1,0	1,0	9
2,1	Pachbudra	4,5	2,0	9
...	Phalodi	6	6	4
6,0	Punjab Mines	7,8	6,4	7,3
25,7	Purchase and Freight	27,5	24,6	22,9
4,6	Burmah and Bengal	5,3	4,8	4,2
	Madras—			
104,4	Establishments and Contingencies	130,5	112,4	110,2
56,2	Purchase and Freight	59,5	52,4	53,0
	Bombay—			
76,7	Establishments and Contingencies	105,0	90,5	96,6
37,5	Purchase and Freight	43,0	39,5	41,2
...	Treaty Salt	2,0	...	...
4,1	England	...	...	1
446,6	TOTAL	521,7	459,6	449,3

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

56. In the Northern India Salt Department the decrease in the actuals is 32,4 below Budget, chiefly in manufacturing charges at Sambhar, where owing to floods and unfavourable weather the work was greatly hindered. There were savings too at Pachbudra, due to want of demand for salt, and under "Establishments" from the closing of the Nrid salt-works, also under "Purchase and Freight" from no business having been done at the Lala Musa Depôt. This explanation also applies to the difference between the accounts of 1883-84 and 1884-85.

57. Under the provincial heads of *Burmah*, *Bengal*, *Madras* and *Bombay* the difference between estimates and accounts is 40,1, of which 29,8 consists of savings in establishments, 8,3 in purchase and freight, and 2,0 in free supplies of salt to the Indore Durbar, for which a cash payment is now substituted and charged to 4 Assignments and Compensations.

58. As regards establishment, the saving accrued from the employment of a smaller preventive establishment in *Bengal*; from the amount sanctioned in *Madras* for the reorganization of theSalt Department not having been fully utilised; and from reduction of establishment in *Bombay* connected with the salt revenue in Portuguese India, consequent on the new convention with the Goa Government. These savings would have been larger but for the transfer to this head, from 11, Customs, of charges for establishments in Konkan division, and the revised salaries sanctioned on the reorganization of the Salt and Customs establishments in that Presidency. It may also be noted here that in *Madras* there is a gradual decrease of the charge for petty construction and repair of Salt buildings, as, owing to the extension of the excise system, such charges now fall on the licensees. The decrease under purchase and freight has occurred chiefly in *Madras*, and is attributed to the substitution of the excise for the monopoly system. The excess in 1884-85 over the previous year is due to the abovementioned transfer from Customs to this head, and to the revision of salaries also noted above.

8.—Stamps.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
62,1	Charge for sales (chiefly discount)	65,0	63,8	64,0
19,2	Other expenditure	20,6	20,5	20,9
27,8	ENGLAND	44,1	45,1	45,5
109,1	TOTAL	129,7	129,4	130,4

59. The saving under the first head is due to the transfer to "Excise," in *Bengal*, of the proportion of the cost of the Calcutta Collectorate hitherto taken under this head. The charges in England exceeded the estimate, as the indents were larger than are anticipated.

9.—Excise.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
92,3	India	98,6	103,3	103,6
...	ENGLAND	...	1	1
92,3	TOTAL	98,6	103,4	103,7

60. The expenditure was in excess of estimate chiefly in *Bengal* (2,7), *Bombay* (2,5), and *Madras* (2,2). In *Bengal* the increase was due to a change in the mode of adjusting the charges of the Calcutta Collectorate, as stated under the previous head; and in *Bombay* and *Madras* to revision and reorganization of establishments. The chief savings occurred in the *North-Western Provinces* (1,7), where the grants for distillery establishments and for rewards were not fully spent, and in *Burmah* (1,6) owing to the appointment of Excise Commissioner having been filled only towards the close of the year.

10.—Provincial Rates.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
26,9	Bengal	24,7	25,6	23,4
27,6	Other Provinces	28,3	85,8	27,3
54,5	TOTAL	53,0	111,4	50,7

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

61. The decrease in the accounts of 1884-85 under *Bengal*, as compared with the actuals of 1883-84, is due to the decrease of establishment for re-valuation work. The estimate was based on returns received from the Public Works Department. Under Actuals in other provinces, there was a saving of 1,4 in *Bombay*, as compared with the Budget, in the grant for remuneration to village officers for collection of local cesses, owing to postponements of revenue granted in 1884-85 in certain districts. The Revised estimate under this head in *Punjab* included 58,6 for Patwaris' Fees Fund, which is shown under 5—Land Revenue in the accounts.

11.—Customs.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
17,2	Burmah	17,7	17,1	17,0
48,6	Bengal	49,3	49,3	49,8
17,0	Madras	18,0	16,6	16,0
56,5	Bombay	57,0	53,8	54,0
139,3	TOTAL	142,0	136,8	136,8

62. The savings in *Burmah* were effected in Establishments, Salaries, and Contingencies. Those in *Madras* occurred under "Ministerial establishments," "Salary of Collector," owing to his employment on other duty, and under "Contingencies," which were somewhat over-estimated. In *Bombay* the whole cost of the re-organised Customs and Salt establishments in the Konkan Division has been shown in the accounts of 1884-85 under 7 Salt, pending the settlement of the question as to the distribution of charge between the two departments; a real reduction was secured by the withdrawal of the Preventive establishment on the Habsan frontier on execution of a Customs' convention with the native state of Janjira. In *Bengal* the cost of the extra Preventive establishment entertained by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, served to slightly increase the expenditure over the estimate.

12.—Assessed Taxes.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
13,2	TOTAL	13,8	13,2	12,9

63. The actuals worked very closely up to the estimate in all the provinces except *Bengal*, where there was a saving of 6 from the entertainment of smaller establishments, in consequence of the falling off of receipts under this head. The percentage of charges in the provinces on every thousand rupees collected will be seen from the following statement:—

	Net Receipts. £	Collection Charges. £	Percentage.
India	26	...	...
Central Provinces	23,112	34	·15
Bengal	146,486	9,390	6·41
North-Western Provinces	116,507	609	·52
Punjab	45,431	120	·26
Madras	42,813	697	1·63
Bombay	122,498	2,086	1·7
TOTAL	496,873	12,936	

13.—Forest.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
43,5	Central Provinces	55,0	52,0	49,4
121,6	Burmah	143,0	127,5	121,2
104,1	North-Western Provinces	97,0	104,1	101,9
154,5	Bombay	186,9	179,3	176,4
219,8	Other Provinces	242,1	234,5	225,7
5,9	England	3,2	4,1	3,9
649,4	TOTAL	727,2	701,5	678,5

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

64. The difference of 48,7, between Actuals and Budget under this head, consists of an increase of 3,7 on account of establishments, and a saving of 52,4 under conservancy and works. The increase under establishments is due to (4,5) transferred in *India General* to this head from Administration, as the salary and office establishment of the Inspector General of Forests, and (8,7) in *Bombay* owing to a reorganization of the superior grades, and the entertainment of additional establishment for keeping accounts and for the forest settlement officers. These increases were counterbalanced to a large extent by savings in the other provinces. The saving of 52,4 under Conservancy and Works is made up of 18,0 in *Burmah*, in consequence chiefly of short arrivals of British timber at the Kado Timber Depôt, of 7,7 in *Bengal* from failure of the anticipated demand for sleepers, of 7,5 in *Madras* from savings in the grant for demarcation and improvement of forests, and of 19,2 in *Bombay* (*a*) from diminished supply of sleepers to the Southern Mahratta Railway and of locomotive fuel to the Indus Valley State Railway, and (*b*) from the transfer to Public Works Department of certain charges connected with communications and buildings. The Bombay savings would have been larger but for heavy payments of compensation for land purchased for forest purposes, and increased expenditure on minor forest produce including the mahwa flower (Bassia Latifolia), for which alone a special grant of 4 was sanctioned. The difference between 1883-84 and 1884-85 is due to the establishment charges noted above, and to the cost in 1883-84 of the forest areas in the Aheri Zemindary and the Moharli Forest.

14.—Registration.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
167,1	TOTAL	176,5	176,7	178,5

65. The increase in the charges of 1884-85 over those of 1883-84 occurred chiefly under Commission paid to Registrars in *Bengal* and *Madras*, owing to increased receipts as the result of the extended operations of the department.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
1,672,7	RECEIPTS	1,734,7	1,789,2	1,792,1
1,984,0	EXPENDITURE . . .	2,158,4	2,131,3	2,070,6
—311,3	NET .	—423,7	—342,1	—278,5
—215,8	POST OFFICE (NET) . .	—188,5	—194,0	—195,0
—146,6	TELEGRAPH (NET) . . .	—248,7	—223,9	—179,6
+51,1	MINT (NET)	+13,5	+75,8	+96,1

66. Both the Postal and Telegraph revenues shew an advance over the preceding year, and the expenditure has been kept below the sanctioned budget. The Mint receipts were increased by a large importation of silver, and the recoinage of shroff-marked rupees added to the charges.

XII.—Post Office.

1883-84. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
651,8	Sale of Postage Stamps	691,0	689,5	680,3
261,2	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash . .	261,3	260,0	254,7
91,5	Money Order Fees including Postal Orders . .	95,2	102,0	104,2
38,5	Other Receipts	33,6	33,7	32,5
1,043,0	TOTAL .	1,081,1	1,085,2	1,071,7
28,8	DEDUCT—Accounted for to other Governments .	27,2	29,0	28,5
1,014,2	NET RECEIPTS	1,053,9	1,056,2	1,043,2
4,5	ADD—District Post	5,1	4,2	3,9
1,018,7	TOTAL .	1,059,0	1,060,4	1,047,1

67. The Budget Estimate for the first two items was based on the Regular Estimate of 1883-84, with provision for a considerable increase equal to that of the previous year: this, however, was not realized. Money Order fees continue to show an increase, while the falling off under Other Receipts is chiefly in Bullock Train Collections. On the whole, the actuals are in advance of those of last year.

XIII.—Telegraph.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
401,9	Indian	480,5	459,0	461,8
120,3	Indo-European	92,7	105,5	102,7
4	Provincial	3	3	
522,6	TOTAL .	573,5	564,8	564,9

68. The Budget of the Indian portion was too sanguine as regards the sums payable by Railways for maintenance of lines and technical supervision of offices, in addition to which and to some falling off in message revenue, the claims of the department on the South Indian Railway were settled by the Secretary of State for a smaller sum than was expected. The excess over estimate in the Indo-European division represents increased traffic. This improvement disappears if the actuals are compared with the revised estimate and the accounts of 1883-84, but this is due to "the outpayments on message revenue account"

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

(10,8) having been deducted from revenue instead of being charged as refunds. The Indian revenue in 1883-84 was small, owing to the postponement, till the following year, of certain recoveries from railways.

XIV.—Mint.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
64,5	Seignorage on silver	78,0	121,4	115,6
56,0	Gain on copper coinage	15,0	35,0	57,0
	OTHER RECEIPTS.			
7,6	Calcutta	6,8	4,7	4,6
...	Madras	...	1	..
3,3	Bombay	2,4	2,8	2,9
131,4	TOTAL .	102,2	164,0	180,1

69. Seignorage cannot be accurately estimated, as it is dependent upon the tenders of silver for coinage, which in recent years have been as noted below. The gain on copper coinage is the result of a rather complicated account, as explained in detail last year. It is not necessary to repeat these particulars now, but it may be stated that the gain arises from the cost of metal and manufacture being a little less than half the nominal value of the coin, and is not treated as revenue until the coin passes into circulation: a corresponding loss arises when it becomes necessary to withdraw from circulation and destroy old and worn coin. At present British coin is gradually taking the place of old native mintages, and there is always a net gain, though of variable amount.

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1879-80	7,869,7	10,257,0	212,0
1880-81	3,892,6	4,249,7	76,1
1881-82	5,379,0	2,186,3	43,4
1882-83	7,480,6	6,427,4	108,9
1883-84	6,406,2	3,663,4	64,5
1884-85	7,245,6	5,794,2	115,6

15.—Post Office.

1883-84. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
40,9	Chief Post Office	42,5	43,8	44,2
639,4	Presidency and District Offices	674,5	650,7	649,1
302,3	Conveyance of Mails	283,8	294,0	284,8
30,8	Other Charges	30,2	31,3	33,2
1,013,4	TOTAL .	1,031,0	1,019,8	1,011,3
114,6	ADD—District Post Office	115,5	116,5	114,0
1,128,0	TOTAL INDIA .	1,146,5	1,136,3	1,125,3
106,5	ENGLAND .	101,0	118,1	116,8
1,234,5		1,247,5	1,254,4	1,242,1

70. The increase under the first head is due chiefly to leave and travelling allowances of officers, and the entertainment of an additional Superintendent. The saving in Presidency and District Offices is mainly in Establishment, House-rent, Stationery, Office furniture, and Contingencies. The excess in "Other charges" is chiefly for compensation for loss of insured articles, printing at private presses, and special payments to British India representatives at the Postal Conference at Lisbon; but, as regards the English expenditure, the Bombay budget for stores from England fell far short of the requirements of that Presidency, and in India too the provision was insufficient. On the other hand, the subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, for the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad, was not fully discharged in England.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	Indian Telegraph.			
	Capital Account.			
101,9	India	154,9	147,1	153,7
109,1	England	139,5	139,5	132,8
	Revenue Account.			
337,9	India	404,6	374,9	346,2
8,8	England	9,5	5,7	5,5
	Indo-European Telegraph.			
67,4	India	68,2	67,8	63,2
38,3	England	44,5	53,0	42,3
	Provincial.			
3	Bengal	...	...	1
5,5	Bombay	1,0	7	7
669,2	Total	822,2	788,7	744,5

71. The actuals throughout are less than the estimate, the difference between Actuals and Revised Estimate, in the Indo-European section, being caused by the sum of 10,8 mentioned in paragraph 68 as having been deducted from revenue in lieu of being charged as a refund. The savings in the Indian section are due to restricted outlay on works as regards Capital Account, and in Revenue Account to a smaller number of Railway and Postal. Telegraph offices having been opened than was expected, to the conversion of some departmental offices into combined offices, and to economies in repairs and establishments. The large excess in 1884-85 over the preceding year is attributed to the erection of additional lines, the establishment of additional offices, and the alteration of the line from Koom to Teheran.

17.—Mint.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised	Accounts.
42,5	Calcutta Mint	36,4	42,1	39,7
33,4	Bombay Mint	37,0	36,0	34,5
4,4	Stores from England	15,3	10,1	9,8
80,3	Total	88,7	88,2	84,0

72. The excess expenditure in the Calcutta Mint is due to losses on recoinage of shroff-marked coin. In the Bombay Mint there were larger savings than were anticipated when the Budget was framed. The payments on account of stores from England were not made as rapidly as expected.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
1,427,7	Receipts	1,455,6	1,402,1	1,372,4

73. The main features of this division are the continued falling off in Judicial fees, fines, and forfeitures, as well as in Jail receipts against which there is a corresponding abatement in the expenditure on Jail manufactures.

XV.—Law and Justice.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
228,7	Fees, fines, and forfeitures	249,0	235,6	228,3
192,9	Jail manufactures	229,9	204,8	188,9
152,3	Other receipts	139,0	123,7	128,8
573,9	Total	617,9	564,1	546,0

74. The falling off in Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, noticed in former reports, has continued in all provinces except *Burmah*, but its effect has been partly neutralised during the year in the *North-Western Provinces* and *Madras*, where the receipts include respectively distrainers' (Kurk Amins') fees, and recoveries from suitors for printing and translation charges, which were formerly treated as deposit accounts. In *Burmah*, the fees and fines have increased in both the civil and criminal courts, and the improvement was noted when the revised estimate was under preparation. The restriction on Jail manufactures was also noticed in former reports, and has continued to affect the revenue. This is shown more clearly in the figures entered below. The difference under Other Receipts is due partly to short credits in Port Blair on account of sale of produce, and of sums due from Native States for maintenance of convicts, and partly to no lapsed estates having been received from the Administrator General, Bengal.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Jail Manufactures—					
Receipts	246,6	262,3	246,6	192,9	188,9
Expenditure	230,4	225,9	213,1	161,6	158,3
Net	16,2	36,4	33,5	31,3	30,6

XVI.—Police.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
146,7	Fees, fines, and forfeitures	137,9	145,2	151,6
165,2	Other receipts	170,9	170,8	167,8
311,9	Total	308,8	316,0	319,4

75. These figures include, for the first time, fines levied in the Mysore assigned tract, under Act V of 1861. In *Bengal* the cattle pounds were farmed out at enhanced rates, and recoveries on account of village Police were particularly good. On the other hand, certain sums due from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway were not realised within the year, while the contribution from the East Indian Railway was reduced, consequent on the reduction of the Police employed in it. In the *North-Western Provinces*, moreover, the Government has taken over the cost of the municipal Police, and remitted the contributions hitherto received on that account. The receipts in Madras from rents of Police huts, averaging 2,2 yearly, have been transferred from this head to the head XXXIII—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Marine.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
76,0	Dockyards and sea-going vessels	85,4	65,4	64,1
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	(Ports, Lighthouses, and River navigation.)			
20,5	Burmah	23,7	20,0	18,7
1,4	Assam	1,9	1,9	5
89,6	Bengal	90,0	85,0	77,2
5	Madras	6	6	5
4,8	Bombay	4,3	5,0	5,0
192,8	TOTAL	205,9	177,9	166,0

76. The small receipts under Dockyards and sea-going vessels are due (1) to less work, than was anticipated, having been performed in the Dockyard for other departments; (2) to all the vessels offered for sale not having been disposed of; and (3) to a change of practice with regard to recoveries from other departments on account of stores landed by the Agent for Government Consignments, the amounts recovered being now deducted from expenditure. The diminished revenue in *Burmah* and *Bengal* is traceable to depression of trade, affecting the pilotage and coast light dues. The estimates in *Assam* were too high, as the figures of the previous year included the sale-proceeds of two vessels, as well as the receipts from the "Hawk," which are now taken to Public Works Department.

XVIII.—Education.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
128,5	Fees	127,0	130,2	129,3
75,9	Other receipts	71,7	70,3	74,0
204,4	TOTAL	198,7	200,5	203,3

77. This head does not call for much detailed explanation, but the following items may be noted as affecting the revenue. In *Burmah* the public schools in Moulmein were during the year transferred from the Municipality, at its own request, to the Education department. In the *Punjab* the publication and sale of English books was discontinued for only a portion and not for the whole year as was anticipated. In *Madras* some of the high and middle schools were transferred to municipalities, and the middle school departments of colleges were abolished. In *Bombay* many new schools were opened throughout the Presidency.

XIX.—Medical.

1883-84 Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
18,6	Hospital fees	16,4	18,5	19,5
34,0	Other receipts	29,7	34,5	30,5
2,4	ENGLAND	2,0	2,3	2,5
55,0	TOTAL	48,1	55,3	52,5

78. The principal differences under this head occur in the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Madras. In the *Central Provinces* certain dispensaries, formerly treated as Excluded Local Funds, have been brought into the accounts as incorporated Local Funds since their transfer to the District Councils and Local Board. In the *North-Western Provinces* there is an apparent falling off, owing to the Budget having included certain contributions payable by municipalities to District Boards, which under revised arrangements have been credited under XXIV Miscellaneous. In the *Punjab* there is an excess over estimate in the receipts on account of Lunatic Asylums, due to contributions from district committees. In *Madras* the actuals of 1883-84 exceed those of 1884-85 by 2,1, but they contained an arrear recovery of 2,0 from the Madras Municipality towards the maintenance of hospitals in the town of Madras.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
24,0	CINCHONA PLANTATIONS	17,6	21,1	21,0
	INLAND LABOUR TRANSPORT—			
9,4	Fees	7,3	6,9	10,8
15,9	MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT	16,0	18,9	13,6
39,4	OTHER ITEMS (India)	34,8	40,8	39,2
1,0	„ (England)	5	6	6
89,7	TOTAL	76,2	88,3	85,2

79. The difference as regards Cinchona occurs chiefly in *Madras*, where sales were not expected, as stocks were sold off during the previous year, but 1,000 bales were sold. The head "Other items" includes the sale-proceeds of the land occupied by the Botanical Gardens at Mussoorie, *N.-W. Provinces*.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
11,250,0	EXPENDITURE	11,426,1	11,472,4	11,634,5

80. The principal difference (215,8) in this division is under Political charges, and is caused by the Afghan Delimitation Commission, the expedition against Zhob Kakars and the mission to Guada, for which the estimate did not provide. Additional expenditure was also incurred un ler General Administration, but the greater portion (26,3) of the increase under this head is due to transfers from the head 5—Land Revenue. Law and Justice presents a considerable saving (73,4), as compared with the estimate, produced by retrenchments in Jail manufactures and other charges.

18.—General Administration.

GOVERNMENTS AND SECRETARIATS.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
321,6	India	342,8	330,8	335,1
15,8	Central Provinces	15,1	15,4	14,7
17,5	Burma	17,0	16,9	16,5
15,3	Assam	14,0	13,5	13,0
61,9	Bengal	63,9	63,8	66,5
52,9	North-Western Provinces	49,1	51,4	52,3
43,8	Punjab	43,7	45,0	44,4
72,4	Madras	71,6	72,1	73,8
99,2	Bombay	100,1	97,5	100,6
700,4	TOTAL	717,3	712,4	716,9

REVENUE CONTROL AND FINANCIAL OFFICES.

97,9	India	93,8	94,4	95,9
38,6	Central Provinces	26,7	28,1	41,4
31,5	Burma	31,0	30,6	31,4
10,3	Assam	11,0	10,1	10,0
134,7	Bengal	131,4	131,5	134,8
106,3	North-Western Provinces	108,7	108,6	110,0
93,8	Punjab	81,7	76,7	85,5
69,9	Madras	71,7	71,1	73,3
75,6	Bombay	69,9	75,3	75,7
658,6	TOTAL	625,9	626,4	658,0
239,4	ENGLAND	233,3	236,5	234,9
1,598,4	TOTAL OF ALL	1,576,5	1,575,3	1,609,8

81. Under *Governments and Secretariats, India* shews a saving, as compared with the Budget, under Tour expenses, Staff and Household of the Viceroy, and travelling expenses of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, partly counterbalanced by excesses in the salary of officers and in telegrams and furniture for the Public Works and Military Secretariats, respectively. The difference between 1884-85 and 1883-84 is also traced to these items, together with the savings in the Executive Council, and in the Home and Foreign Secretariats noticed in last year's report. A permanent change has been made under this head in 1884-85, by the transfer to 13—Forest of the charges on account of the Inspector General of Forest. In *Assam* the Civil Secretariat charges were 7 less than estimated, owing to the permanent Secretary having been on furlough throughout the year, to a revision of Secretariat Establishment, and to an overestimate of Tour expenses. The charges of 1883-84 were swelled by the absence of the Chief Commissioner on three months' privilege leave, and by his having drawn pay for 1882-83 in that year. In *Bengal* the principal variation occurred in the Civil Secretariat, where some new appointments were created, and many increases in progressive salaries fell due. The Tour expenses in the *North-Western Provinces* exceeded the Estimate, as the whole of the Secretariat Establishment was taken to Naini Tal under orders of the Local Government. The excess in *Madras* consists of a number of small items, of which 5 in Secretariat contingencies and 7 in the movement of Government offices to the hills are the chief. In *Bombay* the Actuals exceeded the Estimates (1) in salary of Governor by 9, owing to the salary of the retiring Governor up to

27th of March having been paid to him in that month; (2) in expenditure from contract allowance by 1,4, as additional allowances were sanctioned for Conservancy and Tour charges in F. D. No. 1677, dated 19th January 1884; and (3) in Civil Secretariat by 1,4, due to expenditure on telegrams during February and March 1885. But they also showed savings of 1,6 under Military Secretariat, 6 in Staff and Household expenses of the Governor, 5 under Executive Council, and other smaller ones.

82. Under "*Revenue Control and Financial Offices*" the India General, Central Provinces, Burma, Punjab, and Madras accounts include 2,4, 13,2, 8, 8,6, and 1,3 respectively as charges for the General Establishment of Local Funds, classified hitherto under 5 Land Revenue, under which they were provided for in the estimate. After allowing for this change of classification, the only material differences between Budget and Accounts occur in *Central Provinces*, where an additional charge was incurred consequent on certain leave allowances, and in the *Punjab* where there was a net saving of 4,8 from the appointment of a second Financial Commissioner and his establishment, and from a reduction in the number of Commissioners and their establishments. The two main differences under *Madras* counterbalanced each other. They occurred under charges of Civil Office of Account and Audit, which were decreased by 1,7 in consequence of permanent incumbents having been attached to other Provinces, whilst junior officers on smaller allowances acted for them; and under Board of Revenue, which was increased by the same amount, as the 2nd Member and permanent Sub-Secretary were employed on special duties. In 1883-84 the actuals of India included two years' payments on account of allowances to the Presidency Bank, and in the Punjab there was an excess of 2,0 over the charges of the following year in the salaries of gazetted officers in the Civil Office of Account and Audit, whilst in Madras the charges under Board of Revenue were less by 2,7 for the reason stated above. As regards the other Provinces, the principal variations were under Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Bombay. In *Bengal* there was an increase of 3,7 over Budget by the appointment of a temporary Additional Commissioner for the Patna Division. An increase of 1,7 in the *North-Western Provinces* was on account of salaries of Commissioners absent on privilege leave. In *Bombay* the excess charges amounted to 6,1 and consisted of increases under Civil Account Office (2,1), Currency Department (2,1), and Commissioners (1,9). The increase under Civil Account Office was due to the appointment of higher paid officers than were provided for in the sanctioned scale, and the creation of the new office of Inspecting Auditor. Heavy cash remittances caused the excess in the Currency; and the payment of acting allowances in the absence on leave of permanent incumbents swelled the charges under Commissioners.

83. The English charges included passage and outfit allowances of the Governor General and of the Governor of Bombay, as well as a portion of the expenses incurred in the return to England of the Marquis of Ripon and his suite. When the Budget was framed it was expected that these charges would not be incurred till 1885-86. There was, however, a saving of 6,0 in comparison with Budget, in the payments for the supply of forms of Currency Notes.

19.—Law and Justice.

COURTS OF JUSTICE AND LAW OFFICERS.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
17,1	India	22,1	21,8	21,8
69,3	Central Provinces	73,0	69,7	69,1
99,2	Burma	99,6	100,7	102,4
50,1	Assam	53,1	50,5	50,3
748,1	Bengal	757,1	758,5	759,8
404,8	North-Western Provinces	411,8	411,6	412,3
227,4	Punjab	236,8	244,0	242,1
381,6	Madras	388,7	387,0	387,7
437,1	Bombay	437,5	443,2	450,3
2,434,7	TOTAL COURTS OF JUSTICE	2,479,7	2,487,0	2,495,8
136,0	Port Blair Settlement	142,5	136,4	138,8
462,8	Jail Charges	498,5	460,4	465,3
161,6	Jail Manufactures	211,1	165,5	158,3
38,7	Refunds	40,2	38,8	40,2
4,6	Other Charges	4,7	4,9	6,2
4	England	2,4	1,2	1,1
3,238,8	TOTAL	3,379,1	3,294,2	3,395,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

84. Under the first head, in *India* the Estimates and Actuals of 1884-85 included, for the first time, the charges incurred in the Mysore Assigned Tract. In *Central Provinces* the saving is the result of the additional Commissionership having been abolished, and the absence of officers on furlough and deputation. In *Burma* the increase was caused by the appointment of an additional Recorder, by a temporary addition to the staff of Assistant Commissioners in consequence of absentees on leave, and by larger expenditure on diet and travelling allowances of witnesses, consequent on the increase of crime in 1884-85. The saving in *Assam* of 2,8 is almost entirely under salaries of Criminal Court's officers. In *Bengal* three additional Judges were appointed to the High Court during the latter part of 1884-85, and additional Civil and Sessions Judges in the Burdwan and 24-Pergunnahs Districts. Additional establishments were also entertained in certain districts. The principal variations in the *North-Western Provinces* were an increase under Civil and Sessions Courts (3,5) caused by the transfer to this head, from Personal Deposit Account, of Distrainers' (Kurk-Amins') establishment charges; and a saving of 4,5 under Criminal Courts in salaries of officers, diet to witnesses, and assessor's office expenses and contingencies. This saving would have been larger but for the transfer from 1884-85 of the charges of the Criminal Court Record Fund, which used to be shown under 5.—Land Revenue. The increase in the *Punjab* is due to the reorganization scheme. The excess over the charges of the previous year was caused by the retention of two additional Judges throughout the year, and to acting allowances for permanent incumbents on leave. The actuals in *Madras* exceeded those of the previous year owing to printing and translating charges on account of suitors having been taken as High Court Appellate Branch charges from 1st April 1884, to the revision from the same date of the salaries of Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges, and the charge to Criminal Courts of four-fifths of the Agency expenses of the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam instead of one-fifth as formerly. In *Bombay* there was an excess of 12,8, due to acting allowances having been paid during the absence on privilege leave of certain High Court Judges, District Judges, and Magistrates, heavy expenses connected with law suits, and to the deduction in the Budget for savings not having been realised, as fewer officers went on furlough than the experience of past years gave reason to expect.

85. In regard to the *Port Blair Settlement*, the Budget provided for higher charges than were incurred on account of passage, freight, and carriage of stores. The increase, as compared with the previous year's actuals, occurred chiefly under salary, establishment, and contingencies of the settlement.

86. Under *Jail Charges* the only excess occurred in *Burma* (11,0), consequent on the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent in the Rangoon Jail, the substitution of Warders for Police Guards, and the higher prices paid for paddy at all the Jails except Akyab, thereby raising the cost of rations. In all the other Provinces there were savings aggregating 44,2, mainly owing to the estimates for feeding prisoners not having been worked up to.

87. In charges for *Jail Manufactures*, there were savings in nearly every Province in the purchase of raw materials, owing to the curtailment, by order of Government, of certain Jail industries which competed with private trade.

88. The increase under *Other Charges* occurred chiefly in Pleadership Examination charges in the North-Western Provinces and Madras, where they were 8 more in each case than the provision in the Estimate.

89. The Estimate of charges in *England* included outfit allowance for a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, but no Puisne Judges came out during the year.

20.—Police.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
36,6	India	43,5	47,1	46,1
137,1	Central Provinces	140,3	137,3	139,4
237,1	Burma	236,7	228,6	230,5
89,9	Assam	86,5	95,0	96,8
458,6	Bengal	463,2	467,8	482,8
603,9	North-Western Provinces	617,3	624,8	625,3
334,9	Punjab	334,1	336,9	336,6
387,7	Madras	388,2	389,3	385,4
475,2	Bombay	484,1	483,0	489,8
2,761,0	TOTAL	2,793,9	2,805,8	2,832,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

90. The increase in *India* was caused by the augmentation of the Police Force at Quetta, and would have been larger but for the transfer, to the Public Works Department, of $\frac{7}{10}$ths of the charge on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police for the three months, January to March 1885. In the Original Estimate of the *Central Provinces* a lump addition of 4,0 was made to meet the cost of the reorganization of the Police Establishment, but the revised scale of pay did not come into force till the 1st of June 1884. Savings were also effected under Police clothing, arms, and accoutrements. The decrease in *Burma* is principally owing to reductions in the strength of the force. In *Assam* the Budget underestimated the charges for clothing, purchase and repairs of arms, and miscellaneous expenditure under Frontier Police. The chief increases in *Bengal* occurred under District Executive Force and Village Police. The former is chiefly nominal, being due to a change of procedure in adjusting the deductions from the pay of the force for clothing, while the extension of the Chowkidary system to the Government Estate of Khurda occasioned the other excess charge. The actual expenditure in the *North-Western Provinces* includes charges on account of Municipal Constabulary Police in relief of Municipal Funds, and cost of belts and badges for watchmen, specially sanctioned by the Local Government, but for which no provision was made in the Budget. They actually amounted to a larger sum than the above difference between estimate and actuals, but were partly counterbalanced by reductions in the Railway Police Establishment, and by transfer of Irrigation Police charges to the Irrigation Department. These items also explain the differences between the actuals of the present and the preceding year. The variations in the *Punjab* were due to errors in the Budget, which overestimated State Railway Police charges, and omitted to provide for certain expenditure for Special Frontier Police, whilst it underestimated the cost of Canal Burkundaz Guards. In *Madras* the savings were due to reductions in Marine Police Establishment which were not anticipated in Budget, but were provided for in the Revised Estimate. The provision for "clothing" and "arms and accoutrements" in the Revised Estimate were 20,0 and 7,8 respectively, but the actuals rose to 22,8 and 9,5. In *Bombay* the creation of the Office of Inspector General of Police created an excess over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year. Further increases were caused by the exhibition, in the accounts, of the actual outlay for clothing, whereas the Budget provided for the Government contribution only; and by the reorganization of certain Police Establishments sanctioned during the year. The cost of Railway Police fell below the provision in the Estimates, as a considerable portion of the Government contribution towards the charges for Police employed on Guaranteed Railways, was not claimed during the year.

21.—Marine.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
246,6	Dockyards and sea-going vessels	229,0	193,7	195,5
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	Ports, Light-houses and River Navigation.			
40,8	Burma	37,9	34,7	34,9
10,3	Assam	15,0	13,0	13,2
86,9	Bengal	89,5	86,7	84,7
1,1	Madras	1,5	1,5	2,7
7,1	Bombay	8,1	7,4	8,7
196,8	ENGLAND	136,6	150,9	154,7
589,6	TOTAL	517,6	487,9	494,4

91. The decrease in the charges of the *Marine Department* was mainly due to savings under sea and shore establishments, to less labour having been employed in dockyards, to smaller purchases of stores than were anticipated, and to the sale or employment, in other departments, of steamers, the establishments of which were entered in the Budget for the whole year. These savings were partly counterbalanced by the creation of the new appointment of Assistant Director of Marine, by the increased cost of victualling officers and men employed afloat, and by increased expenditure for piloting and towing Indian Marine ships. In *Burma* the savings in actuals, as compared with the accounts of the previous year and with the Budget, were due chiefly to the transfer of certain subsidies to Steamboat Companies from this head to "Dockyards and sea-going vessels," and to reduced expenditure in establishment charges and contingencies of Light-houses and Light-ships. These savings

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

were however reduced by the excess expenditure of 3,7 over Budget provision incurred in the building and equipment of the new light vessel "Krishna." The saving in *Assam* was due to a provision of 2,0 in the Budget for purchase of a steam launch not having been spent during the year. The increase over the previous year's actuals was chiefly in the amount paid as mail service subsidy, which included arrears of 1883-84. The principal decrease in *Bengal* occurred under Pilotage charges (8,1) consequent on the smaller tonnage entering the Port from the slackness in trade. This decrease was partly absorbed by an increase of 1,7 over Budget for purchase of Marine stores, of 1,5 for arrears of subsidy due to Messrs. Macneill and Co. for their steamer service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh, and of 1,5 for miscellaneous charges. The actuals in *Madras* included an exceptional adjustment of 1,2 on account of write-back of excess debits to Port Funds from 1865-66 to 1872-73. In *Bombay* a large payment, irrespective of Budget provision, was made in 1884-85 as compensation for the removal of fishing stakes from the entrance of the Harbour. In the Revised Estimate the charges for the flat "Mooltan" were reduced, under the impression that the proposed repairs would not be effected before the 31st of March 1885, but as they were completed early in 1885, the payment was made in February of that year. Under *England* there was an expenditure of 15,1 for the repairs of the "Tenasserim" which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed, and an excess charge of 7,0 for stores, as the Estimate from Bombay fell short of the requirements of that Presidency. Against these excess charges there were savings, the chief of which was 4,9 for contributions towards Her Majesty's vessels in the Indian seas, owing to the full complement of ships not having been employed. The charges of the previous year included a large sum for the building of the vessel "Clive" for the Indian Government, besides the cost of the establishment of that vessel while detained in England.

22.—Education.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
12,9	India	15,0	17,2	17,1
58,0	Central Provinces	61,1	59,8	59,7
39,8	Burmah	46,6	41,6	44,0
27,7	Assam	30,4	29,0	29,4
315,5	Bengal	339,3	334,7	340,0
166,2	North-Western Provinces	178,7	170,0	173,8
117,0	Punjab	119,0	114,7	119,1
187,5	Madras	182,5	178,5	189,8
259,5	Bombay	264,5	265,0	265,5
1	England	1	3	3
1,184,2	TOTAL	1,237,2	1,210,8	1,238,7

92. The actuals in *India* include, for the first time, charges incurred in the Mysore assigned tract, for which no provision was made in the Budget. In the *Central Provinces* savings ensued from the absence on leave of certain officers, from retrenchments in the Government book depôt resulting in a corresponding decrease, in the receipts under XVIII Education, from the sale of books, and from the full amount of grants-in-aid not having been spent. In *Burma* the saving was chiefly due to the transfer to private agency of a part of the Government book depôt work, and to short expenditure on Normal and Technical Schools, and on scholarships, while the excess over 1883-84 has been caused by larger "Grants-in-aid" and "Payments by Results." In *Assam* the new appointments of Sub-Deputy Inspectors in the Sylhet, Cachar, and Kamrup Local Boards, and increased grants-in-aid caused the actuals of 1884-85 to exceed those of the previous year; and in *Bengal*, also, the variations are ascribed to the last named cause. The decrease in the *North-Western Provinces* was caused by savings in Inspectors' travelling allowances, in the salaries of the Principal, Agra College, and of Assistant Professors, and by the transfer of the charge for training village accountants, from Technical Schools to 5.—Land Revenue. These savings, to some extent, were counteracted by charges for petty construction and repairs of school buildings, which were at first ordered to be adjusted as Public Works charges, but were subsequently admitted under this head by the Local Government. In the *Punjab* the charges for the Government book depôt largely exceeded the Budget provision, as it was anticipated that the depôt would have been abolished sooner than it was, and the expenses on Government schools also proved larger than was expected, but the savings consequent on the absence of the Director of Public Instruction on furlough, and the charges for inspection, scholarships, and grants-in-aid having been under-estimated, caused the actual expenditure to approximate to the total provision in the Budget. The Revised Estimate did not make sufficient allowance for the charges under Government book depôt and Grants-in-aid. The charges of 1883-84 were exceeded by 2,1, mainly under these two heads and under Government Schools; but these excess charges were considerably reduced by savings under Direction and Inspection. The increase in *Madras* was due to insufficient provision in the Estimates for grants-in-aid and Payments by Results, and would have been greater but for the transfer of middle class schools, within municipal limits, to the municipalities concerned, and of the school of Ordnance artificers to the Military Department, as well as to smaller outlay on manufactures in Technical schools. As compared with 1883-84 there was an increase in the inspecting staff, in the number of Local Fund Normal Schools, and in the number of schools which qualified for the Government grant-in-aid. The Budget provision in *Bombay* was exceeded owing to arrear salary having been drawn by the Director of Public Instruction, to the revision of certain Deputy Inspectors' salaries, the creation of two new appointments of Inspectors for Hindustani schools, the opening of new schools, and to a special charge for scientific apparatus for the College of Science at Poona. The English charges were increased as three educational officers beyond the anticipated number came out to India.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
159,1	TOTAL	167,4	165,2	166,3

93. There was an excess in *India* of 1,0 over Budget, owing to the appointment of higher grade officers at Gwalior and Hyderabad; and in the *North-Western Provinces* of 1,4, due to the appointment of a Senior Chaplain instead of a Junior Chaplain for the Church of Scotland at Allahabad, and to contribution to the stipends of four Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, irrespective of any specific provision in the estimate. In *Madras* and *Bombay* the saving arising from the absence of Chaplains on furlough was larger than anticipated, and in Madras, also, the amounts for the Bishop's visitation allowance, for the travelling allowance of Chaplains and for other miscellaneous charges, were overestimated. The difference between the actuals of the two years was due to the absence on leave of the Bishop of Calcutta and his domestic Chaplain for six months in 1883-84.

24—Medical.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
255,7	Medical Establishments	258,9	261,2	258,7
215,7	Hospitals and Dispensaries	224,1	223,3	230,6
237,9	Other Charges	239,9	245,3	244,6
7,5	England	7,6	8,1	7,9
716,8	TOTAL	730,5	737,9	741,8

94. Under "Medical Establishments" the actuals worked closely up to Budget provision on the whole, the only noticeable differences being in *Bengal* and the *Punjab*, where there were excess charges, which were nearly counterbalanced by a large saving in the *North-Western Provinces* in the salaries of Civil Surgeons. The charges for "Hospitals and Dispensaries" exceeded the estimates principally in Assam, Madras, and Bombay. The chief cause of the increase in *Assam* was the transfer from Bengal of the Inland Transport Fund Charges (1,3), for which no provision was made in the Budget. In *Madras* there was a larger outlay than anticipated on account of medical subordinates, establishment, and cost of medicines and supplies; and in *Bombay* for diet owing to an increase in the number of in-door patients, but, as a set-off to this, the grants to private Hospitals and Dispensaries were revised. About a third of these excess charges was met by the savings in *Bengal* from the above-mentioned transfer, and in the *North-Western Provinces* in the salaries of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, and in diet and clothing of patients. Under "Other Charges" the chief increases occurred in the *Punjab*, where there was an excess over Budget of 2,7, out of which 2,0 was owing to no provision having been made for cash

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

payments for maintenance of non-criminal lunatics in asylums; and in *Madras* of 2,0 under several minor heads. Against these increases there was a saving of 1,1 in the *North-Western Provinces*, chiefly in the salaries of divisional Superintendents of Vaccination and Vaccinators. The excess in the *English* charges is more than accounted for by the payment of the expenses attending the deputation sent to India to conduct investigations regarding cholera.

25.—Political.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
251,1	Political Agencies	247,5	253,8	257,2
53,7	Charges on North-West Frontier	56,1	65,9	67,0
89,2	Political Subsidies	138,9	168,7	133,6
12,2	Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	13,1	20,1	15,1
29,2	Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	17,9	13,0	18,0
...	Afghan Delimitation Commission	...	110,0	183,0
32,7	Refugees and State Prisoners	33,7	40,6	41,3
38,5	Other Charges	41,0	38,8	44,1
506,6	TOTAL INDIA	548,2	710,9	759,3
26,1	ENGLAND	27,3	32,4	32,0
532,7	TOTAL	575,5	743,3	791,3

95. Under "Political Agencies" the principal variations were in India 155,8 against Estimate 146,7, in Bombay 63,0 against Estimate 61,9, and in the Punjab 10,0 against 11,6 Estimate. The excess in *India* occurred under several detailed heads, but chiefly under Service Telegrams; and that in *Bombay* under the same head, owing to the unusually large expenditure for service messages incurred by the Political Resident at Aden. The charges in the *Punjab* fell below the estimate, owing to the travelling allowances and miscellaneous charges of Political Agencies in that Province having been over-estimated in the Budget. The increase under "Charges on North-West Frontier" was caused by the cost of frontier levies and maintenance of communication having exceeded the Budget provision; and by the following items of expenditure, for which no provision was made in Budget, but included in the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, expedition against Zhob Kakars (2,4), mission to Guada (2,2), and payments for guarding hill passes (2,5). The Revised Estimate under "Political Subsidies" in *India* provided 168,7 including 149,8 for subsidy to the Amir transferred during the year from Punjab, but the actuals amounted to 133,6 only. The Budget provision for "Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs" was exceeded in India by 2,4 and in the Punjab by 1,3, but the latter charge was counterbalanced by the saving of a similar amount in Bombay. The charges for "Durbar Presents" worked closely up to Budget figures in all the Provinces, but the Revised Estimate was taken too low in *India*, *Bengal*, and the *Punjab*. The actuals of 1883-84 in *India* included charges for the payment of a "Khilat," or present to the Chirkaree State. The "Afghan Delimitation Commission" expenses were not provided in Budget, as it was appointed in September 1884. The Budget under "Refugees and State Prisoners" did not include the allowance to Ayub Khan, as it was sanctioned in June 1884; but a sum of 9,7 was entered on this account in the Revised Estimate. The actuals, however, amounted to 8,4 only. The *Punjab* estimate under this head proved insufficient by 2,3. On the other hand, there were savings of 1,2 in the *North-Western Provinces* in the charges for the ex-Amir of Kabul and other State prisoners, and of 1,2 in *Madras* owing to the charges for Daud Shah having ceased to be drawn from March 1884. There was also a decrease of 1,0 below estimate in *Burma*, but this was chiefly due to certain allowances having been suspended. The excess over estimates under "Other Charges" was caused chiefly by the expenses attendant on the Rawalpindi Durbar, and would have been much larger but for large savings in *India* for secret service, petty construction and repairs, and other miscellaneous charges, amounting to 6,9; and in *Bombay* consequent on the transfer to Provincial Services of the cost of police employed on the Sind frontier, aggregating 2,9. The charges in *England* include 3,1 on account of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and the expenses of the British Delegate to Lisbon in connection with the Goa Treaty.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
136,1	Survey of India	135,0	139,8	139,5
18,6	Geological Survey	18,5	18,5	18,8
60,7	Other Scientific Departments	54,0	55,6	56,6
65,1	Cinchona and Botanical Gardens	61,7	61,6	61,9
83,1	Other Agricultural Departments	88,2	89,1	87,1
2,5	Census	1,8	6	6
33,0	Other Statistical charges	29,5	31,7	31,3
49,4	Emigration and Miscellaneous	39,9	39,6	42,2
448,5	TOTAL INDIA	428,6	436,5	438,0
20,9	ENGLAND	19,8	15,5	15,8
469,4		448,4	452,0	453,8

96. Under "Survey of India" the difference is owing to the Budget having overestimated the portion chargeable to 5.—Land Revenue, as explained in the last two reports, and it is not necessary to repeat the particulars here. Under "Other Scientific Departments" the actuals of 1883-84 included charges for repairs of monuments of antiquity which have since been transferred to the Public Works Department. In comparison with the Budget the principal increases under this head occurred in *Madras*, from a payment of 5 to the representatives of the late Dr. A. C. Burnell for services connected with oriental researches, which was not provided in the estimate, from payments for securing a valuable collection of coins in the Central Museum, and for purchase and publication of books; and in *Bombay* from unforeseen payments, aggregating 9, made in the Archæological Department, and for Provincial Museums, and Public Observatories. Under "Other Agricultural Departments" there were increases in *India*, *Bengal*, and *Bombay*, owing, respectively, to larger payments than were anticipated for Government Bull and Stallion charges, the late Calcutta International Exhibition and the Antwerp Exhibition. The net result would also have been an excess over Budget provision, but for savings in almost every other Province, and the transfer in the *Punjab* accounts of the Kanungoe Agency charges, which were estimated at 9,0 in Budget, from this head to 5—Land Revenue Under "Census charges" the Bengal Government specially provided 1,8 in Budget for the salary of an officer, but no payment was made on this account. The increase under "Other Statistical Charges" occurred almost entirely in *Bombay*, and was due to excess expenditure for the completion of the Bombay Gazetteer, and the final adjustment of the charges for the registration of Railway traffic in the Central Provinces. Under "Emigration and Miscellaneous" there was a saving in *Burma* compared with Budget, (1,1) and with previous years' actuals, (13,0) consequent on the discontinuance of the bounty paid to Steam-boat carriers of immigrants. But in *Bengal* there was a large payment of 3,6 for retunds, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
1,512,6	RECEIPTS	1,256,1	1,369,4	1,388,0

97. The excess of actuals over estimate in this group consists of special items under the heads of Interest and Miscellaneous, as explained below in paras 98 & 101.

XXI.—Interest.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
	INDIA—			
250,3	Currency Investment	250,2	250,1	250,1
489,1	Loans to Municipalities, &c.	333,7	331,3	324,2
80,4	Other Receipts	59,2	85,9	93,3
	ENGLAND—			
27,6	Investment of Cash Balance	10,0	30,1	31,1
...	Premium on Loans	...	3,0	3,0
2,1	Other Receipts	...	...	8
849.5		653.1	700,4	702.5

98. There was no change during the year in the amount of the Currency investment, and the interest was realised according to the forecast. The difference under Loans to Municipalities, &c., occurs chiefly in Bengal, where the repayment of portions of the loans diminished the interest to be received; and the same thing has occurred in Madras, the Ramnad Zemindari Estate having repaid a large sum, which there was no reason to anticipate. This is made clear by the figures noted below. The excess in "Other Receipts" is due to interest on overdrawn capital of Guaranteed Railways having been estimated at 5,4, whereas the recoveries amounted to 24,8. This interest cannot be accurately estimated, as it depends upon the sums paid to, and withdrawn from, the Secretary of State by the Guaranteed Railway Companies, and during the year under review the withdrawals exceeded the receipts by 1,120,9. As regards the sums realised in England, the first amount is due to the loan of 3,000,0 having been issued in May, owing to the favourable state of the market, whereas the money was not required till August for the discharge of debentures. During the interval the Secretary of State's cash balance was abnormally large, a considerable sum was invested temporarily, and the rate of interest obtained was high. The Premium on Loans was obtained on the sale of 95,0 India 3½ per cent. stock which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed.

Description of Loans.	Balance outstanding. 31st March 1882.	31st March 1883.	31st March 1884.	31st March 1885.
Native States	1,318,3	1,214,7	1,146,2	1,071,1
Presidency Corporations	5,595,8	5,408,7	5,333,9	5,470,1
Mofussil Municipalities	382,6	383,9	405,9	381,9
Landholders and others	659,9	654,1	607,3	572,9
Local Fund Committees	108,0	104,1	100,3	64,3
Advances for Ceylon Cable	...	...	...	9,2
	8,064,6	7,765,5	7,593,6	7,569,5
Interest received	358,0	343,2	359,1*	324,2
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·439	4·419	4·729	4·282

* Excluding Bombay arrears 130,0.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
118,6	Subscriptions to Military Funds, India	115,3	112,5	107,6
32,6	Appropriation from old Military Funds	35,5	39,1	35,8
50,0	Other items	43,4	51,9	55,8
101,2	Subscriptions to Widows' and Military Funds, England	99,5	97,8	98,0
302,4	TOTAL	293,7	301,3	297,2

99. The subscriptions to the old Military Funds continue to diminish as the subscribers fall off, and in proportion to their abatement is the increase in the appropriation from the capital of the funds. The only capital, however, which now remains, belongs to the late Bengal Military Orphan Fund, and it will probably become exhausted in two or three years, when the appropriations will cease altogether. During this year the rents of the Orphangunge Estate near Calcutta, included in the head Subscriptions to Military Funds, have been credited gross instead of net as formerly. The increase in "other items" is due to a larger number of officers having been lent for Foreign Service, from whom contributions were levied under Chapter 3 of the Civil Pension Code.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
56,6	TOTAL	53,0	48,1	47,5

100. The principal differences under this head are in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Madras. In *Bengal* less work was done and less materials supplied to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees than was expected, and in *North-Western Provinces* the estimate was too high, owing to a misclassification in the accounts of the previous year. In *Madras* the actuals in 1884-85 have considerably improved under Sale of Acts and other receipts, including money realised by sale of printed copies of judgments and credited as revenue for the first time. There will, in future, be a falling off under this head in the Punjab, owing to the abolition of the Central Press at Lahore.

XXIV.—Miscellaneous.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
52,6	Unclaimed Deposits and Bills	32,2	65,4	72,7
63,7	Rents	63,7	65,0	64,9
15,3	Premium on Bills	13,3	14,7	14,1
173,6	Other Items	139,1	166,5	180,0
	ENGLAND—			
9	Fines and Penalties	8,0	8,0	1,1
4,0	Other Items			8,0
310,1	TOTAL	256,3	319,6	340,8

101. The Unclaimed Deposits and Bills include the balances of the late Government Agency, written off as escheats in 1884-85. The unclaimed deposits in Bengal were 24,1 more than the estimate, including 1,4 as sale proceeds of the Nizamut Fund investment, and 5,7 as recoveries on account of Port Canning; and there was a similar excess of 4,8 in North-Western Provinces. In the next two heads the accounts confirm the estimate. The excess in Other Items includes a sum of 8,2 connected with certain old adjustments with Her Majesty's Imperial Government relating to the Zanzibar Agency and the Muscat subsidy, and 1,7 Gain by Exchange on Persian coins used by the Afghan Delimitation Commission. There were also larger realisations of partition fees in Monghyr, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad, and larger recoveries from Local Funds in Bengal towards the cost of controlling and account officers, the rate having been raised from 1 to 1·54 per cent. as well as a credit of 10,1 as contribution from Municipalities to District Boards in the North-Western Provinces, formerly divided between Education and Medical.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
3,882,5	EXPENDITURE	3,973,8	3,909,5	3,876,7

102. In this group there have been considerable savings in Territorial and Political Pensions, a good portion of which appears to be of a permanent character. The charges for printing continue to increase, the excess in 1884-85 being 13,1 over Budget and 11,8 over the previous year. Stationery shows a saving as compared with the Budget, owing to an erroneous estimate.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
175,7	India	169,0	168,1	167,3
38,1	Central Provinces	37,9	38,2	37,6
3,5	Burmah	3,5	3,2	3,3
2,6	Assam	3,0	2,7	2,7
104,4	Bengal	103,1	103,5	101,8
99,8	North-Western Provinces	110,0	100,0	88,8
49,5	Punjab	47,9	45,7	43,8
106,0	Madras	107,6	103,7	103,4
90,9	Bombay	93,3	86,0	86,7
670,5	TOTAL INDIA	675,3	651,1	635,4
79,8	ENGLAND	31,3	28,9	28,9
750,3	TOTAL	706,6	680,0	664,3

103. The *India* figures in 1883-84 were unusually high, owing to payment of certain pensions that were in arrears from September 1873, and to a marriage donation to three daughters of the Ex-King of Oudh. In *Bengal* the decrease is due to savings in the marriage grant to the family of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, to transfer of payment of certain pensions to London, and to reductions effected by death of grantees against a new payment of 5,0 to the eldest son of the Nawab. The *North-Western Provinces'* estimate was too high. The reduction in the *Punjab* and *Bombay* is ascribed to lapses; and in *Madras* to the death of three stipendiaries who received over ₹5,000 per annum each, and to the transfer to the head Allowances and Assignments of allowances to certain chuttrums or Rest Houses in Tanjore. The reduction in England is due to the death of H. H. Nawab Nazim Syed Munsoor Ali.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
216,9	England	220,0	200,0	198,3
3,4	India	9	15,7	14,8
220,3	TOTAL	220,9	215,7	213,1

104. These allowances are of such a fluctuating character that it is difficult to estimate them. The saving in *England* was under all the sub-divisions of this head. The excess in *India* is due chiefly to many charges having been classified under this head for the first time, as they were formerly debited to the several departments to which the absentees belonged. The charge in *Madras* is abnormally heavy, and consists of furlough allowances paid in England to British officers formerly employed in Mysore. The Secretary of State has ordered that such allowances shall not be recovered from the Mysore State in respect of services rendered up to 30th September 1882, and they should accordingly be treated in future as final payments in the Home Accounts of the Government of India.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—			
53,8	India	58,1	53,5	52,7
15,1	Central Provinces	14,8	14,4	14,8
17,4	Burmah	17,3	17,7	17,5
4,9	Assam	5,3	5,1	5,2
114,0	Bengal	126,8	123,8	120,0
114,9	North-Western Provinces	124,3	126,0	125,6
56,7	Punjab	56,3	57,0	58,9
86,6	Madras	88,4	89,9	92,1
118,4	Bombay	119,0	122,2	123,7
581,8	TOTAL PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES	610,3	609,6	610,5
	DONATIONS TO CIVIL FUNDS—			
35,2	Bengal Civil Fund	48,5	49,0	49,0
85,7	Madras	90,0	89,5	89,5
120,9	TOTAL CIVIL FUNDS	138,5	138,5	138,5
	MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS—			
17,1	India	16,8	16,5	13,7
12,0	Madras	11,3	11,8	12,6
7,5	Bombay	7,0	10,0	7,3
36,6	TOTAL MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS	35,1	38,3	33,6
739,3	TOTAL CHARGE IN INDIA	783,9	786,4	782,6
1,417,0	PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND	1,422,0	1,420,0	1,418,7
2,156,3	GRAND TOTAL	2,205,9	2,206,4	2,201,3

105. In *Bengal* there was a saving of 9,7 in pensions, compassionate allowances, and gratuities, due chiefly to large transfers of pensions to other Provinces, and to smaller payments under the second heading. On the other hand, there was a payment of 2,9 to officers of the Public Works Department, not anticipated in the Budget. As regards the donations to Civil Funds, the actuals of 1884-85 compare satisfactorily with the Budget, but they differ from the accounts of the previous year. These differences are ascribed, in the case of the Bengal Civil Fund, to certain sums pertaining to 1883-84 having been taken in the accounts of 1882-83, and to the growth of the Capital of the Madras Civil Fund. The *India* estimate of the Military and Medical Funds was too high.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS—			
85,1	India	79,2	89,2	91,1
6,5	Central Provinces	5,8	6,2	6,3
8,7	British Burmah	10,1	8,9	9,9
3,5	Assam	3,2	3,3	3,7
32,3	Bengal	30,5	33,2	35,4
29,7	North-Western Provinces	34,6	32,1	33,4
22,5	Punjab	24,4	21,1	20,4
35,1	Madras	32,7	33,3	33,7
27,3	Bombay	28,9	28,1	28,6
250,7	TOTAL PRINTING	249,4	255,4	262,5
	STATIONERY—			
67,5	Bengal	58,9	75,1	82,1
29,4	Madras	46,8	13,6	13,2
25,6	Other Provinces	28,2	24,9	26,0
112,5	England	156,5	133,7	129,6
235,0	TOTAL STATIONERY	290,4	247,3	250,9
485,7	TOTAL	539,8	502,7	513,4

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

106. It has been noted, in former reports, that the expenditure on printing shews a strong tendency to increase, and this is borne out by the figures entered above. The printing expenditure during the five years 1880-81 to 1884-85 has been 227,7, 240,1, 241,1 250,7, and 262,5 respectively. The increase in 1884-85 is due in *India* to larger outlay in the Government Central Press, Calcutta, in *Burma, Assam,* and *North-Western Provinces* chiefly to purchase of machinery and type, and in *Bengal* to overtime allowance and other incidental charges resulting from increase of work.

107. As regards Stationery, the excess in *Bengal* is due to increased demand for locally manufactured paper. In *Madras* the Budget was based on the actuals of the former year, which included the value of stationery obtained from England, but this charge now appears finally in the account of the Secretary of State. The reduction in payments made in *England* has ensued from smaller indents sent from this country.

31.—Miscellaneous.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
8,6	Allowances, Rewards, &c.	6,2	7,0	5,5
23,5	Remittance Charges	27,8	25,4	26,1
*8,6	Books and Periodicals	5,9	7,7	8,2
26,8	Charitable Payments	28,5	27,6	28,0
19,3	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	16,7	21,8	24,5
75,8	Petty Establishments	82,4	74,4	75,5
3,8	Petty Construction and Repairs	4,6	4,0	3,3
25,2	Miscellaneous Refunds	40,3	37,0	5,2
58,3	Other Charges	56,2	74,8	76,4
249,9	TOTAL INDIA	268,6	279,7	252,7
20,1	ENGLAND— Fines and Penalties remitted; Other Items	32,0	25,0	31,9
270,0	TOTAL	300,6	304,7	284,6

108. Considering the fluctuating character of these charges, the actuals compare favourably with the estimate, except in the following instances. In the *India* estimate a sum of 30,0 was taken for miscellaneous refunds, but it was not wanted. In the *India* account the head "Other charges" includes an exceptional payment of 23,5 to Messrs. Blackwood & Co., for damage and detention of petroleum imported by them into Calcutta. In *Burmah* the cost of petty establishments is less than the estimate by 5,0, owing to the establishment and contingencies of certain steam launches being now charged to Marine. In *Bengal* "Other charges" amount to 27,7 against a Budget provision of 18,2, the difference being made up chiefly of 1,5 on account of irrecoverable balance of a loan made to Tendook Pulgar, 4,6 on account of special Commissions of Enquiry relating to Excise, Opium, Rent, Local Self-government and Chowkeydaree, and 1,7 on account of sums paid to certain holders of debentures of the Port Canning Municipal Estate. In *Madras*, rewards for the destruction of wild animals aggregate 12,1 against 5,3 in the estimate, the excess being ascribed to enhancement of rates, and to the permission given to Tehsildars to grant the maximum reward in all cases. The difference in the *English* figures is due to remission of fines and penalties being entered as payments in the estimate, but deducted from the receipts in the accounts. On the other hand, the payments on account of Marine Insurance, &c., exceeded the estimate.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
1,500,0	EXPENDITURE	1,750,0	1,500.0	1,500,0

109. The total of this head is, as a rule, 1,500,0, a moiety of which is ordinarily to be spent on Protective Works, and the other half on Famine Relief and Reduction of Debt; but the unspent portion of the Public Works share of the grant may be utilized by the Public Works Department in a subsequent year. When the Estimate of 1884-85 was framed, a sum of 250,0 was added to the normal grant on account of a contribution given by the North-Western Provinces Government towards the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway. This sum was, however, refunded to the Provincial Government during the year, and the revised estimate was, accordingly, framed for the normal amount. The outlay on Protective Works, was smaller than expected, and, consequently, a somewhat larger sum became available for reduction of debt than was provided for in the Budget.

32.—Famine Relief.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
9,2	EXPENDITURE ...		12,0	7,4

110. The principal charges here are 3 on account of irrecoverable advances made in Madras in 1876-78, and 2 spent in connection with the water-supply in some of the districts of that Presidency, The remainder consists of small sums expended in alleviating distress in the Lushae country, in the Beerbhum district in Bengal, and in the Kaladgi district in Bombay.

33.—Protective Works—Railways.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
626,5	TOTAL	1,138,6	898,1	898,1

111. The grant cannot now be distributed by Provinces and Railways, as the funds allotted for Railway construction are dealt with as a whole, a grant being taken from the famine insurance account for Protective Railways. See para. 185. The difference of 240,5 between the Budget and accounts of 1884 is due chiefly to a saving of 250,0 in the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway. There was also a sum of 5 which was expected in the accounts of 1884-85, but passed into those of the previous year. On the other hand the expenditure was increased by 1,0 transferred from the Irrigation portion of the grant for Protective works.

34.—Protective Works—Irrigation.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
283,2	TOTAL	310,1	270,6	253,0

112. The details of this expenditure are given below. The charge in 1884-85 against the Orissa Coast Canal represents a grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government of India after the estimate was passed. The increase in *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is due to works on the Betwa Canal having been pushed on towards the close of the year, with the view of opening the canal at an early date. The decrease in the *Punjab* is due partly to delay on the side of the contractors, and partly to the heavy rains which retarded the progress of works on certain distributaries of the Swat River canal. In *Madras* the grant for the Rushikulya Project could not be fully utilised owing to scarcity of labour, and delays in acquiring and paying for lands. The saving in *Bombay* is attributed to scarcity

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.—*continued.*

of labour on the Nira Canal and the Mhasvad Tank, on account of the Eastern Deccan Railway works being in full progress in the vicinity.

1883-84. Accounts.		Outlay before 1884-85.	Outlay during 1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—				
30,0	Orissa Coast Canal	30,0	...	40,0	40,0
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—				
111,7	Betwa Canal	234,0	80,0	80,0	83,0
	PUNJAB—				
39,0	Swat River Canal	271,8	32,0	32,0	31,4
	MADRAS—				
13,3	Buckingham Canal	514,6			10,1
...	Rushikulya Canal	8	39,9	32,7	13,7
4,6	Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpore	11,5			—1,8
	BOMBAY—				
...	Chankapur Tank	3,4	...	...	3
...	Maladevi Tank	1,3	...	...	6
37,3	Nira Canal	231,9	58,0	47,5	41,4
37,1	Mhasvad Tank	128,4	45,0	38,4	32,5
10,2	Gokak Canal	36,5			1,8
...	Reserve	...	55,2	...	...
283,2	TOTAL	1,464,2	310,1	270,6	253,0

35.—Reduction of Debt.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
581,1	TOTAL	301,3	319,3	341,5

113. The amount available for the reduction of debt is the balance of the famine insurance account, after paying for direct relief and for protective works against famine. In the Budget of 1884-85 the cost of protective works was estimated at 1,448,7, or at 1,198,7 excluding the Provincial grant of 250,0 mentioned in para. 109. This left a balance of 301,3 as noted above, to be appropriated to reduction of debt, but the accounts shew as expended on relief 7,4, and on protective works 1,151,1, leaving a balance of 341,5, of which 2, 6 was appropriated towards the discharge of 5 and 4 per cent. Government securities, the residue being taken in reduction of the amount to be raised by loans during the year.

Section G.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

114. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Accounts:—

	State Railways.	East Indian Railway.	Eastern Bengal Railway.	Guaranteed Railways.	Irrigation.	TOTAL.
Specific Revenue	3,363,6	4,310,4	453,9	7,606,7	1,075,0	16,809,6
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	465,8	465,8
TOTAL	3,363,6	4,310,4	453,9	7,606,7	1,540,8.	17,275,4
Working Expenses	1,943,4	1,637,9	188,7	4,128,4	571,4	8,469,8
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	...	191,3	...	492,9	...	684,2
Charges in respect of Capital—						
a. Interest on Debt	1,407,4	531,9	65,7	...	873,5	2,878,5
b. Annuities	...	1,185,4	35,2	...	...	1,220,6
c. Guaranteed Interest	...	...	...	3,246,9	...	3,246,9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,350,8	3,546,5	289,6	7,868,2	1,444,9	16,500,0
Net Gain or Loss according to Accounts	+12,8	+763,9	+164,3	—261,5	+95,9	+775,4
Deduct—Exchange (*a*)	...	302,5	12,3	643,4	...	958,2
Net Gain or Loss including Exchange	+12,8	+461,4	+152,0	—904,9	+95,9	—182,8
Ditto 1883-84	+46,7	+992,3	...	—902,7	+110,6	+246,9
Ditto 1882-83	—114,6	+515,5	...	—956,6	+58,1	—497,6
Ditto 1881-82	—290,4	+1,071,4	...	—717,2	+87,8	+151,6

(*a*) Exchange is taken for the purpose of this statement at Re. for each sterling pound paid.

115. State Railways and East Indian Railway did not maintain the improvement they exhibited in 1883-84, but 1884-85 was a specially bad year for the East Indian Railway, owing to the declension of the wheat trade, and, for other State Railways, owing to special expenditure on some of the lines. The Eastern Bengal Railway appears as a State Railway for the first time this year. The Guaranteed Railways give a slightly worse return than last year. But the figures of 1883-84 include those of the Eastern Bengal as a guaranteed line. Irrigation is not equal to last year, but here also special expenditure was incurred to repair damage done by floods.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
13,240,5	RECEIPTS . .	13,631,1	12,923,9	13,147,0

116. The Revenue of the East Indian Railway especially was severely affected this year by the falling off in the wheat trade, which is the principal cause of the diminished revenue exhibited in these figures. Irrigation and Navigation shows an increase in North-Western Provinces, Punjab and in Madras, but the last is partly due to transfer of receipts from XXVIII, Land Revenue. The portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation has not reached the forecast, owing chiefly to large remissions in Madras.

XXV.—State Railways Gross Earnings—including East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

Accounts, 1883-84.			Capital, 31st March 1885.		Budget, 1884-85.			Revised, 1884-85.			Accounts, 1884-85.			Percentage of charges.
Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.			Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	
4,999.4	1,787.2	3,212.2	32,338.6	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.	4,850.2	1,820.0	3,030.2	4,270.2	1,700.0	2,570.2	4,310.4	1,637.9	2,672.5	37'9
...	...	...	4,591.1	EASTERN BENGAL .	430.0	200.0	230.0	440.0	180.0	260.0	453.9	188.7	265.2	41'5
3,082.2	1,705.7	1,376.5	34,588.8	OTHER STATE RAILWAYS . . .	3,286.9	1,832.7	1,454.2	3,269.6	1,886.3	1,383.3	3,363.6	1,943.4	1,420.2	57'7
				OTHER STATE RAILWAYS.										
1,319.7	697.4	622.3	9,849.4	Rajputana and Malwa .	1,350.0	700.0	650.0	1,302.5	720.0	582.5	1,307.0	708.2	598.8	54'1
25.1	11.3	13.8	890.1	Sindia . . .	35.0	18.1	16.9	36.8	19.5	17.3	36.8	19.6	17.2	53'2
76.5	21.6	54.9	661.9	Wardha Coal . .	79.0	49.0	30.0	70.0	47.5	22.5	67.8	47.6	20.2	70'2
...	...	...	9.4	Umeria Colliery . .	...	...	...	...	2.0	−2.0	1.6	1.4	2	87'5
243.7	186.2	57.5	4,706.6	Punjab Northern . .	255.0	175.0	80.0	260.0	178.0	82.0	266.5	182.2	84.3	68'3
641.2	344.5	296.7	7,334.9	Indus Valley . .	607.5	337.5	270.0	705.0	320.0	385.0	711.8	316.8	395.0	44'5
19.2	...	19.2	1,026.2	Dhond and Manmad .	19.8	...	19.8	20.5	...	20.5	87.7	67.3	20.4	76'7
2,325.4	1,261.0	1,064.4	24,478.5	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	2,346.3	1,279.6	1,066.7	2,394.8	1,287.0	1,107.8	2,479.2	1,343.1	1,136.1	54'1
129.6	64.6	65.0	1,043.5	Nagpur and Chattisgarh. . .	140.0	70.0	70.0	132.5	80.0	52.5	136.2	80.5	55.7	59'1
167.7	102.1	65.6	2,628.6	Rangoon and Irrawaddy and Sittang Valley .	200.0	117.5	82.5	210.0	132.0	78.0	216.6	134.5	82.1	62'1
31.8	19.5	12.3	(a)	Calcutta and South-Eastern . .	32.0	20.0	12.0	9.4	8.6	8	9.5	8.6	9	9'0
8.0	5.6	2.4	34.8	Nalhati . . .	7.6	5.6	2.0	7.5	7.5	...	7.6	7.2	4	94'7
...	...	...	491.3	Naraingunge-Dacca Mymensingh . .	...	...	...	1.5	1.5	...	2.6	7	1.9	26'9
98.2	67.9	30.3	1,507.3	Tirhoot . . .	130.0	80.0	50.0	124.0	99.0	25.0	125.0	96.9	28.1	77'5
213.3	123.6	89.7	2,167.3	Northern Bengal . .	240.0	140.0	100.0	216.5	151.5	65.0	216.6	152.0	64.6	70'1
47.0	23.3	23.7	394.0	Patna-Gya . . .	50.0	25.9	24.1	51.8	30.4	21.4	51.8	29.8	22.0	57'5
57.7	36.8	20.9	1,077.3	Cawnpore-Achneyra .	100.0	67.5	32.5	95.0	67.5	27.5	92.9	68.5	24.4	73'6
...	...	...	138.1	Bareily-Pilibhit . .	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1	9	1.4	−5	155'5
3.5	1.3	2.2	70.7	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar	5.0	2.6	2.4	4.7	2.8	1.9	4.7	2.7	2.0	57'4
...	...	...	557.4	Amritsar-Pathankot .	30.0	20.0	10.0	20.3	17.0	3.3	20.0	17.5	2.5	87'5
756.8	444.7	312.1	10,110.3	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	940.6	553.1	387.5	874.8	599.3	275.5	884.4	600.3	284.1	67'8
3,082.2	1,705.7	1,376.5	34,588.8	TOTAL BOTH .	3,286.9	1,832.7	1,454.2	3,269.6	1,886.3	1,383.3	3,363.6	1,943.4	1,420.2	57'7

(a) The Capital cost 936,5 is included in Eastern Bengal Railway.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

Accounts. 1882-83.	Accounts. 1883-84.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
		EARNINGS—			
1,221,1	1,291,9	Coaching	1,265,0	1,313,5	1,326,7
3,235,7	3,635,9	Goods	3,476,9	2,864,0	2,885,3
144,5	71,6	Miscellaneous	108,3	92,7	98,4
4,601,3	4,999,4	TOTAL .	4,850,2	4,270,2	4,310,4

117. The large falling off is due chiefly to the collapse of the export wheat trade, owing to the low market price of wheat in England, and to the general depression in trade. The traffic improved in March and yielded more than the Revised Estimate.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
EARNINGS—			
Coaching	129,3	139,0	142,0
Goods	262,5	250,0	248,9
Miscellaneous	38,2	51,0	63,0
TOTAL .	430,0	440,0	453,9

118. The Budget Estimate for 1884-85 provided for the estimated earnings of this line for the last nine months of the official year, *viz.*, from 1st July 1884,—the date on which the line was taken over by Government from the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company,—up to 31st March 1885, but it was subsequently decided to amalgamate the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway and the Poradaha-Damukdia Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway with it. The Revised Estimate consequently provided for the transactions of the combined undertaking, and amounted to 440,0 including a special credit of 29,5 on account of the estimated share of the assets of the Fire Insurance and Flotilla Reserve Funds of the late Eastern Bengal *Guaranteed* Railway, creditable to the Imperial Government. The actuals have amounted to 453,9 against an estimate of 440,0. The increase is due principally to the coaching traffic having exceeded expectations, owing to a Hindu festival at the end of March 1885, to certain charges recoverable from the Bengal Central Railway not having been entered in the estimate of receipts, and to better progress in realization of outstandings than was anticipated.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

119. *Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.*—The Revised Estimate was reduced by 47,5 owing to loss of traffic in consequence of breaches on this line and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the monsoon, and the small demand for wheat, as also to a reduction in the rate of charge against the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway for hire of rolling stock. The actuals are better in consequence of the newly-opened sections of the last-named line. *Sindia State Railway.*—The excess over estimate is due to development of traffic generally. This line is worked by the East Indian Railway Company, the net receipts of the year being divided between the Company and the Government in the ratio of 1 to 4. *Wardha Coal State Railway.*—The diminution of revenue is principally due to reductions in the selling price and rates for carriage of coal, and to the issue of coal for consumption on the Railway and Colliery at cost price. *Umeria Colliery.*—It was expected that the Colliery would begin to earn during 1885-86, but a small sum came into the accounts of the preceding year. *Punjab Northern State Railway.*—The improvement is due to the Rawul Pindee Durbar. *Indus Valley State Railway.*—When the Budget Estimate for 1884-85 was being dealt with, it was not considered safe to place the receipts of this line at a higher figure than 607,5, as the low price of wheat in Europe rendered the continuance of the large export traffic in that commodity uncertain. The wheat traffic has proved a good deal better than anticipated, while the export seed traffic has been unusually large. The improvement is also partly ascribed to the carriage of troops and military stores. *Dhond and Manmad State Railway.*—The traffic on this line i

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

slowly but steadily improving. From 1884-85 the gross earnings and working expenses are entered in the accounts, instead of the net receipts only.

Other State Railways—Provincial.

120. *Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.*—The revenue was affected by the bad state of the grain market, and by reductions in the rates for carriage of grain and salt. *Burma State Railways.*—An increase of 16,6 is due to the additional mileage opened on the Sittang Railway, the receipts from which have proved better than expected, and to the rich rice crop in Burma this season. *Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.*—The Budget Estimate provided for the transactions of the year. The line was, however, amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from 1st July 1884, and consequently the accounts represent actual receipts realized from 1st April to 30th June 1884 only; the transactions of the remaining nine months of the year are included with the Eastern Bengal State Railway. *Tirhoot State Railway.*—The accounts shew 5,0 worse than the original estimate, owing chiefly to the date of opening of the new sections being later than was expected. *Northern Bengal State Railway.*—The accounts are 23,4 worse than the Budget Estimate. This difference is due partly to the transfer of the Poradaha Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway from 1st July 1884, and partly to the reduction of the charge levied for crossing the Ganges on the opening of the extension of the Poradaha Section to the new Ghat at Golabnagar; but the greater portion of the decrease is due to the traffic in jute and gunny not having revived as expected. *Patna and Gya State Railway.*—Like the Sindia State Railway, the estimates for this line are prepared for the calendar years 1884 and 1885. The traffic on this line has turned out somewhat better than was expected. *Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway.*—The decrease of 7,1 may be attributed to the loss of traffic in consequence of breaches on the line during the monsoon, but for which the Budget Estimate would probably have been realized. *Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.*—The line is worked by the East Indian Railway. The traffic has not been as good as expected. *Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.*—The traffic of this line also has not proved as good as was expected, but when the Budget Estimate was framed, it was scarcely possible to make a trustworthy estimate, as the line had only just been partially opened.

XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways, Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1883-84.			Guaranteed Interest, 1884-85.	Guaranteed Railways.	Budget, 1884-85.			Revised, 1884-85.			Accounts, 1884-85.			Percentage of Maintenance.
Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.			Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	
1,211.7	497.6	714.1	402.7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	1,220.0	540.0	680.0	1,210.0	540.0	670,0	1,221.6	550.4	671.2	45'0
498.9	392.3	226.6	68.4	Eastern Bengal . .	142.0	70.0	72.0	83.8	85.1	—1.3	82.3	85.2	—2.9	103'5
3,342.9	1,751.4	1,591.5	1,180.9	Great Indian Peninsula.	3,450.0	1,700.0	1,750.0	3,470.3	1,750.0	1,720.3	3,514.4	1,779.7	1,734.7	50'6
691.0	404.6	286.4	522.0	Madras . . .	690.0	450.0	240.0	710.0	425.0	285.0	717,0	424.1	292.9	59'1
578.9	303.2	275.7	328.1	Oudh and Rohilkhund .	500.0	340.0	250.0	505.0	330.0	175.0	517.6	307.8	209.8	59'4
1,122.3	675.9	446.4	558.7	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,160.0	680.0	480.0	1,080.0	690.0	390.0	1,130.0	699.7	430.3	69'9
400.3	252.8	147.5	206.1	South Indian . .	400.0	259.0	141.0	420.0	285.0	135.0	423.8	281.5	142.3	66'4
7,836.0	4,147.8	3,688.2	3,246.9		7,652.0	4,039.0	3,613.0	7,479.1	4,105.1	3,374.0	7,606.7	4,128.4	3,478.3	54'2

121. The expenses of the *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway* would have come nearer to the estimate but for breaks on the line during the monsoon. The figures of the *Eastern Bengal Railway* represent the actual transactions for the three months to 30th June 1884 when the line was taken over by Government. The traffic which fell off in 1883-84 did not improve during the period under review. The increase in expenses is due to charges for winding up the Company's affairs not having been fully provided for in the estimate. In the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway* both receipts and payments appear to have been under-estimated. The *Madras Railway* received increased traffic especially about the end of the year, and considerable reductions were at the same time effected in the expenses. The traffic on the *Oudh and Rohilkhund* line during 1883-84 was very good, and when the Budget Estimate of the following year was

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

framed, there was no reason to fear an abatement in this respect. The prospects, combined with the probable opening of an extension, justified the Budget Estimate of receipts being placed at 590,0. The traffic, however, fell off considerably, and the extension was not opened as early as expected. The expenses were reduced owing to the smaller traffic to be worked, and to delay in the opening of the extension. The reduction would have been greater but for the heavy outlay in renewals of the fastenings of permanent way. In the *Sindh, Punjab and Delhi* line the goods traffic fell off considerably from June to September 1884, owing chiefly to the low price of wheat in Europe, but the major part of the decrease is nominal, and results from a change in the system of recording receipts and charges on account of mileage and demurrage, by which the *net result* is now shewn on the receipt or charge side of the account, as the case may be, instead of the gross amounts on both sides as formerly. It has also been caused by a reduction in the rates for carriage of Revenue stores. These changes have led to a corresponding reduction in charges. As regards the *South India* line, the traffic during the first eight months of the year was exceedingly good, when disastrous floods occurred along the line, which caused several breaks, and interrupted the service for a comparatively long period. Judging from the latest returns, it was not considered safe to place the receipts in the Revised Estimate at a higher figure than 420,0 against 400,0 provided in the Budget, but the accounts shew a better result due chiefly to the extremely large traffic to Kumbaconam in connection with a festival. The expenses increased on account of heavy repairs and renewals necessitated by the floods. The receipts, expenses and net receipts of these lines for the past six years are given in the following statement:—

	Receipts.						Expenses.						Net Receipts.					
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	661.8	733.2	976,5	1,075.4	1,211.7	1,221.6	332.8	356.2	419.1	553.8	497.6	550.4	329.0	377.0	557.4	521.6	714.1	671.2
Eastern Bengal Railway	468.3	484.5	584.9	642.3	498.9	82.3	216.8	216.0	237.3	266.4	262.3	85.2	251.5	268.5	347.6	375.9	226.6	—2.9
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	2,410.0	2,615.6	3,483.3	3,508.9	3,342.9	3,514.4	1,456.7	1,411.8	1,638.8	1,737.1	1,751.4	1,779.7	953.3	1,203.8	1,844.5	1,771.8	1,591.5	1,734.7
Madras Railway . .	670.8	617.6	641.3	668.6	691.0	717.0	444.4	429.0	496.3	432.3	404.6	424.1	226.4	197.6	215.0	269.3	286.4	292.9
O. & R. Railway .	403.2	459.7	531.4	479.4	578.9	517.6	210.1	232.5	265.0	254.5	303.2	307.8	193.1	227.2	266.4	224.9	275.7	209.8
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway . .	1,176.4	1,191.0	1,069.7	1,088.8	1,122.3	1,130.0	710.7	707.7	589.6	578.3	675.9	699.7	465.7	483.3	480.1	510.5	446.4	430.3
South Indian Railway.	343.6	368.5	376.0	376.3	400.3	423.8	203.3	227.9	234.2	244.8	252.8	281.5	96.3	137.2	127.6	126.1	147.5	142.3

XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
	Imperial—			
239,6	Punjab	235,0	271,1	268,9
15,4	Madras	14,9	12,6	27,2
29,6	Bombay	30,1	30,4	28,5
284,6	Total Imperial .	280,0	314,1	324,6
	Provincial—			
117,0	Bengal	125,0	120,0	130,7
535,0	North-Western Provinces	537,6	614,0	619,7
652,0	Total Provincial .	662,6	734,0	750,4
936,6	Total .	942,6	1,048,1	1,075,0

122. The improvement in the *Punjab* represents the net balance of an increase on the Western Jumna Canal and of a falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal is due to the area of irrigation being extended, owing to scanty rainfall during the rabi season of 1883-84 and the early part of the kharif season of 1884, but this was checked towards the end of the year owing to heavy rain and great sickness in the Karnal district. The falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals is the result of irrigation being less than was anticipated. The increase in *Madras* occurs chiefly on the Kurnool Canal, and is due partly to the inclusion under head

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

'XXVII—Direct Receipts" of the revenue of the canal collected in the Civil Department, which was provided for under "XXVIII—Land Revenue," and partly to the excess collections of water-rates owing to the rapid extension of wet cultivation. The decrease in Bombay is the net result of several small increases and decreases.

123. As regards provincial revenue, the revised estimate for *Bengal* was reduced in consequence of a falling off in the water-rates and navigation receipts on the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, but these apprehensions were neutralised by larger recoveries than anticipated in the Sone Canals. The excess in *North-Western Provinces* is traceable to the exceptionally favourable rabi of 1883-84 and kharif of 1884-85, as well as to large collections in all the canals in that part of the country.

XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1883 84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
87,2	North-Western Provinces	87,2	87,2	87,2
72,5	Punjab	35,5	36,5	33,4
336,9	Madras	332,1	348,7	296,2
37,5	Bombay	53,6	49,6	49,0
534,1	TOTAL	508,4	522,0	465,8

124. Here the decrease chiefly occurred in Madras, and was mainly due to exceptionally large remissions granted during, the year on the Cauvery Delta System, in consequence of heavy floods, and partly to the transfer of the receipts in the Civil Department, on account of water-rates of the Kurnool Canal, to "XXVII—Direct Receipts."

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT).

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
12,032,8	EXPENDITURE	12,542,8	12,358,0	12,371,7

125. Here the variations from Estimate are not great. The East Indian Railway reduced expenditure is consequent on the reduction of traffic, but on some of the other State Railways additional outlay become nccessary from damage by floods and renewals of sleepers and permanent-way.

36.—State Railways Working Expenses:—Including East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
3,492,9	3,852,7	3,766,3	3,770,0

126. The particulars of these charges according to Railways are given in para. 116. The following remarks explain the discrepancy between Estimate and Accounts:—

East Indian Railway.

Accounts. 1882-83.	1883-84.		188485. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
		WORKING EXPENSES—			
732,5	710,0	Maintenance	646,5	596,7	560,5
449,5	426,9	Locomotive	464,2	450,3	441,9
153,6	160,8	Carriage and wagon	165,3	174,1	160,9
279,3	300,3	Traffic	299,4	280,6	280,4
207,3	189,2	General and Miscellaneous	244,6	198,3	194,2
1,822,2	1,787,2	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,820,0	1,700,0	1,637 9
247,2	209,6	† Surplus profits paid to the Company Contribution to Provident Fund, at 1 per cent. on net Traffic Receipts	231,5	191,3	191,3
2,069,4	1,996,8	TOTAL E. I. RAILWAY	2,052,5	1,891,3	1,829,2

127. The saving in working expenses is due to the reduced traffic noticed in para. 117, as well as to curtailment of outlay on renewals, &c. The diminished amounts of surplus profits and contribution to Provident Fund follow the abatement of net earnings. The Company's share of the profits is not now passed through the Government accounts.

Eastern Bengal Railway. *

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
WORKING EXPENSES—			
Maintenance	33,8	34,3	40,8
Locomotive	42,9	45,5	48,6
Carriage and wagon	14,3	13,9	16,1
Traffic	45,8	44,4	50,5
General and Miscellaneous	63,2	41,9	32,7
TOTAL	200,0	180,0	188,7

* From 1st July 1884.

128. The saving on the Budget is due to the expenses having been over-estimated in the latter, as there was considerable doubt at that time as to the nature and amount of the charges likely to be incurred by Government in connection with taking over the line, which, for the first time this year, appears in the accounts as a State Railway.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
1,705,7	**Other State Railways**	1,832,7	1,886,3	1,943,4

129. The principal difference under this head relates to the Dhond and Manmad line (67,3), the working expenses of which are entered distinctly in the accounts for the first time, instead of being deducted from the earnings. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway shows an expenditure of 8,2 over the estimate, due to heavy renewals and to charges for repairing breaches on the line; but, on the other hand, the consumption of fuel was considerably over-estimated. There is also an excess of 7,2 in the Punjab Northern, of which 4,2 is ascribed to the demand for extra trains on account of the Durbar held at Rawul Pindee. The Indus Valley line shows a saving of 20,7 owing to a reduction of the expenditure in the Locomotive Department, chiefly under the head of Fuel, as well as to large credits received from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, on account of hire of stock, &c.

130. As regards the Provincial Railways, the main saving, as compared with the Budget, is in the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway (11,4), but this arises from the line having been amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway from 1st July 1884; there was also a saving of 2,6 in the Bareilly-Phillibit line from delay in opening it, and of 2,5 in the Amritsar-Pathankot from no data being available for a trustworthy forecast at the time that the estimate was framed. The main excess occurs in the Burma State Railways, and amounts to 17,0. It has arisen chiefly through a misunderstanding on the part of the Manager of the line in providing, in the original estimates of the year, for maintenance charges on the new lengths of the Sittang Railway against Capital instead of against Revenue. There has been larger expenditure also on account of repairs to engine and vehicle stock, and on new minor works for the Carriage and Wagon Department, than anticipated. The other excesses are 10,5 in the Nagpur-Chattisgarh from repairing damages caused by floods; 16,9 in the Tirhoot from extensive renewals of sleepers and permanent-way, the construction of a jetty, and increased establishment; 12,0 in the Northern Bengal from large replacement of sleepers and ballast, and heavy expenditure in repairing Ferry Steamers; and 3,9 in the Patna-Gya from contribution to the Provident Institution of the East Indian Railway, which works the line, and from hire of stock.

37.—Guaranteed Railways, Surplus profits, Land and Supervision.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY SURPLUS PROFITS—			
110,2	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	140,0	146,4	146,4
115,1	Eastern Bengal Railway	40,0	26,4	26,4
344,7	Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	265,0	258,8	258,7
67,3	LAND AND CONTROL	85,0	63,5	61,4
637,3		530,0	495,1	492,9

131. The decrease in Moiety Surplus Profits occurs, for the most part, in the payments to the Eastern Bengal Railway, which did not earn a surplus during the half-year ended 30th June 1884. The traffic was dull, but the working expenses were also enhanced owing to the heavy charges connected with the closing of the Company's business. The payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were 6,3 less, and to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway 6,4 more, than the original estimate. The differences are due to the net earnings, during the period in which the surplus was earned, having proved respectively a little worse and a little better than the estimates. These differences are, however, not important.

132. Under Land and Control the principal difference occurs in *Bombay*, where there is a saving of 2,0 under "Control" and of 8,8 under "Land." The former is partly due to changes in the establishment, but principally to a larger credit from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of supervision charges, owing to additional lines taken up by the Company. Under Land the saving is due principally to land, provided for in the original estimate for a new engine-shed and marshalling sidings at Parell, not being needed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as the project has been abandoned. Similar

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

savings occurred in the *Punjab* and *North-Western Provinces* from the retirement of Major-General Medley at Lahore, from the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer, North-Western Provinces, not having been filled for nearly three months, and from diminished payments on account of land. On the other hand there was a small increase in *Madras* to meet charges connected with land taken up for the Beypur-Calicut extension of the Madras Railway. The reserve of 7,0 in the Budget was not required.

38.—Irrigation and Navigation, working expenses.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
98,9	Punjab	122,0	112,0	105,5
90,4	Madras	92,1	98,0	99,9
24,2	Bombay	28,9	27,9	27,5
213,5	TOTAL .	243,0	237,9	232,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
106,9	Bengal	112,4	113,3	118,0
194,4	North-Western Provinces	206,7	230,6	220,5
301,3	TOTAL .	319,1	343,9	338,5
514,8		562,1	581,8	571,4

133. The decrease in *Punjab* is due to savings in establishment charges, and to unavoidable delay in starting the new Hissar Rajbuhas, as well as to the Sirhind Canal for which very close estimates could not be made owing to the comparatively recent date on which it was opened. In *Madras* additional expenditure was incurred on the Godavari and the Cauvery Delta systems for repairing damages caused by floods. The saving in *Bombay* relates chiefly to establishment, tools, and plant. The difference against *Bengal* is connected with the Sone Canals, and is due to an error in estimating. In the *North-Western Provinces* additional expenditure was rendered necessary by damage done by heavy floods to the Nadrai Aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal and to other Canals, but the full excess allowed in the Regular Estimate was not spent, as, under orders of the Local Government, the revenue expenditure from provincial funds was considerably curtailed during the year.

39.—Charges in respect of Capital.

(a)—Interest on Debt.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
1,329,8	State Railways	1,425,5	1,409,4	1,407,5
191,3	East Indian Railway	208,5	204,6	204,4
...	Eastern Bengal Railway	8,0	37,6	39,3
845,3	Irrigation	879,8	875,2	873,5
2,366,4	TOTAL .	2,521,8	2,526,8	2,524,7
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
3	Rupee	4	4	6
201,3	Sterling	199,9	199,9	199,9
67,4	East Indian Railway Debentures	66,6	66,0	66,1
42,9	3½ and 3 per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	55,7	60,9	60,9
...	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture and Debenture Stock	25,7	26,5	26,4
2,678,3		2,870,1	2,880,5	2,878,6

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

134. As explained in former reports, the Capital charge for State Railways depends upon the progress of construction during the year, and differs from the estimate according as the actual outlay differs from the expected expenditure. The following statement shews how the interest entered above has been calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITUEE.	STATE RAILWAYS.	IRRIGATION.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1883-84	33,294,9	21,499,3
Capital transferred from ordinary, 1884-85	30,6	—11,5
Cpi tal Expenditure during 1884-85	2,922,5	699,4
Capital Account at the end of 1884-85 being sum of the last three lines	36,248,0	22,187,2
INTEREST.		
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	1,331,8	860,0
Interest for first quarter on Calcutta and South-Eastern and the Porada Section of the Northern Bengal Railway	11,0	...
Interest on Capital transferred	1,2	—4
Half interest on Capital spent	58,5	13,9
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED	1,402,5	873,5
ADD—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	5,0	...
	1,407,5	873,5

(b)—Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds.)

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
	E. I. Railway—			
262,0	4 per cent. on deferred annuity	262,0	262,0	262,0
904,8	Annuity of 1,179,0; unredeemed portion	925,0	923,0	883,5
35,2	Investment made in respect of the redeemed portion			38,7
1,1	Contribution to management			1,2
1,203,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,187,0	1,185,0	1,185,4
	E. B. Railway—			
...	Annuity not deferred	68,1	35,6	34,8
...	Sinking Funds	...	...	4
...	TOTAL ENGLAND	68,1	35,6	35,2

135. The decrease under East Indian Railway is owing to the issue of India stock in redemption of a further portion of the aunuity, which has reduced the annuity charge and increased that under "Interest on debt." As regards the saving in the Eastern Bengal Railway, it was first anticipated that the annuity would be payable on the 1st January and 1st July, and that consequently a half-year's payment would be made on 1st January 1885; but it was subsequently decided to pay the annuity on the 1st of April and 1st October. As the line was taken over on 1st July 1884, only the proportion of the annuity due for three months on the 1st of October fell into the accounts of 1884-85.

(c)—Guaranteed Railways Interest.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS INTEREST—			
18,5	India	5,3	5,1	29,7
3,284,3	England	3,235,0	3,217,3	3,217,2
3,298,8	TOTAL	3,240,3	3,222,4	3,246,9

136. The excess of 24,4 in *India* is caused by the entry, under this head, of interest on overdrawn capital, by credit per contra to XXI Interest. The decrease in *England* is due to the capital subscribed not having been paid up as quickly as was anticipated.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
879,9	RECEIPTS	917,7	1,008,7	1,037,6

137. The accounts of 1884-85 under this head shew an excess of 119,9 over the estimate and of 157,7 over the actuals of the previous year. To this result the Railways have contributed 95,8 and 102,2 and Civil Buildings 27,0 and 65,9 respectively. The Railways shew a considerable development of traffic, but in 1884 the receipts of the Punjab Railways, were abnormally enlarged, chiefly by the movement of troops and materials to the frontier, and the earnings of the Southern Mahratta Railway were brought into this division for the first time. The head Civil Buildings also contains some special items this year.

XXIX.—State Railways.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
2,6	Bhopal Railway	2,8	7	1,3
49,9	Kandahar Railway	42,5	65,0	77,7
75,3	Punjab Railway, Northern Section	65,0	65,0	70,4
45,1	Rewari-Ferozpore	70,0	87,5	92,6
172,9	TOTAL	180,3	218,2	242,0
	PROVINCIAL—			
14,1	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	14,0	15,5	15,7
...	Jorhat Railway	1,8	6	4
14,1	TOTAL	15,8	16,1	16,1
187,0	TOTAL BOTH	196,1	234,3	258,1

138. The increase in the earnings of the Kandahar Railway is due to the large number of troops and Military stores conveyed to the frontier and of the Punjab Railway for the Durbar at Rawul Pindee. The increased receipts of the Rewari-Ferozepore line are due to rapid development of traffic on the extensions opened during the year from Sirsa to Ferozepore including the Fazilka branch. The falling off in the Bhopal Railway does not arise from diminished earnings, but from the Bhopal State being allowed to share in the receipts of the line from 1st April 1884, instead of from the date of the opening of the line to Bhopal, as contemplated in the estimate.

139. The net returns on the four Imperial Railways are—

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Accounts
—4	Bhopal	+2	—4
+2,7	Kandahar	...	+30,2
+9,2	Punjab Northern	—10,0	+16,7
+13,8	Rewari-Ferozepore	+25,0	+28,6

XXX.—Subsidized Railways.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
2,6	Bengal Central Railway	...	2	2
...	Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway	...	3	3
1	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	32,5	33,3
2,7			33,0	33,8

140. The figures against the first two items have been taken from the Home Accounts. The first represents interest realized from investments of sums deposited by the Bengal Central Railway Company for fixed periods, and receipts from the Company, taken in reduction of its debt for interest advanced. These deposits were not expected when the Budget was passed. The amount entered against the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway also represents interest allowed on the Company's deposits on Capital Account. The gross receipts of the Southern Mahratta line were originally estimated at 45,0, but, by an oversight, the necessary

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

entry was not made in the Budget Estimate of the Department for 1884-85. The increase of 8 in the actuals, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to credit realized from capital for hire of rolling stock.

XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1883 84. Accounts. A	1883 84. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1884 85. Revised. A	1884 85. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
1,8+	0	India	1,1+	0	8+	0	1,0+	0
0+	4,0	Burmah	0+	3,6	0+	2,9	0+	3,3
5+	80,6	Bengal	3+	85,1	3+	81,4	4+	79,1
0+	15,2	North-Western Provinces	0+	14,2	0+	16,5	0+	16,4
14,0+	5,6	Punjab	13,4+	3,7	12,3+	3,5	11,0+	4,3
2,4+	5,6	Madras	2,3+	3,9	2,3+	4,5	1,9+	5,3
12,2+	0	Bombay	13,1+	0	13,0+	0	12,4+	0
30,9+	111,0	TOTAL	30,2+	110,5	28,7+	108,8	26,7+	108,4
141,9			140,7		137,5		135,1	
			A, Imperial.		B. Provincial.			

141. The decrease in *India* is due to the deficiency of water supply in the new tanks in Rajputana, caused by the partial failure of the rains of 1883-84. In *Burmah* the navigation receipts were small on the Pegu and Sittang Canals, owing partly to fluctuations in the Paddy Market, and partly to the opening of the Railway to Nyaunglebin. The falling off in *Bengal* is almost entirely due to an anticipated improvement in the receipts from the Calcutta Canals not having been realised. The increase in *North-Western Provinces* is the result of the favourable rabi of 1883-84 and kharif, 1884; the deficiency in the *Punjab* being attributed to short recoveries of the amounts assessed on certain branches of the Indus Innundation Canals on account of canal produce. The improvement in *Madras* consists of wharfage fees on the Buckingham Canal, the collection of which commenced in 1884-85, after the estimate was prepared.

XXXII.—Military Works.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
24,8	India	22,5	23,6	23,3
3,5	Madras	3,2	2,5	3,4
11,9	Bombay	9,6	10,9	10,8
3,8	Other Provinces	2,4	2,5	2,9
44,0	TOTAL	37,7	39,5	40,4

142. Nearly the whole of the increase is in rents realised from officers occupying Government buildings. In Madras and Hyderabad it is also partly due to sale proceeds of dismantled buildings.

XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
7,0	India	7,4	30,4	29,4
...	Bengal	...	1	...
16,6	England	22,6	18,3	18,2
23,6	TOTAL	30,0	48,8	47,6

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—

1883-84. Accounts. A	1883-84. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1884-85. Revised. A	1884-85. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
0+	2,2	India	0+	2,1	0+	2,1	0+	2,3
2,4+	13,5	Central Provinces	2,4+	11,4	2,4+	11,0	2,7+	11,4
4,8+	4,5	Burmah	4,5+	4,3	6,4+	6,2	6,9+	6,2
1,0+	10,7	Assam	3+	10,9	4+	12,0	4+	13,4
20,2+	58,8	Bengal	75,0+	51,1	71,0+	50,4	63,9+	62,3
30,1+	81,5	North-Western Provinces	16,1+	83,1	21,4+	78,6	18,1+	76,0
4,8+	56,5	Punjab	4,0+	55,7	4,4+	51,9	5,8+	52,7
14,2+	67,4	Madras	20,4+	66,9	10,5+	67,0	8,3+	68,8
72,1+	36,0	Bombay	70,5+	34,5	81,4+	38,5	83,4+	40,0
149,6+	331,1	TOTAL	193,2+	320,0	197,9+	317,7	189,5+	333,1
504,3			543,2		564,4		570,2	
		A. Departmental.		B. In charge of Civil Officers.				

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

143. As regards Imperial receipts, the Indian figures contain arrears of previous year's contributions for roads in Scindia's territory, paid by the Maharaja in 1884-85. The diminished receipts in England are due to a falling off in the number of students in the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.

144. As regards the Provincial and Local figures, the improvements in *Burmah* and *Assam* are attributed respectively to sales of buildings, and enhanced receipts from ferries in the Sylhet and Cachar districts. In *Bengal* though the net difference is 1 only, there have been large variations from the estimated income. On the one hand there was an improvement of nearly 12,0 in the recoveries from Zemindari embankments under the contract system, and of 6,0 realised from the East India Railway Company, on account of arrears of rent due for the premises in Fairlie Place, Calcutta; but against these increases have to be placed 10,0 provided in the estimate as receipts from the Burrakar Iron Works, but not brought under this head in the accounts, and 7,1 expected from the sale of bricks to the Port Commissioners, and from Strand Bank rents in Calcutta, but not realised within the year. In the *North-Western Provinces* the profits of the Roorkee Workshops, as well as Ferry Tolls and Cemetery receipts, were smaller than anticipated. *Madras* shews diminished proceeds from the Presidency Workshops; and the increase in *Bombay* is ascribed partly to Tolls, partly to the operation of the Highway Act, and partly to rents for Government buildings.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
6,580,7	EXPENDITURE . .	6,089,0	6,569,7	6,478,1

145. The accounts shew an increase of 389,1 as compared with Budget, of which 33,2 is due to working expenses of the Southern Mahratta Railway not having been provided in the estimates, 46,9 advances to the Bengal Iron Works charged off in accounts, 27,5 to the adjustment of the liabilities on account of the late Exhibition Works at Calcutta, 211,7 to increased outlay on Frontier Railways, and the rest is chiefly due to large additional grants sanctioned on various accounts, *viz.*, in Burma for the Siam Road, and in Madras and Bombay for various works.

40.—State Railways Capital Account.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	I.—INDIA—			
7,2	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges .	7,5	3,5	3,1
...	Indirect charges	2,5	2	...
11,8	Director General's Establishment	13,8	14,0	14,1
5,4	Port Storekeepers' „	8,0	7,5	7,5
...	Reserve	39,9	1,3	...
24,4		71,7	26,5	24,7
	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1,5	Wardha Coal Extension Survey	5	7	7
	III.—ASSAM—			
16,4	Bengal-Assam Railway Survey	9,6	20,5	21,7
	IV.—BENGAL—			
18,3	Benares-Puri	28,5	34,6	29,5
...	Kaunia-Dhubri Survey (special)	...	5	5
9,7	Nagpur-Bengal Railway Survey	...	...	...
28,0		28,5	35,1	30,0
	V.—PUNJAB—			
9	Ambala-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	1,0	1,1
...	Sialkote-Jummo	...	7	4
9		...	1,7	1,5
	VI.—MADRAS—			
...	Vizagapatam-Raepur Survey	...	6,5	6,8
1,1	Tinnevalley *vid* Tenkasi and the Arienkaru Pass to Quilon	2	—6	—6
1,1		2	5,9	6,2
	VII.—BOMBAY—			
5,0	Godra-Rutlam Survey	5	2,2	2,0
1,7	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (Land)	...	9	9
6,7		5	3,1	2,9
79,0	Total Imperial .	111,0	93,5	87,7

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

40.—State Railways Capital Account—continued.

1883-84. Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PROVINCIAL.			
	I.—BURMAH—			
...	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	2,6	2,3
	II.—ASSAM—			
10,6	Jorhat Railway	20,0	26,5	27,8
...	Cherrapoonji-Companygunj	...	14,0	21,0
10,6		20,0	40,5	48,8
	III.—BENGAL—			
—223,6	Sonarpore-Dimond Harbour	...	...	...
—68,9	Parbatipore-Dinagepore	...	...	...
5,0	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	1,0	4,0	3,3
1	Sultanpur-Bogra	11,0	...	...
7	Assam-Behar Surveys	2,0	3,0	3,3
3,5	Chittagong Railway Survey	2,5	—2	—3
5	Tirhoot Extension Surveys	5	...	...
6	Tarkessur Survey	...	—2	—2
...	Mozufferpore-Sitamurhee Survey	...	1,5	1,4
5,8	Share of Secretariat Establishment	7,5	5,5	5,5
3	Howrah-Ampta Survey	...	2	2
...	Reserve	2,5	...	...
—276,0		27,0	13,0	13,2
	IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—192,5	Farakhabad H. and J. Bridge	...	...	...
5	Benares-Palamow	...	...	...
2,3	Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri	...	...	...
1,6	Benares-Rai-Bareli	...	5	5
...	Lucknow-Rai-Bareli	2,1	...	...
—8,5	Banda-Manickpur	...	...	...
—196,6		4,8	36,5	39,0
	V.—PUNJAB—			
—1	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey	...	...	...
	VI.—MADRAS—			
8	Vellore-Villupuram Survey	5	—8	—7
4	Beypore-Calicut Survey	...	...	...
...	Palghat-Dindigul	7	6	6
...	Registration of Road traffic in connection with projected lines of Railway	...	8	7
1,2		1,2	6	6
	VII.—BOMBAY—			
—1	Provincial Surveys	2,7	3,6	3,5
—12,3	Western Deccan	...	...	...
—13,4		2,7	3,6	3,5
—473,3	Total Provincial .	55,7	97,6	104,5
—394,3	Total Imperial and Provincial .	166,7	191,1	195,2

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

146. The above figures shew in detail how the provisions of the Budget have been carried out, and give, as the net result of the year's operation, a saving of 23,3 under Imperial, and an excess of 51,7 under Provincial. The saving was mainly obtained from the reserve of 39,9 appropriated to other works including 8,2 transferred to 43.—Frontier Railways, but partly also from economies in establishment and other charges. On the other hand additional outlay was passed on various works, chiefly the Bengal-Assam, the Benares-Puri, the Amballa-Kalka-Simla, the Godra-Rutlam, and the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway Surveys. The excess under Provincial is due chiefly to a transfer of 52,6 from 46.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services on account of the Bassein-Henzada Survey and the Therriaghat-Companygunge and Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railways. In addition to this sum, an additional grant of 6,5 was given to the Jorhat Railway, while 11,0 was withdrawn by the Government of Bengal from the Sultanpore-Bogra line, and 6,1 saved in various minor charges. The programme thus arranged has been duly worked out, the more important variations between the Revised Estimate and Accounts being as follows:—*Benares-Puri Railway Survey.*—The saving of 5,1 is due principally to provision for Establishment and for jungle cutting having been over-estimated. Unexpected credits received during the year for sale and transfer of plant also reduced the survey expenses to some extent. *Jorhat State Railway.*—The excess of 1,3 is due to additional outlay having been found to be necessary on the opening of the Railway. The excess was foreseen by the Assam Administration, and additional funds to the extent of 1,2 were provided by the Chief Commissioner before the close of the year, to cover the excess, out of savings on the Provincial Buildings and Roads grant. *Cherrapoonji-Companygunj State Railway.*—The excess of 7,0 is owing principally to the transfer to this head from 46—*Civil Buildings, Roads and Services* of the outlay on the mountain portion of this Railway, which was ordered by the Government of India after the Revised Estimate had been passed. *Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri State Railway.*—The excess of 2,5 is due to the payment in advance for sleepers under supply by the Forest Department. *Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway.*—The saving of 7 is due chiefly to non-completion of certain rolling stock under construction in the workshops of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

41.—State Railways, Working and maintenance.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
3,0	Bhopal Railway	2,6	1,2	1,7
47,2	Kandahar Railway Southern Section	42,5	50,0	47,5
66,1	Punjab Railway, Northern Section	75,0	52,0	53,7
31,3	Rewari Ferozepore	45,0	60,0	64,0
147,6	TOTAL	165,1	163,2	166,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
10,1	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	10,5	12,0	12,0
...	Jorhat Railway	1,1	7	7
10,1	TOTAL	11,6	12,7	12,7
157,7	TOTAL BOTH	176,7	175,9	179,6

147. The increase in the Kandahar Railway was necessitated by additional traffic; in the Rewari-Ferozepore by the additional length to be worked, the extension to Ferozepore and the Fazilka Branch having been opened earlier than was expected; and in the Kaunia-Dhurla by the temporary lines laid at the Teesta, Dhurla and Brahmaputra rivers to cross the traffic expeditiously during the dry season, as well as by heavy repairs executed to the vessels and rolling stock on the line. The saving in the Punjab Northern was obtained by rigid economy in the Engineering and Locomotive Deparments, and the diminished expenditure of the Jorhat is attributed to the line not having been opened as early as was anticipated. This line was previously known as the Kokilamukh State Railway.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

42.—Subsidized Railways.

1883-84. Accounts. India.	1883-84. Accounts. England.		Budget. India.	Budget. England.	1884-85. Revised. India.	1884-85. Revised. England.	Accounts. India.	Accounts. England.
		IMPERIAL—						
16,8	24,0	Bengal Central Railway .	28,4	14,6	17,2	29,7	11,6	29,7
30,8	...	Bengal and N.-W. Railway .	32,3	...	23,5	...	16,1	...
...	3,8	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway .	...	7,6	...	6,7	...	6,7
47,6	27,8		60,7	22,2	40,7	36,4	27,7	36,4
75,4		TOTAL IMPERIAL .	82,9		77,1		64,1	
		PROVINCIAL—						
4,0		Turkessur Railway (Land) .	4,8		7,0		5,8	
3,0		Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway (Land)	7		1,1		2	
...		Assam Trading Railway (Subsidy) . . .	...		5,8		5,8	
7,0		TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	5,5		13,9		11,8	
82,4		TOTAL BOTH . .	88,4		91,0		75,9	
85,6		SOUTHERN MAHRATTA .	89,5		148,3		151,4	

148. As regards the Imperial lines, the Indian figures represent cost of land, which, from various causes, has fallen short of the estimate. The English figures are payments on account of interest, and the excess in the case of the Bengal Central Railway arose from the estimate having provided for a half year's payment only, on the understanding that the line would be opened on 1st July 1884, whereas the interest was allowed for the whole year. The guaranteed interest of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway ceased on the 1st January 1885. The Assam Trading Railway has hitherto been classified under 46.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services, the amount paid to it being a subsidy from the Assam Administration.

149. The large increase in the Southern Mahratta Railway is attributable partly to interest on the additional capital raised by debentures for the construction of the Western Deccan Line, which is now included in the Company's contract, and partly to the omission to provide for the working charges in the estimate. The working expenses show a saving, since the line was opened later than was expected.

43.—Frontier Railways.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
102,9	TOTAL .	—73,0	138,7	138,7

150. These figures cannot be distributed by Railways, as the funds allotted for Railway construction are now dealt with as a whole. See para. 185. As regards the difference between estimate and accounts, it is explained that during the year 1884-85 orders were issued that the outlay incurred during 1883-84, and the grant for 1884-85 in connection with the Hurnai Road, now known as the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, should be transferred from 46—*Civil Buildings, Roads and Services* to 43—*Frontier Railways*. This and other changes in the grant, as shewn below, changed the Estimate under 43—*Frontier Railways* during 1884-85 from a credit of 73,0 to a debit of 470,2, but 331,5 of this sum has since been transferred to 50—State Railways, leaving the balance of 138,7.

Transfer from 46—*Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*	85,0
Transfers from 40—*State Railways—Capital*	8,2
Additional grant for outlay on Northern Section, Sind-Pishin State Railway	400,0
Further additional grant for ditto	50,0
TOTAL .	543,2

Section H—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

44.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1883-84. Accounts. A	1883-84. Accounts. B		1884-85. Budget. A	1884-85. Budget. B	1884-85. Revised. A	1884-85. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
4,4	+0	India	19,2	...	4,7	...	3,9	+0
0	+59,3	Burmah	...	38,6	...	67,1	0	+68,7
74,6	+117,8	Bengal	89,0	90,0	81,0	87,3	69,4	+81,6
6	+23,6	North-Western Provinces	6	27,2	6	25,6	6	+23,7
58,1	+1,4	Punjab	51,0	1,6	55,2	1,4	51,1	+3,6
219,4	+33,3	Madras	237,7	35,0	250,8	45,4	242,4	+44,5
156,8	+0	Bombay	162,3	...	163,0	...	155,9	+0
1,6	+0	England	2	...	2	...	1	+0
515,5	+235,4	TOTAL	560,0	192,4	555,5	226,8	523,4	222,1
750,9			752,4		782,3		745,5	

A Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

151. The Imperial expenditure under *India* was largely affected by the postponement of minor irrigation works in Rajputana; and in *Bengal* by non-payment for land taken up for certain embankments, by an outbreak of cholera which retarded the progress of the earth-work on the Surpai scheme, by delay in sanctioning some estimates, and by non-utilisation of a reserve grant of 4,5. In *Madras* an additional grant of 13,1 was sanctioned for prosecution of the works connected with the Pelandorai and Palar Anicut systems, and for urgent repairs of works damaged by floods, but owing to scarcity of labour, delay in acquiring and paying for lands, and heavy rains in the Tinnevelly Division, the expenditure fell short of the estimate in the Presidency by 8,4. The short outlay in *Bombay* is due to the existence of water in the Khari cut, to scarcity of labour on account of the opening of Railway works in the Satara District, which impeded the progress of works on the Yerla River project, to non-payment of compensation for certain lands, and to the improvements sanctioned for the Ghar Canal not having been completed before the close of the year.

152. In the Provincial and Local divisions, *Burmah*, *Punjab*, and *Madras* show excess expenditure, due respectively to agricultural works undertaken from Provincial resources, expenditure on the Chaek Nizam Canal omitted from the estimates through misapprehension, and outlay for repairing breaches in the Red Hills and Choleveram tanks, connected with the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project, and for deepening the Chilka Lake Canal in the Ganjam District. On the other hand there were savings in *Bengal* and *North-Western Provinces*, accounted for, in part, by expenditure transferred to other heads, and partly by short outlay on the Orissa Coast Canal, owing to an unusual scarcity of labour, and by a restriction on provincial expenditure in the North-Western Provinces under orders of the Local Government.

45.—Military Works.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
704,1	India	636,3	629,7	609,4
24,2	Central Provinces	14,4	14,4	13,9
30,1	Burmah	32,5	45,3	46,8
19,9	Assam	21,4	23,5	23,0
44,0	Bengal	8,5	15,2	15,3
8	North-Western Provinces	11,5	5,6	4,7
24,9	Punjab	25,0	25,0	25,1
59,0	Madras	59,1	61,3	61,2
106,1	Bombay	110,5	149,6	143,9
5,8	England	3,8	3,8	5,1
1,018,1	TOTAL	923,6	973,4	948,4

153. After the Budget was passed the following additional Grants were sanctioned, thereby raising the Revised Estimate to the sum noted above:—

For Barracks in Assam	20,5
For Buildings in Bhutan, originally ordered from Marine Budget	4
For Army Head Quarter Offices, Simla, transferred to Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	16,6
Unspent balance of grant of 1883-84	18,4
TOTAL	55,9
DEDUCT—Probable lapses	5,5
Net increase	50,4

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

154. The actual expenditure has fallen short of the enlarged estimate by 25,4, which is principally due to the estimates of the Inspector General of Military Works, Bombay, Central India, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh not having been worked up to. In the Military Works Branch the saving of 18,1 is distributed over a number of Original Works and Repairs. The saving in *Bombay* (5,7) is attributed to late receipt of certain sanctions, and to non-arrival of machinery from England. In *Central India* the lapse of 2,3 is mainly due to the transfer of the stock of the Indore Sub-division to the head "Imperial Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services." The estimate of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* was not worked up to by 9, owing to the transfer, towards the close of the year, of the works at the cantonment of Gorakhpur to the charge of the Inspector General of Military Works. On the other hand, the excess in *Hyderabad* (6) is due to the omission to provide for incomplete works and repairs of the previous years, and to a re-distribution of establishment charges under the orders of the Government of India. In *Burmah* the excess (1,4) is due to expenditure on sub-marine mining buildings at Rangoon, authorized by the Government of India in the Military Department after the Revised Estimate was passed.

46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
234,7	India	335,6	210,3	262,7
147,5	Bengal	65,4	122,4	116,2
90,1	Other Provinces	65,4	104,4	86,3
533,1	Madras Harbour	...	...	...
86,5	England	83,1	67,3	66,3
1,091,9		549,5	504,4	531,5
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—			
4,0 + 8	India	7,1 + 1,1	5,7 + 1,5	5,5 + 1,4
107,5 + 27,5	Central Provinces	144,4 + 29,7	144,4 + 39,0	144,0 + 22,6
337,8 + 14,3	Burmah	179,2 + 23,9	246,9 + 11,1	256,6 + 13,4
47,0 + 111,1	Assam	78,6 + 22,6	78,7 + 18,5	58,0 + 15,8
459,6 + 378,8	Bengal	234,6 + 140,8	263,4 + 158,8	301,4 + 166,3
578,8 + 31,2	North-Western Provinces	343,0 + 18,0	306,0 + 12,8	330,3 + 9,4
350,6 + 4,2	Punjab	360,8 + 4,8	372,3 + 3,0	376,4 + 2,8
227,4 + 414,3	Madras	236,4 + 146,8	258,6 + 146,1	268,0 + 148,0
564,9 + 19,1	Bombay	551,6 + 19,9	638,7 + 18,5	616,0 + 16,2
2,680,8 + 1,004,7		2,337,9 + 1,077,9	2,561,9 + 1,002,7	2,505,8 + 1,006,2
3,685,5		3,415,8	3,564,6	3,512,0
4,772,4		3,965,3	4,069,0	4,043,5

A Works under Departmental Officers. B Works under Civil Officers and Local Bodies.

	Budget, 1884-85. Provincial.	Budget, 1884-85. Local.	Revised, 1884-85. Provincial.	Revised, 1884-85. Local.	Actuals, 1884-85. Provincial.	Actuals, 1884-85. Local.
India	...	8,4	...	7,2	...	...
Central Provinces	140,8	33,6	140,8	33,6	122,6	35,4
British Burmah	167,8	27,4	206,1	52,9	202,5	48,9
Assam	77,9	110,5	78,7	87,5	58,0	95,8
Bengal	235,9	409,5	263,4	377,9	301,4	367,7
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	301,9	271,1	318,3	273,7	305,7	268,3
Punjab	276,6	91,1	280,5	95,7	284,3	91,3
Madras	250,7	441,4	288,6	404,6	291,5	392,9
Bombay	354,3	217,2	432,1	225,8	420,0	214,2
TOTAL	1,805,6	1,610,2	2,008,4	1,559,2	2,001,1	1,510,9

155. The difference between the Imperial Budget and Revised consists mainly of 85,0 and 16,6, transferred respectively to 43.—Frontier Railways for Hurnai Road, and to 45.—Military Works for the Army Head Quarters Offices at Simla, less 23,5 additional outlay on the Finance Department and Central Press Buildings in Calcutta, 1,2 special municipal improvements in Simla, and 22,9 additional allotment for Imperial works from the grant on

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

refunded by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, on account of advances made to him in previous years for roads in his territory. The Actuals have exceeded the Revised Estimate by 27,1 which is made up thus:—

Central India	+1,8
Coorg	+4
Hyderabad	—1
Rajputana	—2,4
Inspector General of Military Works	—1,2
Biluchistan	+1,1
Simla Imperial Circle	—4,4
Accountant General's auxiliary books	+57,1
Bangalore (Civil Officers)	+1
Carried forward	52,4

Brought over	52,4
Central Provinces	+1
Assam	—4
Bengal	—6,2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1,6
Punjab	—7
Madras	—1,7
Bombay	—13,8
England	—1,0
TOTAL	27,1

156. In Central India the excess is nominal, being due principally to the transfer of stock from "Military Works." The lapse in Rajputana arises from the write-back of the expenditure on Railway churches at Bandikui and Ajmere to the Capital Account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, under the orders of the Government of India, and on the Inspector General's estimate from the allotment for repairs to ecclesiastical buildings not having been worked up to. In the Simla Imperial Circle the short outlay is due to failure to utilize the whole of the allotments for the new Telegraph Office and Public Works Department Secretariat buildings; in Bengal principally to the grants for Mint, Telegraph, and Postal Works not having been fully used, and in Bombay to non-payment of compensation for land for Salt Works, to delay in settlement of sites, and to bills for materials not having been presented for payment before the close of the official year. In the remaining Provinces the savings are distributed over a number of works and repairs, none of which need special notice. The excess over the Biluchistan estimate is due to the transfer, under the orders of the Government of India, of the expenditure on certain roads from the Military Works to the Civil Buildings, Roads and Services Branch. The entry against the Accountant General's auxiliary books consists mainly of the charge off, under orders from the Financial Department, of the sum of 46,9 paid for the Bengal Iron Works.

157. The Provincial Budget also was considerably modified by the Revised Estimate, the principal items being additional expenditure sanctioned in Burmah (38,3) for the Siam road; in Bengal (27,5) for liabilities connected with the late Exhibition Works in Calcutta; in North-Western Provinces and Oudh (16,4) for several special items, the principal being prison labour on jail works; in Punjab (3,9) for construction of the new kutcheri at Simla; in Madras (37,8) for several emergent works not named, as well as for a grant-in-aid of the water-supply scheme of the Madras Municipality, and for diversion of drains and sewers from the Cooum River and Buckingham Canal; and in Bombay for new Police Courts, State Alienation Record Office, Indo-British School, Opium Warehouse, and Amba Ghât Road.

158. The Provincial Actuals have fallen short of the Revised Estimate by 7,3, and, considering the magnitude of the operations, the estimate has, on the whole, been fairly worked up to. The short outlay is made up of savings under Public Works Officers to the extent of 28,7, and excess outlay of 21,4 under Civil Officers. The most important of the variations between Revised Estimates and Actuals are noted below:—

	Actuals, more or less than Revised Estimate.
Burmah (Public Works Officers)	—2,9
Assam { ditto	—20,8
Bengal { Public Works Officers	+19,4
Bengal { Civil Officers	+18,6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Public Works Officers)	—17,4
Punjab (Public Works Officers)	+3,8
Madras (Civil Officers)	+2,1
Bombay (Public Works Officers)	—12,3

159. In *Burmah* the lapse is attributed to failure to utilize the grants for Original Works and Repairs in the Rangoon, Amherst, and Akyab Divisions; and in *Assam* to certain re-appropriations having been sanctioned after the submission of the Revised Estimate, and to

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

the transfer of the outlay on the Cherrapunji Mountain Tramway to 40—State Railways—Capital. In *Bengal* the excess is due to larger charges for establishment having been incurred than was anticipated, as the outlay on works and repairs under other heads was curtailed, and, consequently*, the contributions expected from them were not fully realised. There were also increased charges on account of collection of revenue. The excess over the grant for Public Works in charge of Civil Officers in *Bengal* is chiefly due to a sum of 23,6, representing an outstanding balance against the late Port Canning Municipality, written off in the accounts of 1884-85. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* the saving occurs chiefly from an over-estimate of the cost of prison labour, as well as to unforeseen lapses on a number of works and repairs. The excess in the *Punjab* is mainly due to the outlay incurred on the Chenawan Jail, on the Chenab Canal. The short outlay by Public Works Officers in *Bombay* is the aggregate of small lapses on a number of works and repairs, mainly due to delay in settlement of sites, scarcity of labour, and to works having been deferred for want of estimates.

* The whole of the establishment is treated as Provincial, other funds contributing a percentage on the outlay on works and repairs supervised by the Provincial Establishment.

160. Under Incorporated Local Funds large changes were introduced in the Revised Estimate, involving additions of 25,5, 2,6, 4,6, and 7,9 to Burmah, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay, and reductions of 23,0, 31,6, and 38,8 in Assam, Bengal, and Madras. The changes in the *North-Western Provinces* and *Punjab* ensued from several small additional grants sanctioned during the year, and in *Burmah* from large outlay from the balances of the District Cess Funds after the Budget was framed. The decrease in *Assam* was due to certain classes of expenditure having been transfered to Provincial Services from the control of Local Boards; while the addition to *Bombay* was granted for works and repairs in the Sachin State and in the Shikarpore Collectorate, and for a bridge over the Bhuki river. The decreases of 31,6 in *Bengal* and 35,0 in *Madras* are said to have been made "with reference to actuals," the remaining 3,8 in *Madras* being the grant for a steamer for the Rajahmundry ferry charged in the ensuing year. This is the fourth year of excessive overestimating on the part of Local Committees in Bengal, and the second year in Madras.

161. The Actuals have fallen short of the Revised Estimate by 45,3, of which 27,4 appertain to Departmental and 17,9 to Civil Officers' estimates.

162. The principal differences working up to this result are noted below:—

	Actuals, more or less than Revised.
Central Provinces (Civil Officers)	—7,8
British Burmah { Public Works Officers	—7,9
British Burmah { Civil Officers	+3,9
Assam (Civil Officers)	+8,3
Bengal { Public Works Officers	+1,1
Bengal { Civil Officers	—11,3
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Public Works Officers)	—5,0
Punjab (Ditto)	—4,4
Madras (Civil Officers)	—10,1
Bombay (Public Works Officers)	—10,4

The short outlay in the *Central Provinces* is said to be the result of changes made during the year in the administration of District Funds under the Local Self-Government Act, and of postponement of works. In *Burmah* the lapse under Public Works Officers is due to transfers of grants after submission of the Revised Estimate, and to the grants for a number of works and repairs not having been fully utilized from various causes, the excess under Civil Officers being attributed to additional works having been sanctioned and executed, apparently after the Revised Estimate was submitted. The excess over grant for Public Works in charge of Civil Officers in *Assam* is caused by unusually large expenditure in the last two months of the official year, which vitiated the forecast made in the Revised Estimate on the basis of seven months' actuals, and by the adoption for the first time this year of the Public Works practice of charging the cheques when drawn and issued to the grant, instead of the cheques paid at the treasuries. In *Bengal* the excess over the Departmental estimate arose from letters of credit in excess of the available balance having been issued towards the close of the year, under the authority of the Local Government, and the saving from the Civil Officers' estimate from the outlay having been fixed at too high a

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*

figure. The short outlay in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is due to the failure to utilize the grants for a number of new works, and in the *Punjab* to late receipt of sanction to estimates, heavy floods and severe sickness in the Amballa District, and to reconstitution of District Committees. In *Madras* the outlay on Public Works in charge of Civil Officers was over-estimated. In *Bombay* the failure to utilize grants is ascribed to the difficulty felt in procuring labor and materials in certain districts, to transfer of works to Provincial Funds, and to non-payment, in certain cases, of compensation for land.

K.—ARMY SERVICES.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
956,2	RECEIPTS . . .	861,2	866,1	798,7
16,975,7	EXPENDITURE . . .	16,098,6	15,970,2	15,998,0
16,019,5		15,237,4	15,104,1	15,199,3

163. The principal difference between estimate and accounts is in the Indian figures. The receipts fell off from reduced sales in the Commissariat, Clothing, and Ordnance Departments. The charges were less than expected owing, mainly, to short strength of British and Native troops, and to favourable prices, diminished transport charges, and reduced supplies of Malt Liquor. On the other hand, the accounts include some unexpected expenditure, such as the charge for the Viceregal Camp at Rawul Pindee, the camp of exercise near Poona, the Zhob Expedition, and for Military preparations in the North West Frontier.

Section K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

XXXIV.—Army.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
514,1	Commissariat	523,5	499,2	462,8
79,3	Clothing	79,8	87,9	75,6
92,0	Ordnance	83,7	83,4	68,3
214,7	Other Receipts	123,0	125,9	124,3
900,1	TOTAL INDIA .	810,0	796,4	731,0
52,4	ENGLAND	51,2	69,7	67,7
952,5		861,2	866,1	798,7

164. Reduced sales account for the decreases in the Actuals of 1884-85 under the first three heads, notwithstanding that in *Bombay* 5,8 were realised as percentage on value of stores issued for use of Egypt Expedition 1885, and in *Madras* the clothing supplied to the Hyderabad Contingent exceeded the Estimate. The difference in Ordnance Receipts between 1883-84 and 1884-85 is due to the large sales of obsolete stores in the former year. The Miscellaneous Receipts in 1884-85 include 2,5 realised at *Bombay* from the Bikaneer State for the Bikaneer Expedition. These receipts were further increased by subscriptions for Indian Service Family Pensions exceeding the Estimates, and by fines for drunkenness in the British Army being credited to Indian revenues instead of being remitted as before to the War Office. In comparing these figures with the Receipts in 1883-84, it should be noted that the latter included several special items, such as recoveries from War Office for Malta Expedition of 1878, and from Berar for pensions, as also some unclaimed amounts connected with the war in Afghanistan. The increase in *English* Receipts is connected with the Indian Troop Service, and is due to the employment of troop-ships on Imperial Service.

165. The separate head of Military Operations in Egypt which appeared in the accounts of 1883-84, has been discontinued in 1884-85, the receipts and charges being treated as ordinary, under orders of Government in the Military Department, No. 279 $\frac{S}{F}$, dated 16th June 1884.

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.

47.—Army.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
517,4	Army and Garrison Staff	484,9	484,1	485,1
6,141,4	Regimental Pay, &c.	6,215,0	6,176,2	6,170,4
2,221,3	Commissariat	2,353,4	2,222,2	2,202,4
564,9	Medical	578,7	553,5	550,2
519,8	Ordnance	543,8	550,2	496,6
1,117,5	Other Effective Charges	1,128,6	1,191,9	1,194,4
711,6	Pensions	718,8	721,0	727,9
110,4	Other Non-Effective Charges	98,1	96,1	93,9
11,904,3	TOTAL INDIA	12,121,3	11,995,2	11,920,9
	ENGLAND—			
748,8	Regimental Pay	785,0	772,0	776,0
367,9	Transport Charges	292,9	347,7	358,5
535,0	Stores	500,9	472,5	462,4
28,9	Other Effective Services	22,0	21,0	17,2
3,336,8	Retired Officers' Pensions and other Non-Effective Services	2,376,5	2,361,8	2,360,3
5,017,4	TOTAL ENGLAND	3,977,3	3,975,0	3,974,4
16,921,7	TOTAL	16,098,6	15,970,2	15,895,3

166. The variations under "Army and Garrison Staff" are small, and need no remark. The Actuals of 1883-84 were abnormally enhanced by certain writes-back connected with the settlement of effective charges with the War Office. Under "Regimental Pay, &c.," the reductions are chiefly due to the short strength of British and Native troops, and to the despatch to Egypt of two British Regiments before the arrival of the ordinary relief from England. The prevalence of favourable prices during the year, together with diminished transport charges and reduced supplies of malt liquor by the contractors, produced the effect observable in Commissariat charges. The reduction would have been greater but for a large increase of expenditure in providing a reserve stock of provisions and forage at Quetta. The decrease under "Medical" is due mainly to the short establishment of Army Medical Officers, and to the excess over Estimate of medical stores issued to Civil Departments, the value of which is deducted from expenditure. The charges under Ordnance have been reduced by a sum of 62,1 on account of tents and stores supplied to Her Majesty's Imperial Government. The actuals under "Other Effective Charges" in 1884-85 include several items which were not provided for in the Budget, *viz.*, Expenditure for the Viceregal Camp at Rawul Pindee, for the Camp of Exercise near Poona, for the Zhob Valley Expedition, and an arrear charge of the Akha Expedition. Further increases under this head are due to the purchase of a larger number of horses than was estimated for, and to increased outlay for supplies to make up clothing for troops ordered to Egypt, the cost of which will be subsequently recovered from Her Majesty's Imperial Government. Admissions to and casualties in the "Pension" Establishment account for the variations under that head. The reduction in other non-effective charges has occurred chiefly in *Bengal* in the item of capitalised pensions, and in pensions transferred to England. As regards the *English* expenditure, there is an increase in the provision for deferred pay, in the cost of transports owing to the employment of hired vessels in addition to troop-ships (see explanation against Army receipts) and in the payment of Admiralty claims. On the other hand, there is a saving in furlough allowances, consequent on the decrease in the number of officers on furlough, in stores principally under the head Malt Liquor, and in pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers, which did not increase so much as in previous years. The actuals in 1883-84, under the last head, included a million sterling paid to Her Majesty's Imperial Government for arrears of non-effective charges.

Military Preparations in N. W. Frontier.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
...	India	...	...	102,7

167. The expenditure is almost entirely on account of Commissariat establishments, supplies, and services, and was not anticipated when the Estimates were framed.

Section L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.

XXXVI & 49.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
4,021,8	On Secretary of State's Bills	3,807,7	3,337,1	3,343,3
73,7	On Southern Mahratta Railway Transactions	93,0	136,7	136,7
31,9	On Hong-Kong Bills	...	50,6	53,4
...	On Military Transactions	...	68,0	59,8
4,127,4	TOTAL	3,900,7	3,592,4	3,593,2
	DEDUCT CREDITS—			
	On Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies' Transactions—			
14,5	Capital Transactions	45,4	51,4	58,4
103,5	Revenue Stores	101,8	98,8	116,1
88,1	On Capital Transactions, East Indian Railway	135,1	98,1	94,3
...	On Transactions, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	16,8	11,5
82,5	On Miscellaneous Transactions	80,3	74,4	83,5
288,6	TOTAL	362,6	339,5	363,8
3,838,8	NET EXCHANGE	3,538,1	3,252,9	3,229,4

168. In Section U paragraphs 203 and 204 will be found the detailed account of *Council Bills* issued and discharged. The difference in Exchange as noted above is due to the Estimate having been based upon drawings aggregating 16,500,0 at 19·50, whereas the actual drawings were 13,758,9 at 19·30.

169. The increase under *Exchange on Southern Mahratta Railway transactions* as compared with the Estimates is due to increased Capital outlay, and to the amalgamation with it of the Western Deccan Railway.

170. In Budget 1884-85 the Estimate for *Hong-Kong Bills* is included under Miscellaneous transactions. The actual drawing in 1884-85 was 231,6, against 211,3 under Revised.

171. In Accounts 1883-84 and Budget 1884-85 *Exchange on Military transactions* was shown under Miscellaneous transactions. In Budget 1884-85 we had +42,7, but adjustments in respect of the heavy payments for the Egypt Expedition resulted in a net loss of 59,8 as shewn above, against 68,0 in the Revised Estimate.

172. The Exchange on *East Indian Railway transactions* is calculated upon the Capital outlay on stores debited in the Secretary of State's Remittance Account, the difference between the estimated and the actual outlay, namely Budget 700,0, Revised 425,0, Actuals 404,6, accounts for the corresponding difference under Exchange.

173. *Exchange on transactions of Rajputana-Malwa Railway* is connected with the payments, made in England on account of the Railway, from 1st January 1885, the date on which the working management was transferred to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1884.	March 31st, 1885.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts
15,5	8,8	8,3	India	−2,2	−2,1	−5
846,4	313,9	348,1	Central Provinces	−12,9	+1,4	+34,2
1,272,1	128,2	30,8	Burmah	−15,8	−105,7	−97,4
507,3	112,2	77,0	Assam	−55,8	−49,7	−35,2
4,713,9	262,7	302,3	Bengal	+118,3	+117,8	+39,6
3,611,9	721,0	655,6	North-Western Provinces	−397,9	−107,8	−65,4
1,728,3	322,1	297,6	Punjab	−66,8	−38,6	−24,5
3,208,4	735,6	612,1	Madras	−83,2	−140,7	−123,5
4,002,5	543,6	527,4	Bombay	+1,8	−107,2	−16,2
19,966,3	3,148,1	2,859,2	Total	−514,5	−432,6	−288,9

174. The details of this revenue and expenditure are given below. The only Province which seems to call for special attention is Burmah, where the scale of expenditure is much too large for the revenue, and special grants, have been sanctioned for it by the Imperial Government during the last two years. At the close of 1884-85, Burmah had no Provincial balance whatever, and Bengal held 120,2 against a minimum of 200,0.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1883-84. Accounts.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
				Provincial—				
581,5	567,2	582,6	583,4	Revenue	95,5	110,4	106,2	101,6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,5	4,3	4,7	5,1
66,1	68,9	63,3	63,3	Civil Departments	377,2	396,6	378,8	377,1
4,1	3,9	3,9	3,7	Miscellaneous	30,3	32,9	32,1	31,1
129,6	140,0	132,5	136,2	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	99,4	106,9	117,0	117,6
6,4	6,8	6,4	6,8	Ordinary Public Works	104,6	140,5	140,8	141,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	...	...	...	1,1
787,7	786,8	788,7	793,4	Total	711,5	791,6	779,6	775,3
				Local—				
28,9	27,6	27,5	37,3	Revenue	6	13,8	13,7	...
18,5	17,3	16,7	19,1	Civil Departments	25,9	17,4	16,3	30,0
8,7	7,7	7,3	8,1	Miscellaneous	2,5	2,9	2,6	1,9
9,4	7,0	7,0	7,3	Ordinary Public Works	30,6	33,6	33,6	24,9
...	...	...	1,1	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
65,5	59,6	58,5	72,9	Total	59,6	67,7	66,2	56,8
853,2	846,4	847,2	866,3	Total Both	771,1	859,3	845,8	832,1
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit—	+82,1	−12,9	+1,4	+34,2

175. The expenditure is well within the means of the Government, and also within the Estimate.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

British Burmah.

Revenue. 1883-84. Accounts.	Budget.	1884-85 Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
				Provincial—				
946,1	899,2	874,8	808,9	Revenue	212,9	223,6	215,8	213,7
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,6	5,2	5,1	5,3
62,2	60,7	67,1	65,4	Civil Departments	509,7	505,8	489,3	504,3
4,1	4,3	3,9	2,8	Miscellaneous	55,2	38,5	39,1	38,4
167,7	200,0	210,0	216,7	Productive Public Works (Revenue account)	187,4	215,0	231,9	233,6
8,8	8,2	9,4	10,2	Ordinary Public Works	350,5	206,4	274,8	273,0
41,7	...	...	73,4	Grant-in-aid from Imperial, added to Provincial share of Land Revenue	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	4	...	−1,1	−1,2
1,230,6	1,172,4	1,165,2	1,177,4	Total	1,320,7	1,194,5	1,254,9	1,267,1
				Local—				
104,1	83,8	84,1	86,7	Revenue	5,8	5,9	6,2	5,8
1	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,6	5,5	6,2	6,0
3,3	3,4	3,5	3,7	Civil Departments	46,6	46,1	47,7	47,6
7,4	8,3	9,0	9,1	Miscellaneous	5,8	8,5	3,6	3,4
4,5	4,2	6,1	6,2	Ordinary Public Works	60,9	27,4	53,9	49,4
4	...	−1,1	−1,2	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
119,8	99,7	101,6	104,5	Total	124,7	93,4	117,6	112,2
1,350,4	1,272,1	1,266,8	1,281,9	Total Both	1,445,4	1,287,9	1,372,5	1,379,3
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit—	−95,0	−15,8	−105,7	−97,4

176. The expenditure has largely exceeded the estimate, and it became necessary for the Imperial Government to make a special grant of 66,6 in order to cover the deficit. This grant has to be repaid by the Provincial Government. The excess expenditure is in Public Works. The year closes without any balance.

Assam.

1883-84. Accounts.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.		1883-84. Accounts.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
				Provincial—				
413,3	419,5	423,2	425,2	Revenue	88,2	96,8	93,3	90,2
30,6	31,9	32,2	31,1	Civil Departments	216,2	221,1	222,9	223,3
3,4	2,9	3,3	3,0	Miscellaneous	13,8	13,0	13,0	14,0
1,0	2,1	1,0	9	Ordinary Public Works	57,6	99,0	125,7	113,4
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	77,7	82,3	54,5	59,9
448,3	456,4	459,7	460,2	Total	453,5	512,2	509,4	500,8

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Assam—*continued.*

Revenue. 1883-84. Accounts.	Revenue. 1884-85. Buget.	Revenue. 1884-85. Revised.	Revenue. 1884-85. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Budget.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Revised.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
40,2	38,5	38,5	42,6	Revenue . . .	4	6	5	6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	2,2	2,8	2,6	2,6
...	...	4,5	8,8	Civil Department .	12,2	14,8	16,4	17,6
1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	Miscellaneous . .	4,1	4,5	4,1	4,3
10,6	10,9	12,0	13,3	Ordinary Public Works	111,1	110,5	87,5	95,8
77,7	82,3	54,5	59,9	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
129,9	133,2	111,1	126,3	TOTAL .	130,0	133,2	111,1	120,9
578,2	589,6	570,8	586,5	TOTAL BOTH .	583,5	645,4	620,5	621,7
...	...	...	...	SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—5,3	—55,8	—49,7	—35,2

177. No remarks are called for.

Bengal.

1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.		1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,984,7	3,006,0	3,008,7	2,983,1	Revenue . . .	482,7	490,9	486,2	486,1
—358,6	...	...	4,9	Reduction for Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	3	...	...	1
374,8	409,0	395,1	377,8	Civil Departments .	2,123,5	2,187,8	2,153,0	2,187,2
97,8	76,0	92,5	108,2	Miscellaneous . .	243,9	259,9	266,5	268,3
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	...	5,0	6
515,3	584,6	530,7	543,8	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	722,3	793,4	805,9	806,0
172,4	224,1	216,8	219,5	Ordinary Public Works	327,7	368,2	383,5	414,0
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	32,0	50,0	40,0	23,4
3,786,4	4,299,7	4,243,8	4,237,3	TOTAL .	3,932,4	4,150,2	4,140,1	4,185,7
				LOCAL—				
398,2	383,7	398,5	390,5	Revenue . . .	29,4	27,8	28,2	25,6
1,5	2,0	1,8	1,6	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	32,0	33,2	33,0	32,6
9,4	7,3	2,4	2,0	Civil Departments .	18,7	19,2	15,6	20,7
32,6	20,1	30,8	22,0	Miscellaneous . .	6,0	5,7	6,2	6,4
1,4	1,1	1,5	1,5	Ordinary Public Works	366,5	409,5	377,9	367,7
38,0	50,0	40,0	23,4	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
475,1	464,2	475,0	441,0	TOTAL .	452,6	495,4	460,9	453,0
4,261,5	4,763,9	4,718,8	4,678,3	TOTAL BOTH .	4,385,0	4,645,6	4,601,0	4,638,7
...	...	...	...	SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—123,5	+118,3	+117,8	+39,6

178. No remarks required, except that the Provincial Balance is below the minimum.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1883-84. Accounts.	Revenue. 1884-85. Budget.	Revenue. 1884-85. Revised.	Revenue. 1884-85. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Budget.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Revised.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,401,8	2,325,7	2,387,8	2,384,6	Revenue . . .	827,1	841,8	839,2	826,3
—680,7	—107,3	—145,6	—139,2	Reduction for Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	...	..	...	...
155,2	140,4	138,3	138,6	Civil Departments .	1,136,1	1,167,8	1,167,0	1,170,9
59,8	39,1	39,1	37,5	Miscellaneous . .	186,4	199,9	199,6	201,1
.	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	250,0	..	...
596,2	648,6	715,3	718,2	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	491,5	542,7	563,8	557,4
118,7	105,4	109,7	103,7	Ordinary Public Works	147,6	334,2	381,0	363,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	219,9	211,9	176,1	193,2
2,651,0	3,152,9	3,244,6	3,243,4	TOTAL .	3,008,6	3,548,3	3,326,7	3,312,4
				LOCAL—				
483,2	485,4	488,6	488,9	Revenue . . .	4	3	4	2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	19,4	19,6	19,6	19,4
22,7	21,9	23,7	19,5	Civil Departments .	420,7	440,8	429,2	428,5
3,2	3,7	3,6	13,3	Miscellaneous . .	7	1,2	1,2	6
8,2	8,0	6,8	6,8	Ordinary Public Works	293,4	271,5	274,1	269,4
219,9	211,9	176,1	193,2	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
737,2	730,9	698,8	721,7	TOTAL .	734,6	733,4	724,5	718,1
3,388,2	3,883,8	3,943,4	3,965,1	TOTAL BOTH .	3,743,2	4,281,7	4,051,2	4,030,5
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	—355,0	—397,9	—107,8	—65,4

179. The expenditure has been kept within budget limits, and is well within the means of the Provincial Government. A sum of 69,0 has been spent during the year out of the accumulated Provincial balance, which still amounts to 626,2.

Punjab.

1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.		1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,260,3	1,239,0	1,253,3	1,262,3	Revenue . . .	251,0	250,3	248,6	244,8
3,0	3,1	2,4	2,3	Post Office, Telegraaph, and Mint . .	8,7	8,4	7,6	4,9
160,1	157,9	156,6	151,5	Civil Departments .	887,8	907,8	895,0	890,9
22,1	18,6	22,8	26,0	Miscellaneous . .	105,6	108,6	103,4	106,4
...	30,0	20,3	20,0	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	11,1	38,3	35,1	35,6
66,8	63,4	59,8	62,8	Ordinary Public Works	287,3	278,2	282,0	287,9
...	...	...	...	Tranfers to Local .	—23,4	—26,4	—23,4	—4,0
1,512,3	1,512,0	1,515,2	1,524,9	TOTAL .	1,528,1	1,565,2	1,548,3	1,566,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab—*continued.*

Revenue. 1883-84. Accounts.	Revenue. Budget.	Revenue. 1884-85. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Budget.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				Local—				
289,8	207,6	276,9	287,4	Revenue . . .	72,8	20,0	81,3	82,5
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	5,6	5,5	5,5	8,2
...	...	...	1	Civil Departments .	89,1	82,5	84,5	91,9
10,2	8,7	10,6	10,0	Miscellaneous . .	2,9	4,4	2,6	2,6
...	...	...	1	Ordinary Public Works	74,2	91,1	95,7	91,3
—23,4	—26,4	—23,4	—4,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
276,6	189,9	264,1	293,6	Total .	244,6	203,5	269,6	276,5
1,788,9	1,701,9	1,779,3	1,818,5	Total Both .	1,772,7	1,768,7	1,817,9	1,843,0
...	...	...	...	Surplus+Deficit — .	+16,2	—66,8	—38,6	—24,5

180. The Budget programme has been well maintained. There is a large difference in Local Revenue, the net result being in favour of receipts :—

Madras.

Revenue. 1883-84. Accounts.	Revenue. Budget.	Revenue. 1884-85. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Budget.	Expenditure. 1884-85. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				Provincial.				
2,148,2	2,137,5	2,122,6	2,167,3	Revenue . . .	612,3	639,5	640;0	635,6
...	...	..	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	11,8	10,6	11,0	11,1
139,5	152,3	146,2	141,5	Civil Departments . .	1,211,2	1,234,8	1,212,1	1,237,2
17,9	18,3	16,4	18,1	Miscellaneous . .	197,2	184,2	191,4	195,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	3,2	...	2,0	5,7
20,2	24,3	17,5	16,1	Ordinary Public Works .	280,5	286,9	334,5	336,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . .	—1,2	—10,8	—3,6	8,2
2,325,8	2,332,4	2,302,7	2,343,0	Total .	2,315,0	2,345,2	2,387,4	2,430,3
				Local—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,1
779,6	753,3	725,9	720,3	Revenue . . .	317,3	312,6	319,5	317,4
16,8	7,2	10,3	10,9	Civil Departments . .	137,1	129,7	131,7	133,5
51,1	48,6	49,4	51,3	Miscellaneous . .	47,5	50,6	47,5	48,2
66,9	66,9	64,5	66,2	Ordinary Public Works .	395,7	441,4	402,6	392,9
—1,2	—10,8	—3,6	8,2	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
913,2	865,2	846,5	856,9	Total .	898,8	935,6	902,5	893,1
3,239,0	3,197,6	3,149,2	3,199,9	Total Both .	3,213,8	3,280,8	3,289,9	3,323,4
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	+25,2	—83,2	—140,7	—123,5

181. Of the deficit of 123,5, 87,3, belongs to Provincial and 36,2 to Local.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bombay.

1883-84. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Acccounts.		1883-84. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts
				Provincial—				
3,482,2	3,393,3	3,391,8	3,509,2	Revenue . . .	1,779,0	1,635,5	1,650,6	1,697,9
9,6	...	4,0	3,8	Added on account of special refunds . .	..	...	...	...
3	3	3	5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	14,5	9,9	10,6	9,7
151,7	154,9	144,6	144,8	Civil Departments . .	1,358,5	1,383,9	1,389,9	1,402,6
27,7	30,5	30,0	34,2	Miscellaneous . .	195,7	197,5	199,4	194,1
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	4,4	...	5,0	1
71,0	69,6	80,4	81,7	Ordinary Public Works .	352,6	357,0	435,7	423,4
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	40,4	40,7	39,5	40,3
3,742,5	3,648,6	3,651,1	3,774,2	Total .	3,745,1	3,624,5	3,730,7	3,768,1
				Local—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	3,6	2,7	1,9	3,5
250,8	242,5	238,1	232,2	Revenue . . .	7,6	7,3	7,0	6,3
68,1	63,1	63,5	67,4	Civil Departments . .	179,5	181,4	179,2	180,8
15,3	12,9	14,2	11,1	Miscellaneous . .	8,8	8,3	9,2	10,0
37,1	35,4	39,5	41,6	Ordinary Public Works .	219,0	217,2	225,1	214,3
40,4	40,7	39,5	40,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
411,7	394,6	394,8	392,6	Total .	418,5	416,9	422,4	414,9
4,154,2	4,043,2	4,045,9	4,166,8	Total Both .	4,163,6	4,041,4	4,153,1	4,183,0
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	—9,4	+1,8	—107,2	—16,2

182. No Remarks.

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

1883-84, Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
3,992,0	EXPENDITURE	4,764,4	5,732,4	5,392,9

183. This account may be divided into two parts, as shewn in the following figures. The redemption of liabilities is confined to the English accounts, and represents the liabilities incurred by Government in the purchase of undertakings. The construction account includes both English and Indian Expenditure, and exhibits the capital outlay by the State on Railways and Irrigation works.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES—			
East Indian Railway redemption of annuity . . .	...	324,0	342,0
Eastern Bengal Railway Redemption of Debenture Stock .	...	11,1	11,2
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures and Debenture stock .	1,023,7	961,6	961,6
Total .	1,023,7	1,296,7	1,314,8
CONSTRUCTION—			
East Indian Railway Capital expenditure	540,0	295,0	279,2
Eastern Bengal Railway do.	100,0	298,5	177,0
Other State Railway expenditure	2,151,9	3,080,6	2,922,5
Total State Railways .	2,791,9	3,674,1	3,378,7
Irrigation expenditure	948,8	761,6	699,4
Total Construction .	3,740,7	4,435,7	4,078,1
GRAND TOTAL .	4,764,4	5,732,4	5,392,9

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

50.—State Railways.

184. The actual outlay during 1884-85 is compared in detail with the Estimates in the following table:—

1883-84, Accounts.	RAILWAYS.	1884-85. Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.
233,3	EAST INDIAN	540,0	295,0	279,2
...	EASTERN BENGAL	100,0	298,5	177,0
	Other State Railways.			
340,8	I.—INDIA . Rajputana-Malwa	344,8	96,9	162,1
3,5	I.—INDIA . Holkar	10,0	5,0	3,2
4,0	I.—INDIA . Sindia	5,0	3,7	9
148,3	I.—INDIA . Stores . General	178,4	757,5	83,2
—108,9	I.—INDIA . Stores . For Protective Railways .	73,5	—191,0	
387,7		611,7	672,1	249,4
35,1	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES . Wardha Coal	20,5	4,0	17,0
50,4	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES . Nagpur and Chattisgarh, including Kanhan Bridge	40,7	25,8	63,0
7,9	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES . Bilaspur-Etawah Survey . . .	6,8	9,0	8,4
...	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES . Kutni-Umeria	...	92,0	96,1
...	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES . Umeria Colliery	...	16,0	9,4
93,4		68,0	146,8	193,9
—12,8	III.—BRITISH BURMAH . Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley .	39,0	66,4	63,1
406,9	III.—BRITISH BURMAH . Sittang Valley	221,1	220,0	235,4
394,1		260,1	286,4	298,5
258,4	IV.—BENGAL . Calcutta and South Eastern . . .	16,1	...	...
154,0	IV.—BENGAL . Northern Bengal	75,0	35,7	72,8
218,3	IV.—BENGAL . Tirhoot, including Eastern and Western Extensions	73,5	80,0	101,7
	IV.—BENGAL . Mozufferpore-Hajipore . . .			
—9,5	IV.—BENGAL . Patna-Gya	9,5	17,9	17,7
2,5	IV.—BENGAL . Nalhati	—7	—1,5	—7
235,8	IV.—BENGAL . Dacca-Mymensingh	266,2	190,0	207,7
18,0	IV.—BENGAL . Ranaghat Bhagwangola Extension .	...	3,2	2,9
...	IV.—BENGAL . Tirhoot Section of Assam-Behar State Railway	...	82,7	89,7
43,4	IV.—BENGAL . Assam-Behar Section of Assam-Behar State Railway	270,0	181,9	187,1
...	IV.—BENGAL . Nagpore-Bengal	...	94,3	77,7
921,5		709,6	684,2	756,6
3	V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Dildarnagar-Ghazipore . . .	3	—1,8	—1,7
480,8	V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Cawnpore-Achneyra	99,2	96,2	99,4
75,4	V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Bareilly-Pilibhit	32,8	44,3	41,5
...	V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	166,0	154,2
109,2	V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Jhansi-Manickpur	320,0	195,0	195,5
665,7		452,3	499,7	488,9
179,6	VI.—PUNJAB . Indus Valley	280,4	139,0	266,8
95,2	VI.—PUNJAB . Sind-Pishin—Southern Section . .	—41,5	—41,5	—42,6
122,3	VI.—PUNJAB . „ —Northern Section . .	...	768,7	669,1
95,4	VI.—PUNJAB . Punjab Northern—Southern Section .	61,4	40,9	61,3
—59,2	VI.—PUNJAB . „ —Northern Section .	—15,6	—3,7	—7,1
—55,4	VI.—PUNJAB . Frontier Railways—Stores and Reserve	—15,9	—22,5	80,5
...	VI.—PUNJAB . „ Stores—Loss account	...	2,5	
260,3	VI.—PUNJAB . Amritsar-Pathankot	95,0	89,3	87,2
513,8	VI.—PUNJAB . Rewari-Ferozepore	300,0	277,5	278,8
...	VI.—PUNJAB . Sind-Sagar—Western Section . .	...	15,0	17,9
...	VI.—PUNJAB . „ —Eastern Section . .	...	23,0	21,3
...	VI.—PUNJAB . Ferozepore-Sutlej Bridge, including Tramway	...	28,3	24,6
1,152,0		669,8	1,316,5	1,457,8
27,4	VII.—MADRAS . Cuddapah-Nellore	103,0	147,5	142,1
94,1	VII.—MADRAS . Bellary-Kistna	312,5	345,7	351,8
...	VII.—MADRAS . Kadiri Extension Survey . .	...	5,0	4,5
...	VII.—MADRAS . Hindupur Extension Survey . .	...	3,2	3,4
...	VII.—MADRAS . Damalcherra Villupuram . .	...	2,8	2,2
11,6	VII.—MADRAS . Vizagapatam-Raipur . . .	16,8	...	...
130,1		432,3	504,2	504,0
13,6	VIII.—BOMBAY . Dhond and Manmad . . .	13,7	7,5	10,2
—20,5	VIII.—BOMBAY . Southern Mahratta	...	....	...
—1,6	VIII.—BOMBAY . Eastern Deccan	...	...	...
—3,5	VIII.—BOMBAY . Western Deccan	...	...	...
—12,0		13,7	7,5	10,2
3,732,5	Total other State Railways .	3,217,5	4,117,4	3,959,3
626,5	*Deduct*—Famine Relief and Insurance—33—Protective Works—Railways . .	1,138,6	898,1	898,1
102,9	*Deduct*—43—Frontier Railways . . .	—73,0	138,7	138,7
3,003,1	Total charged against other State Railways .	2,151,9	3,080,6	2,922,5
3,236,4	Total charge against 50—State Railways .	2,791,9	3,674,1	3,378,7

NOTE.—The following amounts on account of debt incurred in England for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways are excluded from the above Statement.

Accounts 1883-84.		Budget, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Accounts, 1884-85.
510,3	East Indian		22,0	
55,9	Eastern Bengal			

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

185. Before reviewing the figures under this head, it is necessary to explain that the whole of the grants and outlay under the following heads of account :—

33.—Protective Works—Railways,
43.—Frontier Railways,
50.—State Railways—Capital,

are here dealt with together in the first instance, the portions relating to *33—Protective Works—Railways* and *43—Frontier Railways* being deducted from the total and transferred under their respective heads.

186. The sum available for outlay during 1884-85 under the three heads mentioned was 5,223,7, the details being as follows:—

UNDER 50—STATE RAILWAYS.

Original grant—		
Railway portion of annual fixed grant of 2½ millions	1,800,0	
Estimated saving on Productive Public Works grant State Railways of 1883-84	204,6	
Contribution by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from surplus Provincial balances to cover the probable outlay on Railways in those Provinces classed as Productive Public Works	132,3	
Transfer from Irrigation Productive Public Works grant	15,0	
East Indian Railway	540,0	
Eastern Bengal Railway	100,0	
	2,791,9	
ADD—Arrears of Productive Public Works grant of previous years representing contributions from surplus Provincial balances to close of 1883-84, and refund of past expenditure on Madras Harbour Works	688,8	
Lapse on Productive Public Works grants, State Railways, of 1883-84, re-allotted for outlay during 1884-85	38,3	
Transfer from Irrigation, Productive Public Works grant	89,0	
Further contribution by Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from surplus Provincial balances to meet additional outlay on the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway, and part of the outlay on the Bithoor Branch line of the Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway	13,4	
Additional grant to meet payments in England for purchase of Bengal Central rolling stock	28,5	
Amount of overdrawn capital of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company brought on to the Capital Account of the Eastern Bengal State Railway	205,5	
Amount transferred from 43—*Frontier Railways* under instructions from Finance Department	331,5	
		4,186,9

UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—33—PROTECTIVE WORKS—RAILWAYS.

Original grant—		
Railway portion of fixed annual grant	500,0	
Estimated saving on Railway Protective grant of 1883-84	388,6	
Contribution by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from surplus Provincial balances towards the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway	250,0	
	1,138,6	
Add—Transfer from Irrigation Protective grant	10,0	
	1,148,6	
Deduct—		
Excess outlay incurred on Protective Works—Railways, during 1883-84	5	
Amount refunded to Provincial revenues of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on account of contribution towards the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway	250,0	
	250,5	
		898,1
Carried forward		5,085,0

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

Brought forward		5,085,0
UNDER 43—FRONTIER RAILWAYS.		
Original grant—	—73,0	
Add—		
Transfer from 46—*Civil Buildings Roads and Services* to 43—*Frontier Railways*, of the provision for the Hurnai Road, now known as the Northern Section of the Sind-Pishin Railway	85,0	
Transfers from 40—*State Railways—Capital*, to meet emergent outlay on the Northern Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway	8,2	
Special grants for the vigorous prosecution of work on the Northern Section of the Sind-Pishin Railway	450,0	
	470,2	
Deduct—		
Transfer to 50—*State Railways*	331,5	
		138,7
GRAND TOTAL		5,223,7

187. With reference to the addition, to the grant for Productive Public Works of the sum of 28,5 shewn above, it may be explained that the terms for the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway stock were agreed to on the understanding that the payments would be charged to the Capital Account of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and would be treated as an addition to the fixed grant for the year. It has been treated as expenditure on *Productive Public Works* in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway.

188. The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 was prepared for 4,710,9, made up as follows :—

Grants from Imperial funds	4,565,3	
Contribution by Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh from surplus Provincial balances to cover probable outlay on Railways in those Provinces classed as Productive Public Works	145,6	
Total		4,710,9

resulting in a lapse of 512,8, which was added to the Budget Estimate for 1885-86. The Revised Estimate was distributed as follows :—

50—State Railways—Capital—		
East Indian Railway	295,0	
Eastern Bengal Railway	298,5	
Other State Railways	3,080,6	
		3,674,1
33—Protective Works—Railways		898,1
43—Frontier Railways		138,7
Total		4,710,9

189. The Revised Estimate of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in addition to the outlay actually incurred since the line was taken over by the State, includes the amount of overdrawn capital of the Company, *viz.*; 205,5, and the payment, 28,5, made by the Secretary of State to the Bengal Central Railway Company in part payment for the rolling stock, already mentioned. The following provision was also made in the Revised Estimate for debt incurred in England :—

East Indian Railway—Issue of India 3½ and 3 per cent. sterling stock in redemption of a portion of the East Indian Railway annuity and deb. stock	324,0
Eastern Bengal State Railway—Discharge of debentures and debenture stock	972,7
TOTAL	1,296,7

Including these amounts, the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 under 50—*State Railways* stood at 4,970,8 divided as under :—

East Indian Railway	619,0
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,271,2
Other State Railways	3,080,6
TOTAL	4,970,8

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

1883-84, Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
510,3	Redemption of Annuity, &c. (sterling)	...	324,0	342,0
233,3	Other Capital transactions	540,0	295,0	279,2
743,6	TOTAL	540,0	619,0	621,2
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—			
55,9	Redemption of Debenture stock	...	11,1	11,2
...	Debenture and Debenture stock	1,023,7	961,6	961,6
...	Other Capital Transactions	100,0	298,5	177,0
55,9	TOTAL	1,123,7	1,271,2	1,149,8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

190. In the uncertainty as to what amounts of the East Indian Railway Annuity and Debenture stock might be offered for redemption during 1884-85, nothing was inserted against that account in the Budget. The difference between the Actuals as compared with Estimate under the second head is chiefly due to less expenditure having been incurred on construction works than provided for, and to the receipts from sale of stores having been more than anticipated.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

191. The difference under *Debenture and Debenture stock* of 62,1 between Budget and Accounts is due to Debenture stock to that extent having been redeemed by the issue of India 3½ per cent. stock prior *to date of purchase*. The variations against *Other Capital Transactions* are explained by the revised Estimate and Actuals having included the Capital transactions of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and the Porada section of the Northern Bengal Railway, which were amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway on its purchase by Government. But the revised forecast overestimated the amount of over-drawn Capital.

Other State Railways.

1883-84, Accounts.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
2,233,4	India	1,139,9	2,179,3	2,039,6
769,7	England	1,012,0	901,3	882,9
3,003,1	TOTAL	2,151,9	3,080,6	2,922,5

192. The difference between accounts and estimate in the English outlay, is due chiefly to payments for stores not having been made as rapidly as was anticipated. In the Indian outlay there are numerous variations between the revised estimate and the accounts, the chief of them being as follows :—

	Accounts less than Revised Estimate.	Accounts more than Revised Estimate.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	45,9	...
Sindia State Railway	2,8	...
Wardha Coal State	2,8	...
Nagpur Chhatisgarh State	...	9,1
Bilaspur Etawah (Kutni Umeria Section)	...	4,1
Umeria Colliery	6,6	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	3,2	...
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	12,8	...
Tirhoot (including Mozufferpore, Hajipur)	...	6,7
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing	16,5	...
Assam-Behar (Tirhoot Section)	...	7,0
Do. (Assam Section)	3,4	...
Nagpur-Bengal	16,6	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	4,9	...
Cawnpore-Kalpi	17,5	...
Indus Valley	15,3	...
Sind Pishin (Northern Section)	5,8	...
Punjab Northern (Northern Section)	3,4	...
Sind Sagor (Western Section)	...	2,9
Cuddapah Nellore	5,4	...
Bellary-Kristna	...	6,1

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

193. The following explanations are given of these differences. *Rajputana-Malwa Railway.* There was a large lapse of 45,9 said to be due principally to the failure of the Forest Department to supply certain sleepers contracted for before the end of the year; to Indian charges on English Stores having fallen short of the estimate as these stores were not received to the extent anticipated, and to the failure of the supply of coal in the Bombay market, owing to which the usual stock could not be laid in. *Sindia State Railway.* The lapse of 2,8 is due to delay in acquiring land for Railway purposes, and to non-delivery of materials in proper time, which retarded the progress of works. *Wardha Coal State Railway.* The saving of 2,8 is owing chiefly to short outlay on the Colliery works caused by non-receipt of stores indented for from Bombay, and to an alteration in the programme of works. *Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway.* The excess of 9,1 is due to the new Kanhan Bridge. Certain charges for a quarry tramway were debited to this bridge, provision for which, through an over-sight on the part of the local authorities, was made in the estimate of the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway, on which line there is a saving. *Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway. Katni-Umeria Section.* The excess of 4,1 is owing chiefly to the transfer of Stores from the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway, and to freight charges on stores having been under-estimated. *Umeria Colliery.* The lapse of 6,6 is owing to delay in receipt of Plant and Machinery ordered through Messrs. Ahmuty and Co., which it was expected would have been received and paid for before the close of the year. *Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway.* The lapse of 3,2 is principally due to certain payments for work done in rebuilding bridges not having been made, through a mistake, before the close of the year, and to the charges for earthwork in diversions having been over-estimated. *Rangoon and Sittang Valley State Railway.* The lapse of 12,8 is owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring labour, and to the issues of stores to Revenue and to the Capital Account of the Irrawaddy branch having been larger than anticipated. *Tirhoot State Railway (including Mozufferpore Hajipore Extension).* The excess of 6,7 on this railway is due to a re-valuation of the stores in Stock, the probable results of which were not foreseen and provided for in the Revised Estimate. *Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing State Railway.* The large lapse of 16,5 appears to be due to a misunderstanding, on the part of the local authorities, as to the effect on the Indian grant of the adjustment of the cost of 10 engines supplied to the Railway during the year, which were not chargeable to this grant. *Assam-Behar State Railway. Tirhoot Section.* The excess of 7,0 principally due to permanent-way materials having been issued to the line in excess of the provision, and to articles of plant having been ordered before the Revised Estimate was passed by the Government of India, in anticipation of a larger amount being available for outlay than was assigned subsequently. *Assam-Behar State Railway.* (*Assam-Behar Section.*) There is a lapse of 3,4 on the grant for this Railway, which may be attributed to the anticipated charge for a steam ferry not having been incurred during the year, a sum of 15,0 having been provided on this account. Against this saving excesses are reported, principally on account of payments for land and collection of bridge materials. *Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.* The lapse of 16,6 is owing to provision having been made in the estimate of this line for a quarry Tramway for the new Kanhan Bridge, the outlay on which was subsequently charged to the Nagpur-Chattisgarh State Railway, as explained above, and to restricted outlay generally on the works. *Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.* The lapse of 4,9 is due to the payments for land in the Civil Department having been less than anticipated, and to the charges of the year on account of ballasting and supplies of station machinery having been over estimated. *Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway.* The short outlay of 17,5 is due to slackening of work on the line. *Indus Valley State Railway.* The lapse 15,3 is due chiefly to failure to carry out work on the Railway to the extent allowed for, and to larger credits received for stores than were anticipated in the estimate. *Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.* The short outlay of 5,8 is due to delay in the receipt of certain monies drawn for Railway works from the Sibi Sub-treasury, and to stores ordered through Port Storekeeper not having been purchased to the extent, authorized. *Punjab Northern State Railway, Northern Section.*—The short outlay of 3,4 is explained to be due to delay in arrival from England of 12 sets of body ironwork for 2nd Class Carriages. *Sind-Sagar State Railway, Western Section.*—The excess, outlay of 2,9 is owing chiefly to due provision not having been made in the revised estimate for the survey expenses of the line. The omission was discovered too late to be rectified. *Ferozepore (Sutlej) Bridge and Tramway.*—The short outlay is due to non-completion of certain Rolling stock for the

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

Tramway being constructed by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to a short charge for 4 Engines purchased from the Darjeeling Railway, and to the delivery of smaller quantities of material than provided for. *Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.*—The lapse of 5,4 on this railway is mainly due to receipts of English stores having fallen short of the estimate. *Bellary-Kistna State Railway.*—On English stores there is an excess of 9,4 and on Indian outlay a Lapse of 3,3. The excess, is due to the supplies during the year having been under-estimated. The saving results from a failure to work up to the intended programme, although efforts in this direction were made.

51.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1883-84, Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85, Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
59,0	Soane project	54,0	50,5	39,2
63,9	Orissa project	96,0	77,5	77,4
17,4	Midnapur series	10,0	5,0	2,4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
75,3	Lower Ganges Canal	86,7	74,7	70,9
48,9	Other works	53,3	42,8	38,3
	PUNJAB—			
100,3	Sirhind Canal	97,6	67,8	62,0
132,4	Less contribution			
149,0	Other works	188,1	179,1	169,5
...	MADRAS	198,4	175,8	160,3
	BOMBAY—			
20,2	Deccan	70,8	87,4	15,5
43,3	Sind			63,2
...	RESERVE	93,9	...	...
12,8	PURCHASE OF MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY'S UNDERTAKING	...	1,0	7
722,5	TOTAL	948,8	761,6	699,4

194. It will be convenient to explain first the difference between Budget and Revised. Of the decrease of 27,0 in *Bengal*, a sum of 7,0 was given up from the grant for the Soane Canal, as the money could not be utilized, and 20,0 from the grant for the Orissa Canal, owing partly to delay in completing the detailed plans for individual works, and partly to unexpected difficulties in acquiring land, as well as to certain proceedings under the Embankment Act. The decrease in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* was due to inability to utilize the grant assigned, owing to sanction not having been received to the Cawnpore Branch Extension of the Lower Ganges Canal. The decrease in the *Punjab* was due partly to sickness, by which works on the Sirhind Canal were retarded; partly to delay in settling compensation for land taken up for rajbuhas, payments for which were not likely to be made during the current official year; and partly to stoppage of work on main drain No. IV, Western Jumna Canal, pending a reconsideration of the scheme; and to savings on the Okla Navigation Channel. The lapse in *Madras* was chiefly due to the credit afforded this year to the Capital Account of the Kurnool Canal, for the telegraph line along the canal taken over by the Telegraph Department. The increase in *Bombay* represented the provision made in the Revised Estimate for the Unharwah Project recently sanctioned as a Productive Public Work. The decrease under Reserve was due to a sum of 89,0 having been made over for expenditure on State Railways, and to the balance of the amount held in reserve to meet unforeseen expenditure during the year, having been carried forward for expenditure on Irrigation and Navigation in 1885-86. In the Home estimates 1,0 was provided for law charges in connection with the purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking now called the Kurnool Canal, which were expected to be paid in 1883-84.

195. As regards the differences between revised and accounts, the short outlay in *Bengal* occurred chiefly on the Midnapore and Soane canals. The saving on the former is due to the charges for the new dredger and excavator required for the canal having been over-

Section N.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, &c.—*continued.*

estimated, while that on the latter is due to bills for work done during the year not having been received in time, to a portion of the reserve grant not having been required, to inability of the Land Acquisition Officer to work up to his estimate, and to an over-estimate of establishment charges. The decrease in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is due chiefly to an accident at Nadrai which necessitated the stoppage of several works, and partly to credit taken for stores transferred to other works. The short outlay in the *Punjab* is due to sales of Railway and other stores appertaining to the Sirhind Canal, but no longer required for Canal works, to floods in the river Ravi which retarded the dam works on the Sidhnai Canal, to delay in obtaining sanction to certain estimates, and to savings in estimates of certain works. In *Madras* the decrease is due to several causes of which the principal are, that bills for compensation were not received in time, that water in the Ryves Canal impeded the construction of certain masonry works, and that the acquisition of land was delayed. The short outlay in *Bombay* has chiefly occurred on the Eastern Nara Works, and is due to failure of the contractor for the protective embankment, Mithtau Canal, to carry out works in time according to agreement, as well as to the sudden removal of about 2,000 donkeys from the work for transport purposes.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	2,520,0	8,2	13,9
Discharged	20,0	33,2	20,2
NET	2,500,0	—25,0	—6,3
ENGLAND—			
Redemption of East Indian Railway Annuity and Debenture Stock	...	355,7	381,6
India 3½ per cent. Stock	...	95,0	95,0
India 3 per cent. Stock Loans issued	6,906,5	3,000,0	3,000,0
Repemption of Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	..	11,1	11,8
Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Eastern Bengal Railway	873,7	811,6	811,6
Total incurred	7,780,2	4,273,4	4,300,0
Discharged	8,059,1	3,093,0	3,099,7
NET	—278,9	+1,180,4	+1,200,3
NET	+2,221,1	+1,155,4	+1,194,0

See paragraph 34 under A Interest on debt.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	...	—24,0	—10,0
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+234,9	+251,9	+260,4
Do. Do. England	+3,6	+3,8	+3,7
Savings Bank Deposits	+525,3	+623,3	+704,3
	+763,8	+855,0	+958,4

196. The difference under *Special Loans* is due to a payment on account of the capitalised pension of Nawab Mumtazuddowla, late a pensioner on the Oudh Special Loans. The full amount due was entered in the Revised Estimate, but it was not all drawn within the year. The excess under the other heads may be ascribed to the normal growth of the Service Funds and Savings Banks.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.		1884-85. Revised.		Accounts.	
INDIA—						
Provincial Balances (net)	.....	—514,5	.....	—432,6	.....	—288,9
Commission for Reduction of Debt (Indian Account)	301,3—0=	+301,3	319,3 —3,0=	+316,3	341,5 —2,6=	+338,9
Other Deposits and Advances	23,409,3—23,319,9=	+89,4	26,802,3—26,210,7=	+591,6		+447,4
England	.....	+500,0	.....	+250,0		+249,4
TOTAL		+376,2		+725,3		+746,8

197. The first two items are explained in paragraphs 174 and 113. The difference under *Other Deposits and Advances* is spread over a large number of headings, the receipts and payments under which are difficult to estimate. The amounts entered against *England* relate to the Grant-in-aid of 3 millions for the Afghan War. The instalment for the year 1884-85 was received in the previous year, the sum received in 1884-85 being one moiety of the instalment due in 1885-86.

Section R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
India	245,9—130,5	261,6—248,9	294,3—270,3
	115,4	12,7	24,0

198. These small figures represent transactions of considerable magnitude, as noted below, and which it is difficult to forecast. In the present year the Budget calculations were largely affected by the temporary loan of 162,5 given to the Calcutta Port Trust for construction of the Kidderpore Dock.

	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
Loans to Native States	2,0	77,1
Advances for Ceylon Cable	9,2	...
Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts	183,4	47,1
Do. Mofussil Municipalities	8,4	32,4
Do. District and other Local Committees	...	36,0
Do. Landholders and other Notabilities	67,3	101,7
TOTAL	270,3	294,3

Section S.—CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India.			England.			Total.		
	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.	1884-85.
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B. B. & C. I.	27,5	36,7	59,5	—100,0	—436,8	—452,6	—72,5	—401,6	—393,1
E. B.	6,4	19,7	57,2	—5,7	—21,5	—21,3	7	—1,8	35,9
G. I. P.	293,3	311,6	321,0	—660,0	—118,9	—558,3	—366,7	193,6	—237,3
M.	61,9	50,4	47,5	—111,5	—96,2	—92,0	—49,6	—45,8	—44,5
O. & R.	—450,0	—450,0	—418,0	273,5	454,4	1,7	—176,5	4,4	—416,3
S. P. & D.	96,2	119,2	127,6	—212,0	—202,4	—178,8	—115,8	—83,2	—51,2
S. I.	25,8	57,5	61,4	—48,0	—72,7	—73,8	—22,2	—15,2	—14,4
	61,1	145,1	256,2	—863,7	—494,7	—1,377,1	—802,6	—349,6	—1,120,9
Subsidised Companies.									
B. C.	...	...	...	—10,0	—29,4	—8	—10,0	—29,4	—8
R. K.	...	...	...	...	10,0	...	...	10,0	...
S. M.	—516,7	—721,8	—723,9	—268,7	1,409,7	1,428,2	—785,4	687,9	704,3
W. D.	—175,0	25,3	25,4	...	...	...	—175,0	25,3	25,4
Various	...	...	...	20,0	—896,9	...	20,0	—896,9	...
	—691,7	—696,5	—698,5	—258,7	493,4	1,427,4	—950,4	—203,1	728,9
TOTAL	—630,6	—551,4	—442,3	—1,122,4	—1,3	50,3	—1,753,0	—552,7	—392,0

Section S.—CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.—*continued.*

Guaranteed Railways.

199. In *India*, the excess credits in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi lines, are due to larger issues of Stores from Capital to Revenue than were anticipated. The accounts of the Eastern Bengal Railway were specially affected this year by its transfer to Government on 1st July 1884. The Estimates of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways were pitched too high. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway curtailed expenditure on the Ganges Bridge, the northern extension, and some minor works. The increase in Southern India is due partly to a refund by revenue of commission charges connected with Debenture Bonds, and partly to enlarged consumption of Revenue Stores.

200. The *English* Estimates were framed in communication with the Railway Companies, which did not adhere strictly to their programme. The receipt from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Oudh and Rohilkhund, and the Southern India Railway Companies fell short of the Estimate by 472,4, 199,9, and 135,8 respectively, in the latter case owing to debentures for that amount having been renewed.

Subsidized Railways.

201. The principal difference here is in the Southern Mahratta Railway, to which permission was given, after the Budget was framed, to raise money by debentures to the extent of 1,700,0 on account of the West Deccan line.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	...	...	—4,2
Other Local Remittances (net)	+23,3	+28,9	—9,2
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	+7,1	—9	+7,1
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	+9,3
Telegraph	...	...	+1,7
Guaranteed Railways	...	+100,0	...
Marine	...	...	+6
Military	...	...	+1,4
Public Works	...	+484,5	+[illegible],5
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—281,9	—311,4	—379,6
TOTAL	—251,5	+301,1	—349,4

202. The use of money orders is steadily increasing, as shewn by the figures entered below. This year the payments exceeded the issues on account of the money orders outstanding from previous years. The figures entered under Accounts between Civil and other Departments have also set-offs in the balances on the 31st March 1885. The large amount remaining in the Account with London is connected with the Expedition to Egypt.

	Issued.	Paid.
1881-82 } Money order transactions	5,733,5	5,714,1
1882-83 } Money order transactions	6,468,4	6,454,8
1883-84 } Money order transactions	7,313,4	7,289,0
1884-85 } Money order transactions	8,192,8	8,197,0

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,500,0	13,795,3	13,758,9
Payments	16,500,0	13,023,5	12,921,4

203. The following bills were drawn during the year by the Secretary of State.

	£	₹	Rate in Pence.
On account of allotments in March 1884	53,1	6,50	19·59
" " April "	1,673,1	2,02,89	19·79
" " May "	1,282,4	1,55,01	19·85
" " June "	861,1	1,05,10	19·66
" " July "	1,359,6	1,66,94	19·54
" " August "	472,4	58,08	19·52
" " September "	296,2	36,46	19·49
" " October "	610,8	75,56	19·40
" " November "	1,099,4	1,38,00	19·12
" " December "	1,125,8	1,41,84	19·04
" " January 1885	1,548,2	1,94,67	19·08
" " February "	1,617,0	2,05,11	18·92
" " March "	1,759,8	2,24,06	18·84
	13,758,9	17,10,22	19·30

204. When the Estimate for 1884-85 was framed it was not settled whether the Loan for Productive Public Works would be taken in England or in India; and as it was eventually taken in England, the drawings were reduced by 3,500,0.

The payment account of the year may be stated as follows:—

	£	₹
Bills of 1883-84 outstanding on 1st April 1884	175,2	21,43
Bills drawn in 1884-85 as entered above	13,758,9	17,10,22
Total bills to be paid	13,934,1	17,31,65
Bills paid in 1884-85	12,921,4	16,02,85
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1885	1,012,7	1,28,80

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
Balance on 1st April 1884	16,046,2	17,313,1	17,313,1
Balance on 31st March 1885	13,073,1	14,133,1	14,789,9
Less balance on 31st March 1885	2,973,1	3,180,0	2,523,2

205. This difference between the estimate and the accounts is due to India and England in the following proportions:—

	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—1,429,2	—1,279,9	—659,4
England	—1,543,9	—1,900,1	—1,863,8
TOTAL	—2,973,1	—3,180,0	—2,523,2

Budget Estimates . . . 1884-85.

Revised Estimates . . . 1884-85.

Accounts . . . . . 1884-85.

CONTENTS.

			Page
General Statement of Accounts and Estimates			618 & 619
Abstract A.—Details of		Revenue	620 & 621
„ B.	„	Expenditure	622 to 625
„ C.	„	Debt, Deposits, and Advance	626 to 629
„ D.	„	Provincial and Local Balances	630

General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

Rio = £1.

Receipts.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Accounts 1884-85.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	22,361,899	21,888,200	21,546,300	21,832,211
Opium	...	9,556,501	8,594,200	8,850,000	8,816,469
Salt	...	6,145,413	6,328,900	6,350,000	6,507,236
Stamps	...	3,513,201	3,533,000	3,578,000	3,606,622
Excise	...	3,836,961	3,796,900	4,013,500	4,011,867
Other Heads	A	6,623,716	6,562,800	6,294,000	6,305,587
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	52,037,691	50,704,000	50,631,800	51,079,992
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,672,761	1,734,700	1,789,200	1,792,148
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,427,729	1,455,600	1,402,100	1,372,397
E.—Miscellaneous	,,	1,512,604	1,256,100	1,369,400	1,388,009
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works	,,	13,240,507	13,631,100	12,923,900	13,147,014
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	879,897	917,700	1,008,700	1,037,585
K.—Receipts by Military Departments	,,	956,232	861,200	866,100	798,715
TOTAL REVENUE	...	71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	70,615,860
Extraordinary Receipts—					
Credit for Public Works "Ordinary" Expenditure now taken as Productive and charged to Capital	...	28,105	...	...	19,098
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	3,062,953	2,221,100	1,155,400	1,193,924
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	352,480	763,800	855,000	958,409
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	376,200	725,300	746,834
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	171,960	115,400	12,700	24,051
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	,,	...	...	...	...
T.—Remittances (net)	,,	10,120	...	301,100	...
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	17,599,805	16,500,000	13,795,300	13,758,909
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	92,952,844	90,536,900	86,836,000	87,317,085
V.—Balance on April 1st—England	...	3,429,874	3,606,174	4,113,221	4,113,221
India	...	14,821,550	12,440,050	13,199,926	13,199,926
GRAND TOTAL £	...	111,204,268	106,583,124	104,149,147	104,630,232

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Accounts, 1884-85.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
A.—Interest	B	4,277,385	4,162,200	4,404,900	4,349,273
B.—Direct demands on the Revenues	,,	8,482,613	9,016,600	9,571,100	9,546,118
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,984,058	2,158,400	2,131,300	2,070,564
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	,,	11,250,038	11,426,100	11,472,400	11,634,514
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	3,882,529	3,973,800	3,909,500	3,876,742
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	,,	12,032,754	12,542,800	12,358,000	12,371,729
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	6,580,721	6,089,000	6,569,700	6,478,160
K.—Army Services	,,	16,975,750	16,098,600	15,970,200	15,998,051
L.—Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,838,756	3,538,100	3,252,900	3,229,388
TOTAL	...	70,804,604	70,755,600	71,140,000	71,054,539
M.—*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	164,444	179,900	126,900	117,713
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—629,123	—694,400	—559,500	—406,657
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	70,765,595
N.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—					
Expenditure during the year	End of B	3,992,029	4,764,400	5,732,400	5,392,898
Expenditure formerly treated as ordinary now transferred to Capital by credit as an Extraordinary Receipt	...	28,105	...	...	19,098
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	,,	...	...	...	...
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	690,233	...	...	...
R.—Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advances)	,,	...	...	...	...
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Payments)	,,	843,589	1,753,000	552,700	391,958
T.—Remittances (net)	,,	...	251,509	...	349,441
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	,,	17,997,240	16,500,000	13,023,500	12,921,332
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	93,891,121	93,510,000	90,016,000	89,840,322
V.—Balance on March 31st—England	...	4,113,221	2,062,274	2,213,121	2,249,378
India	...	13,199,926	11,010,850	11,920,026	12,540,532
GRAND TOTAL £	...	111,204,268	106,583,124	104,149,147	104,630,232

Revenue	71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	70,615,860
Expenditure chargeable thereon	70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	70,765,595
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)				

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.					Revised Estimate, 1884-85.					Accounts, 1884-85.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—															
I.—Land Revenue	...	13,328,100	8,439,800	120,300	21,888,200	...	13,001,200	8,425,200	119,900	21,546,300	...	13,131,739	8,579,210	121,262	21,832,211
II.—Opium	...	8,594,200	...	...	8,594,200	...	8,850,000	...	...	8,850,000	...	8,816,469	...	...	8,816,469
III.—Salt	...	6,298,700	30,200	...	6,328,900	...	6,319,300	30,700	...	6,350,000	...	6,476,127	31,109	...	6,507,236
IV.—Stamps	...	1,783,600	1,749,400	...	3,533,000	...	1,807,700	1,770,300	...	3,578,000	...	1,823,082	1,783,540	...	3,606,622
V.—Excise	...	1,924,000	1,869,200	3,700	3,796,900	...	2,032,100	1,977,300	4,100	4,013,500	...	2,031,538	1,976,290	4,039	4,011,867
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	2,100	631,900	2,106,300	2,740,300	...	2,100	630,100	2,161,700	2,793,900	...	860	621,672	2,168,929	2,791,461
VII.—Customs	...	1,091,300	198,200	...	1,289,500	...	895,700	134,300	...	1,030,000	...	897,348	132,595	...	1,029,943
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	259,100	259,000	...	518,100	...	255,900	255,900	...	511,800	...	255,927	255,901	...	511,828
IX.—Forest	1,400	480,700	571,300	...	1,053,400	2,800	439,700	539,800	...	982,300	1,768	440,782	544,004	...	986,554
X.—Registration	...	133,500	132,100	...	265,600	...	141,200	139,600	...	280,800	...	144,139	142,645	...	286,784
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	695,900	...	...	695,900	...	695,200	...	...	695,200	...	699,017	...	...	699,017
TOTAL	1,400	34,591,200	13,881,100	2,230,300	**50,704,000**	2,800	34,440,100	13,903,200	2,285,700	**50,631,800**	1,768	34,717,028	14,066,966	2,294,230	**51,079,992**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
XII.—Post Office	...	1,053,900	3,100	2,000	1,059,000	...	1,056,200	2,400	1,800	1,060,400	..	1,043,177	2,351	1,602	1,047,130
XIII.—Telegraph	25,800	547,400	300	...	573,500	34,200	530,300	300	...	564,800	23,430	541,058	371	...	564,859
XIV.—Mint	...	102,200	...	...	102,200	...	164,000	...	...	164,000	20	180,139	...	...	180,159
TOTAL	25,800	1,703,500	3,400	2,000	**1,734,700**	34,200	1,750,500	2,700	1,800	**1,789,200**	23,450	1,764,374	2,722	1,602	**1,792,148**
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—															
XV.—Law and Justice	...	49,200	568,600	100	617,900	...	36,100	528,000	...	564,100	...	33,740	512,313	6	546,059
XVI.—Police	...	300	272,300	36,200	308,800	...	4,300	273,500	38,200	316,000	...	4,076	274 479	40,845	319,400
XVII.—Marine	...	85,400	120,500	...	205,900	...	65,400	112,400	100	177,900	...	64,126	101,742	106	165,974
XVIII.—Education	...	1,200	135,700	61,800	198,700	...	1,200	138,200	61,100	200,500	.	1,466	137,281	64,544	203,291
XIX.—Medical	2,000	...	31,200	14,900	48,100	2,300	100	35,600	17,300	55,300	2,461		35,440	14,582	52,486
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	500	18,500	47,700	9,500	76,200	600	22,200	55.700	9,800	88,300	613	18,309	52,851	13,414	85,187
TOTAL	2,500	154,600	1,176,000	122,500	**1,455,600**	2,900	129,300	1,143,400	126,500	**1,402,100**	3,074	121,720	1,114,106	133,497	**1,372,397**
E.—Miscellaneous—															
XXI.—Interest	10,000	613,300	13,500	16,300	653,100	33,100	637,700	12,400	17,200	700,400	34,912	635,675	14,608	17,333	702,528
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	99,500	169,400	24,700	100	293,700	97,800	177,900	25,500	100	301,300	98,021	171,648	27,483	37	297,189
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	6,300	46,700	...	53,000	...	9,100	39,000	...	48,100	...	7,759	39,782	...	47,541
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	8,000	41,300	108,700	98,300	256,300	8,000	64,000	135,000	112,600	319,600	9,064	66,992	151,547	113,148	340,751
TOTAL	117,500	830,300	193,600	114,700	**1,256,100**	138,900	888,700	211,900	129,900	**1,369,400**	141,997	882,074	233,420	130,518	**1,388,009**
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works—															
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	...	2,346,300	940,600	...	3,286,900	...	2,394,800	874 800	...	3,269,600	...	2,479.227	884,394	...	3,363,621
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	200	4,850,000	...	...	4,850,200	200	4,270,000	...	...	4,270,200	230	4,310,139	...	...	4,310,369
Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings)	...	430,000	...	...	430,000	...	440,000	...	...	440.000	...	453,881	...		453,881
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,613,000	...	...	3,613,000	...	3.374.000	...	...	3,374,000	...	3,478,300	...	...	3,478,300
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts)	...	280,000	662,600	...	942,600	...	314.100	734.000	...	1,048 100	...	324,614	750,412	...	1,075,026
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	508,400	...	...	508,400	...	522,000	...	...	522,000	...	465,817		...	465,817
TOTAL	200	12,027,700	1,603,200	...	**13,631,100**	200	11,314,900	1,608,800	...	**12,923,900**	230	11,511,978	1,634,806	...	**13,147,014**
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—															
XXIX.—State Railways	...	180,300	15,800	...	196,100	...	218,200	16,100	...	234,300	...	241,983	16,059	...	258,042
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	497	...	...	...	497
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...		...	...	...	32,500	...	...	32,500	...	33,244	...	...	33,244
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	30,200	107,500	3,000	140,700	...	28,700	105,800	3,000	137,500	...	26,693	105,471	2,968	135,132
XXXII.—Military Works	...	37,700	...	...	37,700	...	39,500	...	...	39,500	...	40,415	...	...	40,415
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	22,600	7,400	380,600	132,600	543,200	18,300	30,500	379,100	136,500	564,400	18,219	29,422	380,193	142,421	570,255
TOTAL	22,600	255,600	503,900	135,600	**917,700**	18,800	349,400	501,000	139,500	**1,008,700**	18,716	371,757	501,723	145,389	**1,037,585**
K.—Receipts by Military Departments—															
XXXIV.—Army	51,200	810,000	...	...	861,200	69,700	796,400	...	...	866,100	67,719	730,996	...	...	798,715
TOTAL	51,200	810,000	...	...	**861,200**	69,700	796,400	...	...	**866,100**	67,719	730,996	...	...	**798,715**
	221,200	50,372,900				267,500	49,669,300				256,954	50,099,927			
TOTAL REVENUE	50,594,100		17,361,200	2,605,100	**70,560,400**	49,936,800		17,371,000	2,683,400	**69,991,200**	50,356,881		17,553,743	2,795,036	

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.					Revised Estimate, 1884-85.					Accounts, 1884-85.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England. (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A.—Interest—															
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,410,700	1,276,100	...	...	3,686,800	2,610,100	1,317,800	...	...	3,927,900	2,609,687	1,257,930	...	...	3,867,617
2.— Do. on other Obligations	5,100	466,300	...	4,000	475,400	3,100	470,800	...	3,100	477,000	2,970	474,098	...	4,588	481,656
TOTAL	2,415,800	1,742,400	...	4,000	4,162,200	2,613,200	1,788,600	...	3,100	4,404,900	2,612,657	1,732,028	...	4,588	4,349,273
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—															
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	150,400	63,700	6,300	220,400	...	133,400	74,100	6,400	213,900	...	126,098	68,992	5,746	200,836
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	552,900	687,200	...	1,240,100	...	545,400	686,700	...	1,232,100	...	536,100	739,342	...	1,275,442
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—															
5.—Land Revenue	600	295,800	2,707,900	336,400	3,340,700	400	294,500	2,705,700	346,000	3,346,600	412	288,828	2,688,012	386,035	3,363,287
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	900	2,352,000	...	...	2,352,900	3,500	2,943,000	...	...	2,946,500	3,305	2,962,532	...	...	2,965,837
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	446,500	75,200	...	521,700	...	383,600	76,000	...	459,600	73	368,886	80,351	...	449,310
8.—Stamps	44,100	25,700	59,900	...	129,700	45,100	24,800	59,500	...	129,400	45,528	24,744	60,100	...	130,372
9.—Excise	...	49,100	48,800	700	98,600	100	51,600	50,900	800	103,400	42	51,884	50,968	765	103,659
10.—Provincial Rates	...	..	4,800	48,200	53,000	...	...	4,700	106,700	111,400	...	...	4,005	46,655	50,660
11.—Customs	...	...	142,000	...	142,000	...	...	136,800	...	136,800	...	...	136,860	...	136,860
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	6,900	6,900	...	13,800	...	6,400	6,800	...	13,200	...	6,468	6,468	...	12,936
13.—Forest	3,200	319,500	404,500	...	727,200	4,100	306,700	390,700	...	701,500	3,881	302,286	372,287	...	678,454
14.—Registration	...	88,600	87,900	...	176,500	...	88,700	88,000	...	176,700	...	89,544	88,921	...	178,465
TOTAL	48,800	4,287,400	4,288,800	391,600	9,016,600	53,200	4,778,100	4,279,900	459,900	9,571,100	53,241	4,757,370	4,296,306	439,101	9,546,118
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
15.—Post Office	101,000	1,042,400	37,400	66,700	1,247,500	118,100	1,031,000	38,300	67,000	1,254,400	116,798	1,020,993	35,404	68,878	1,242,073
16.—Telegraph	193,500	627,700	1,000	...	822,200	108,200	589,800	700	...	788,700	180,527	563,184	800	...	744,511
17.—Mint	15,300	73,400	...	...	88,700	10,100	78,100	...	...	88,200	9,797	74,183	...	...	83,980
TOTAL	309,800	1,743,500	38,400	66,700	2,158,400	326,400	1,698,900	39,000	67,000	2,131,300	307,122	1,658,360	36,204	68,878	2,070,564
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—															
18.—General Administration	233,300	599,700	709,200	34,300	1,576,500	236,500	594,900	709,400	34,500	1,575,300	234,930	591,085	721,518	62,306	1,609,839
19.—Law and Justice	2,400	171,600	3,205,000	100	3,379,100	1,200	165,000	3,127,900	100	3,294,200	1,084	167,482	3,137,041	108	3,305,715
20.—Police	...	73,700	2,435,900	284,300	2,793,900	...	80,500	2,439,800	285,500	2,805,800	...	76,189	2,472,214	284,322	2,832,725
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	136,600	229,400	151,600	...	517,600	150,900	193,700	141,600	1,700	487,900	154,656	195,509	142,426	1,802	494,393
22.—Education	100	13,500	799,200	424,400	1,237,200	300	15,900	777,900	416,700	1,210,800	280	15,842	801,202	421,395	1,238,719
23.—Ecclesiastical	300	167,100	...	...	167,400	500	164,700	...	...	665,200	512	165,774	...	...	166,286
24.—Medical	7,600	14,800	553,900	154,200	730,500	8,100	15,000	562,400	152,400	737,900	7,880	14,982	569,526	149,419	741,807
25.—Political	27,300	547,400	700	100	575,500	32,400	710,800	800	100	743,300	31,988	738,694	449	1,344	771,475
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	19,800	239,300	150,100	39,200	448,400	15,500	253,000	148,500	35,000	452,000	15,817	249,997	148,977	38,904	453,695
TOTAL	427,400	2,056,500	8,005,600	936,600	11,426,100	445,400	2,193,000	7,908,000	926,000	11,472,400	447,147	2,235,554	7,993,353	958,400	11,631,514
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—															
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	31,300	675,300	...	...	706,600	28,900	651,100	...	...	680,000	28,874	635,459	...	...	664,333
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	220,000	900	...	...	220,900	200,000	15,700	...	...	215,700	198,275	14,852	...	...	213,127
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,422,000	234,600	548,500	800	2,205,900	1,420,000	232,500	552,700	1,200	2,206,400	1,418,741	227,755	553,560	1,207	2,201,263
30.—Stationery and Printing	156,500	10,200	368,900	4,200	539,800	133,700	—6,100	371,300	3,800	502,700	129,608	3,797	375,699	4,328	513,432
31.—Miscellaneous	32,000	69,200	117,100	82,300	300,600	25,000	85,900	120,500	73,300	304,700	31,076	59,890	119,977	73,304	484,247
TOTAL	1,861,800	990,200	1,034,500	87,300	3,973,800	1,807,600	979,100	1,044,500	78,300	3,909,500	1,807,414	941,253	1,049,236	78,839	3,876,742
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—															
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	927	6,423	...	7,350
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	888,600	250,000	...	1,138,600	...	898,100	...	...	898,100	...	898,100	...	...	898,100
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	310,100	...	...	310,100	...	270,600	...	...	270,600	...	253,046	...	...	253,046
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	301,300	...	...	301,300	...	319,300	...	...	319,300	...	341,504	...	...	341,504
TOTAL	...	1,500,000	250,000	...	1,750,000	...	1,488,000	12,000	...	1,500,000	...	1,493,577	6,423	...	1,500,000
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—															
State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,279,600	553,100	...	1,832,700	...	1,287,000	599,300	...	1,886,300	...	1,343,093	600,311	...	1,943,404
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	...	2,052,500	...	...	2,052,500	...	1,891,300	...	...	1,891,300	...	1,829,235	...	...	1,829,235
Eastern Bengal Railway, ditto	5,000	195,000	...	...	200,000	...	180,000	...	...	180,000	...	188,662	...	...	188,662
State Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	...	530,000	...	...	530,000	...	495,100	...	...	495,100	...	492,952	...	...	492,952
Irrigation and Navign. (Working Expenses)	...	243,000	319,100	...	562,100	...	237,900	343,900	...	581,800	...	232,956	338,467	...	571,423
Charges in respect of Capital—															
a. Interest on Debt—															
State Railways	...	1,073,800	351,700	...	1,425,500	...	1,069,800	339,600	...	1,409,400	...	1,066,476	340,976	...	1,407,452
East Indian Railway	322,200	208,900	...	...	531,100	326,800	205,000	...	...	531,800	326,908	205,043	...	...	531,951
Eastern Bengal Railway	25,700	8,000	...	...	33,700	26,500	37,600	...	...	64,100	26,418	39,257	...	...	65,675
Irrigation and Navigation	...	407,400	472,400	...	879,800	...	404,300	470,900	...	875,200	...	402,950	470,552	...	873,502
b. Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,255,100	...	...	...	1,255,100	1,220,600	...	...	...	1,220,600	1,220,582	...	...	...	1,220,582
c. Guaranteed Railways (Interest)	3,235,000	5,300	...	...	3,240,300	3,217,300	5,100	...	...	3,222,400	3,217,240	29,651	...	...	3,246,891
TOTAL	4,843,000	6,003,500	1,696,300	...	12,542,800	4,791,200	5,813,100	1,753,700	...	12,358,000	4,791,148	5,830,275	1,750,306	...	12,371,729
Carried over	9,906,600	18,323,500	15,313,600	1,486,200	45,029,900	10,037,000	18,738,800	15,037,100	1,534,300	45,347,200	10,018,729	18,648,417	15,131,828	1,549,966	45,348,940

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

Rio = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.					Revised Estimate, 1884-85.					Accounts, 1884-85.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,906,600	18,323,500	15,313,600	1,486,200	45,029,900	10,037,000	18,738,800	15,037,100	1,534,300	45,347,200	10,018,729	18,648,417	15,131,828	1,549,966	45,348,940
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—															
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	111,000	55,700	...	166,700	...	93,500	97,600	...	191,100	...	87,658	107,433	...	195,091
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	165,100	11,600	...	176,700	...	163,200	12,700	...	175,900	...	166,912	12,705	...	179,617
42.—Subsidized Railways	22,200	60,700	5,500	...	88,400	36,400	40,700	13,900	...	91,000	36,395	27,729	11,822	...	75,946
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	89,500	...	...	89,500	...	148,300	...	...	148,300	...	151,353	...	...	151,353
43.—Frontier Railways	...	—73,000	...	...	—73,000	138,700	...	...	...	138,700	138,700	...	...	...	138,700
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	200	559,800	192,000	400	752,400	200	555,300	225,400	1,400	782,300	65	523,340	220,490	1,646	745,541
45.—Military Works	3,800	919,200	...	...	923,000	3,800	969,600	...	...	973,400	5,071	943,344	...	...	948,415
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	83,100	466,400	1,805,600	1,610,200	3,965,300	67,300	437,100	2,008,400	1,556,200	4,069,000	66,300	465,164	2,001,150	1,510,883	4,043,497
TOTAL	109,300	2,298,700	2,070,400	1,610,600	**6,089,000**	246,400	2,407,700	2,358,000	1,557,600	**6,569,700**	246,531	2,365,500	2,353,600	1,512,529	**6,478,160**
K.—Army Services—															
47.—Army	3,977,300	12,121,300	...	...	16,098,600	3,975,000	11,995,200	...	...	15,970,200	3,974,422	11,920,929	...	...	15,895,351
48.—Military Preparations in North-West Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,700	...	...	102,700
TOTAL	3,977,300	12,121,300	...	...	**16,098,600**	3,975,000	11,995,200	...	...	**15,970,200**	3,974,422	12,023,629	...	...	**15,998,051**
L.—49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,538,100	...	...	**3,538,100**	...	3,252,900	...	...	**3,252,900**	...	3,229,388	...	...	**3,229,388**
TOTAL	13,993,200	36,281,600	17,384,000	3,096,800	**70,755,600**	14,258,400	36,394,600	17,395,100	3,091,900	**71,140,000**	14,239,682	36,266,934	17,485,428	3,062,495	**71,054,539**
	50,274,800					50,653,000					50,506,616				
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...		+347,700	—347,700		...		+282,000	—282,000		...		+320,899	—320,899	
SURPLUSES	+319,300		+173,600	+ 6,300		...		+112,800	+ 14,100		...		+75,594	+42,119	
DEFICITS	...		—544,100	—150,300		—716,200		—418,900	—140,600		—149,735		—328,178	—78,479	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A	50,594,100		17,361,200	2,605,100	...	49,936,800		17,371,000	2,683,400		50,356,881		17,553,743	2,705,236	
N.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—															
50.—State Railways	1,012,000	1,139,900	...	...	2,151,900	901,300	2,179,300	...	...	3,080,600	882,946	2,039,582	...	...	2,922,528
East Indian Railway	...	540,000	...	...	540,000	324,000	295,000	...	...	619,000	341,958	279,192	..	...	621,150
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,023,700	100,000	...	...	1,123,700	1,001,200	270,000	...	...	1,271,200	1,028,847	120,977	...	...	1,149,824
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	500	948,300	...	...	948,800	5,000	756,600	...	...	761,600	3,756	694,938	...	...	698,694
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	...	...	...	702
TOTAL	2,036,200	2,728,200	...	...	**4,764,400**	2,231,500	3,500,900	...	...	**5,732,400**	2,258,209	3,134,689	...	...	**5,392,898**

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Accounts, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£		£	£		£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	221,200	70,339,200	70,560,400	267,500	69,723,700	69,991,200	256,954	70,358,906	70,615,860
Extraordinary Receipts, *viz.*, by transfer to Capital Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,098	19,098
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt.									
(*a*) E. I. R. & E. B. R. Debt—									
3½ p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		144,800	...		144,792	...	
3 p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		222,000	...		248,548	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	873,700	...		811,600	...		811,616	...	
(*b*) Other Debt—									
3½ p. c. Stock	...	...		95,000	...		95,000	...	
3 „ „	...	...		3,000,000	...		3,000,000	...	
Proposed Loan	6,906,500	2,500,000		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt.									
4 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	8,200		...	20	
4 „ Stock Notes	...	20,000		...	...		...	5,352	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		..	8,500	
Total	7,780,200	2,520,000	10,300,200	4,273,400	8,200	4,281,600	4,299,956	13,872	4,313,828
Net	...	...	2,221,100	...	...	1,155,400	...	...	1,193,924
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		750,000	...		750,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		...	4,000	
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	4,600	1,012,700		4,600	1,048,600		4,547	1,060,297	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	2,526,000		...	3,020,700		...	3,141,683	
Total	4,600	3,538,700	3,543,300	754,600	4,069,300	4,823,900	754,547	4,205,980	4,960,527
Net	...	...	763,800	...	...	855,000	...	...	958,409
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	179,900		...	126,900		...	117,713	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	301,300		...	319,300		..	341,504	
Excluded Local Funds	...	632,100		...	584,000		...	632,150	
Political, Railway and Military Prize Funds	...	10,000		...	39,400		...	44,823	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	13,221,800		...	15,951,100		...	16,634,382	
Advances	...	9,506,300		3,200	9,605,700		2,035	7,480,577	
Suspense Accounts	...	2,600		...	5,000		...	39,097	
Miscellaneous	500,000	36,500		250,000	617,100		250,000	724,621	
Total	500,000	23,890,500	24,390,500	253,200	27,248,500	27,501,700	252,035	26,014,867	26,266,902
Net	...	...	376,200	...	...	725,300	...	...	746,834
Carried over	8,506,000	100,288,400		5,548,700	101,049,700		5,563,492	100,612,723	

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Accounts, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	13,993,200	56,762,400	70,755,600	14,258,400	56,881,600	71,140,000	14,239,682	56,814,857	71,054,539
Add Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"*	...	+179,900	+179,900	...	+126,900	+126,900	...	+117,713	+117,713
Deduct Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"*	...	−694,400	−694,400	...	−559,500	−559,500	...	−406,657	−406,657
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	2,036,200	2,728,200	4,764,400	2,231,500	3,500,900	5,732,400	2,258,209	3,134,689 19,098	5,392,898 19,098
O Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt.									
(*a*). E. I. R. & E. B. R. Debt—									
3½ p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	52,600	...		84,300	...		92,660	...	
(*b*). Other Debt—									
India Debentures	8,006,500	...		3,006,500	...		3,005,500	...	
East India Bonds	...	...		1,200	...		1,200	...	
5 p. c. Stock	...	...		1,000	...		363	...	
Rupee Debt.									
5½ p. c. loans	...	...		...	...		...	1,130	
5 p. c.	...	...		...	...		...	2,470	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c.	...	...		...	...		...	154	
4 p. c. Stock Notes	...	...		...	4,200		...	7,797	
Loans under discharge	...	20,000		...	29,000		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		...	8,630	
Total	8,059,100	20,000	8,079,100	3,093,000	33,200	3,126,200	3,099,723	20,181	3,119,904
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0			0
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		750,000	...		750,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	24,000		...	14,043	
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	1,000	777,800		800	796,700		809	799,885	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	2,000,700		...	2,397,400		...	2,437,381	
Total	1,000	2,778,500	2,779,500	750,800	3,218,100	3,968,900	750,809	3,251,309	4,002,118
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	694,400		...	559,500		...	406,657	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	...		...	3,000		...	2,620	
Excluded Local Funds	...	621,400		...	574,400		...	625,971	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	18,000		...	36,200		...	99,144	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	13,174,500		...	15,914,700		...	16,754,852	
Advances	...	9,434,900		3,200	9,547,800		2,666	7,313,353	
Suspense Accounts	...	27,600		...	39,300		...	187,256	
Miscellaneous	...	43,500		...	98,300		...	127,549	
Total	...	24,014,300	24,014,300	3,200	26,773,200	26,776,400	2,666	25,517,402	25,520,068
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	24,089,500	85,788,900		20,236,900	89,074,400		20,351,089	88,608,300	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

R10=£1.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Accounts, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	8,506,000	100,288,400		5,548,700	101,049,700		5,563,492	100,612,723	
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	245,900	245,900	...	261,600	261,600	...	294,339	294,339
Net	...	...	115,400	...	...	12,700	...	...	24,051
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,940,000	1,678,400		1,148,500	1,715,900		1,151,635	1,791,745	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...		1,704,500	3,200		1,704,536	3,250	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	...		...	...		...	194,668	
Total	1,940,000	1,678,400	3,618,400	2,853,000	1,719,100	4,572,100	2,856,171	1,989,663	4,845,834
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	7,600,000		...	8,101,800		...	8,192,822	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	23,300		...	28,900		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	1,061,200		...	874,100		...	937,591	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	470,000		...	605,200		...	618,484	
Guaranteed Rys.	...	4,195,500		...	4,218,900		...	4,370,709	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	...	153,600		...	92,300		...	92,856	
Marine	...	175,900		...	171,500		...	305,442	
Military	...	10,996,000		...	11,333,700		...	11,403,530	
Public Works	...	4,608,500		...	5,796,600		...	5,346,649	
Remittance Account between England and India	296,500	1,428,600		423,500	1,307,700		408,738	1,320,897	
Total	296,500	30,712,600	31,009,100	423,500	32,530,700	32,954,200	408,738	32,588,980	32,997,718
Net	...		0	...	...	301,100	...	...	0
U Secy. of State's Bills drawn	16,500,000	...	16,500,000	13,795,300	...	13,795,300	13,758,909	...	13,758,909
Total Receipts	27,242,500	132,925,300		22,620,500	135,561,100		22,587,310	135,485,705	
V Opening Balance	3,606,174	12,440,050		4,113,221	13,199,926		4,113,221	13,199,926	
Grand Total	30,848,674	145,365,350		26,733,721	148,761,026		26,700,531	148,685,631	

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Accounts, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	24,089,500	85,788,900		20,336,900	89,974,400		20,351,089	88,468,592	
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	130,500	130,500	...	248,900	248,900	...	270,288	270,288
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	2,793,700	1,792,300		2,559,500	1,570,800		2,529,614	1,535,504	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	268,700	516,700		294,800	725,000		276,269	727,095	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	...		...	—25,300		...	169,310	
Total	3,062,400	2,309,000	5,371,400	2,854,300	2,270,500	5,124,800	2,805,883	2,431,909	5,237,792
Net	...	...	1,753,000	...	...	552,700	...	...	391,958
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	7,600,000		...	8,101,800		...	8,197,001	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		...	...		...	9,195	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	1,054,100		...	875,000		...	930,468	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	470,000		...	605,200		...	609,189	
Guaranteed Rys.	...	4,195,500		...	4,118,900		...	4,370,709	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	153,600		...	92,300		...	91,206	
Marine	...	175,900		...	171,500		...	304,849	
Military	...	10,996,000		...	11,333,700		...	11,402,158	
Public Works	...	4,608,500		...	5,312,100		...	5,323,104	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,634,500	372,500		1,329,400	713,200		1,294,181	815,099	
Total	1,634,500	29,626,100	31,260,600	1,329,400	31,323,700	32,653,100	1,294,181	32,052,978	
Net	...	...	251,500	...	...	0	...	...	
U Secy. of State's Bills paid.	...	16,500,000	16,500,000	...	13,023,500	13,023,500	...	12,921,332	12,921,332
Total Disbursements	28,786,400	134,354,500		24,520,600	136,841,000		24,451,153	136,145,099	
V Closing Balance	2,062,274	11,010,850		2,213,121	11,920,026		2,249,378	12,540,532	
Grand Total	30,848,674	145,365,350		26,733,721	148,761,026		26,700,531	148,685,631	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

A—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Revised Estimates, 1883-84) .	...	256,378	25,255	78,077	15,290	555,052	163,727	204,058	299,992	1,597,829
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	...	...	...	149,500	...	...	...	24,100	173,600
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	...	4,800	22,100	55,800	...	395,400	53,200	12,800	...	544,100
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	...	251,578	3,155	22,277	164,790	159,652	110,527	191,258	324,092	1,227,329
Revised Estimate, 1884-85.										
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Accounts)	...	271,590	89,725	112,261	68,663	695,322	169,562	296,975	414,307	2,118,405
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	9,100	...	...	103,700	...	...	...	...	112,800
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	...	...	89,700	49,700	...	82,100	33,100	84,700	79,600	418,900
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	..	280,690	25	62,561	172,363	613,222	136,462	212,275	334,707	1,812,305
Accounts, 1884-85.								(a)	(b)	
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	271,590	89,725	112,261	68,663	695,322	169,562	295,607	412,365	2,115,095
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	18,047	...	...	51,541	...	...	...	6,006	75,594
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	...	...	89,725	40,577	...	69,047	41,545	87,284	...	328,178
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	...	289,637	...	71,684	120,204	626,275	128,017	208,323	418,371	1,862,511

(a) Less than last year's closing balance by £1,368 being contributions from Provincial to Local not included in Finance and Revenue Accounts.
(b) Ditto ditto £1,942 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

B—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Revised Estimates, 1883-84) .	9,035	37,340	27,548	64	174,663	24,008	127,827	421,961	88,755	911,201
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	2,200	8,100	...	...	31,200	2,500	13,600	70,400	22,300	150,300
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	6,835	29,240	33,848	64	143,463	21,508	114,227	351,561	66,455	767,201
Revised Estimate, 1884-85.										
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Accounts)	9,507	42,336	38,832	9	194,030	25,692	152,497	438,650	129,258	1,030,811
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	...	...	...	14,100	...	...	...	...	14,100
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	2,100	7,700	16,000	...	...	*25,692	5,500	56,000	27,600	140,592
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	7,407	34,636	22,832	9	208,130	...	146,997	382,650	101,658	904,319
Accounts, 1884-85.								(e)	(e)	
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	(c)8,787	42,336	(d)38,444	9	194,030	25,692	152,497	440,018	131,200	1,033,013
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	16,154	...	5,318	...	3,566	17,081	...	...	42,119
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	451	...	7,644	...	11,902	...	...	36,247	22,235	78,479
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	8,336	58,490	30,800	5,327	182,128	29,258	169,578	403,771	108,965	996,653

* The Revised Estimate shews £8 more in order to work up to even hundreds of pounds.
(c) Less than last year's closing balance by £720 being the balance of Mayo College Fund, transferred to Excluded Local Funds.
(d) Ditto ditto £388 ditto Ramree Town Fund, transferred to Excluded Local Funds.
(e) Exceeds the closing balances of last year's account owing to transfers from Provincial referred to in notes (a) and (b) above.

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	£	£	£	£	£	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
Deficit of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	7,700,644	728,696	3,913,265	2,604,533	6,217,277	9,856,000	13,145,500
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,649,898	3,993,039	5,860,831	6,565,200	12,337,700
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—							
Surplus	...	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	385,446	.....	182,200
Deficit	...	—466,636	2,509,150	3,062,953	1,193,924	2,830,800	9,415,400
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	5,339,444	—773,867	4,105,769	2,219,364	801,966	4,013,300	6,253,400
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000	86,176,000	83,255,000	7,861,900	
Ditto imported,	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000	55,279,000	55,703,000	.....	
	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000	30,897,000	27,552,000	.....	
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver							
Net imports of Gold	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,921,000	5,463,000	4,672,000		
Ditto of Silver	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000	9,405,000	7,440,000		
	7,548,000	10,223,000	12,411,000	11,868,000	11,918,000		
Total Net Imports of Gold and Silver							
Value of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000	21,029,000	15,634,000		
Total Value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	134,816,000	153,600,000	150,000,000	157,344,000	154,211,000		
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees)	14,339,359	24,124,498	18,582,563	21,624,484	17,021,219		
Sterling Equivalent received	1,432,977	2,412,498	1,858,256	2,162,448	1,702,122		
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	4,749,676	18,412,498	15,140,521	17,599,805	13,758,999		
Gold coined in Germany	.....	2,186,475	6,508,457	3,663,400	5,704,200		
Silver coined in Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Minimum price of an oz. troy standard Silver in London.	52d. (July)	52d. (July)	52d. (June)	51d. (Feb.)	51d. (April)	50⅝d. (May)	
Maximum ditto	53d. (Jan.)	50d. (Dec.)	50d. (Dec.)	50d. (May and June)	48d. (Feb.)	46d. (January)	
Minimum price of a sovereign in Calcutta . . Rs.	12 6 (throughout the year).	12-6-4 (throughout).	12 6	12 6	11 7	(a) 11 6·27d.	
Maximum ditto . . . "	11 7·8954.	11 7·9354.	12 7·5354.	12 7·5364.	12 7·3968.	11 7·734.	11 6¾d.
Exchange between Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee £	11 8¾d.	11 8d.	11 8d.	11 7¾d.	11 7¾d.		
Fixed Rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	11·944.	11·944.	11·944.	11·94.	11·94.		
Minimum rate of Discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	7 (April)	9 (Feb.)	9 (March)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	9 (May)	
Minimum ditto	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June.)	5 (Sep.)	5 (7th Nov.)	5 (Dec.)	4 (From July to Jan.)	
Minimum rate of Discount at the Bank of England	3 (April)	6 (Feb).	4 (Sep.)	4 (Oct. & Nov.)	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Dec.)	
Minimum ditto	2½	2½ (throughout first half year.)	3 (March)	3 (30th May)	2½ (June to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	
Minimum Money Balances of the three Presidency Banks .	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,099,200 (July)	5,712,300 (Oct.)	5,556,700 (Aug.)	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,485,800 (Dec.)	
Maximum ditto	9,444,700 (March)	9,545,700 (Dec.)	3,444,200 (Apl.)	3,262,400 (Jan.)	4,991,900 (May)	3,638,800 (May)	
Minimum price in Calcutta of Govt. Four per cent. Rupee Securities	102¾ (March)	6 (July)	1 02-4 (Feb)	101-1 (Apl.)	101-2 (June)	99-14 (July.)	
Maximum ditto	99-10 (May)	8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	91-12 (May)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of Rupee Securities enfaced for interest drafts . . .	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	20,569,400 (April)	
Minimum ditto	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,600 (Apl.)	21,050,000 (Aug.)	20,620,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	19,179,300 (Jan.)	
Minimum price in London of 4 per cent. Securities (in Gold)	84¾ (Feb.)	87 (July.)	85⅞ (May)	81¾ (Ap.)	82¾ (May)	78¾ (July)	
Maximum ditto	78 (May)	82¾ (Sep.)	79¾ (Dec.)	77¾ (Jan.)	77¼ (March)	74 (March)	
Minimum price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling Bonds	105¾ (Jan.)	106 (July)	105 (Jan.)	104 (Jan.)	104¼ (August)	103¾ (August)	
Maximum ditto	101¾ (Sep.)	103¾ (Sep.)	102¾ (Oct.)	101¾ (Sep.)	98 (March)	97¾ (April)	
Minimum Government Paper Currency outstanding . . .	14,313,100 (Dec.)	14,422,600 (Sep.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 (Nov.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,806,900 (Oct.)	
Maximum ditto	12,528,200 (Apl.)	12,692,200 (Apl.)	13,534,700 (Apl.)	14,203,300 (Feb.)	12,342,500 (April)	12,984,500 (May)	
Number of Savings Banks	388	372	349	354	360		
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	107,778	114,942	109,349	119,053	120,438		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247	3,373,242	3,358,203		
Rate of each Deposit	29	28	30	28	28		
Cash Reserve at the Bank of France in December of each year—£	930,848	58,978	83,598	—83,005	+80,966		
In addition to Deposits	1,586,873	1,817,264					
Bank Post Bills . . . . . ditto	1,822,664	1,561,468					
Advantage of Silver on the Total Reserve	68	64					

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£
Deficit of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	4,791,052	4,381,598	3,954,330
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	.....	2,044,301	.....
Deficit	3,543,087	.....	1,184,448
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	7,345,416	4,199,268	5,105,106
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	6,496,100	3,209,100	5,756,798
Ditto imported,	65,222,000	66,937,000	67,213,000
	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,186,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver	23,758,000	29,137,000	26,026,000
Net imports of Gold	468,000	806,000	1,750,000
Ditto of Silver	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,370,000
	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000
Total Net Imports of Gold and Silver			
Value of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,406,000
Total Value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	129,230,000	140,000,000	134,000,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees)	11,685,000	18,747,000	18,035,771,000
Sterling Equivalent received	10,134,800	15,465,000†	15,749,000‡
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	16,186,000	2,210,770	18,239,093
Gold coined in Germany	7,118,000	5,475,340	1,899,877
Silver coined in Germany	1,669,000	88,498	.....
Minimum price of an oz. troy standard Silver in London.	53d. (8th Oct.)	51¾d. (2nd April)	53d. (Nov.)
Maximum ditto	53d. (21st June.)	48¾d. (21st Dec.)	49d. (April)
Minimum price of a sovereign in Calcutta . . Rs.	11 14 0 (15th Sept.)	11 11 (March)	12 11 (May)
Maximum ditto . . . "	11 11 0 (19th April.)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)
Fixed Rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	12. 8·794d.	12. 7·761d.	12. 7·794d.
Minimum rate of Discount or Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	11·944.	12. 9d.	12. 7d.
Minimum ditto	12 (May).	9 (1st April)	9 (April)
Minimum rate of Discount at the Bank of England	5 (Dec. & Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)
Minimum ditto	5 (Oct. & Nov.)	6 (Oct. & Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)
	(2 subsequently).	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)
Minimum Money Balances of the three Presidency Banks .	7,574,000 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,900 (Feb.)
Maximum ditto	3,613,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,134,900 (April)
Minimum price in Calcutta of Govt. Four per cent. Rupee Securities	98 (27th June.)	97 (July & Aug.)	95¾ (July)
Maximum ditto	94 (8th Sept.)	91¾ (March)	91¼ (May)
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of Rupee Securities enfaced for interest drafts . . .	14,888,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,431,230 (Mar.)
Minimum ditto	13,098,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)
Minimum price in London of 4 per cent. Securities (in Gold)	84¾ (5th April)	81¾ (1st Apl.)	80¾ (Oct.)
Maximum ditto	80¾ (28th Jan.)	77 (23rd Oct.)	77¾ (May)
Minimum price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling Bonds	104 (30th Aug.)	104 (July & Aug.)	103¾
Maximum ditto	100¾ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100¾
Minimum Government Paper Currency outstanding . . .	15,739,700 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept.)	14,230,700 (Jan.)
Maximum ditto	12,110,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)
Number of Savings Banks	343	338	374
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	80,518	84,593	91,288
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,405,335	1,912,401	2,282,823
Rate of each Deposit	23	22	25
Cash Reserve at the Bank of France in December of each year—£	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 (Decrease)	370,422
In addition to Deposits			
Bank Post Bills . . . . . ditto		2,041,700	1,979,011
Bank of Russia . . . . . ditto		1,968,100	1,220,591
Advantage of Silver on the Total Reserve		43	59

* Exclusive of £6,730,860, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. † Includes £416,923, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India. ‡ Includes £486,945, Gold remitances from India.
Also £87,000 Hong-Kong Bills. (a) to 31st March.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	4,541,539	5,627,453	6,168,278	5,979,404	5,066,057
	Value	£	13,241,734	14,935,959	16,049,017	14,383,728	13,286,367
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 4 2	As. 3 9	As. 3 9	As. 3 5	As. 3 9
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		5·20	4·66	4·58	4·17	4·53
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	26,901,346	30,786,304	45,378,040	49,876,606	65,897,183
	Value	£	1,282,376	1,368,836	1,816,818	1,920,162	2,441,101
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas	As. 7 8	As. 7 1	As. 6 5	As. 6 2	As. 5 11
	Other manufactures—Value	£	626,558	641,680	761,564	927,008	896,929
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	As. 2 0	As. 2 0	As. 1 10	As. 1 9	As. 1 9
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	As. 4 9	As. 5 1	As. 4 10	As. 4 7	As. 4 10
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		12·66	11·86	13·84	16·55	20·08
2	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	92,190	89,338	91,798	91,963	86,578
	Value	£	13,600,148	12,432,142	11,481,376	11,294,460	10,882,606
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees	₹	1,475	1,392	1,251	1,228	1,257
3	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	10,229,100	10,466,098	13,130,206	17,355,588	18,250,688
	Value	£	6,345,209	6,054,099	7,200,336	10,083,758	10,745,203
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Rupees		6 2 8	5 13 7	5 3 10	5 5 10	5 9 10
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·26	9·70	8·52	8·73	9·03
4	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	27,266,040	28,888,421	31,258,288	27,033,850	22,051,532
	Value	£	9,057,153	8,308,167	8,476,327	8,302,080	7,192,198
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		3 5 7	2 14 3	2 11 6	3 1 8	3 4 6
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		5·57	4·79	4·42	5·05	5·28
5	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	7,444,375	19,863,520	14,144,407	20,956,495	15,830,754
	Value	£	3,277,942	8,664,081	6,068,934	8,877,561	6,309,140
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 6 5	4 5 4	4 4 8	4 3 9	3 15 9
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		7·32	7·18	6·98	6·89	6·41
6	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	5,064,701	6,127,891	7,334,757	5,926,780	6,205,238
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt — Rupees		6 12 4	6 11 2	5 10 5	6 8 8	5 9 1
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt — Shillings, at average exchange		11·26	11·11	9·19	10·65	8·96
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		22·32	17·91	20·28	22·51	24·88
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	23,395,702	24,796,719	26,534,068	28,153,063	29,164,677
	Value	£	3,733,565	3,948,792	4,443,770	4,603,736	4,934,340
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value		43·23	48·60	49·97	46·90	42·07
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	116,870	150,363	141,041	168,590	154,629
	Value	£	3,571,581	4,509,080	3,912,997	4,640,991	4,068,900
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		305 9 8	299 14 1	277 7 0	275 4 6	263 2 3
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	25·41	24·86	22·57	22·40	21·17
9	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	46,413,510	48,691,725	57,766,225	59,911,703	64,162,055
	Value	£	3,054,240	3,609,136	3,699,496	4,083,880	4,044,759
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 10 6	As. 11 10	As. 10 3	As. 10 11	As. 10 1
	Average declared value per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		1·09	1·23	1·04	1·11	1·01
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	369,357	346,364	353,324	340,025	328,317
	Value	£	1,599,669	1,447,465	1,392,204	1,438,863	1,245,506
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		43 4 11	41 12 8	39 6 5	42 5 1	37 15 0
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		72·02	69·29	64·11	68·87	61·05
11	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,224,412	1,011,234	948,755	876,541	831,919
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Annas		As. 7 2	As. 6 0	As. 5 10	As. 6 0	As. 6 0
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		8·94	7·46	7·12	7·32	7·24
12	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	771,016	609,880	820,719	913,345	792,354
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees		4 3 4	3 7 7	4 0 1	3 14 8	2 15 4
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		7·00	5·76	6·52	6·37	4·76
13	[illegible]	£	578,320	719,528	699,016	556,739	599,399
	Value	£	311,751	598,232	808,776	943,218	546,069
15	OILS—						
	Value	£	581,139	468,227	416,277	495,977	534,041
16	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	65,626	56,377	59,187	46,471	47,536
	Value	£	500,047	506,792	611,260	525,447	532,129
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		76 3 2	89 14 4	103 4 5	113 1 1	111, 14 4
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	6·34	7·45	8·40	9·20	9·00
17	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	352,995	354,860	399,565	491,668	451,917
	Value	£	351,728	359,437	388,766	464,410	425,000
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 15 5	10 2 1	9 11 8	9 7 2	9 6 6
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		16·57	16·80	15·83	15·38	15·14

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	45,877,379	40,763,200	44,859,383	45,379,516	45,801,397
	Value	£	3,699,273	3,222,252	3,378,220	3,465,968	3,360,540
	Average declared value per lb. — Annas		12·90	12·65	12·05	12·22	11·72
	Average declared value per lb. — Pence, at average exchange		1s. 4·09d.	1s. 3·73d.	1s. 2·70d.	1s. 2·92d.	1s. 2·14d.
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	22,914,314	20,777,985	21,442,372	21,651,392	21,207,106
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	26,613,587	24,000,237	24,820,592	25,117,360	24,567,646
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	625,840	747,429	862,913	1,344,396	968,419
	Value	£	47,475	51,901	57,645	86,857	65,316
	Other Manufactures—						
	Value	£	1,151,417	1,272,869	1,331,582	1,399,010	1,183,088
	Total Re-exports	£	1,198,892	1,324,770	1,389,227	1,485,867	1,248,604
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	25,414,695	22,675,467	23,431,365	23,631,493	23,319,042
2	METALS	Value £	3,846,996	3,585,491	4,831,492	5,380,184	4,978,577
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	2,742,089	2,241,095	2,028,349	2,870,942	2,830,082
4	SUGAR	,, ,,	1,611,157	1,243,758	1,086,961	1,148,370	2,140,838
5	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	,, ,,	2,417,402	1,960,916	2,051,923	2,170,923	2,020,917
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	835,503	1,265,672	1,391,660	1,839,816	1,570,824
7	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,532,812	1,499,326	1,423,742	1,354,819	1,360,280
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	1,460,181	1,476,263	1,076,288	1,147,903	1,186,610
9	OILS	,, ,,	429,173	360,585	1,039,897	881,130	1,000,000
10	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons.	712,020	628,738	658,304	881,241	1,000,000
	Value	£	1,280,060	992,081	1,012,208	1,104,788	1,000,000
	Average declared value per ton — Rupees		17·98	15·78	15·86	16·22	16·65
	Average declared value per ton — Shillings, at average exchange		29·90	26·16	25·81	26·40	27·03
11	PROVISIONS	Value £	920,181	1,053,083	1,087,186	1,033,932	1,103,321
12	APPAREL	,, ,,	688,403	672,087	796,633	909,084	890,923
13	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	373,376	357,224	338,065	383,090	412,839
	Value	£	665,517	569,067	515,184	623,011	649,233
	Average declared value per ton — Rupees		17·82	15·93	15·24	16·26	15·73
	Average declared value per ton — Shillings, at average exchange		29·63	26·41	24·80	26·46	25·31
14	SPICES	Value £	542,861	507,138	510,854	557,109	602,165

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	64,500,626	65,843,136	71,852,316	66,818,681	66,480,578
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver	40,976,036	43,690,335	46,379,559	46,718,204	45,868,409
EXCESS EXPORTS	23,524,590	22,152,801	25,472,757	20,100,477	20,612,169
Net Imports of silver	2,846,781	6,798,851	4,251,775	5,618,909	9,377,812
Net Imports of gold	4,214,855	4,394,654	4,843,829	4,501,665	2,267,449
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	7,061,636	11,193,505	9,067,604	10,120,574	11,645,261
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	114,389,296	122,416,665	129,050,361	127,008,283	126,078,832

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.			TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY. 1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
1	COTTON, RAW	Quantity	Cwt.	3,855,498	4,651,431	4,595,435	4,112,165	2,832,544
		Value	£	10,290,044	12,242,440	11,010,108	10,813,138	7,400,378
		Average value per lb.	₹	0-3-10	0-3-9	0-3-5	0-3-9	0-3-9
	„ MANUFACTURES—							
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity	Lbs.	26,346,556	38,178,298	41,658,402	54,767,258	64,248,483
		Value	£	1,185,818	1,534,742	1,668,680	2,038,178	2,250,315
		Average value per lb.	₹	0-7-2	0-6-5	0-6-2	0-5-11	0-5-7
	Other manufactures—Value		£	540,940	629,720	764,580	717,264	736,227
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)		£	12,017,702	14,406,902	13,383,437	13,568,580	10,452,920
2	OPIUM	Quantity	Chests	75,083	75,792	77,208	72,216	72,004
		Value	£	10,656,079	9,534,430	9,468,540	9,086,327	8,920,583
		Average value per chest	₹	1,402-8-2	1,257-9-3	1,225-0-8	1,258-3-5	1,223-9-9
3	SEEDS	Quantity	Cwt.	8,535,734	11,161,413	14,934,300	15,105,625	15,039,478
		Value	£	4,985,070	6,052,491	8,598,302	8,883,008	8,580,874
		Average value per cwt.	₹	5-13-0	5-0-9	5-12-1	5 13-6	5-11-3
4	WHEAT	Quantity	Cwt.	18,052,510	11,827,496	10,470,809	13,097,578	10,416,724
		Value	£	7,844,110	5,080,329	8,220,783	5,271,035	7,372,504
		Average value per cwt.	₹	4-5-0	4-4-10	4-3-0	4-0-5	3-12-9
5	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity	Cwt.	17,765,378	10,406,126	17,533,512	12,883,218	16,922,266
		Value	£	5,398,348	5,295,609	5,351,000	4,486,014	5,060,927
		Average value per cwt.	₹	3-0-7	2-11-5	3-0-10	3-7-9	3-5-6
6	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value		£	4,840,050	5,972,915	4,995,780	5,404,182	4,406,838
7	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity	Cwt.	637,238	699,500	734,434	774,187	833,456
		Value	£	3,099,957	3,561,480	3,708,614	3,827,329	4,095,575
		Average value per cwt.	₹	48-10-4	50-14-6	51-5-0	49-7-0	49-2-3
8	TEA	Quantity	Lbs.	43,667,303	51,304,426	55,085,039	58,361,667	63,878,622
		Value	£	3,261,580	3,295,322	3,768,115	3,690,835	4,000,263
		Average value per lb.	₹	0-11-11	0-10-3	0-0-11	0-10-2	0-10-0
9	INDIGO	Quantity	Cwt.	115,660	109,609	143,141	113,007	109,578
		Value	£	3,531,766	3,061,012	3,980,208	3,011,763	3,167,612
		Average value per cwt.	₹	305-5-9	279-5-7	278-11-1	266-8-2	289-1-2
10	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value		£	827,210	803,094	749,311	701,724	747,306
11	COFFEE	Quantity	Cwt.	204,103	221,811	193,728	206,220	211,407
		Value	£	858,105	849,037	792,383	745,514	726,344
		Average value per cwt.	₹	42-0-8	38-4-5	40-14-5	36-2-5	34-5-9
12	TEAK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value		£	502,786	633,368	782,498	651,515	535,157
13	TEAK	Quantity	Cubic tons	48,485	47,367	35,328	40,498	45,508
		Value	£	434,519	481,936	396,684	454,285	503,006
		Average value per cubic ton	₹	89-9-11	101-11-11	112-4-7	112-2-10	110-8-6
14	LAC		£	538,509	543,035	466,009	464,958	470,078
15	SUGAR		£	511,158	732,547	891,626	531,412	457,191
16	SALTPETRE	Quantity	Cwt.	271,574	339,392	399,985	350,522	349,312
		Value	£	276,183	329,377	380,531	332,259	320,169
		Average value per cwt.	₹	10-2-9	9-11-3	9-8-3	9-7-8	9-2-8
17	OILS		£	371,424	326,699	377,477	407,750	317,188

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.			TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY. 1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn	Quantity	lbs.	34,326,134	38,302,359	37,788,920	39,868,937	36,043,471
		Value	£	2,706,390	2,909,336	2,873,305	2,038,886	2,504,598
		Average value per lb.	₹	0-12-7	0-12-2	0-12-2	0-11-10	0-11-1
		Ditto in sterling at average exchange		1s. 3⅞d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 0⅞d.
	Other manufactures—Value		£	17,204,922	18,147,253	18,603,096	17,720,147	17,095,757
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports		£	19,911,321	21,056,589	21,476,401	20,659,033	19,660,355
	Re-exports—							
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity*	*lbs.*	632,768	708,175	1,086,992	771,442	950,039
		Value	£	43,567	48,339	68,011	52,844	60,596
		Average value per lb.	₹	0-11-0	0-10-11	0-10-0	0-10-11	0-10-2
	Other manufactures—Value		£	1,018,867	1,066,632	1,159,872	949,263	1,127,051
	Total Re-exports		£	1,062,434	1,114,971	1,227,883	1,002,107	1,187,647
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports		£	18,848,887	19,941,618	20,248,518	19,656,926	18,472,708
2	METALS		Value £	2,911,939	4,004,558	4,402,987	4,212,882	4,099,920
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK		„ „	1,890,350	1,610,244	2,344,819	2,259,278	3,507,540
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)		„ „	1,748,434	1,813,882	1,871,627	1,762,895	1,666,645
5	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES		„ „	1,166,314	938,474	1,220,713	1,181,190	1,299,423
6	SUGAR		„ „	1,071,076	841,985	908,970	1,675,814	1,242,430
7	LIQUORS		„ „	1,203,909	1,189,247	1,266,500	1,110,379	1,146,611
8	PROVISIONS		„ „	894,308	925,256	885,372	923,718	1,018,745
9	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)—	Quantity	Tons	528,226	465,909	499,696	521,276	626,449
		Value	£	835,042	740,092	795,663	872,549	1,002,423
		Average value per ton	₹	15-12-11	15-14-2	14-14-3	16-11-10	16-0-0
10	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK		Value £	985,823	1,000,309	1,425,642	1,319,618	896,351
11	APPAREL		„ „	573,098	676,078	773,366	760,191	801,673
12	OILS		„ „	444,337	946,164	520,582	1,083,189	788,959
13	SPICES		„ „	425,017	441,471	485,603	490,934	500,558
14	SALT	Quantity	Tons	303,547	287,131	313,132	364,549	305,749
		Value	£	491,252	426,616	506,896	569,967	497,530
		Average value per ton	₹	16-2-11	14-13-9	16-3-0	15-10-2	16-4-4

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100.*)

IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	MEASURED IN GOLD. 1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	MEASURED IN SILVER.* 1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	36	55	43	44	41	36	36	35	44	63	50	51	49	42	43	45
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	60	50	52	51	54	54	52	51	72	57	60	59	65	63	62	66
Copper, Chili Bars	64	74	68	79	73	65	54	45	77	85	78	91	87	76	64	58
Straits Tin	42	62	63	76	64	58	52	64	50	71	73	88	76	68	62	81
Wheat	72	85	77	80	74	70	57	55	87	97	89	92	88	82	68	69
Flour, town-made	69	86	81	91	71	67	54	53	83	98	93	105	85	78	65	68
Beef, inferior	90	85	100	97	97	97	98	75	108	97	116	112	116	113	117	95
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	61	77	75	77	70	69	70	64	73	87	87	89	84	81	83	82
Wool, Southdown Hogs	65	71	76	68	59	61	52	51	78	81	87	78	71	71	63	65
Sugar Foreign Muscovado	80	95	80	71	62	64	44	60	96	108	92	82	74	75	52	77
Coffee	73	83	71	64	74	83	66	65	88	94	81	74	88	97	79	83
Saltpetre	89	96	102	105	90	87	81	78	108	110	118	121	108	102	97	100
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	114	115	115	119	117	119	127
Silver	83	88	86	87	84	85	84	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs)									74	81	80	78	75	74	76	80
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40									75	88	83	81	75	75	72	71
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)									78	77	69	69	55	65	58	57
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60									73	87	88	85	80	82	78	73
Copper, Sheathing									80	87	80	87	79	77	65	58
Iron, bolt, bar and square									56	76	56	65	60	62	54	50
Spelter, hard									107	121	95	96	125	79	84	97
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									69	96	93	88	87	72	71	79
Indigo, good									100	119	105	113	101	116	103	110
Jute, picked									153	169	148	140	96	164	110	118
Lacdye, fine									54	73	49	36	27	...	...	...
Shell Lac, fine orange									56	153	122	93	80	98	56	59
Linseed, fine bold clean									*Nil*	120	104	93	86	95	95	101
Rice, Ballam									259	153	103	97	100	138	139	*Nil*
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									69	87	80	86	78	66	60	73
Tea, good, Souchong									77	82	64	82	59	64	55	64
Wheat, Doodiah									109	109	92	92	84	85	66	72
Gold									109	110	112	112	115	112	119	127

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold at the rates of the par of exchange [illegible]

APPENDIX B.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the Guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies, excluding the East Indian Railway Company.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86. Budget Estimate.	1885-86. Revised Estimate.	1886-87. Budget Estimate.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage at end of official year .	4,568	4,600	4,616	4,611	4,636	4,523	4,528	3,922½
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross earnings	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,836,035	7,606,685	7,240,000	7,729,000	6,740,000
Working expenses	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,128,385	3,880,000	4,085,000	3,606,500
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	55·10	52·63	53·94	52·86	54·27	53·59	52·85	53·50
Net traffic earnings	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,478,300	3,360,000	3,644,000	3,133,500
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills . .	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...
Total Revenue .	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,479,336	3,360,000	3,644,000	3,133,500
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	7 447	6,958	8,038	12,521	29,650	4,400	4,120	3,400
Ditto in London* .	3,254,504	3,264,813	3,309,834	3,284,241	3,217,240	3,205,000	3,180,500	2,687,500
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year) . .	3,824,152	3,945,410	4,077,298	4,038,148	4,028,705	4,000,200	4,186,700	3,586,700
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	91,619	333,330	486,590	569,946	431,494	428,500	410,100	417,500
Land and supervision . . .	57,613	74,746	72,181	67,325	61,457	87,0 0	83,900	81,000
Interest on Revenue balances . .	1,216	1 ,70	1,647	1,872	1,865	2,;00	1,450	2,000
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain .	60,046	77,333	66,305	86,675	...	33,000	8,300	58,400
Total Expenditure .	4,034,646	4,432,569	4,704,021	4,763,966	4,523,521	4,551,500	4,690,450	4,145,600
Net Expenditure from the public Treasury	1,121,333	816,944	1,121,975	1,075,823	1,044,185	1,191,500	1,046,450	1,012,100
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* With the exception of the figures in this line which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table have been converted into English currency at the rate of Rs. 10=£1.

APPENDIX C.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 884-85 and estimated expenditure on such works in 1885-86 and 1886-87, and to the end of 1886-87.

Railways.	Accounts, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	621,150	(a)271,000	200,000	a13,655,156	13,655,156	...
Eastern Bengal . . .	1,149,824	a)235,350	111,600	a2,645,191	2,645,191	...
Rajputana-Malwa . . .	162,114	110,000	47,500	8,728,657	8,728,657	...
Holkar	3,150	5,000	2,500	1,285,745	1,285,745	...
Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	278,799	51,000	30,000	1,224,778	1,224,778	...
Sindia	916	5,000	5,000	900,149	900,149	...
Bhopal	...	...	...	131,057	131,057	...
Wardha Coal	17,042	14,300	31,756	707,967	707,967	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . .	63,002	45,000	64,920	1,153,416	1,153,416	...
Bilaspur-Etawah . . .	8,349	—500	...	18,056	18,056	...
Umaria Colliery . . .	9,383	21,000	21,000	51,383	51,383	...
Katni-Umaria	96,108	293,900	53 160	443,168	*443,095	—73
Burma	298,577	100,750	5,300	2,734,619	2,734,619	...
Jorhat	27,837	5,700	2,340	55,258	55,258	...
Cherapoonji Mountain . .	21,011	21,400	2,490	52,521	52,521	...
Tirhoot and Extensions . .	101,664	—50,750	12,500	1,469,007	1,469,007	...
Patna-Gya	17,698	9,800	12,500	416,282	416,282	...
Nalhati	—703	—600	—493	33,740	33,740	...
Northern Bengal . . .	72,862	29, :00	52,500	2,249,075	2,249,075	...
Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh .	207,671	111,360	38,193	640,852	659,085	18,233
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola . .	2,877	—500	1,200	29,989	29,989	...
Assam-Behar { Tirhoot Section	89,682	195,500	64,515	364,452	*518,132	153,680
Assam-Behar „	187,135	255,800	41,300	524,399	*1,635,838	1,111,439
Nagpur-Bengal	77,668	55,000	8,000	171,257	171,257	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	3,310	1,600	1,500	97,019	97,019	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri . .	38,518	102,400	102,900	250,302	512,690	262,388
Cawnpore-Achnera . . .	99,386	69,150	15,100	1,161,580	1,161,580	...
Dildarnagar Ghazipur . .	—1,758	100	...	70,801	70,801	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit . . .	41,579	7,000	1,500	146,617	146,617	...
Cawnpore-Kalpi . . .	154,181	—154,180	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi . .	...	232,000				
Indus Valley	266,821	75,100				
Punjab Northern—Southern Section	61,280		5,143,900	21,623,816	21,623,816	...
Punjab Northern—Northern Section	—7,106	34,070				
Sind-Pishin—Southern Section .	—42,655	30,000				
Ferozepore Tramway . . .	...	8,000				
Kandahar Reserve Rolling Stock .	...	...	486,400	486,400	486,400	...
Amritsar-Pathankote . .	87,211	2,000	4,500	563,945	563,945	...
Dhond and Manmad . . .	10,178	1,900	8,500	1,036,654	1,036,654	...
Stores and Reserve . . .	163,744	167,467	—258,695	237,700	...	—237,700
Jhansi-Manickpur . . .	195,569	—313, 00		...	...	
Cuddapah-Nellore . . .	142,077	177,500	179,400	525,642	†366,400	—159,242
Bellary-Kistna	351,813	388,900	500,000	1,333,916	1,775,000	441,084
Kadiri Extension Survey .	4,464	9,000	3,400	17,608	17,608	...
Hindupur Extension Survey .	3,452	...	...	3,452	3,452	...
Damalchera-Villupuram Survey .	2,236	7,000	4,000	13,236	13,236	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur . . .	6,861	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
Southern Mahratta . . .	...	..	...	32,556	32,556	...
Sutlej Bridge	24,584	174,355	239,550	438,489	400,000	—38,489
Sind-Sagar—Western Section .	17,946	445,96	1,092,640	1,556,546	*2,468,983	912,437
„ —Eastern „ .	21,266	111,207	34,938	167,411	*143,977	—23,434
Sind-Pishin—Northern Section .	669,066	1,692,561	930,816	3,414,779	*3,722,356	307,577
„ —Durwaza Quetta „ .	...	144,000	151,000	295,000	‡295,000	...
Bolan—Lower and Ghat Sections .	...	262,300	4,600	266,900	‡266,900	...
Kandahar reserve material . .	...	145,300	188,800	334,100	‡334,100	...

* Estimated cost.
† Revised Estimate under consideration.
‡ Estimates for these lines have not yet been sanctioned hence the outlay is quoted.
(a).—Excludes £1,089,000 on account of debit incurred in England for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, the distribution of which is not known.

NOTE.—The figures of the Budget Estimate for 1886-87 include exchange.

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1884-85, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1885-86 and 1886-87, and to the end of 1886-87—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
RESERVES. Kwaja-Amran Extension	...	...	200,000	200,000	200,000	...
Punjab Northern—Gradient improvements	...	...	40,000	40,000	‡40,000	...
Sind-Pishin Northern Section	...	...	100,000	100,000	‡100,000	...
Crossing Amran to Frontier	...	...	150,000	150,000	‡150,000	...
Bezwara to Hyderabad Frontier	...	...	100,000	100,000	‡100,000	...
	5,827,839	5,605,100	10,232,530	74,375,147	77,123,047	2,747,900
Add—Exchange	174,677	529.000	...	2,059,814	2,059,814	...
	6,002,516	6,134,100	10,232,530	76,434,961	79,182,861	2,747,900
Deduct—Exchange on English Stores paid for in previous years likely to be issued to Revenue in 1886-87	...	...	52,000	52,000	52,000	...
Total	6,002,516	6,134,100	10,180,530	76,382,961	79,130,861	2,747,900
Distributed as under:—						
Capital expenditure on Public Works not Charged against Revenue—State Railways	4,693,502	4,385,000 (a)	9,623,300	65,738,669	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
Protective Railways	898,100	589,000	500,000	3,099,039	...	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	236,237	631,100	109,230	5,537,439	...	...
	5,827,839	5,605,100	10,232,530	74,375,147	...	...
Exchange	174,677	529,000	—52,000	2,007,814	...	...
Total	6,002,516	6,134,100	10,180,530	76,382,961	...	...

‡ Sanctions for these lines have not yet been sanctioned hence the outlay is quoted.
(a) Excludes £1,089,000 on account of debit incurred in England for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

APPENDIX D.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—Actual Capital expenditure on Irrigation—Major works, and Protective Irrigation works, in 1884-85, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1885-86, 1886-87 and to the end of 1886-87, &c.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Total to end of 1886-87.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION.	£	£	£	£	£	£
MAJOR WORKS.						
Orissa canals	77,359	62,500	64,000	2,260,223	3,110,213	849,990
Midnapore canal	2,407	1,000	3,000	819,224	824,900	5,676
Tidal canal	...	...		177,270	177,270	...
Sone canals	39,222	24,500	20,000	2,509,341	2,788,870	279,529
Ganges canal	13,280	6,070	24,590	2,671,618	2,923,442	251,824
Lower Ganges canal	70,886	96,860	124,080	2,765,952	2,772,451	6,499
Agra canal	16,593	2,810	8,180	833,188	871,670	38,482
Eastern Jumna canal	8,449	4,260	6,900	299,359	344,191	44,832
Western Jumna canal	52,515	24,800	28,200	1,015,043	1,079,050	64,007
Bari Doab canal	24,319	12,800	15,600	1,560,900	1,579,860	18,960
Sirhind canal	61,991	89,700	84,200	2,115,339	2,079,283	...
Chenab canal	50,603	57,100	60,400	196,835	293,559	96,724
Godavari Delta system	37,325	29,017	33,600	1,063,620	1,108,869	45,249
Kistna ,, ,,	46,509	38,226	48,000	754,118	1,389,978	635,860
Sangam Anicut System	61,681	49,159	37,700	283,571	289,644	6,073
Desert canal	4,809	1,540	6,430	114,744	126,684	11,940
Begari canal	8,654	4,274	...	169,107	162,885	2,715
Eastern Nara Works	32,424	27,789	32,870	497,347	515,903	18,556
Mutha canals	6,930	8,838	5,880	594,559	605,323	10,764
Other projects	83,440	88,577	104,171	2,832,500	...	...
	699,396	629,820	707,801	23,524,858	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	...	12,710	7,801	20,511	...	...
TOTAL	699.396	617,110	700,000	23,504,347	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.						
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.						
Betwa canal	82,982	62,500	20,300	399,752	425,141	25,389
Swat River Canal	31,418	12,500	16,200	331,902	354,581	22,679
Rushikulya project	13,673	18,774	28,000	61,242	260,139	198,897
Nira canal	41,452	49,740	20,830	349,917	397,736	53,819
Other projects	83,521	55,060	25,970	393,848	...	...
	253,046	198,574	111,300	1,530,661	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	...	...	...	285,433	...	...
TOTAL	253,046	198,574	111,300	1,245,228	...	.
GRAND TOTAL	952,442	815,684	811,300	24,749,575	...	

APPENDIX E.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1884-85, with Revised Estimates for 1885-86 and Budget Estimates for 1886-87.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Open mileage at beginning of year	4,568	4,600	4,616	4,611	4,636	4,528	*3,922
Gross receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	18,660	29,635	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	484,480	584,879	642,331	488,951	82,325	...	...
Madras	617,619	641,334	682,571	691,041	716,965	750,000	750,000
South Indian	368,547	376,036	376,278	400,362	423,774	442,500	450,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	733,173	976,455	1,075,380	1,211,703	1,221,595	1,292,000	1,305,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,615,587	3,483,259	3,496,761	3,342,850	3,514,397	3,620,000	3,620,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	459,744	531,386	479,388	578,859	517,633	559,000	615,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,190,977	1,009,693	1,032,172	1,122,269	1,129,996	1,067,500	...
TOTAL	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,836,035	7,606,685	7,729,000	6,740,000
Working expenses.							
East Indian	...	29,489	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	215,984	237,278	266,346	262,305	85,153	...	...
Madras	419,988	426,289	433,274	404,655	424,121	445,000	490,000
South Indian	231,370	248,467	240,198	252,836	281,515	300,000	304,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	356,168	419,097	553,807	497,646	550,449	570,000	580,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,411,751	1,638,756	1,725,000	1,751,373	1,779,690	1,800,000	1,850,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	252,545	325,890	324,210	303,145	307,793	370,000	382,500
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	687,668	691,786	660,000	675,932	699,664	600,000	...
TOTAL	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,128,385	4,085,000	3,606,500
Net traffic receipts.							
[illegible]	18,660	146	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	268,496	347,601	375,985	226,646	—2,828	...	...
[illegible]	197,631	215,045	249,297	286,386	292,844	305,000	260,000
South Indian	137,177	127,569	136,080	147,526	142,259	142,500	146,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	377,005	557,358	521,573	714,057	671,146	720,000	725,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,203,836	1,844,503	1,771,761	1,591,477	1,734,707	1,820,000	1,770,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	207,199	205,496	155,178	275,714	209,840	189,000	232,500
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	503,309	317,907	372,172	446,337	430,332	467,500	...
TOTAL	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,478,300	3,644,000	3,133,500

* The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 691 miles, was purchased by the State on 1st January 1886 and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
Other State Railways.	M.	M.	M.	M	M.	M.	M.
Open mileage at beginning of year	3,814	4,534	4,821	5,153	5,632	(*a*) 6,860	(*b*) 7,151
Gross receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian Railway	4,253,071	4,710,506	4,601,288	4,999,409	4,310,369	4,700,200	4,750,200
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	453,881	452,500	550,000
Rajputana-Malwa	611,949	1,012,348	1,113,335	1,319,710	1,306,991	1,650,000	1,650,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	..	...	...	45,140	92,601		
Sindia	22,880	32,863	32,030	25,155	36,832	39,500	39,500
Bhopal	...	...	1,438	2,557	1,281	2,600	4,000
Wardah Coal	24,586	52,980	67,287	76,529	67,822	69,000	70,000
Umaria Colliery	...	...	...	...	1,572	2,500	25,000
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	15,905	41,870	85,890	129,565	136,239	149,000	150,000
Burma State Railway	141,146	152,933	158,688	167,717	216,640	237,000	260,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	383	3,500	4,600
Patna-Gya	49,828	53,636	39,834	47,019	51,793	51,600	51,700
[illegible]ern Bengal	170,325	192,741	227,991	213,274	216,628	230,000	230,000
Tirhoot	54,338	57,878	70,981	98,167	124,972	125,000	137,500
Nalhati	6,732	6,787	7,406	8,063	7,638	7,700	7,700
Calcutta and South-Eastern	14,667	15,962	22,007	31,806	9,465	...	...
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	10,627	14,080	15,676	12,500	14,500
Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	2,559	11,500	35,000
Cawnpore-Achnera	18,606	48,785	54,333	57,736	92,930	95,000	103,500
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	1,788	4,113	4,847	3,480	4,673	4,700	4,700
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	899	8,200	10,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	1,750,000	2,450,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	401,140	327,018	304,758	319,015	336,908		
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	682,027	542,580	567,669	691,048	789,493		
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	19,958	28,500	29,500
Dhond and Manmad*	988	14,047	15,998	19,165	20,427	22,300	22,500
Cherrapunji	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	77	33,244	100,000	100,000
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	...	52,500	60,000
Exchange	...	...	...	...	56	63	67
TOTAL	6,521,976	7,267,047	7,386,407	8,268,712	8,351,930	9,805,363	10,841,467
Working expenses.							
East Indian Railway	1,482,316	1,448,794	2,069,398	1,996,842	1,829,235	1,790,000	1,955,000
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	188,662	282,500	283,500
Rajputana-Malwa	430,206	581,520	588,661	697,384	708,222	910,000	940,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	31,326	63,947		
Sindia	19,868	23,792	23,830	11,361	19,572	19,200	20,600
Bhopal	...	...	1,976	2,984	1,746	3,000	3,400
Wardah Coal	44,678	44,743	45,442	21,620	47,603	51,500	53,000
Umaria Colliery	...	..	...	...	1,379	9,000	21,500
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	11,435	24,602	49,134	64,572	80,480	93,000	104,000
Burma State Railway	85,953	89,676	98,816	102,117	134,468	173,500	175,000
Jorhat	....	...	...	...	725	4,000	4,500
Patna-Gya	27,563	34,117	27,100	23,356	29,825	26,800	28,500
Northern Bengal	92,519	96,046	107,153	123,543	152,031	146,000	136,500
Tirhoot	31,551	34,904	44,052	67,863	96,847	90,000	90,000
Nalhati	6,970	5,500	5,059	5,632	7,213	6,400	6,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	9,022	19,693	11,623	19,513	8,600	...	...
Carried over	2,242,081	2,403,387	3,072,244	3,168,113	3,370,555	3,604,900	3,822,000

* The working of this line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*).—Includes one-fifth the length of the Bhopal Railway and the whole length of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

(*b*).—Includes one-fifth the length of the Bhopal Railway.

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

	Actuals. 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
Working expenses—continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	2,242,081	2,403,387	3,072,244	3,168,113	3,370,555	3,604,900	3,822,000
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	9,039	10,075	11,980	11,000	12,000
Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	707	18,000	32,500
Cawnpore-Achnera	10,865	35,503	36,578	36,802	68,492	77,000	73,500
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,318	3,580	4,160	1,222	2,727	2,400	2,600
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	1,385	6,000	7,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	825,000	1,350,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	306,608	286,750	261,124	252,260	235,918		
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	480,956	405,965	370,542	391,727	369,337		
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	17,535	23,700	24,000
Dhond and Manmad*	47,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherrapunji	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,000
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	172	33,183	77,500	120,000
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...		56,500	55,000
Exchange	...	...	...	...	38,795	38,100	52,000
TOTAL	3,089,844	3,135,185	3,753,696	3,860,371	4,145,614	4,740,100	5,569,100
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian Railway	2,770,755	3,261,712	2,531,890	3,002,567	2,481,134	2,910,200	2,795,200
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	265,219	170,000	266,500
Rajputana-Malwa	181,743	430,828	524,674	622,326	598,769	740,000	710,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	13,814	28,654		
Sindia	3,012	9,071	8,200	13,794	17,260	20,300	18,900
Bhopal	...	...	— 538	—427	—465	—400	600
Wardah Coal	—20,092	8,237	21,845	54,909	20,219	17,500	17,000
Umaria Colliery	...	..	...	...	103	—6,500	3,500
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	4,469	17,268	36,756	64,993	55,759	56,000	46,000
Burma State Railway	55,193	63,257	59,872	65,600	82,172	63,500	85,000
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	—342	—5 0	100
Patna-Gya	22,265	19,519	12,734	23,663	21,968	24,800	23,200
Northern Bengal	77,806	96,695	120,838	89,731	64,597	84,000	93,500
Tirhoot	22,787	22,974	26,929	30,304	28,125	35,000	47,500
Nalhati	— 238	1,287	2,347	2,431	425	1,300	1,200
Calcutta and South-Eastern	5,646	—3,731	10,384	12,293	865	...	...
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	1,588	4,005	3,696	1,500	2,500
Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	1,852	—6,500	2,500
Cawnpore-Achnera	7,741	13,282	17,755	20,934	24,438	18,000	30,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	—530	533	678	2,258	1,946	2,300	2,100
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	—	2,200	3,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	925,000	1,100,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	94,532	40,268	43,634	66,755	100,990		
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	01,071	136,615	197,127	299,321	425,156		
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	2,423	4,800	5,500
Dhond and Manmad*	5,972	14,047	15,998	19,165	20,427	22,300	22,500
Cherrapunji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	—95	61	22,500	40,000
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	...	—4,000	5,000
Exchange	...	...	...	...	—38,739	—38,037	—51,033
TOTAL	3,432,132	4,131,862	3,632,711	4,408,341	4,206,316	5,065,263	5,272,367

* The working of this line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of Inda oniy receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX F.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—major works, and Protective Irrigation works, for five years ending 1884-85, with Revised Estimates for 1885-86, and Budget Estimates for 1886-87.

	Actuals. 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Revsied Estimates, 1885-86.	Budget Estimates, 1886-87.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Orissa canals	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	14,358	20,000	20,000
Midnapore canal	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	25,796	24,500	24,500
Tidal canal	5,449	4,729	4,503	6,359	4,351	5,500	5,500
Sone canals	47,864	73,629	68,468	60,381	86,247	85,000	83,000
Ganges canal	180,289	193,048	234,125	242,697	291,662	191,200	202,800
Lower Ganges canal	102,828	141,379	157,833	151,441	169,434	135,800	118,000
Agra canal	25,316	59,084	52,793	54,373	79,190	44,500	54,500
Eastern Jumna canal	...	73,918	83,545	76,452	79,374	57,400	73,200
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
Western Jumna canal	91,013	120,125	115,949	139,240	160,237	96,300	117,000
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Bari Doab canal	107,492	112,869	109,429	100,354	105,421	120,000	117,500
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	22	3,249	11,700	43,000
Swat River canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Godavari Delta system		9,995	7,675	7,560	9,601	10,400	10,000
Kistna " "		3,956	4,973	3,356	3,300	2,940	3,000
Desert canal		1,010	1,566	1,519	2,865	3,876	3,035
Begari canal	30,269	1,850	3,531	3,117	3,456	5,243	2,813
Eastern Nara Works		2,012	2,057	2,193	1,804	2,242	2,270
Mutha canals		14,160	12,461	15,834	14,069	13,990	14,430
Nira canal		...	...	...	...	22	155
Other projects		6,713	13,272	11,439	20,612	16,719	17,104
Total	639,144	865,799	930,982	936,581	1,075,026	847,332	921,207
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	44,301	44,301	44,302	44,301	44,301	44,301	44,301
Lower Ganges canal	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna canal	...	22,153	22,153	22,154	22,154	22,154	22,154
Western Jumna canal	90,761	3,809	5,836	6,265	5,832	5,500	5,000
Bari Doab canal	70,400	9,523	27,997	66,189	27,557	36,700	37,000
Godavari Delta system		157,072	146,845	153,262	160,678	163,400	165,775
Kistna " "		93,190	81,761	94,929	101,609	95,475	100,130
Sangam Anicut system		...	...	...	...	3,990	3,990
Desert canal	571,074	10,026	8,645	8,534	10,834	13,950	13,130
Begari canal		10,305	14,440	15,163	20,386	22,994	24,384
Eastern Nara Works		15,376	10,515	14,236	17,880	21,956	27,157
Other projects		84,682	85,804	88,310	33,804	86,337	91,489
Total	797,319	491,220	469,081	534,126	465,818	537,540	555,293
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	14,358	20,000	20,000
Midnapore canal	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	25,796	24,500	24,500
Tidal canal	5,449	4,729	4,503	6,359	4,351	5,500	5,500
Sone canals	47,864	73,629	68,468	60,381	86,247	85,000	83,000
Ganges canal	224,590	237,349	278,427	286,998	335,963	235,501	247,101
Lower Ganges canal	123,611	162,162	178,616	172,224	190,217	156,583	138,783
Agra canal	25,316	59,084	52,793	64,373	79,190	44,500	54,500
Eastern Jumna canal	...	96,071	105,698	98,606	101,528	79,554	95,354
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
Western Jumna canal	181,774	123,934	121,785	145,505	166,069	101,800	122,000
Chenab canal	...	...	...	..	...	...	500
Bari Doab canal	177,892	142,392	137,426	166,543	132,978	156,700	154,500
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	22	3,249	11,700	43,000
Swat River canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Godavari Delta system		167,067	154,520	160,822	170,279	173,800	175,775
Kistna " "		97,146	80,734	98,785	104,909	98,415	103,130
Sangam Anicut system		..	...	...	...	3,990	3,990
Desert canal		11,036	10,211	10,053	13,699	17,826	16,165
Begari canal	601,343	12,155	17,971	18,280	23,842	28,237	27,197
Eastern Nara Works		17,388	12,572	16,429	19,684	24,198	29,427
Mutha canals		14,160	12,461	15,834	13,752	13,990	14,430
Nira canal		...	...	...	...	22	
Other projects		91,395					

APPENDIX F—(*contd.*)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table IX.—Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings Irrigation,—major works and Protective Irrigation works, for five years ending 1884-85, with Revised Estimates for 1885-86, and Budget Estimates for 1886-87—*contd.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimates, 1885-86.	Budget Estimates, 1886-87.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
WORKING EXPENCES—							
Orissa canals	30,607	32,866	34,154	29,313	31,573	34,460	31,500
Midnapore canal	18,922	22,847	23,808	21,565	22,317	20,540	20,500
Tidal canal	2,559	2,868	4,057	4,658	3,689	4,900	4,100
Sone canals	47,257	45,732	52,984	51,447	60,390	56,800	56,400
Ganges canal	81,559	80,833	82,949	86,198	92,609	93,020	95,269
Lower Ganges canal	40,992	50,101	63,215	64,751	82,154	76,574	82,540
Agra canal	20,651	22,638	21,761	23,859	26,565	26,700	27,240
Eastern Jumna canal	...	17,287	19,917	19,564	19,164	20,275	21,890
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	...	300	10,170
Western Jumna canal	37,343	39,143	44,655	44,284	44,177	47,570	42,500
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Bari Doab canal	38,792	46,114	51,897	52,960	47,289	52,800	47,200
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	1,653	14,022	20,760	22,600
Swat River canal	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	3,000
Godavari Delta system		29,710	31,583	38,243	50,476	47,503	42,000
Kistna ,, ,,		24,307	27,217	27,922	27,691	29,474	34,200
Sangam Anicut system		...	...	...	...	521	2,800
Desert canal		1,266	1,173	2,040	3,149	2,034	2,910
Begari canal	106,791	4,936	7,066	5,549	5,835	5,762	6,410
Eastern Nara Works		5,143	5,602	5,903	6,488	6,745	5,905
Mutha canals		6,224	5,795	5,961	6,831	6,288	6,280
Nira canal		...	...	...	...	1,519	3,125
Other projects		23,620	24,103	28,967	26,998	36,463	44,040
Total	425,473	455,635	501,936	514,837	571,423	593,208	611,670
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	—3,629	—10,551	—2,153	—5,526	—17,215	—14,460	—11,500
Midnapore canal	2,724	2,160	2,993	4,892	3,479	3,960	4,000
Tidal canal	2,890	1,861	446	1,701	662	600	1,400
Sone canals	607	27,897	15,484	8,934	25,851	28,200	26,600
Ganges canal	143,031	156,516	195,478	200,800	243,354	142,481	151,841
Lower Ganges canal	82,619	112,061	115,401	107,473	108,063	80,009	56,243
Agra canal	4,665	36,446	31,032	40,514	52,625	17,800	27,260
Eastern Jumna canal	...	78,784	85,781	79,042	82,364	59,279	73,464
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	...	—300	—3,770
Western Jumna canal	144,431	84,791	77,130	101,221	121,892	54,230	79,500
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,600
Bari Doab canal	139,100	96,278	85,529	113,583	85,689	103,900	107,300
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	—1,631	—10,773	—9,060	20,400
	...	...	...	...	...	—2,200	—500
Godavari Delta system		137,357	122,937	122,579	119,803	126,297	133,775
Kistna ,, ,,		72,839	59,517	70,363	77,218	68,941	71,930
Sangam Anicut system		...	...	...	...	3,469	1,190
Desert canal		9,770	9,038	8,013	10,550	15,792	13,255
Begari canal	494,552	7,219	10,905	12,731	18,007	22,475	20,787
Eastern Nara Works		12,245	6,970	10,526	13,196	17,453	23,522
Mutha canals		7,936	6,666	9,873	6,921	7,702	8,150
Nira canal		...	...	...	...	—1,497	—2,970
Other projects		67,775	74,973	70,782	27,735	66,593	64,553
Total	1,010,990	901,384	898,120	955,872	969,620	791,664	864,830

APPENDIX G.

Capital account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.

Table X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways, 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Railways.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1885-86.		Budget, 1886-87.	1885-86.		Budget, 1886-87.	1885-86.		Budget, 1886-87.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Madras	19,50,000	18,50,000	50,50,000	1,63,000	1,54,000	4,21,000	178,700	169,600	462,900
South Indian	11,20,000	13,00,000	12,75,000	47,000	54,000	53,000	107,300	124,600	122,200
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	24,00,000	27,00,000	27,50,000	2,00,000	2,25,000	2,29,000	220,000	247,500	252,100
Great Indian Peninsula	75,00,000	74,00,000	75,00,000	6,25,000	6,17,000	6,25,000	687,500	678,300	687,500
Oudh and Rohilkhund	16,00,000	17,20,000	16,00,000	...	...	...	160,000	172,000	160,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	28,30,000	27,50,000	...	2,3[illegible],000	2,29,000	...	259,400	252,100	...
TOTAL	1,74,00,000	1,77,20,000	1,81,75,000	12,71,000	12,79,000	13,28,000	1,612,900	1,644,100	1,684,700
ADVANCES.									
Madras	14,50,000	15,00,000	18,90,000	1,21,000	1,25,000	1,58,000	132,900	137,500	173,200
South Indian	9,80,000	8,00,000	10,25,000	41,000	33,000	43,000	93,900	76,700	98,200
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	22,50,000	21,00,000	24,00,000	1,88,000	1,75,000	2,00,000	206,200	192,500	220,000
Great Indian Peninsula	50,00,000	41,00,000	45,00,000	4,17,000	3,67,000	3,75,000	458,300	403,300	412,500
Oudh and Rohilkhund	57,00,000	50,00,000	44,00,000	...	...	...	570,000	500,000	440,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	19,30,000	19,00,000	...	1,61,000	1,58,000	...	178,900	174,200	...
TOTAL	1,73,10,000	1,57,00,000	1,42,15,000	9,28,000	8,58,000	7,76,000	1,638,200	1,484,200	1,344,900
NET RECEIPTS.									
Madras	5,00,000	3,50,000	31,60,000	42,000	29,000	2,63,000	45,800	32,100	289,700
South Indian	1,40,000	5,00,000	2,50,000	6,000	21,000	10,000	13,400	47,900	24,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,50,000	6,00,000	3,50,000	12,000	50,000	29,000	13,800	55,000	32,100
Great Indian Peninsula	25,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	2,08,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	229,200	275,000	275,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	—41,00,000	—32,80,000	—28,00,000	...	...	...	—410,000	—328,000	—280,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	9,00,000	8,50,000	...	75,000	71,000	...	82,500	77,900	...
TOTAL	90,000	20,20,000	39,60,000	3,43,000	4,21,000	5,52,000	—25,300	159,900	340,800
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Capital received in India — Southern Mahratta	28,000	1,500	27,000	5,000	250	4,500	2,300	125	2,250
Capital received in India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on remittances to India — Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	1,54,000	1,36,000	2,67,000	—15,400	—13,600	—26,700
Gain on remittances to India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	47,000	3,33,300	...	—4,700	—33,330
TOTAL	28,000	1,500	27,000	1,59,000	1,83,250	6,04,800	—13,100	—18,175	—57,780
WITHDRAWALS.									
Southern Mahratta	1,04,68,000	87,50,000	93,43,000	17,45,000	14,58,000	15,57,000	872,800	729,200	778,600
Indian Midland	...	82,50,000	1,62,30,000	...	16,50,000	32,46,000	...	660,000	1,298,400
Total	1,04,68,000	1,70,00,000	2,55,73,000	17,45,000	31,08,000	48,03,000	872,800	1,389,200	2,077,000
Net Withdrawals	1,04,40,000	1,69,98,500	2,55,46,000	15,86,000	29,24,750	41,98,200	885,400	1,407,375	2,134,780
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Withdrawals	1,03,50,000	1,49,78,500	2,15,86,000	12,43,000	25,03,750	36,46,200	910,700	1,247,475	1,794,780

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVII 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 28th Feb. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th Feb. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th Feb. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th Feb. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
27th Feb. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,08,261	182	680	1,37,035	202	46,13,886	170	51,41,281	174	5,27,395	...
27th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,59,933	186	861	1,60,961	187	65,55,441	160	68,69,495	168	3,14,054	...
27th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	1,35,885	208	654	87,180	133	38,80,321	125	40,69,020	131	1,88,699	...
6th Mar. 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,14,746	608	1,504	8,44,686	562	3,10,89,167	433	3,24,05,276	453	13,10,109	...
27th Feb. 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,44,333	530	461	2,78,000	603	1,09,85,530	499	1,17,36,751	535	7,51,221	...
	TOTAL .	4,074	15,63,158	384	4,160	15,07,862	362	5,71,24,345	296	6,02,21,823	308	30,97,478	...
	State.												
6th Mar. 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	9,45,780	627	1,515	10,07,653	665	3,85,37,641	535	4,25,68,519	591	40,30,878	...
27th Feb. 1886	Eastern Bengal . .	233	89,569	384	233	1,12,483	483	50,12,154	451	41,52,748	375	...	8,59,406
6th Mar. 1886	Nalhati . . .	27	1,879	69	27	1,547	57	70,623	55	70,877	55	254	...
6th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	249	43,837	176	249	60,600	243	20,07,306	169	21,09,819	177	1,02,513	...
6th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharlia . .	37	3,443	93	37	2,813	76	1,38,404	78	1,14,817	65	...	23,587
6th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	226	25,747	114	226	29,302	130	11,40,399	115	11,63,317	108	22,918	...
6th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	13,807	243	57	9,626	169	4,83,070	177	4,40,241	162	...	42,829
27th Feb. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	19,344	78	253	26,682	105	8,66,843	73	8,35,217	69	...	31,626
6th Mar. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,144	95	12	930	77	42,931	75	41,925	74	...	1,006
27th Feb. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	1,411	3,25,481	231	1,411	3,71,000	263	1,25,28,375	200	1,48,40,249	221	23,11,874	...
27th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	19,220	427	45	16,822	374	6,09,655	284	5,73,784	268	...	35,871
6th Mar. 1886	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	37,044	249	149	43,459	292	11,88,701	167	12,81,359	181	92,658	...
27th Feb. 1886	British Burma . .	254	76,548	301	327	72,789	223	18,52,236	162	19,93,681	137	1,41,445	...
6th Mar. 1886	Sindia . . .	75	12,430	167	75	9,882	132	3,47,753	98	3,32,395	93	...	15,388
27th Feb. 1886	North-Western .	1,803	5,20,321	288	1,803	5,52,019	306	2,00,73,509	232	2,59,78,044	303	59,05,135	...
27th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	5,279	80	66	6,497	98	2,02,370	69	2,62,452	83	60,082	...
27th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	30	3,103	86	36	3,020	84	(*b*)21,747	30	70,370	41	48,629	...
6th Mar. 1886	Naraingan j-Dacca-Mymensingh . .	10	2,101	210	80	6,410	74	(*c*)15,494	194	1,02,158	37	86,664	...
20th Feb. 1886	Jorhat . . .	...	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*c*)3,180	14	(*f*)31,532	27	28,352	...
	TOTAL .	4,939	12,03,337	243	5,092	13,25,881	260	4,66,04,750	203	5,43,95,501	227	77,90,811	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	37,09,295	353	10,767	38,41,396	357	14,22,66,736	287	15,71,85,903	308	1,49,19,167	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,56,25,034	153	8,47,01,633	166	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,66,41,702	134	7,24,24,270	142	57,82,568	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th Feb. 1886	Bengal Central .	126	10,647	84	126	11,815	94	4,65,828	78	4,76,675	80	10,847	...
27th ditto .	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . .	67	7,290	109	67	6,932	103	(*b*)67,513	50	2,26,153	71	1,58,640	...
27th ditto .	Assam . . .	78	4,694	60	78	7,165	92	2,07,815	62	2,49,813	65	41,998	...
27th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	214	9,418	44	315	26,270	83	2,65,546	37	9,06,216	67	6,40,670	...
27th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	27,830	92	303	37,840	125	(*g*)1,84,872	38	12,34,297	85	10,49,425	...
6th Mar. 1886	Tarakessur . .	22	6,883	313	22	5,900	268	(*h*)52,364	282	2,24,252	212	11,71,888	...
	TOTAL .	810	66,762	82	911	95,922	105	12,43,938	54	33,17,406	79	20,73,468	...
	Native States.												
27th Feb. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	21,398	111	193	20,103	104	10,12,719	110	8,53,816	93	...	1,58,903
27th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	44	2,688	61	64	4,320	68	64,117	35	1,63,547	54	99,430	...
20th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	...	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*j*)8,67,399	153	(*f*)10,36,661	184	1,69,262	...
27th ditto .	Mysore . . .	140	7,709	53	140	7,516	54	3,46,534	63	4,00,162	60	53,628	...
27th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala . .	16	801	50	16	1,886	118	(*k*) 11,008	40	49,088	64	38,080	...
	TOTAL .	393	32,596	83	413	33,825	82	23,01,777	102	25,03,274	99	2,01,497	...

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 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 28th February 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 20th February 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 28th February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd March 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1885.

No. 282 R. T., Fort William, March 18, 1886.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 200 R.T., dated 10th March 1885.
" " " No. 1155 R.T., dated 15th December 1885.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 0136 T., dated 4th March 1886.
Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ending 30th September 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 9·27 per cent., against an increase of 1,124 miles, or 10·22 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,591,225 miles, or 18·07 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

Railway.	Accidents. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Train mileage. Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
East Indian	20	...	71	...	14	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	14	...	108	...	35	...
Southern Mahratta . .	10	...	83	...	148	...
Bengal and North-Western .	27	...	2,700	...	1,099	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan . .	...	18	...	82	...	16
Indus Valley . . .	25	...	45	...	29	...
Eastern Bengal . . .	...	18	...	32	...	5
Nalhati	10	...	500	...	..	4

2. Besides the above, there were 5 accidents each on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Bareilly-Pilibhit line) and Jorhat Railways. These lines were not opened during the corresponding period of 1884.

3. Of the increase of 20 accidents on the East Indian Railway, 4 were under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," 4 under "Trains running over cattle on the line," and 8 under "Slips in cuttings or embankments." Under the latter head there was not a single case in the third quarter of 1884.

4. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the increase mainly took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line," the number of cases being 19 against 9.

5. The increases on the Southern Mahratta and Bengal and North-Western Railways are due to increased train mileage consequent on the opening of new sections. The accidents on these two lines numbered 22 and 28 against 12 and 1 respectively.

6. On the Indus Valley Railway the number of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 2 to 9, cases of "the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" from 1 to 11, and of "fire in trains" from 7 to 15. The number of cattle accidents diminished from 21 to 12.

7. The total number of accidents on the Nalhati Railway rose from 2 to 12, of which 6 occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and 3 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

8. The decrease on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway was general, the total number of accidents being 4 only against 22.

9. On the Eastern Bengal Railway, with the exception of the cattle accidents, the number of which diminished from 31 to 23, there was no large decrease under any particular head.

10. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 3 injured against 8 injured; and among servants 1 killed and 12 injured against 1 killed. Of the casualties to Railway servants, injury to 4 men was due to a slight collision which occurred at Madhupur, East Indian Railway, between an up passenger train and a brake-van, while the latter was being pushed by a pilot engine.

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 and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collsions 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	12	...	...	...	4	...	4
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	...	...	..	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	283	...	...	...	..	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	53	...	...	...	..	...	...
The failure of tyres	2	..	.	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	28	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	43	...	2	...	1	...	3
Slips in cuttings or embankments	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	66	...	1	1	3	1	4
Total	707	...	3	1	12	1	15

12. The number of cases in which "passenger trains or parts of passenger trains" left the metals increased from 18 to 30, owing chiefly to there having been 9 accidents of this description against 1 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

13. The accidents in which "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," left the rails were most numerous on the Bengal and North-Western and Indus Valley Railways, being 14 and 9, respectively, out of a total of 58.

14. The cattle accidents numbered 283 against 280. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone there occurred 51 accidents, being the largest number as compared with other lines. In reviewing the Accident Returns for the 2nd quarter of 1885, the Government of India called the attention of the Government of Bombay to the frequency of these accidents, and asked for a report on the progress recently made in fencing the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and as to what steps it is proposed to take to complete the fencing on those portions of the line where cattle accidents occur most frequently, but as yet no answer has been received by the Government of India. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1884, there is a decrease of 8 in the number of accidents on this line. Next to it stands the South Indian Railway, but on this the number has also diminished from 42 to 29, or by 13.

15. Of the 15 cases of "the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 11 took place on the Indus Valley Railway alone; and of the 53 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 13 took place on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 15 on the Indus Valley Railway.

16. The couplings failed in 28 instances, of which one-third, or 9, occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

17. The number of cases of "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" was also the largest on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, being 13 out of a total of 43. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there has been a decrease from 14 to 5 under this class of accidents.

18. The cases of "Fire in trains" were the most numerous on the Indus Valley State Railway, the number being 15 out of a total of 32. This is a wood-burning line.

19. The number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" rose from 34 to 66, of which 27, or 41 per cent., occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway alone.

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 platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains	...	4
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	3	15
Other accidents	4	4
Total	8	24

21. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	13
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	1	18
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	...
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on, or off trains, engines, &c.	2	11
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	2	12
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	2
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	...
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	4	7
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	5
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	3
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	5
By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	6
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	2	6
Miscellaneous	4	23
Total	26	114

22. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed and 2 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 45 were killed and 15 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 18 committed suicide, and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 3 were killed and 3 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:—

	3rd quarter, 1884.		3rd quarter, 1885.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	1	11	...	3
From misconduct or want of caution	5	24	8	24
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	3	9	4	21
From misconduct or want of caution	20	79	23	105
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	3	3	4	2
Trespassers, including suicides	43	8	63	17
Other persons	5	2	3	3
Total	80	136	105	175

24. In addition to the above, 16 persons are reported to have been killed and 46 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 72 persons to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The attention of the Government of Bombay should be invited to the remarks in para. 14, with a view to the supply to the Government of India of the report on the fencing of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway therein referred to.

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

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution with the Abstract Returns be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

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

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

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Third Quarter of 1885 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.			Remarks.
1	Bengal and North-Western	17th October	1885.		
2	Rohilkhand-Kumaun, including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway	20th	,,	,,	
3	Bhavnagar-Gondal	21st	,,	,,	
4	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	27th	,,	,,	
5	Oudh and Rohilkhand	30th	,,	,,	
6	Punjab Northern	31st	,,	,,	
7	Eastern Bengal	2nd November		,,	
8	H. H. the Nizam's	2nd	,,	,,	
9	Mysore	2nd	,,	,,	
10	Indus Valley	3rd	,,	,,	
11	Wardha Coal	3rd	,,	,,	
12	South Indian	9th	,,	,,	
13	Deoghur	11th	,,	,,	
14	Cawnpore-Achnera	13th	,,	,,	
15	Jodhpore	14th	,,	,,	
16	Great Indian Peninsula	16th	,,	,,	
17	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	16th	,,	,,	
18	Southern Mahratta	16th	,,	,,	
19	Burma	18th	,,	,,	
20	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21st	,,	,,	*
21	H. H. the Gaekwar's	21st	,,	,,	* Information *re* Passenger and Train mileages furnished.
22	Madras	24th	,,	,,	*
23	Nalháti	27th	,,	,,	
24	Northern Bengal	27th	,,	,,	
25	Kaunia-Dharlla	27th	,,	,,	
26	Tirhoot	27th	,,	,,	
27	Náráyangunj-Dacca-Mymensing	27th	,,	,,	
28	Rajputana-Malwa	30th	,,	,,	
29	East Indian	11th December		,,	† † Tables 1 to 4.
30	Thaton-Duyinzaik	23rd	,,	,,	
31	Darjeeling-Himalayan	31st	,,	,,	

TABLE No 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third 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	East Indian	1884	1	2	2	6	3	8	...	4	5	22	5	26	1	...	19	2	...	1	20	3	28	37
1,675		1885	...	1	4	11	4	12	1	9	2	26	3	35	1	...	21	3	...	3	22	6	29	53
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1884	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	..	...	5	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	13
861		1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	5	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	7
(b) 654	South Indian	1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	8
654		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	4
(a) 1,450½	Great Indian Peninsula	1884	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	6	14	6	14	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	10	17
1,496¾		1885	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	8	21	8	21	1	1	12	...	...	...	13	1	22	24
(c) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
461		1885	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	4
(d) 740	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1884	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	1	1	11	1	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	17
(e) 763		1885	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	6	1	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	11
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	3	2	4
601		1885	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	3	5	...	...	3	5	3	14
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
70¾	Southern Mahratta	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3
315¼		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
71	Bengal and North-Western	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
303		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	3
6½	Deoghur	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (f)	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(f)	...	1	...	1	...
51		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Rohilkhand-Kumaun, including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	Thaton-Duyinzaik	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
446¾	Punjab Northern	1884	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5
446¾		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	3
(g) 653	Indus Valley	1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4
653		1885	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
(h) 1260	Rajputana-Malwa	1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	9
(i) 1411¼		1885	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	2	1	8	1	10	...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	6	15
359	Eastern Bengal	1884	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	1
359		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	14	...	...	3	2	..	...	3	2	4	16
45	Wardha Coal	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
27¼	Nalháti	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249	Northern Bengal	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
249¼		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	5	2
37	Kaunia-Dharlla	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	Tirhoot	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
226		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	1
...	Narayangunj-Dacca-Mymensing	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¾		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	Cawnpore-Achnera	1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
248½		1885	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	1
149	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
253	Burma	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2
327		1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	6
...	Jorhat	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																							
193¼	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
193		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	H. H. the Gaekwar's	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
59		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Jodhpore	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	H. H. the Nizam's	1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
121		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
110	Mysore	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
140		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,003	TOTAL	1884	1	11	5	24	6	35	3	9	20	79	23	88	3	3	43	8	5	2	51	13	80	136
12,127¼		1885	...	3	8	24	8	27	4	21	23	105	27	126	4	2	63	17	3	3	70	22	105	175

(a) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the undertaking.
(b) Excludes figures for the Pondicherry Railway.
(c) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway worked by the Company, but excludes 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways, and Ferozepore Tramway (7 miles) worked by the Company, but excludes 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi.
(f) A cartman was injured while his cart collided with the Down Mail.
(g) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway worked over by the State.
(h) Includes the Muttra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines, worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(i) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.
(j) Return not received.

TABLE

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1885 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third 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	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	..	...	...	...	..	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	48	...	1	...	4	..	5	29	...	...	1	2	1	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	1	...	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	185,905,124							64,160,367							56,367,031 (a)							106,086,087							55,406,934								
„ of Servants employed	23,771							5,899							7,686 (a)							22,728							6,204								
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	2,293,590							561,253							453,130 (a)							1,789,826							449,838								

(a) Excludes figures for the Pondicherry Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	GUARANTEED—*concluded.*														ASSISTED COMPANIES.																									
	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.							BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							DEOGHUR.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	62,257,886							31,808,583							6,190,798							8,399,619							156,933								
„ of Servants employed	18,209							5,991							1,650							1,180							61								
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	802,363							451,992							115,540							153,246							3,779								

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*

	ASSAM. (a)							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.						ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDING BAREILLY-PILIBHEET STATE RAILWAY).						THATON-DOUNZAIK.					
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	...	.....			187,196					1,476,627				... (b)				24,710,376						
„ of Servants employed	...	.....			617					480				.....				2,937						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	.....			24,581					23,569				.....				239,640						

(a) Return not received. (b) Information not furnished.

IMPERIAL STATE.

	PUNJAB NORTHERN.					
	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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			24,710,376				
„ of Servants employed			2,937				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			239,640				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.*

	INDUS VALLEY.							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.		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	2	...	1	...	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			26,987,973							78,570,839							30,068,250							675,960				
„ of Servants employed			5,429							14,938							6,534							431(b)				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			561,921							1,318,[illegible]							295,312							16,680				

	PROVINCIAL STATE. NALHATI.					
	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. Trains running 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, 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	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			547,599				
„ of Servants employed			140				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			10,382				

(a) This collision occurred inside the Achnera Station Distant Signal between the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway incoming Mixed train and the Pilot Engine shunting No. 10 Down Muttra Mixed train. (b) Includes 17 servants employed on Colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.*

	NORTHERN BENGAL.							KAUNIA-DHABLLA.							TIRHOOT.							NARAYANGUNJ-DACCA-MYMENSING.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	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	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	10,562,938							202,218							9,233,470							490,228							9,649,906						
„ of Servants employed	2,103							200							3,760							965							3,284						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	148,629							6,670							101,607							16,635							90,313						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.* | NATIVE STATES.

	NAGPUR-CHHATTISGARH.							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.		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	4,694,923							15,637,799							(a)							6,975,500							1,200,629						
„ of Servants employed	2,719							3,379							(a)							641							121						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	70,807							170,497							(a)							61,596							11,511						

(a) Information not furnished

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third 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 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	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	..	...	4	...	4
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	..	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c, of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	2	...	1	...	3
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	..	1	1	3	1	4
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	707	...	3	1	12	1	15
Number of Passenger miles	...	...	...	...	...			2,314,098							6,730,274							5,989,197						813,140,662
„ of Servants employed	...	...	...	...	...			307							768							874						143,991
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	...	...	...	...			13,066							91,040							39,776						10,397,799

TABLE

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

No. 4.

Third Quarter of 1885, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the KILLED or INJURED thereby.

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.
East Indian	...	5	...	1	1	3	3	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
GUARANTEED.																					
Madras	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	8	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	3	...	1	5	...	...	29	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	27	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	20	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Southern Mahratta	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																					
Punjab Northern	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Indus Valley	1	...	2	2	1	9	1	...	12	1	...	11	15	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	1(*d*)	...	3	...	2	4	...	3	51	2	...	2	3	1	...	4	...	9	...	3	13
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	23	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																					
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayangunj-Dacca-Mymensing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
Bhavnagar Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1885 ...	2	12	14	3	30	58	9	3	283	15	6	15	53	2	...	5	1	28	2	7	48
TOTAL 1884 ...	...	8	9	3	18	50	10	...	280	24	14	15	51	...	1	7	1	18	...	5	48

(*b*) Includes figures for the Pondicherry Railway.
... Returns not received.

(*c*) Information

(*d*) This collision occurred inside the Achnera Station Distant

	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.
East Indian	8	...	1	1	48	...	1	...	4	...	5	1,675	3,091,974	2,293,590	185,905,124	1,846	1,369	110,988	...	0·32	...	0·01
GUARANTEED.																						
Madras	...	8	...	1	29	...	...	1	2	1	2	861	1,453,130	561,253	64,160,367	1,686	652	74,518	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	3	...	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)654	(*a*)1,602,027	(*a*)453,130	(*a*) 56,367,031	2,450	693	86,188	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	5	3	...	9	61	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,496½	1,862,997	1,789,826	106,086,087	1,245	1,196	70,878	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	27	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	461	1,049,279	449,838	55,406,934	4,228	976	120,189	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1	...	...	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	1,319,451	802,363	62,257,886	1,729	1,052	81,596	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	718,145	462,592	31,303,583	1,195	770	52,086	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																						
Southern Mahratta	...	1	...	5	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	315½	151,077	115,540	6,190,798	479	367	19,638	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western ...	..	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	803	242,867	153,246	8,399,619	302	506	27,722	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	39,313	3,779	156,933	6,048	581	24,143	...	...	...	...
Assam (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	51	6,870	24,581	187,496	135	482	3,676	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	43,880	23,569	1,476,687	482	259	16,227	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	2	...	1	30	...	.	...	...	...	...	446½	525,608	239,640	24,710,376	1,177	536	55,311	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	15	...	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	460,037	561,921	26,987,973	704	861	41,329	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	101	...	2	...	1	...	3	1,411½	1,441,280	1,318,500	78,570,839	1,021	934	55,677	...	1·38	...	0·02
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1,126,267	295,312	30,068,250	3,137	823	83,756	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	45	28,037	16,680	675,960	643	371	15,021	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																						
Nalhâti	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	26,033	10,382	547,599	955	381	20,095	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	249½	209,672	148,629	10,562,938	841	596	42,379	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	37	17,451	6,670	202,218	471	180	5,465	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	316,045	101,607	9,233,470	1,398	450	40,856	...	...	...	...
Narayangunj-Dacca-Mymensing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	59½	48,594	16,635	490,228	813	278	8,205	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	248½	377,470	90,313	9,649,906	1,519	363	38,833	...	...	...	...
Raipur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	183,181	70,807	4,694,923	1,229	475	31,510	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	327	630,751	170,407	15,637,799	1,929	521	47,822	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																						
Bhavnagar Gondal	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	193	196,376	61,596	6,075,500	1,017	319	36,142	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	65,125	11,511	1,300,629	1,104	195	20,350	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	51,855	13,066	2,314,008	810	204	36,158	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	121	118,635	91,040	6,730,274	980	752	55,622	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	105,562	89,776	5,989,197	754	284	42,780	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1885 ...	17	33	1	66	707	...	3	1	13	1	15	12,137½	18,408,889	10,397,799	813,140,663	1,522	860	67,233	...	0·163	...	0·004
TOTAL 1884 ...	20	23	1	34	647	...	3	1	...	1	3	11,003	16,906,541	9,906,874	737,233,133	1,536	900	68,869	...	0·414	...	0·009

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 19th March, 1886.

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.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C S.I., 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardians and Wards, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans and Hunter, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Mover. He said:—"I propose to direct the attention of the Council to a few of the more important points raised by the Bill.

"The Bill does not define the term 'minor' further than by saying that the term means a person who has not reached the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject. In so doing it departs from the precedents afforded by the Acts of 1858 and 1874, which I propose to repeal, but follows the precedent of the Contract Act, and avoids some difficult questions connected with the age of majority. Some of these questions were settled by the Indian Majority Act of 1875, but the effect of that Act is not clear in all respects, and its application is confined to persons domiciled in British India. As to persons resident but not domiciled in British India, it seems clear that they do not attain their majority until 21 if they are in a regulation province, but if they happen to be in a non-regulation province it might be a question whether their age of majority is not governed by Act XIII of 1874, which defines a minor as a person who has not completed the age of 18 years. If this is so, the results may be odd. We all know the American story of the full grown railway passenger, who, on his arrival at San Francisco after a through journey from New York, tendered a half ticket, and when asked whether he really professed to be under age, replied 'No, but I was when I started'. In this country, if the view of the law which I have suggested, but for the accuracy of which I by no means vouch, is correct, a railway journey from a non-regulation to a regulation province might be attended by a still more startling result. A young British officer stationed with his regiment at Delhi may have attained his majority, but if he is subsequently quartered at Meerut he may, on his arrival there from Delhi, find that he has relapsed into infancy. The repeal of the Act of 1874 would be sufficient to remove this particular discrepancy, but it is possible that on this and other points the law of majority should be made more clear. If so, however, the necessary legislation should, I think, be embodied in an amendment of the Majority Act and not in the present Bill.

"Passing on to another definition, I may remark that the term 'guardian' is defined generally as meaning a person having the care of the person of a minor or of his property, or of both, and consequently the provisions of the Bill will apply to all guardians, whether appointed or recognized by the Court, or not, unless their application is expressly limited, as in several cases it is, to particular classes of guardians.

"The second chapter of the Bill relates to the appointment of guardians. Its first two sections deal with appointments otherwise than by the Court, and, in so doing, draw a distinction between the classes to which the Indian Succession Act applies and the classes to which it does not apply.

"In the case of the first class of persons the Bill declares the parental power of appointing guardians in the terms of the European British Minors Act —terms which, to the credit of the Indian legislature, recognize the mother's rights more liberally than they are recognized under the existing law of England.

"In the case of the other class of persons the Bill does not presume to define what powers of appointing guardians are valid under Hindu or Muhammadan law. It merely saves those powers whatever they may be.

"We now pass to the appointment of guardians by the Court, and here the Bill recognizes two classes of cases—one where no guardian has been appointed and the Court is called on to do what the parent might have done, and the other where there are conflicting claims to the guardianship and the Court has to decide between them. Accordingly the Court is empowered either to appoint a guardian or to declare the title of a person claiming to be a guardian. For this purpose concurrent jurisdiction is given to the High Court and to the District Court, and it is provided that as a general rule applications for guardianship of the person of a minor are to be made to the Court having jurisdiction where the minor resides, but this rule is not absolute and convenience is to be regarded. The procedure on the application is to be practically the same as under the European British Minors Act. The rules with respect to the considerations to be observed in appointing a guardian are also taken from that Act, but the Court is expressly directed to have regard to the law to which the minor is subject, and a special rule is added with reference to the particular cases of minors belonging to an undivided Hindu family. My friend Mr. Mandlik referred last week to the conflicting decisions about the power of a Court to appoint a guardian of a minor belonging to such a family, and it will be found that in framing the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons those decisions have not been overlooked. We should, I think, all admit that as a rule it is highly desirable to leave a minor belonging to a Hindu undivided family to his natural guardians, without any interference on the part of the Court, but there may be exceptional cases where the intervention of the Court may be required for his protection. The Bill recognizes the possibility of such cases, but expressly provides, *first*, that, where the minor is a member of an undivided Hindu family, special weight is to be attached to any claim which the managing member of the family may make to be appointed or declared guardian, and to any objection which he may take to a proposed appointment or declaration; and *secondly*, that, if a guardian of the property is appointed in such a case, the Court must, except where it is satisfactorily proved that the minor's interests have been actually imperilled, impose such restrictions on the guardian as will prevent him from interfering with the powers of the managing member of the family.

"The chapter relating to the duties, rights and liabilities of guardians is largely taken from the European British Minors Act, with some additions and omissions. A section has been added laying down certain principles which are recognized by the English law as flowing from the fiduciary relation of guardian and ward. On the other hand, a section relating to the religion in which a ward is to be trained has been omitted. It merely declares what is well-settled English law in the very rare cases in which it is brought into operation, and I did not feel sure that, if applied to a wider class, it might not raise or suggest more difficulties than it removes. If, however, the Select

Committee should think that it can with propriety be re-enacted, either with or without modifications, I would gladly insert it in the Bill.

"The sections relating to the powers of a guardian of property deal with one of the questions which was most discussed in the replies elicited by the Government Resolution that preceded the preparation of this Bill.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Melvill was strongly impressed with the dangers to which the interests of minors are exposed under the existing law, and, in order to prevent or check improper alienations of the property, suggested that it should be rendered unsafe for any person to enter into any transaction with respect to the immoveable property of a minor except with a guardian or administrator holding a certificate granted by the Court. On the other hand, he would put a premium on applications for such certificates by removing that provision of the Minors Act which requires the previous sanction of the Civil Court to any alienation or encumbrance by a certificated guardian.

"The Resolution of the Government of India in commenting on these suggestions pointed out that the former of them might interfere, to a much greater extent than is necessary or desirable, with the vast number of transactions which daily take place in relation to immoveable property in which minors are interested, and might flood the Civil Courts with applications for certificates; but with respect to the second suggestion inclined to the view that the existing restrictions on the powers of certificated guardians might in certain cases be relaxed.

"The opinions received on these points appear to me to point to the conclusion that it would not be safe or desirable to restrict the powers of uncertificated guardians in the manner proposed by Mr. Melvill; that as a general rule guardians not appointed or recognized by the Court should have such powers as are given to them by the law to which they are subject, and by the instrument (if any) to which they owe their appointment; that as a general rule also guardians appointed or recognized by the Court should not alienate the ward's property without the leave of the Court; but that the Court should be empowered to relax these restrictions.

"These are the lines upon which the Bill has been drawn. It provides that where a guardian has been appointed or declared by the Court, he shall not sell, borrow or grant long leases without the previous permission of the Court, but the Court may, subject to rules to be made by the High Court, exempt a guardian from the necessity of obtaining the permission, either generally or in special circumstances, and as to either the whole or any specified part of the ward's property. It then describes the considerations which are to be observed in granting this permission, and then, in a section relating to the general powers of a guardian of property, it goes on to say that—

"*first*, where a guardian has been appointed or declared by the Court, the Court may by order define, extend or restrict his powers in such manner and to such extent as it may consider to be for the advantage of the ward and consistent with the law to which he is subject;

"*secondly*, subject to any such order and to the specific restrictions to which I have referred, a guardian appointed by will or other like instrument is to have the powers and be subject to the restrictions conferred and imposed on him by that instrument; and

"*lastly*, subject to these possible restrictions, a guardian may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the ward's property and are allowed by the law to which the ward is subject.

"Thus in the cases where the Court does not intervene, which will of course be the great majority, the guardian is left practically as he is under the existing law, but where the Court exercises its power of intervention it is given considerable discretion to mould the powers of the guardian in such way as it may consider conducive to the interests of the ward.

"The section giving this discretion follows the lines of a section in the Probate and Administration Act (section 90), which, I am told, is not working quite satisfactorily in practice. It is very possible that the experience gained in working that section may suggest improvements in the present Bill, but it must be borne in mind that there is a considerable difference between the position of a guardian and the position of an administrator to a deceased person's property, and that restrictions which are unnecessary or undesirable in the latter case may be justified or required in the former.

"The sections to which I have just referred are those which I found it most difficult to frame. In the later portions of the Bill the existing law for the most part furnished a sufficient guide, but it will be found that additions have been made which will I think be found advantageous both to guardians and to wards. Thus a guardian is empowered to apply to the Court for advice as to the execution of his duties, and is protected if he acts in good faith on that advice. On the other hand, the Court is empowered, either on application by any person interested or of its own motion, to make an order regulating the conduct or proceedings of any guardian whether he is appointed by the Court or not.

"It will have been observed from what I have said that the Bill deals with certain points about which there is room for considerable difference of opinion. If, however, the Council approves of the general lines on which the Bill is framed, it may safely leave these points to be considered and discussed by the Select Committee."

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.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

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:—"Since this Bill was sent to the Select Committee the only change which has been made is the addition of two sub-sections to the section (7) providing for the case of indorsements by the past holders of public offices, and also for cases where there is more than one holder of such office. The opportunity has also been taken for consolidating the law relating to Government securities. The provisions of the Indian Securities Acts of 1881 and 1885 have accordingly been embodied in the present Bill.

"For the rest, I have nothing to add to what was explained when this Bill was first introduced, and I need not detain the Council by further remarks on the subject."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH RENT BILL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"As this is the last meeting of the season, and we are about to adjourn *sine die*, I think it well to explain that the reason why we have not gone on with the Oudh Tenancy Bill, which was introduced some weeks ago, has been the unavoidable absence of our colleague, the Hon'ble Rájá Amir Hosan, who has great knowledge of the conditions of Oudh agriculture, and takes a special interest in the proposed legislation. As we counted on his co-operation and assistance, and as a severe illness unfortunately prevents him from taking his place amongst us, we have thought it better to postpone taking the Bill through its second stage. In order, however, not to lose time, the Local Government intends, I understand, to publish a draft of the Bill, and to collect the opinions of competent authorities upon it."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 22nd March, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1884-85.

No. 64 I., dated Fort William, the 18th March 1886.

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

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1884-85, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 328 I.—A., dated 20th February 1886.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital outlay, including indirect charges incurred up to the end of the year, amounted to R6,77,31,843, distributed as follows :—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,79,91,952
Ordinary Irrigation and Navigation	90,21,676
Protective	7,18,215
TOTAL	6,77,31,843

2. The following statement shows the gross assessed revenue of 1884-85, 1883-84, and the average of the 5 years 1879-80 to 1883-84 of the "Productive" Irrigation Works :—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	1,74,525	1,97,213	2,75,598
Midnapur	2,63,469	2,81,554	2,85,931
Hidgellee	43,507	63,590	51,219
Sone	12,07,514	8,61,909	6,86,876
TOTAL	16,89,015	14,04,266	12,99,624

The continued decrease on the Orissa Canals is attributed to uncertainty as to the recommendations of the Canal Commission, and the general unwillingness to execute new leases until the final result of these recommendations should be known; that on the Midnapur Canal to timely and sufficient rainfall; and that on the Hidgellee Canal to the yearly increasing difficulties of silt clearance. The very satisfactory increase on the Sone Canals is due to the rainfall having been below the average and unequally distributed, and to a large increase in the areas irrigated under five-year leases.

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

CANALS.	WORKING EXPENSES.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	3,29,288	3,05,530	3,42,279
Midnapur	2,31,803	2,23,586	2,13,749
Hidgellee	38,248	48,093	38,170
Sone	6,28,075	5,42,159	4,94,171
TOTAL	12,27,414	11,19,368	10,88,369

The increase of expenditure on the Sone Canals occurs mainly under the head of "Works."

4. The net assessed revenue was, therefore, as shown below :—

CANALS.	NET ASSESSED REVENUE.			Percentage of 1884-85 on Capital outlay to end of year.
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.	
	₹	₹	₹	
Orissa	—1,54,763	—1,08,317	—66,681	—0·71
Midnapur	31,666	57,968	72,182	0·37
Hidgellee	5,259	15,497	13,049	0·28
Sone	5,79,439	3,19,750	1,92,705	2·26
TOTAL	4,61,601	2,84,898	2,11,255	0·79

5. The interest charges on the Capital cost of the works constructed from Loan Funds amounted to R22,12,626 for the year, exceeding the net assessed revenue of the year and of the same works by R17,51,025; the corresponding deficit of the previous year having been R18,75,860.

6. The areas irrigated were as follows :—

CANALS.	ACRES IRRIGATED.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
Orissa	57,372	48,760	108,065
Midnapur	69,294	97,929	101,666
Sone	356,577	350,614	208,139
TOTAL	483,243	497,293	417,870

The falling off on the Midnapur Canal has not been compensated by the slight increments on the Orissa and Sone Systems. The area watered by the Midnapur Canal during 1881-82 (104,434 acres) is apparently about the

limit attainable without storage reservoirs, and it would seem that no great extension of area can be looked for on the Sone Canals. The area irrigated under five-year leases on the Sone Canals was just doubled in two years, rising from 74,555 acres in 1882-83 to 149,185 acres in 1884-85.

7. The duty obtained from the water varied from 40·5 to 75·5 acres per cubic foot per second of supplies entering the heads of the Orissa and Sone Canals, rice irrigation forming about 95 and 51 per cent., respectively, of the areas watered from the two systems of canals.

8. The Navigation receipts of 1884-85 are compared in the margin with those of 1883-84 and the average of the 5 years ending with 1883-84. The decrease of revenue in Orissa is due to a reduction in tolls averaging about 40 per cent; that on the Hidgellee Canal to silt deposits; and that on the Sone Canals to a three months' closure of the Main Western Canal for silt clearance.

Canals.	Navigation receipts.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	R	R	R
Orissa . . .	79,802	1,10,152	94,262
Midnapur . . .	1,28,747	1,20,580	1,17,365
Hidgellee . . .	41,382	62,317	50,023
Sone . . .	51,761	85,193	70,103
Total .	3,01,692	3,78,242	3,31,753

9. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of 1884-85, as shown in para. 5 of the Local Government's Resolution, are still very large, and it is to be regretted that on the Sone Canals, where the uncollected balances are especially heavy, those on account of "previous years" should have increased from R1,37,928 on 1st April 1884 to R2,17,685 on 1st April 1885.

10. The cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas and of collecting the canal revenue during 1884-85 is compared below with that of 1883-84 and of the average of the 5 years ending with 1883-84:—

Canals.	Percentage of expenditure on amounts collected.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
Orissa	49·50	21·30	19·26
Midnapur	19·03	12·97	13·08
Sone	16·78	23·54	22·44

The very marked increase in cost of measurement, assessment and collection on the Orissa Canals appears to be due to the difficulty of realising the canal dues, and it is hoped that measures may soon be adopted by the Local Government to remedy the present defects in the system of canal administration.

11. The "Ordinary" Irrigation works in operation in Bengal are the "Sarun" and the "Calcutta and Eastern" Canals. The revenue derived from the former fell short of the working expenses by R1,449. There is a guarantee of income on these canals amounting to Rs. 21,750, but all the guarantors, except the Maharaja of Hutwa and the proprietors of the Ramcola Indigo concern, appear to be from one to three years in arrears. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are, as asual, prosperous, yielding 5·29 per cent. clear profit on R82,60,547, the Capital outlay incurred on them up to the end of the year.

The receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) of these canals are compared below for 1884-85 and the two preceding years:—

Year.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.		
	Gross receipts.	Working expenses	Net revenue.
	R	R	R
1884-85	5,69,726	2,91,214	2,78,512
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	3,32,070
1882-83	5,64,194	3,26,897	2,37,297

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution on the Canal Revenue Report for 1884-85 and the Chief Engineer's Note on the same, No. 328I.A., dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1886.

The total outlay, direct and indirect, to the close of the year 1884-85 on canals in Bengal has been R6,77,31,843. Of this sum, R7,00,000 have been contributed by the Imperial Government from the Famine Protective grant, R82,61,636 have been provided from Provincial revenues, and R5,79,91,952 have been charged to Loan funds, interest on which is chargeable to the province. In addition to the sums mentioned above, R7,78,255 have been expended on surveys for irrigation works which have not been carried out.

2. There are now in actual operation in Bengal 699¾ miles of canal, of which 489 miles are navigable. The total area commanded by these canals is 2,517,552 acres, of which 483,243 acres, producing crops of the estimated value of R1,21,82,304, were irrigated during the current year. The number of boats plying in the canals during the year was 90,515, and 776,564 tons of goods of an approximate value of R2,73,50,552 were carried. The Sarun canals, in which the area commanded can only be imperfectly irrigated, and the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, which are mostly composed of canalized rivers, have been excluded in taking out the above figures.

3. The receipts from, and expenditure on, the canals in operation for the last three years are given in the statement following :—

Name of Canal.	1884-85.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Productive Public Works.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	1,43,585	3,29,366	2,37,868	3,05,530	3,20,010	3,55,281
Midnapore Canal	2,57,955	2,31,915	2,64,576	2,23,586	2,68,010	2,46,502
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	43,507	38,248	63,590	48,093	45,032	41,897
Sone Canals	8,62,474	6,35,530	6,03,807	5,42,159	6,84,677	5,49,774
Total	13,07,521	12,35,059	11,69,841	11,19,368	13,17,729	11,93,454
Irrigation and Navigation Works.						
Saran Canals	9,341	25,593	23,041	24,066	18,027	34,948
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	5,69,726	2,91,214	5,64,101	2,32,031	5,64,194	3,26,897
Total	5,79,067	3,16,807	5,87,142	2,56,097	5,82,221	3,61,845
Grand Total	18,86,588	15,51,866	17,56,983	13,75,465	18,99,950	15,55,299

4. The net income for the year was therefore ₹3,34,722. Interest amounting to ₹22,12,626 was, however, payable to the Imperial Government, so that there was a deficit of ₹18,77,904 to be met from Provincial revenues.

The revenue for the same years under the three main heads into which the receipts are divided is shown below :—

Head.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹
Water-rates	9,46,808	7,49,122	8,67,118
Navigation	8,22,187	9,29,968	9,25,416
Miscellaneous	1,17,593	77,893	1,07,416
Total	18,86,588	17,56,983	18,99,950

5. The arrears of water-rates outstanding at the close of each of the last three years are shown in the statement following :—

Names of Canals.	1st April 1885.	1st April 1884.	1st April 1883.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	77,869	52,203	1,21,647
Midnapore Canal	1,11,212	1,44,691	1,42,476
Sone Canals	6,95,208	4,23,793	3,11,665
Saran ,,	40,022	25,218	26,845
Total	9,24,311	6,45,905	6,02,633

Compared with 1883-84, the receipts of the year show an improvement of ₹1,29,605, wholly due to the increased water-rates received from the Sone Canals. There is a decrease of nearly one lakh of rupees in the revenue derived from the Orissa Canals, and a small falling off in the receipts from the Midnapore and Tidal Canals.

6. The increased receipts are more than counterbalanced by increased working expenses, chiefly due to the biennial silt clearance of the Western Main Canal and to renewing iron girders on some of the bridges of the Calcutta Canals.

7. There has been a considerable increase in the balance of water-rates in arrears, chiefly under the head "Sone Canals." A large part of the arrears, though due, is not, however, legally recoverable until after the close of the year, and a still more considerable proportion represents the current *kharif* demand, which only became payable two months before its close. Taking, however, arrears of former years only, there is an increase of ₹1,49,857 in the outstandings, which is not satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, disposed with an increasing assessment to regard a small increase in the arrear balance of the last preceding year as indicating careless administration. The arrears shown above extend from 1878-79, and the total assessment from that year to the end of 1884-85 has amounted to ₹45,60,645. It is certain that from various causes a percentage of the demand will be irrecoverable. The persons liable are nearly in every case cultivators of small means, and with upwards of 50,000 of these it is inevitable that some should escape. The increase in arrears in Sarun, which should not have been allowed to occur, has since been reduced.

8 In the table following the areas irrigated since 1882-83 are detailed :—

		1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	Kharif	54,181	47,035	128,530
	Rabi	2,994	1,381	4,100
	Perennial	197	344	398
	Total	57,372	48,760	133,028
Midnapore	Kharif	69,294	97,919	101,939
Sone	Kharif	130,579	134,732	65,514
	Rabi	66,630	99,304	15,999
	Perennial	9,224	6,732	15,275
	Hot weather irrigation	959	8,524	2,481
	Five years' lease	149,185	101,322	74,555
	Total	356,577	350,614	173,824
	GRAND TOTAL	483,243	497,293	408,791

9. In the province, as a whole, there has been a small falling off in the area irrigated, which has occurred in that commanded by the Midnapore Canal : it may be accepted that the limit of area likely to be irrigated in the present state of the canal was nearly reached in 1882-83, and that the area leased will fall short of this in years, such as the present, when the rainfall is favourable. The irrigation from the Orissa Canals is, despite a small increase over the year preceding, disappointing. The recommendations of the Commission which sat last December to consider the complaints made are now being considered, and it may confidently be hoped that a steady improvement will ensue when the uncertainty and disturbing causes noticed in the Chief Engineer's note have been removed. It is perhaps desirable to add that, during the year now passing, there has been a slight further improvement, and that the remedy for the present low returns is certainly not to be found in indiscriminately leasing small areas, the evils of which are forcibly referred to in the Chief Engineer's remarks on the Sone Canal irrigation, and which was stopped in Orissa in 1872. In Behar (the Sone Canals) there is a large increase in the area under five years' lease, and nearly the whole of the water-supply which can be made available is required for the area at present irrigated in the *kharif* season. Further returns from these canals depend on—*firstly*, the full demand being collected ; *secondly*, a greater area being irrigated with the supply of water available—in other words, more economy being exercised in distribution ; and *thirdly*, the extension of *rabi* irrigation. All these matters demand the closest attention of responsible officers. The Chief

Engineer adverts to the low duty obtained from the Eastern Main and Patna Canals, and no efforts should be spared to bring these canals up to the standard secured in the others comprised in the same project.

10. There has been a falling off in the returns from navigation, partly owing to Government having ceased, as far as possible, from having any direct connection with the transport service in accordance with the policy which was referred to in the resolution for 1883-84, and which has been pursued for some years past. The steamer line between Cuttack and Bhuddruck is the only one at present directly managed by public officers, and the Government steamers will be withdrawn from it so soon as there is a prospect of the service being efficiently maintained by a private company. The steamer services maintained by private enterprise on the Kendrapara, Midnapore, Patna, Arrah, and Buxar Canals are reported to be efficient and to meet the public convenience.

The decrease in tollage in Orissa is due to a reduction on the tolls, averaging 40 per cent.; in Midnapore there is a slight increase; whilst in Hidgellee there is a considerable falling off, owing partly to the canal having been closed for two months, and partly to the depth of water in the canal having in places throughout the year been so shallow through silt deposits that large boats could not pass. The remodelling of this canal is an urgent matter, as it forms the first section of the Orissa Coast Canal, which, it is expected, will be opened for traffic in July next.

11. The tollage collections from the various canals for the last three years are given in the table following:—

YEAR.	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	Calcutta Canals.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1882-83 . . .	66,736	1,06,157	43,694	39,304	5,33,722	7,89,613
1883-84 . . .	61,602	1,08,931	62,317	48,032	5,24,752	8,05,634
1884-85 . . .	52,784	1,19,797	41,382	37,335	5,08,466	7,59,764

12. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the early death of Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, late Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, an officer of much promise, who showed a special aptitude for canal revenue administration.

13. The late date at which the revenue reports were submitted by some Superintending Engineers is commented on in the Chief Engineer's note. A further period of fourteen days has been allowed for their preparation, and Sir Rivers Thomson expects that in future they will be submitted with complete punctuality.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the note and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for information; also that copies be forwarded to the Appointment, Revenue, and Financial Departments of this Government; the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa Divisions; the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Midnapore, Burdwan, Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Cuttack, and Balasore; the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, and Sone Circles; and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. M. MCNEILE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by COLONEL J. M. MCNEILE, R.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1884-85.*

The total expenditure chargeable to capital, inclusive of indirect charges on Irrigation works in Bengal during the year 1884-85, amounted to ₹18,44,792, made up as follows:—

	Direct charges. ₹	Indirect charges. ₹	TOTAL. ₹
Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	11,89,878	33,669	12,23,547
Imperial Irrigation and Navigation works .	4,03,268	117	4,03,385
Provincial ditto ditto .	2,01,659	16,201	2,17,860
TOTAL .	17,94,805	49,987	18,44,792

2. The total capital outlay at the close of the year 1884-85 was as follows:—

	Direct charges. ₹	Indirect charges. ₹	TOTAL. ₹
Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	5,59,10,582	20,81,370	5,79,91,952
Imperial Irrigation and Navigation works .	13,87,366	90,889	14,78,255
Provincial ditto ditto .	81,05,793	1,55,843	82,61,636
TOTAL .	6,54,03,741	23,28,102	6,77,31,843

3. The following statement shows the particulars of the above outlay:—

	DURING 1884-85.			TO END OF 1884-85.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals . . .	7,73,589	17,654	7,91,243	2,13,37,233	7,82,236	2,21,19,469
Midnapore Canal . .	24,072	379	24,451	81,52,243	2,63,274	84,15,517
Hidgellee Tidal Canal . .	...	...	...	17,72,699	65,378	18,38,077
Sone Canals . . .	3,92,217	15,636	4,07,853	2,46,48,407	9,70,482	2,56,18,889
TOTAL .	11,89,878	33,669	12,23,547	5,59,10,582	20,81,370	5,79,91,952
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.						
Tirhoot project . . .	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damoodur do. . . .	3,268	117	3,385	1,55,941	16,239	1,72,180
Sarun do. . . .	1,590	32	1,622	6,05,609	27,119	6,92,728
Orissa Coast Canal . .	5,90,872	16,353	6,07,225	29,38,543	69,818	30,08,361
Calcutta and Eastern Canals .	9,197	(—)184	9,013	52,01,941	58,906	52,60,547
TOTAL .	6,04,927	16,318	6,21,245	94,93,159	2,46,732	97,39,891
GRAND TOTAL .	17,94,805	49,987	18,44,792	6,54,03,741	23,28,102	6,77,31,843

4. The capital expenditure on Imperial irrigation and navigation works includes a sum of ₹7,00,000, contributed by the Government of India from Famine Relief Protective Funds towards the completion of the Orissa Coast Canal.

5. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest, in respect of the works which are classed as Productive Public Works during 1884-85 and four previous years:—

PARTICULARS.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from all sources . .	13,07,521	11,69,841	13,17,729	12,56,811	10,19,375
Working expenses (direct charges) .	11,79,758	10,69,394	11,50,028	10,43,134	9,93,448
Net revenue	1,27,763	1,00,447	1,67,701	2,13,677	25,927
Charge for interest	22,12,626	21,60,758	21,15,505	20,75,188	22,74,758
Deficit	20,84,863	20,60,311	19,47,804	18,61,511	22,48,831
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	55,301	49,974	43,426	60,700	57,280
TOTAL DEFICIT .	21,40,164	21,10,285	19,91,230	19,22,211	23,06,111
Rate per cent. on capital outlay .	3·69	3·71	3·59	3·53	4·33

6. The amount of interest for Productive Public Works, which is payable to the Imperial Treasury by the Local Government for the year under review, is ₹22,12,626.

7. The total accumulated debt on account of interest on the capital outlay on works classed as Productive Public Works, and unpaid working expenses (inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue) of all works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, amounted, up to the end of the year 1884-85, to ₹1,66,88,732, as shown below :—

Particulars.	Productive Public Works.	Irrigation and Navigation Works.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from all sources . .	97,96,362	1,81,97,019	2,79,93,381
Working expenses (direct charges) .	1,04,98,925	67,75,338	1,72,74,263
Profit	(—) 7,02,563	1,14,21,681	1,07,19,118
Charges for interest . . .	2,67,11,855	...	2,67,11,855
Profit	(—) 2,74,14,418	1,14,21,681	(—) 1,59,92,737
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	5,44,753	1,51,242	6,95,995
Total profit to end of 1884-85 .	(—) 2,79,59,171	1,12,70,439	(—) 1,66,88,732
Rate per cent. on capital outlay .	(—) 48·21	1 15·71	(—) 24·64

8. The following abstract shows the expenditure on, and receipts from, irrigation, navigation and agricultural works during the year 1884-85 as compared with those of the year 1883-84 :—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
Expenditure.		
34.—Famine Relief Protective Works—	₹	₹
Imperial	4,00,000	3,00,000
51.—Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged against Revenue	(*a*) 11,89,878	(*b*) 13,38,974
38.—Productive Public Works—		
Revenue Account,—Provincial .	11,79,758	(*c*) 10,69,394
44.—Irrigation and Navigation—		
Irrigation and Navigation works—		
Imperial	3,268	(—) 1,200
Provincial	6,56,284	9,90,646
	6,59,552	9,89,446
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	6,90,401	7,47,345
Provincial	1,59,888	1,87,170
Contributions	11,347	11,680
	8,61,636	9,46,195
Total .	42,90,824	46,44,009
Receipts.		
XXVII.—Productive Public Works—		
Revenue Account,—Provincial	13,07,521	11,69,841
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation—		
Irrigation and Navigation Works, Provincial . .	7,75,000	7,90,215
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	3,919	4,628
Provincial	2,818	2,123
Total .	20,89,258	19,66,807

(*a*) Includes ₹34,277, expenditure in England.
(*b*) Exclusive of ₹64,465, expenditure in England.
(*c*) Ditto of ₹427 ditto.

9. The areas irrigated and assessed during 1884-85 and the four previous years are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Orissa Canals.				Midnapore Canals.				Sone Canals.				Total.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif including 5 year leases.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884-85 .	54,181	2,991	197	57,372	69,294	...	...	69,294	280,723	66,630	9,224	356,577	404,198	69,624	9,421	483,243
1883-84 .	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	97,919	...	...	97,919	244,578	99,304	6,732	350,614	389,531	100,686	7,076	497, 93
1882-83 .	128,530	..,100	398	133,028	101,939	...	...	101,939	142,550	15,999	15,275	173,824	373,019	20,099	15,673	408,791
1881-82 .	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	104,149	285	...	104,434	119,389	36,795	21,891	178,075	350,149	42,483	12,155	414,787
1880-81 .	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	103,862	...	...	103,862	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625	350,241	55,167	23,300	428,708

ORISSA CANALS.

10. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1884-85.
Direct Charges.	₹	₹
I.—Works	6,15,600	1,53,5 ,024
II.—Establishment	1,26,002	39,97,470
III.—Tools and plant	41,904	19,20,660
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—) 7,194	1,39,818
Total .	7,76,312	2,14,12,972
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account . . .	2,723	75,739
Net Total .	7,73,589	2,13,37,233
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue . .	14	32,377
Loss by exchange	...	2,94,089
Leave and Pension allowances	17,640	4,55,770
Total Indirect Charges .	17,654	7,82,236

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1883-84	1,00,87,923
Ditto for 1884-85	8,38,018
Total .	1,09,25,941

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals.)

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.		During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	1,644	Water-rates .	51,245	11,94,815
Repairs and maintenance . .	2,03,137	24,24,016	Navigation .	79,802	7,64,592
Establishment .	97,355	11,56,077	Miscellaneous .	12,538	1,83,752
Tools and plant .	15,167	1,42,121	Direct revenue realized in England .	...	38,686
Profit and loss .	...	640			
Refunds of revenue .	78	2,898	Total Receipts .	1,43,585	21,81,845
Direct expenditure in England . .	...	6,945	Deficit .	1,72,152	15,52,496
Total .	3,15,737	37,34,341	Total .	3,15,737	37,34,341

Indirect charges amounting to ₹13,629 must be added to the expenditure shewn above, increasing the deficit to ₹1,85,781.

11. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1884-85 are given below :—

EXPENDITURE.	₹	EARNINGS.	₹
Repairs and maintenance	2,03,137	Water-rates	82,185
Establishment	97,355	Navigation	77,780
Tools and plant	15,167	Miscellaneous	12,538
Refunds of revenue	78	Direct revenue realized in England	...
Direct expenditure in England	...	TOTAL EARNINGS	1,72,503
		DEFICIT	1,43,234
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,15,737	TOTAL	3,15,737

12. The lengths of canal and distributaries in operation at the close of the year, and the areas commanded and irrigated are shown in the table below :—

NAME OF CANAL.	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN. For irrigation and navigation.	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN. For irrigation only.	Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	ASSESSED AREAS. 1883-84.	ASSESSED AREAS. 1884-85.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendraparah	39	...	330	129,421	101,110	87,300	17,840	25,336
Gobri, including extension	21	...	...	27,250	53,290	...	392	495
Pattamoondi	...	47	...	65,600	51,250	...	5,453	6,287
Kendraparah extension	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	...	...
Taldandah	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	1,319	2,264
Machgong	4	15	122½	44,928	71,600	41,600	8,981	8,105
High Level, 1st range	33	...	117½	62,483	48,815	44,730	11,937	11,635
Ditto, 2nd ,,	12½	...	...	...	70,000	...	323	279
Ditto, 3rd ,,	19	...	...	...	57,500	...	2,515	2,971
TOTAL	170½	62	641	358,162	475,815	188,880	48,760	57,372

There has been an increase of six miles in the length of canals in operation, due to the opening of the Gobri Extension Canal, by which 32,000 acres have been added to the area commanded. The area provided with distributaries is 6,500 acres in excess of that so shown last year, owing to the completion of 1·66 miles of distributaries taking off from the Machgong canal.

13. The statement following shows the areas irrigated and yearly rainfall since 1875-76 :—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1875-76	13,991	4,102	314	18,409	70·00*
1876-77	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44·26*
1877-78	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47·94*
1878-79	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	61·98*
1879-80	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	60·85*
1880-81	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	85·10*
1881-82	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	56·89†
1882-83	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	58·98†
1883-84	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	57·18†
1884-85	54,181	2,994	197	57,372	50·42†

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

14. The area irrigated without authority was 1,938 acres only, against 21,801 acres shown in the previous year's report as coming under this head. The Superintending Engineer attributes the decrease partly to the increased area leased, partly to careful supervision, and chiefly perhaps to the fact that irrigation was not required. The rainfall was somewhat scanty, but well distributed throughout the kharif season, in the critical months of September and October, being well up to the average; in October it was greater than that of 1883-84 by

1·75 inches, and the falling off in surreptitious irrigation, which usually occurs at this time, is said to be due to this favourable circumstance. The area assessed is again gradually increasing though slowly, low prices, fairly plentiful rainfall, and possible changes in the water-rates, all having some effect in inducing the cultivators to refrain from executing leases as long as possible.

15. The whole subject of the assessment and collection of water-rates was considered by a commission which sat in Cuttack in the cold weather of 1884. An exhaustive report has been presented, and is now under the consideration of Government.

16. The assessments of the year on account of water-rates amounted to ₹82,185, the balance at its commencement was ₹52,203, making a total of ₹1,34,388. Of this sum ₹5,274 was remitted, and ₹51,245 realized, leaving a balance of ₹77,869 outstanding on the 31st March 1885. It is stated that "the fact that the Deputy Superintendent was powerless to enforce his own assessments, accounts for such unsatisfactory results." As legal assessments can be recovered under the certificate procedure, it cannot be admitted that the short realizations are fairly attributable to this cause. A special officer has since been deputed to dispose of the long standing certificates, and considerable progress has been made, but the sitting of the Canal Commission, and the general impression which got abroad, and no doubt still largely exists, that an immediate and important reduction of rates was about to be made, have operated to prevent the taking of fresh leases. The general uncertainty which must exist until final orders have issued on the report of the Commission cannot but have an unfavourable effect on the collections as well as on the execution of new leases.

17. There has been, compared with the previous year, a considerable falling off in the duty obtained from the water utilized—the table below showing an average duty of 66·33 acres only per cubic foot of water utilized against 90·25 acres obtained in 1883-84 :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Effective average discharge in cubic feet.	Total for each main canal.	Area of kharif leased.	Total area for each main canal, including branches.	Average duty of each cubic foot of water.	Average duty of water for each main canal, including branches.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendraparah	268	417	22,710	29,446	84·74	70·61
Pattamoondi	129		6,279		48·67	
Gobri	20		457		22·85	
High level, 1st range	198	198	11,551	11,551	58·33	58·33
Taldandah	79	157	2,114	10,215	23·00	65·06
Machgong	78		8,101		103·85	
TOTAL	772	772	51,212	51,212	66·33	66·33

NOTE.—*On the quantity of water entering which is to a considerable extent determined by the requirements of navigation, the duty per cubic foot per second is* $\frac{51,212}{1288} = 39{\cdot}85$ *acres.*

No explanation of this falling off is given, but the Superintending Engineer remarks that the months of June, July, and November should be excluded from the calculations, and that calculated in this way the duty for the Kendraparah canal is reduced to 55 acres per cubic foot, which he considers to be the practical duty now obtained from water on the Orissa canals. In former years under any system of calculation much better results have been obtained, and it is hoped that an improvement in this respect will be recorded in the report for the current year. Of the irrigation, 3·97 per cent. was by lift and the remainder by flow.

18. Experiments to ascertain the value of irrigation to the crops carried out, the average difference in its favour on the money value of the produce being ₹6·06 in the Mahanuddy Division and ₹4·34 in the Brahminee-Byturnee Division. Details regarding these experiments will be found in paragraph 20 of the Superintending Engineer's report.

19. The receipts under the head "Navigation" amounted to ₹79,802, of which ₹27,018 were on account of the earnings of the transport service, and

R52,784 from tolls on boats. The collections for 10 years under the above heads are given in the table below :—

	Tolls.	Transport service.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1875-76	16,377	Nil.	16,377
1876-77	22,881	,,	22,881
1877-78	33,844	,,	33,844
1878-79	57,042	,,	57,042
1879-80	62,389	35,686	98,075
1880-81	41,297	30,105	71,402
1881-82	53,219	29,987	83,206
1882-83	66,736	41,737	1,08,473
1883-84	61,602	48,550	1,10,152
1884-85	52,784	27,018	79, 02

20. It will be noticed that, compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of R8,818 in the tollage receipts, and of R21,532 in the earnings of the transport service. The decreased revenue is, however, not due to any falling off in the traffic, which has in fact increased, but as regards tollage receipts to a revision of the rates of toll, involving a reduction of upwards of 40 per cent. on those previously charged, and as regards transport earnings to the fact of Government steamers on the Kendraparah canal having been withdrawn in favour of private companies, who have provided steamers of their own.

21. The length of navigable canal open at the close of the year, as shown in the Superintending Engineer's report, is 170½ miles. In this length, however, six miles of the Gobri Extension canal, which was not formally open for traffic until the 5th June 1885, are included. Through communication was not established until the date mentioned nor tolls charged, so that it is obviously proper to exclude the six miles mentioned in the statistical returns of tollage.

22. The earnings of the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to R77,780 against R1,c7,147 in 1883-84. In that year, however, the higher scale of tollage was in force until the 1st of December, and during 1884-85 there were no receipts from the transport service on the Kendrapara canal after October, in which month Government steamers ceased to ply.

23. In the two following tables the result of the year's operations are contrasted with that preceding, the figures are based on assessments, which, however, do not differ materially from the collections :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Miles open.	TOLLAGE.		NUMBER of BOATS.		TONNAGE.		VALUE OF CARGO.		TOLLAGE PER MILE OF CANAL.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
		₹	₹	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Taldandah . . . Machgong . . . Kendraparah . . Ditto Extension . . Gobri . . .	31 69	2,837 44,224	3,149 39,349	1,302 8,387	1,160 9,137	20,510 84,774	18,620 91,679	67,265 38,25,850	70,005 32,32,340	91·51 640·92	101·58 570·56
High Level, range I .	33	6,727	7,624	3,362	4,288	18,066	22,041	6,52,400	6,94,590	203·84	231·03
High Level, range II .	12½	3,800	3,208	1,862	2,847	17,723	17,654	1,70,140	3,29,700	304·00	256·64
High Level, range III .	19	943	1,098	594	1,336	4,612	7,023	44,000	1,53,470	49·63	57·93
TOTAL .	164½	58,531	54,428	15,507	18,768	1,45,685	1,57,017	47·59,655	44,80,105	355·81	330·57

SUB-HEAD.	Government traffic.	Private traffic.	Total traffic.
	₹	₹	₹
Tollage	—3,203	—900	—4,103
Number of boats	—562	+3,823	+3,261
Tonnage	—7,187	+18,519	+11,332
Value of cargo	+4,142	—2,83,692	—2,79,550
Tollage per mile of canal	—19·77	—5·47	—25·24

There is a considerable and satisfactory increase in the number and tonnage of the boats not employed on account of Government.

24. The cost of the establishment employed on working the locks was R8,379 against R8,603 so expended in 1883 84.

25. The Superintending Engineer observes, paragraphs 36 and 37 of his report, that R37,560, the tollage receipts from private traffic on the Kendrapara canal are sufficient to pay working expenses, and 4 per cent. interest on all special navigation works, which he calculates at R36,361; he adds that this canal "has created a trade between Cuttack and the Sea Coast of 86,000 tons per annum, and a passenger traffic of 32,698 persons, which is steadily increasing, and it is to the indirect results from the extension of trade and its development by private enterprise that Government must chiefly look for a return from the capital invested on these canals."

26. The actual receipts for the year credited to the transport service amounted to R27,018 against R48,550 in 1883-84, the cost of working was R19,572, so that there was a profit of R7,446. Two steamers plied for eight months, and one for four months only.

It was stated in last year's report that the policy of Government was to withdraw as soon as possible, from all direct connection with the transport service; the Cuttack-Chandbally line, in which it has been demonstrated that a service can be profitably maintained is now entirely in the hands of three private companies, and the *Aurora* will be taken off the Cuttack-Bhuddruck line so soon as it is apparent that an efficient service will be kept up by private enterprise.

27. The miscellaneous receipts for the year amounted to R12,538, showing a decrease of R3,322 compared with that previous. The table following shows these receipts by sub-heads for the years mentioned :—

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	YEAR IN WHICH RECEIVED		DIFFERENCE.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Plantations	811	1,068	257	. .
Rent of lands	4,650	5,177	527	. .
Canal produce	382	678	296	. .
Rent of buildings	2,832	3,976	1,144	. .
Sale of tools	59	34	. .	25
Fisheries	479	500	21	. .
Sale of water	37	88	51	. .
Miscellaneous	6,610	1,017	. .	5,593
TOTAL .	15,860	12,538	2,296	5,618
DECREASE .	. .	3,322	. .	. .

28. The total revenue for the last 10 years under the three main heads is shown in the statement following :—

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1875-76 . . .	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77 . . .	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78 . . .	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107
1878-79 . . .	1,16,416	57,042	16,484	1,89,942
1879-80 . . .	1,57,747	98,075	23,365	2,79,187
1880-81 . . .	1,78,047	71,402	20,329	2,69,778
1881-82 . . .	1,24,290	83,206	15,655	2,23,151
1882-83 . . .	1,80,325	1,08,473	31,212	3,20,010
1883-84 . . .	1,11,856	1,10,152	15,860	2,37,868
1884-85 . . .	51,245	79,802	12,538	1,43,585

29. A similar statement showing the working expenses for the same years follows:—

PARTICULARS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85
1.—MAINTENANCE.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Works including transport service	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044	1,47,113	2,58,748	1,99,554	2,17,753	2,22,431	1,89,564	2,03,137
Establishment, including direction and accounts	33,501	31,639	32,500	39,073	51,018	45,806	50,108	51,160	43,600	50,958
Tools and plant	5,823	11,688	8,234	17,238	8,389	12,266	13,348	14,923	11,292	15,167
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	41	623	512	777	414	385	68	78
Direct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,262	1,93	2,061	...	...
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	1,76,180	1,83,821	1,77,828	2,04,047	3,20,832	2,59,755	2,83,553	2,90,960	2,44,577	2,69,340
2.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT.										
Irrigation establishment	25,785	25,005	32,232	27,598	38,794	38,812	37,022	37,002	33,432	33,999
Navigation ,,	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,445	8,153	7,501	8,085	13,578	14,681	12,398
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	31,438	30,840	38,244	35,043	46,947	46,313	45,107	50,580	48,113	46,397
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,39,090	3,67,779	3,06,068	3,28,660	3,41,540	*2,92,690	3,15,737

* Exclusive of ₹427 paid in England.

Indirect charges amounting to ₹13,629 must be added to the figures noted above, the result of the year's operations being a loss on these canals—excluding interest—of ₹1,85,781 against ₹67,662 in 1883-84, and ₹35,271 in the previous year.

This very disappointing result is mainly owing to the low receipts, the working expenses being only ₹23,047 in excess of those incurred in the year preceding.

30. The expenditure on works only was ₹1,89,780 against ₹1,66,238 in 1883-84. A comparative statement showing the distribution of the cost of maintenance for the principal works follows:—

HEAD.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Head works	49,949	67,581	17,632	...
Main canals	86,525	93,145	6,620	...
Distributaries	25,799	22,929	...	2,870
Drainage works	3,965	6,125	2,160	...
TOTAL	1,66,238	1,89,780	26,412	2,870
NET INCREASE	...	...	23,542	...

The increase under 'Head Works' is wholly due to the cost of repairing the damages sustained by the Pattia weir in the floods of 1884, the expenditure on that work during the year under review was ₹18,904 in excess of that incurred in the year preceding. There was a slight decrease in the cost of maintenance of the remaining weirs, but the large excess noted above has raised the average cost of maintenance, per foot run, from ₹2·70 in 1883-84 to ₹3·14 in 1884-85.

The table following shows the expenditure for the last three years by canals: the extra cost of repairs during 1884-85 is due to the construction of new gates for the Marsaghai Lock:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Miles.	1884-85.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
		Cost.	Per mile.	Cost.	Per mile.	Cost.	Per mile.
	No.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Kendrapara	39	36,643	940	26,823	688	23,074	599
Pattamoondee	47	7,334	156	6,160	131	8,711	179
Gobree	15	5,301	353	6,025	402	5,222	348
Kendrapara extension	15	4,458	297	2,795	186	2,136	142
High Level, Range I	33	14,068	426	18,206	552	18,128	549
Ditto Range II	12½	3,275	262	3,577	286	3,422	274
Ditto Range III	19	7,792	410	6,981	367	3,619	190
Taldundah	27	10,487	388	10,652	394	14,208	526
Machgong	19	3,785	199	5,306	279	7,321	385
TOTAL	226½	93,143	411	86,525	382	85,841	379

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

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

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1884-85.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
I.—Works	18,964	53,38,220
II.—Establishment	2,704	19,22,087
III.—Tools and Plant	67,817	8,97,974
IV.—Suspense Accounts	(—)65,137	24,415
TOTAL OUTLAY	24,348	81,82,696
V.—Less receipts on Capital Account	276	30,453
NET TOTAL	24,072	81,52,243
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	14
Loss by exchange	...	79,728
Leave and pension allowances	379	1,83,532
TOTAL	379	2,63,274

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1883-84	40,86,429
Ditto for 1884-85	3,25,608
TOTAL	44,12,037

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE. During 1884-85.	EXPENDITURE. To end of 1884-85.		RECEIPTS. During 1884-85.	RECEIPTS. To end of 1884-85.
I.—WORKS AND REPAIRS.	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	40,655	Water-rates	1,16,807	11,43,778
Maintenance and repairs	1,34,036	14,89,920	Navigation	1,28,747	11,57,829
Establishment, including direction and accounts	30,822	3,40,075	Miscellaneous	12,401	1,30,694
Tools and plant	26,591	1,94,725			
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	1,91,449	20,65,375			
1 (a).—Compensation	...	30			
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT.					
Irrigation establishment	24,004	2,64,774			
Navigation establishment	7,609	1,04,244			
TOTAL	31,613	3,69,018			
III.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE.	112	173			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2,23,174	24,34,596			
PROFIT	34,781	(—)2,295			
TOTAL	2,57,955	24,32,301	TOTAL	2,57,955	24,32,301

Indirect charges amounting to ₹8,741 must be added to the expenditure shown above, reducing the profit to ₹26,040.

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

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹		₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	Water-rates	1,22,321
Maintenance and repairs	1,34,036	Navigation	1,30,457
Establishment, including direction and accounts	30,822	Miscellaneous	11,513
Tools and plant	26,591		
Total works and repairs	1,91,449		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Irrigation establishment	24,004		
Navigation ditto	7,609		
Total	31,613		
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	112		
Total working expenses	2,23,174		
Profit	41,117		
Total	2,64,291	Total	2,64,291

33. The area irrigated during the year, and in the two immediately preceding, is shown in the table below, which also gives the lengths of distributaries and the percentage area irrigated to that commanded :—

Particulars.		Totals provided for in the revised estimate.	Midnapore weir, ranges IV and V.			Tidal reaches, ranges I and II, and Panchcoorah weir, range III.			Total.		
			1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Length of distributaries and branch canals	Miles	299·12	228·74	224·38	224·38	53·25	52·25	52·25	281·99	276·63	276·63
Area commanded	Acres	125,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Area irrigated	,,	...	88,573	86,805	60,352	13,064	11,114	8,942	101,637	97,919	69,294
Percentage of area irrigated to that commanded		...	88·57	86·80	60·35	52·21	44·45	35·77	81·30	78·33	55·43

Last year the area under irrigation showed a decrease of 3,718 acres compared with that previous, and in 1884-85 there has been a further falling off of 28,625 acres.

34. The following table shows the rainfall for the three years referred to :—

Stations.	Rainfall, 1882-83.	Rainfall, 1883-84.	Rainfall, 1884-85.	Remarks.
Midnapore	66·04	43·61	54·98	Average of 16 years previous to 1884-85, 54·21 inches.
Panchcoorah	51·59	51·92	48·84	Average of 15 years previous 51·06.
Contai	61·01	60·31	77·30	

35. It will be noticed that at Midnapore the rainfall was slightly in excess of the average, and the Superintending Engineer remarks that in the year under review the rains were timely and sufficient, and the cultivators were able to secure their crops independently of irrigation. In July, when leases are usually entered into, the rainfall at Midnapore was 22·64 inches against 10·82 in the year preceding, and in October, which is the critical time when the crop ripens, 5·64 inches against 0·32. The average falls in these months are 11·86 and 5·36 inches respectively. The consequence of the favourable rainfall was that out of leases for 43,593 acres, which lapsed during the year, those for 14,968 acres only were renewed. Of the area irrigated, 98 acres only were by lift, and 65,997 acres were under five-year leases, and 18 acres under annual leases. The unauthorised irrigation, which is not included in the foregoing figures, amounted to 3,181 acres.

36. The duty obtained from the water utilized was 125 acres for the area commanded by the Midnapore, and 81 acres for the area commanded by the Panchcoorah weir, against 208 acres and 81 acres per cubic foot obtained in 1883. The Superintending Engineer ohserves that—

"The distribution of water under the Midnapore weir was not conducted with the same rigid economy as in the previous year, nor is this surprising, as in 1883-84 the most rigid economy had to be exercised owing to the short supply of water and the excessive demand for it."

It must, however, not be lost sight of that with a sufficient rainfall the same quantity of canal water would not be required : ordinarily in a season like the one under review, the duty obtained should be higher than when there is a scanty rainfall.

37. The Superintending Engineer quotes a lengthy extract from the report of the Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, on the method in which the canal discharges have been calculated. The results are of doubtful value, and it is clear from the remarks made that the instructions given in letter No. 8T—I, dated 13th May 1882, have been either imperfectly apprehended, or not sufficiently attended to. The most important point on which information is required is the duty calculated on the quantity of water entering the canal, and to admit of this being given with approximate accuracy, actual daily observations, with mean velocity rods of the discharge about one mile below the head-sluices at Midnapore and Panchcoorah are necessary. Arrangements will be made for their being taken in future from July to October.

38. The assessments during the year on account of water-rates amounted to ₹1,22,321, the balance due on the 1st of April was ₹1,44,691, making a total of ₹2,67,012. Of this amount ₹1,16,807 was realised and ₹38,993 remitted or written off as being irrecoverable, leaving a balance due at the close of the year of ₹1,11,212. Of the balance ₹52,165 is on account of assessments of the year under review, and ₹59,047 arrears of previous years. The Commissioner states that of the balance due on account of arrears of previous years, remission can, under the rules in force, be claimed for ₹28,419, and that this sum was included in an application made to Government for sanction to write off water-rates amounting to ₹31,431, orders on which were deferred pending the receipt of further information. The arrears for years previous to 1882-83, amounting to ₹3,840 according to the Examiner's account, have been remitted so that the balance of undisputed arrears has been reduced to moderate dimensions.

The large remissions which Government has been from time to time asked to sanction appear to a very great extent due to needless delay in collections. The present Collector writes—

"The first is the delay in filing certificates for arrears. As stated above, the demand fell due in February, but the practice in the Canal Office for some years past has been to take no coercive steps for realization till December..... ..."

The whole matter has been urgently pressed on the notice of the Commissioner, and it is hoped that there will be in future a marked improvement.

39. Experiments on the yield of irrigated and unirrigated crops were carried

out in 1,103 different places. The results of these and of the experiments, carried out in the two preceding years are shown in the table below :—

	Year.	Outturn per acre in maunds of 80 tolahs: Irrigated. Paddy.	Irrigated. Straw.	Unirrigated. Paddy.	Unirrigated. Straw.	Difference. Paddy.	Difference. Straw.
Midnapore Canal	1882	19·75	44·50	16·40	40·70	3·35	3·80
	1883	20·40	51·27	8·56	29·25	11·84	22·02
	1884	20·00	44·00	16·00	31·00	4·00	13·00
Panchkoorah Canal	1882	29·69	78·12	20·11	64·28	9·58	13·84
	1883	28·85	81·26	5·30	52·95	23·55	28·31
	1884	30·00	76·00	22·00	65·00	8·00	11·00
Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	1882	25·80	54·76	21·37	50·75	4·43	4·01
	1883	27·64	104·43	16·40	93·50	11·24	10·93
	1884	20·00	76·00	21·00	57·00	(−)1	19·00

The large yield on unirrigated land was in consequence of the favourable season, which has previously been noticed.

40. The receipts for the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to ₹1,28,747, of which ₹1,19,797 was received from tolls on boats and ₹8,950 from the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company on account of hire of steamers, and compounded tolls. Compared with the preceding year, there is an increase of ₹8,167 on the gross receipts, though the reduced tolls mentioned in last year's Revenue report had effect throughout the year instead of during four months only.

41. The tables below give the usual particulars regarding the traffic for the last 10 years :—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

Description.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Miles open at end of year No.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections : Rs.	51,810	67,651	1,06,917	77,340	91,861	77,143	98,060	1,06,157	1,08,931	1,10,797
Rate of tolls per mile : ,,	1,079	1,409	2,227	1,611	1,913	1,607	2,043	2,211	2,269	2,260
Boats including empties : No.	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224	52,044	45,401	51,408	52,554	52,069	47,653
Measurement tonnage of boats, including empties Tons.	189,380	239,913	360,968	290,488	320,927	202,452	332,325	360,073	382,079	412,379
Passengers carried . No.	145,447	131,071	126,013	128,098	180,294	166,238	202,029	181,251	170,745	*
Estimated value of cargo . Rs.	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,806	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,359	1,59,41,496	1,43,15,668	1,47,79,798	1,69,43,032	1,79,53,406	1,57,52,997

* Not shown in the monthly traffic returns.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

Class of goods.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	69,425	114,336	201,256	108,339	118,440	98,943	137,137	177,235	189,185	219,461
Stimulants	8,228	10,819	18,199	14,765	16,015	14,896	13,639	4,635	4,371	3,543
Clothing	6,558	5,801	8,893	8,959	10,223	10,290	10,325	3,453	2,965	2,462
Staples of manufacture	20,172	19,399	10,104	24,942	28,080	31,023	24,834	11,394	34,063	30,013
Building materials	11,140	18,030	19,323	28,268	36,325	29,852	32,315	27,553	17,163	15,650
Fuel	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,558	10,342	13,428	14,534	13,408	17,766	18,937
Cooking utensils	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633	5,021	4,376	4,546	5,452	5,306	4,625
Miscellaneous	67,021	67,572	79,313	79,518	94,737	39,295	94,978	117,047	112,117	117,601

42. The first reach of the Midnapore canal was closed for silt clearance and repairs from the 1st to the 21st of February 1885. The steamer service between Calcutta and Midnapore continues to be worked by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and appears to meet the public convenience. The number of passengers and weight of goods carried both show an increase. There has been a steady increase in the tollage receipts since 1880-81, and both in that respect, and in the tonnage of boats, the traffic in 1884-85 has surpassed any year to date.

43. The amount received under the head "Miscellaneous" during the year was ₹12,401. Of this sum ₹11,628 was received by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, and ₹773 by the Executive Engineer.

44. The statements below show the receipts on revenue account and the working expenses since 1875-76 :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093
1878-79	85,014	77,340	8,356	1,70,710
1879-80	1,30,140	1,05,518	11,567	2,47,225
1880-81	1,12,960	93,099	10,407	2,16,466
1881-82	1,18,588	1,20,706	10,780	2,50,074
1882-83	1,04,060	1,46,922	17,028	2,68,010
1883-84	1,31,000	1,20,580	12,996	2,64,576
1884-85	1,16,807	1,28,747	12,401	2,57,955

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Maintenance.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Works and repairs	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334	1,09,211	94,488	1,21,607	1,35,114	1,40,067	1,27,628	1,34,036
Establishment	26,398	27,662	33,006	28,513	19,162	26,100	31,022	32,218	29,342	30,822
Tools and plant	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083	17,036	17,975	36,448	31,354	31,229	26,591
Refunds	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	44	112
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total Maintenance	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,474	1,50,807	1,30,686	1,65,682	2,03,584	2,03,639	1,88,273	1,91,561
Irrigation Establishment	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802	16,377	16,101	18,371	20,337	19,862	24,004
Navigation ,,	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227	7,340	7,437	7,519	14,101	7,511	7,609
Total Revenue Management	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029	23,717	23,538	25,890	34,438	27,373	31,613
Total Working Expenses	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814	1,72,836	1,54,403	1,89,220	2,28,474	2,38,077	2,15,646	2,23,174

45. To the working expenses shown above, indirect charges debitable to revenue amounting to ₹8,741 must be added, the net earnings for the year being ₹26,040 against ₹40,990 in 1883-84.

This unfavourable result is partly due to the decreased receipts under the head "Water-rates," consequent on the favourable rainfall, and partly to the increased expenditure on repairs and revenue establishment. The extra cost of the latter is mainly due to the commission now paid to headmen, which, for the year under review, aggregated ₹4,781 against ₹425 in the previous year. The Sub-Deputy Collector is no longer employed, so that in this respect there will be a decrease in 1885-86; but the payment of commission was deliberately resolved on, and the extra cost of this measure must be accepted. The increased expenditure under the head "Repairs and Maintenance" was almost wholly due to the larger quantity of silt removed from the main canal.

46. The table below shows the cost of maintaining the canal and distributaries for each of the last five years :—

Year.	Main Canal. Length of canal.	Main Canal. Total cost of works.	Main Canal. Rate per mile.	Distributaries. Length of distributary channels.	Distributaries. Total cost of works.	Distributaries. Rate per mile.
	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹
1880-81	48	80,993	1,687	267	20,140	70
1881-82	48	1,03,910	2,164	277	11,854	42
1882-83	48	1,01,821	2,121	277	20,407	73
1883-84	48	1,06,425	2,216	277	21,195	76
1884-85	48	1,15,171	2,399	277	18,865	68

47. The expenditure on distributaries shows a satisfactory decrease compared with last year's rate. It is still, however, in excess of what is found necessary elsewhere, and requires the careful attention of the responsible officers. It

is possible that the comparison is to some extent vitiated by the Narainghur navigable channel being classed as a distributary. This canal has a discharge of 240 cubic feet per second at its head and 5 locks, and is accordingly quite out of its proper classification when included among distributaries, in which class it might possibly fairly have remained before being remodelled and rendered navigable.

The dredging operations of the year have not been successful. The expenditure has increased from ₹47,351 in 1883-84 to ₹54,621 in 1884-85, whilst the quantity of silt excavated has diminished from 45 lakhs of cubic feet to 31 in the same period. The cause of the increased cost is stated to be that there was an extra dredger to keep up, that the steam had to be used more for towing purposes, and that the *Hector's* ropes and other gear had to be renewed. The unsatisfactory result of the year's work is apparently chiefly due to the dredgers frequently breaking down, the three chief dredgers *Hector*, *Ajax*, and *Atlas* being under repair for 567 days in the aggregate. The Superintending Engineer notes that the *Ajax* and *Atlas* worked under unfavourable conditions as regards depth of water, which affected their daily outturn. A special report on the matter is promised. Particulars regarding the cost and outturn of work for each particular dredger for the year and that previous will be found in the table below :—

Name of Dredger.	Number of days at work.		Quantity of work done				Cost of working dredgers during the year		Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	
			Per day.		During the year.					
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Hector, Bucket	216	114	3,136	3,577	677,450	407,750	6,755	8,135	9·97	19·95
Combination, Fouracre's	293	196	1,577	1,756	461,950	344,250	3,900	2,853	8·46	8·29
Ajax, Hydraulic	224	137	6,753	7,204	1,512,700	987,000	9,846	7,325	6·51	7·42
Atlas, ,,	219	183	7,695	5,691	1,685,300	1,041,420	9,019	7,592	5 35	7·29
Scraper Dredger No. 1	60	67	242	239	14,516	16,000	6,787	7,861	48·4	70·50
Ditto ,, 2	129	241	292	239	37,700	57,500				
Ditto ,, 3	188	127	221	252	41,625	32,000				
Ditto ,, 4	264	26	174	231	40,000	(,000				
Cadmus, Bruce's steam excavator	...	78	...	2,429	...	189,500	...	3,174	...	16·75
Steam Launch Kobaduck	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	4,628	...	...
Ditto Cossye	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	2,986	...	..
Ditto Coot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Ditto Sir Arthur Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	30	...	...
Steam Launch Garnet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...
Ordinary and Steam hopper and mud barges	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,973	9,973	...	...
Total	1,593	1,169	2,812	2,636	4,477,241	3,081,420	47,351	54,621	10·57	17·72

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

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

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1884-85.
Direct Charges.	₹	₹
I.—Works	.....	12,66,239
II.—Establishment	.....	4,49,790
III.—Tools and plant	.....	57,585
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	.....
Total Outlay	.....	17,73,614
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	.....	915
Net Total	... ..	17,72,699
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	.....	11,210
Loss by exchange	.....	20,571
Leave and pension allowances	.....	33,597
Total	....	65,387

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1883-84	10,58,526
Ditto ditto for 1884-85	70,908
	11,29,434

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.		During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	3,033	Water-rates	...	2,611
Maintenance and repairs	26,862	3,25,681	Navigation	41,382	6,05,272
Establishment	6 178	75,372	Miscellaneous	2,125	13,853
Tools and plant	292	11,819			
Total Works and Repairs	33,332	4,15,905			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Navigation establishment	3,554	40.679			
Total working expenses	36,886	4,56,584			
Profit	6,621	1,65,152			
Total	43.507	6,21,736	Total	43.507	6,21,736

Indirect charges amounting to ₹1,362 must be added to the expenditure shown above, reducing the profit to ₹4,259.

49. This canal is not used for irrigation; the revenue is entirely derived from navigation tolls and miscellaneous receipts. Compared with the previous year, there has been a falling off in the gross revenue of ₹20,083 due entirely to diminished receipts from tolls, the miscellaneous revenue being in excess of that received in 1883-84. There was also a decrease in the expenditure which amounted to ₹36,886 against ₹46,581 expended in the previous year. The net revenue, exclusive of indirect charges, was, as shown above, ₹6,621 against ₹17,009 in 1883-84.

50. The decreased receipt is thus explained by the Executive Engineer—

"I should have given as a reason for the falling off of the tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal during 1884-85, not only that the second range was closed during February and March, but that in consequence of the canal having been silted more or less at the Kallynagore end for the whole year, the passage of heavy boats (by which rice can most economically be exported) was hindered. As far as I can ascertain, there was another reason, *viz.*, that the price of rice ruled lower in the Calcutta market than during the previous year and consequently the export trade fell off."

The canal was closed from the 26th January to the 15th May 1885.

51. The usual tables showing the traffic since 1875-76 follow :—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

Particulars.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Miles of canal open	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections	22,540	44,572	60,971	59,723	44,018	53,338	45,848	43,694	62,317	41,382
Rate of toll per mile of canal	777·24	1,536·97	2,102·42	2,059·41	1,548·89	1,839·20	1,581·	1,510·	2,148·	1,427·
Number of boats	10,958	22,824	23,882	22,969	16,311	21,783	20,057	17,445	22,728	17,660
Tonnage of boats	68,003	1,31,492	1,58,433	1,64,688	1,20,021	1,52,781	1,33,020	1,32,884	1,96,764	1,45,424
Passengers carried	3,906	3,198	1,932	3,623	3,061	3,531	3,286	3,510	...	...
Estimated value of traffic	13,39,440	19,92,042	31,30,503	41,55,353	25,86,031	23,34,731	21,19,855	23,83,244	36,42,029	30,06,852

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

PARTICULARS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	37,852	84,248	101,230	105,687	8,423	89,901	79,448	40,163	64,338	39,400
Stimulants	805	1,900	706	1,719	783	2,666	6,622	2,767	3,179	2,806
Clothing	40	189	117	341	93	428	1,266	5	520	479
Staples of manufacture	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,839	1,129	1,294	2,646	381	1,214	645
Building materials	3,758	8 076	6,838	8,601	73.444	12,303	2,401	749	1,792	2,350
Fuel	1,678	1,045	768	1,729	1,164	6,214	2,701	6,935	833	1,267
Cooking utensils	434	297	250	388	319	426	...	132	112	94
Miscellaneous	22,004	34,107	47,321	42,773	28,744	39,549	37,900	1,306	6,628	6,516

52. It will be noticed that there has been a decrease in every item of traffic, except fuel and building materials. The tonnage carried by each boat has also decreased owing to the depth of water in the canal not having been sufficient for heavily laden boats to pass through.

53. The expenditure on maintenance was R26,862, or R505 per mile, against R32,994 expended in the previous year. The decrease is wholly in the item silt clearing, which cost R12,718 against R23,706 debited against this head in 1883-84.

54. Until the long and frequent closures now necessary can be dispensed with, and a uniform depth of water maintained in the canal, material increase in its earnings cannot be expected. Silt is becoming yearly more and more a serious item in the cost of maintaining canals in Bengal, most especially so in those connected with tidal reaches. In the early years of the existence of this canal, the formidable difficulty and cost of silt clearing was not appreciated, and the canal was left so unprotected from the ordinary influx and efflux of the tides that the channel has been in some places almost entirely silted up. Extensive improvements are urgently required on this canal, for which an estimate, amounting to R10,39,571, is now ready, and will shortly be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

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

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Water-rate.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
1875-76	...	22,540	395	22,935
1876-77	...	44,572	464	45,036
1877-78	...	60,971	1,309	62,280
1878-79	...	59,723	1,070	60,793
1879-80	...	44,918	863	45,781
1880-81	...	53,338	1,149	54,487
1881-82	...	45 848	1,446	47,294
1882-83	...	43,694	1,338	45,032
1883-84	...	62,317	1,273	63,590
1884-85	...	41,382	2,125	43,570

WORKING EXPENSES.

PARTICULARS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Maintenance and repairs	26,756	7,637	22,469	16,599	30,667	18,981	19,428	29,460	32,994	26,862
Establishment	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,854	8,794	2,289	4,497	6,775	7,588	6,178
Tools and plant	1,642	429	164	...	...	1,444	1,834	1,262	2,784	292
TOTAL	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,461	22,634	25,809	37,597	43,366	33,332
Navigation establishment	2,607	2,571	2,465	2,727	2,883	2,956	2,869	2,973	3,215	3,554
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	39,038	12,430	30,564	23,180	42,284	25,590	28,678	40,570	46,581	36,886

SONE CANALS.

56. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1884-85.
DIRECT CHARGES.	R	R
I.—Works	2,91,031	1,77,28,739
II.—Establishment	55,081	49,90,459
III.—Tools and plant	76,980	20,47,575
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)27,855	1,85 405
TOTAL	3,95,237	2,49,52,178
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	3,020	3,03,771
NET TOTAL	3,92,217	2,46,48,407
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	15	37,376
Loss by exchange	7,910	85,187
Leave and pension allowances	7,711	8,47,919
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	15,636	9,70,482

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1883-84	92,66,351
Ditto for 1884-85	9,78,092
TOTAL	1,02,44,443

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE. During 1884-85.	EXPENDITURE. To end of 1884-85.		RECEIPTS. During 1884-85.	RECEIPTS. To end of 1884-85.
I.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.	R	R		R	R
Works	3,44,832	23,15,096	Water-rates	7,70,359	37,91,534
Compensation	6	2,455	Navigation	51,761	4,63,237
Establishment	79,300	5,96,460	Miscellaneous	40,354	3,05,709
Tools and plant	26,175	86,302			
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	4,50,313	30,00,313			
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT.					
Irrigation establishment	1,29,308	7,40,663			
Navigation establishment	16,885	1,12,370			
TOTAL	1,46,193	8,53,033			
III.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE	7,455	20,058			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	6,03,961	38,73,404			
PROFIT	2,58,513	6,87,076			
TOTAL	8,62,474	45,60,480	TOTAL	8,62,474	45,60,480

Indirect charges amounting to ₹31,569 are debited in the Examiner's accounts reducing the net revenue to ₹2,26,944, which gives a return of 0·88 per cent. on the capital expended direct and indirect to the end of the year.

57. The income and expenditure calculated by earnings are shown below:—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
I.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.	₹		₹
Works	3,44,832	Water-rates	11,15,399
Compensation	6	Navigation	51,761
Establishment	79,300	Miscellaneous	40,354
Tools and plant	26,175		
TOTAL	4,50,313		
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT.			
Irrigation establishment	1,29,308		
Navigation establishment	16,885		
TOTAL	1,46,193		
III.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE	7,455		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	6,03,961		
PROFIT	6,03,553		
TOTAL	12,07,514	TOTAL	12,07,514

58. The areas commanded and irrigable, and lengths of canal and distributaries open are shown in the table following:—

	Navigable canal.	Branch canal.	Distributaries.	Gross area under command.	Maximum discharge of canal.	AREA WHICH CAN BE IRRIGATED.		
						Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern main and Patna canals	86½	...	345	406,155	1,613	120,000	180,000	300,000
Western main and Buxar canals	58¼	77½	321¾	704,000	4,342	347,360	360,000	707,360
Arrah canal	74	71¼	469	618,354				
TOTAL	218½	148¾	1,135¾	1,728,509	5,955	476,360	540,000	1,016,360

During the year there was no addition to the lengths of canals, but 53¾ miles of distributaries were completed.

59. Of the area under command, 1,361,151 acres are, as nearly as can be ascertained, cultivated or culturable. The area which can be irrigated is obtained by assuming a duty of 80 acres per cubic foot per second of discharge for kharif, and 180 acres for rabi cultivation. The maximum discharge is allowed for the kharif season, and 3,000 cubic feet per second, which is the average quantity available for the rabi season. It was explained in last year's report that in dry years not more than 456,000 acres of kharif and 336,240 acres of rabi irrigation could be counted on.

60. The usual table showing the progress made with village channels follows:—

	Total length of village channels completed.	Area commanded.	Total number of outlets.	Number of permanent outlets.
	Miles.	Acres.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone Division	242	99,239	2,222	12
Arrah "	745	126,273	2,349	373
Buxar "	513	140,905	1,144	125
TOTAL, 1884-85	1,500	366,417	5,715	510
TOTAL, 1883-84	1,361	342,231	5,825	407

Of these channels 141 miles were carried out by Government officers under the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1876 and 39 miles were under construction on the 1st of April 1885. There has been, it will be seen, considerable progress made in providing permanent outlets, except in the Eastern Sone Division.

61. The water-rate assessments for the year and that preceding are shown below:—

Crop.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	134,732	130,579	...	4,153
Rabi	99,304	66,630	...	32,674
Sugarcane	6,732	9,224	2,492	...
Hot-weather irrigation	8,524	959	...	7,565
Five-years' lease	101,322	149,185	47,863	...
TOTAL	350,614	356,577	50,355	44,392
INCREASE	...	5,963	...	...

62. Last year it was noticed that the area irrigated was in excess of any year to date, it is satisfactory to find that further progress has been made, notwithstanding a considerable falling off in the hot-weather irrigation due to the western main series of canals having been closed for silt-clearance during the months of April, May, and June. There has been a large increase in the area under five-year leases, which the Superintending Engineer remarks "are increasing in favour, especially in places where the land, whether altogether suitable or not, can be cultivated with kharif crops." These areas are divided in the statement below between kharif and rabi, in the proportions followed last year:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	215,790	249,927
Rabi	109,436	81,548
Sugarcane and hot-weather crops	25,388	25,102
TOTAL	350,614	356,577

63. The areas irrigated by divisions for the last five years is shown below:—

YEAR.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.				ARRAH DIVISION.				BUXAR DIVISION.				TOTAL FOR ALL DIVISIONS.			
	Annual leases.				Annual leases.				Annual leases.				Annual leases.			
	Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.	Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.	Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.	Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880-81	27,888	1,775	...	29,663	106,333	15,897	...	122,230	50,277	5,455	...	55,732	184,498	23,127	...	207,625
1881-82	19,260	2,996	6,830	29,086	48,050	26,566	33,942	108,558	24,840	13,123	2,468	40,431	92,150	42,685	43,240	178,075
1882-83	17,717	3,917	11,136	32,770	36,164	7,936	53,030	97,130	27,632	5,903	10,389	43,924	81,513	17,756	74,555	173,824
1883-84	36,030	150	18,620	54,800	96,593	10,973	56,372	163,938	101,413	4,133	26,330	131,876	234,036	15,256	101,322	350,614
1884-85	46,531	1,328	25,136	72,995	85,769	4,518	80,248	170,535	64,909	4,337	43,801	113,047	197,209	10,183	149,185	356,577

64. The rainfall during the year was below the average, and as regards locality was very unequally distributed—a fact which will be apparent from the following table extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report, showing

the total fall at various stations for the months of August, September, and October :—

Arrah Division.	Inches.	Eastern Sone Division.	Inches.	Buxar Division.	Inches.
Arrah	10·88	Bikrum	12·19	Buxar	17·58
Ugeon	14·60	Daoodnuggur	14·79	Sasseram	26·11
Nasrigunge	17·05	Dinapore	18·38	Sikroul	17·93
Koath	25·80			Jamrore	22·45
Ramnuggore	24·04			Basawan	20·72
Dehree	20·70				

65. The usual statements showing the rainfall during the kharif and rabi seasons for the last five years follow :—

KHARIF SEASON.

Months.	Eastern Sone Division.					Arrah Division.					Buxar Division.				
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
August	15·39	13·49	9·84	4·03	7·74	14·82	15·67	9·00	5·43	9·60	7·88	14·28	7·41	2·37	10·11
September	2·24	4·55	4·83	4·33	5·02	3·60	4·12	4·38	4·06	5·51	2·23	2·72	5·77	5·47	4·96
October	4·91	3·87	4·47	0·68	2·36	4·14	6·78	4·99	0·55	3·73	3·87	5·31	4·99	0·81	4·59
Total	25·54	21·91	19·14	9·04	15·12	22·56	26·57	18·37	10·04	18·84	13·98	22·31	18·17	8·65	19·66

RABI SEASON.

October	4·91	3·87	4·47	0·68	2·36	4·14	6·78	4·99	0·55	3·73	3·87	5·31	4·99	0·81	4·59
November	0·12	0·00	1·27	0·00	0·00	0·39	0·00	1·77	0·00	0·00	0·85	0·00	1·86	0·00	0·00
December	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	5·03	3·87	5·74	0·68	2·36	4·54	6·78	6·76	0·55	3·73	4·73	5·31	6·85	0·81	4·59

66. The rainfall in October enabled the greater part of the rabi to be sown without irrigation, and a fall varying from 0·25 inches in the Eastern Sone to 0·65 inches in the Buxar Division in January prevented canal water becoming a necessity later in the season. There is always a strong indisposition to take water for rabi crops, unless the rainfall in October is scanty. In 1883-84, when there was considerable extension of rabi irrigation, the rainfall in October varied in the different divisions between 0·68 and 0·81 inches.

67. The statement below shows the various descriptions of crops irrigated :—

Name of crop.	Eastern Sone Division.		Arrah Division.		Buxar Division.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	28,661	38,189	52,786	51,665	52,094	37,250	133,541	127,104
Indigo	...	...	168	31	6	...	174	31
Gardens	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Bhadoi	108	652	553	1,947	352	845	1,013	3,444
Hot weather	92	942	7,778	...	654	17	8,524	959
Sugarcane	58	386	3,195	4,518	3,479	4,320	6,732	9,224
Rabi	6,467	6,855	42,556	31,651	48,829	26,643	97,852	65,149
Gardens	8	16	7	4	30	81	45	101
Opium	786	819	519	471	102	90	1,407	1,380
Five-year leases	18,620	25,136	56,372	80,248	26,330	43,801	101,322	149,185
Total	54,800	72,995	163,938	170,535	131,876	113,047	350,614	356,577

Five-year leases, 1883-84. 1884-85. Rice 87,056 acres 1,12,348 Rabi 10,132 ,, 14,918 Sugarcane 10,132 ,, 14,919 approximately.

68. The total area leased was 287,445 acres, of which 145,094 were under five years and 142,351 under annual agreements. The area under annual lease as measured by the patrols amounted to 200,017 acres, and as measured by the ameens to 220,506 acres, some of which was subsequently included in five-year leases.

69. In the table following the areas leased and irrigated during the last five years are given :—

	Acres in 1880-81.		Acres in 1881-82.		Acres in 1882-83.		Acres in 1883-84.		Acres in 1884-85.	
	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual kharif	134,208	105,750	55,355	43,916	65,514	49,249	134,732	93,478	130,579	98,385
,, rabi	50,290	28,699	36,795	19,970	15,999	13,479	99,304	53,425	66,630	38,935
,, sugarcane	23,127	13,395	21,891	13,848	15,275	8,157	6,732	3,968	9,224	4,293
Five-year leases	...	...	43,240	42,810	74,555	76,305	101,322	102,220	149,185	145,094
Hot weather	...	...	20,794	...	2,481	1,343	8,524	7,096	959	738
Total	207,625	147,844	178,075	120,544	173,824	148,533	350,614	260,187	356,577	287,445

70. There is some improvement in the proportion of the area irrigated, for which leases had previously been granted, and the progress of the five-year lease system is noticeable.

71. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 93 to 7; in 1883-84 it was 90 to 10.

72. So far it has been assumed that the areas assessed correspond with those irrigated during the year. This, however, is not strictly correct, there being a considerable difference in the Arrah Division in the item rabi irrigation, and for the calculation of duty the area actually irrigated has been taken, though in the statistical tables prescribed by the Government of India, which follow, it has been calculated on the area assessed to correspond with the other forms. The additional area of irrigation taken into account is 14,074 acres.

73. In the kharif season the quantity of water available is limited. From the Western Main series of canals, at any rate, the area under irrigation is in dry years like 1883-84 dependent on the discharging power of the canal, and there is no impropriety in calculating the duty on the actual quantity of water entering the canal. In the rabi season the case is different, the quantity of water available is far in excess of the demand, and the discharge is more dependent on the requirements for navigation and miscellaneous purposes than on the quantity of water required for the crops, the duty calculated on the discharge utilized is therefore of most value as indicating the irrigating power of the canal in that season. Calculated as indicated, the duty given by the Superintending Engineer, paragraph 16 of his report, is as follows :—

	Kharif area in acres.	Rabi area in acres.	Average discharge entering canals, kharif season	Average discharge utilised, rabi season.	Kharif season duty. Cubic feet per acre.	Rabi season duty. Cubic feet per acre.
Eastern Main series of canals	59,336	12,717	1,312·38	351·71	45·21	36·15
Western Main series of canals	204,445	102,080	2,808	740	72·8	137·94

74. The Superintending Engineer makes the following remarks on the very low duty obtained from the Eastern Main canal—

"The duty obtained from the Western Main series of canals is much higher than that so far secured from the Eastern Main series. This is partly due to the very long distributaries which are the rule in Patna and Gya, which not only legitimately consume more water than is required with the shorter distributaries general in Shahabad, but also afford more opportunities for unauthorized irrigation. The matter, however, requires very close attention. The difference of situation by no means explains the wide variation in results, and it does not appear that assessments in the Arrah and Buxar divisions are imposed under less stringent conditions than are exacted in the Eastern Sone division. So far as can be judged from the remission statements received by the Superintending Engineer, a contrary tendency is observable, water-rates having in some cases been assessed in the Eastern Sone Division on evidence which should not have been accepted as a sufficient warrant."

75. It is obviously necessary to localize the waste; when this is done the remedial measures necessary can be determined on. The Superintending

Engineer will be directed to have such observation taken during the current year as will admit of the matter being thoroughly investigated.

76. The total demand for the year, including the balance due on the 1st of April, amounted to ₹15,39,192, of this sum ₹7,70,359 were collected and ₹73,625 remitted, leaving ₹6,95,208 outstanding at the close of the year. Of the remissions ₹65,571 were the amount remitted by the Executive Engineers on account of incorrect assessments and ₹8,054, that written off by civil officers, as being irrecoverable. Of the remissions made by the Executive Engineers, ₹44,237 were on account of the assessments of 1883-84; in last year's report it was explained that owing to a breach in the main canal and the character of the season, the Lieutenant-Governor had sanctioned extensive remissions on grounds not provided for in the rules. Assessments withdrawn from any cause, for instance, demand statements on annual permits superseded by five-year leases, are at present shown as remissions. The accounts will, from the commencement of the year 1886-87, be modified to show such cases which are not in reality remissions, as a reduction of the original assessment. The Superintending Engineer states that the actual amount remitted on account "of want of proof of irrigation, or to the person charged not being legally liable" was ₹5,134.

77. The following extract from the Superintending Engineer's report is deserving of attention:—

"The provisions of the law, sections 79 and 80 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, are exceedingly stringent, and it is only in particular cases that persons who benefit by the unauthorized use of canal water can be made to pay for it. *Aharas* are very numerous in the district, and constant endeavours to fill them with canal water and to irrigate therefrom are made, in which case it is generally impossible to levy water-rates on the land benefited, and practically very often no return for the water thus utilized can be recovered. At certain periods it is necessary for cultivators to dry (*neegar*) their lands, and the water drained off is utilized by their neighbours whose crops are more backward. There does not appear to be any practicable remedy for this, except to refuse leases as far as possible where lands not leased must benefit in the way described."

Permits should certainly be refused in cases where land beyond the leased area will certainly or probably be irrigated without incurring liability for water-rates.

78. The following table shews the demand, collections, and balances for the last five years:—

Year.	Demand.			Remission	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to current demand.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	3,18,378	5,34,874	8,53,252	10,725	8,42,527	3,78,266	4,64,261	70·7
1881-82	4,64,261	6,29,739	10,94,000	53,221	10,40,779	6,03,930	4,36,849	95·9
1882-83	4,36,849	4,62,301	8,99,150	21,020	8,78,130	5,66,465	3,11,665	122·5
1883-84	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	1,45,974	9,08,002	4,84,209	4,23,793	65·2
1884-85	4,23,793	11,15,399	15,39,192	73,625	14,65,567	7,70,359	6,95,208	62·33

79. The increase in the arrear balance from ₹4,23,793 to ₹6,95,208 requires serious consideration. The actual collections, ₹7,70,359, are more than 25 per cent. in excess of any year to date, so that at least in actual receipts there is an improvement. Of the balance ₹4,77,522 is on account of the current year's assessments, and ₹2,17,686 on account of previous years' demands.

80. The current year's assessments include the greater part of the rabi demands, which, though due on the 15th of March, are not legally recoverable until after the close of the year, even the kharif demands, which form the greater part of the revenue, are not payable until the 31st of January, so that a considerable arrear balance in respect to the current year's assessments is inevitable.

The arrears with regard to former years' demands have, however, increased from ₹1,37,928 on the 1st of April 1884 to ₹2,17,685 on the 1st of April 1885. Of this increase no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming; the khatianees (demand statements) are said by the Collector to have been imperfect, and the numerous remission and alteration statements to have caused the rate-payers

generally to withhold payment in hopes of a remission. Rules have been prescribed, which it is expected will lead to objections being preferred and disposed of at an earlier date, but so long as changes in the occupation of land continue alteration statements are inevitable. The remissions were ₹72,349 below those granted in 1883-84, the increase in the arrear balance being ₹79,857, so that it is not improbable that the large remissions granted in 1883-84 indisposed the cultivators to pay in 1884-85. The increase in the arrear balances has been separately reported on to the Government of India, but it is quite clear that no heroic remedies are practicable; improved administration will do something, and no effort to secure this has been wanting, but at least 50,000 cultivators have to be dealt with, and it is quite certain that a portion of the assessments will always be found to be irrecoverable. It is not desirable to fix any absolute percentage, as that which, it may fairly be expected, will have to be written off, but it is necessary to keep in mind the difference between receipts from water-rates assessed yearly on a fluctuating population on crops, the yield of which is only under exceptional circumstances taken into account, and those from land revenue permanently fixed at a fraction of its present letting value.

The balance for the years 1878-79 to 1882-83 inclusive has been reduced to ₹84,157, and it is thought that, considering all things, this sum, on assessments amounting to ₹27,02,935, is not an excessive loss.

81. The expenditure on the revenue establishments employed is shown below:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Amount.	Percentage on collections.	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	₹		₹	
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars, ameens, &c. . .	42,105	8·69	63,064	8·19
Establishment employed under Collectors .	41,724	8·62	25,007	3·24
Headmen's fees	30,176	6·23	41,237	5·35
Total .	1,14,005	23·54	1,29,308	16·78

82. The increased cost of collection is a consequence of the increased receipts, the percentage on which 16·78 against 23·54 last year exhibits a marked improvement. On the area assessed the cost of establishment was $\frac{114,005}{350,614}$ = annas 5·2 per acre in 1883-84, and $\frac{129,308}{356,577}$ = annas 6·0 per acre in 1884-85.

83. In former reports some information as to the cost of measuring the crops and preparing the demand statements has been given, the figures in these statements have necessarily been approximations, as the permanent establishment is also employed on investigating complaints and preparing alteration statements for existing five-year leases. The following table exhibits the charges for the current year, 101,622 acres under five-year lease on the 1st of April 1884 being excluded from the areas assessed:—

Name of Division.	Area measured and assessed.	Cost of measuring crops.		Cost of preparing demand statement.	
		Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.
	Acres.	₹	R a. p.	₹	R a. p.
Eastern Sone	54,375	960	0 0 3·3	1,320	0 0 4·6
Arrah	114,163	3,804	0 0 6·3	8,327	0 1 2
Buxar	8,6717	3,098	0 0 6·7	1,324	0 0 2·9

84. Considerable trouble is still experienced in obtaining the attendance of putwaries at measurements, and there has been no improvement in this respect during the past year. In a few cases where great inconvenience was caused, and the putwaris were legally bound to attend, they have been prosecuted and punished. In the Nasrigunge and Ramnagar sub-divisions 94·7 and 91·7 of the

measurement papers were signed by the putwaris, results partly apparently due to the good management of the sub-divisional officers and zilladars, an example which might with advantage be followed elsewhere.

85. There has been no diminution in the number of complaints; 9,592 remission, and 259 miscellaneous applications were disposed of during the year. The revised rules alluded to in last year's report were formally sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th April 1885, and they have so far had a good effect in hastening the presentation of objections to the assessment.

86. The number of crop experiments was small; in some sub-divisions this duty has not been sufficiently attended to, the average of 184 observations on the yield of rice crops gives 2·36 maunds of grain and 8·23 maunds of straw as the increased yield due to canal irrigation.

87. The receipts of the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to ₹51,761 against ₹85,193, so credited in 1883-84. Of the falling off ₹22,735 were in the item transport service receipts, and ₹10,697 in the item tollage on boats. The decrease in the transport service receipts is owing to Government having ceased to work the service, and is balanced by a corresponding decrease of ₹20,277 in the working expenses. The decrease in tolls on boats is due to the Western Main Canal having been closed for three months for silt clearance. In 1882-83 a similar closure occurred, and the tollage receipts amounted to ₹39,304 against ₹37,335 in 1884-85.

88. The tables below show the navigation revenue, and tollage assessments for the last five years:—

Navigation receipts.

Year.	Eastern Main Series.			Western Main Series.			Total.	Total tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.		
		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	86¼	27,337	8,512	130½	12,482	12,814	61,145	39,819
1881-82	86¼	29,199	11,012	130½	24,944	27,961	93,116	54,143
1882-83	86¼	22,679	12,196	132¼	16,625	19,705	71,205	39,304
1883-84	86¼	22,503	6,305	132½	25,469	30,856	85,193	48,032
1884-85	86¼	23,055	1,304	132¼	14,280	13,122	51,761	37,335

Tollage assessments.

Year.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals.			Western Main Canal.			Arrah Canal.			Buxar Canal.			Total.		
	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	26,529	942	27,471	2,247	215	2,462	6,847	1,358	8,205	316	82	398	35,939	2,597	38,536
1881-82	27,377	1,746	29,123	2,209	2,159	4,368	15,875	523	16,398	3,417	1,055	4,472	48,878	5,483	54,361
1882-83	22,147	625	22,772	1,469	1,139	2,608	10,943	284	11,228	2,002	452	2,454	36,562	2,500	39,062
1883-84	21,600	606	22,206	2,615	166	2,781	15,641	1,369	17,010	5,476	117	5,593	45,332	2,258	47,590
1884-85	22,796	348	23,142	1,187	23	1,210	8,705	401	9,106	3,898	39	3,937	36,586	811	37,395

89. Statistical tables comparing the traffic and showing the descriptions of goods carried follow:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Number of miles open at the end of the year . . . Miles.	264	216¼	218¼	219	219
Toll collections . . . ₹	39,819	54,143	39,304	48,032	37,335
Rate of toll per mile . . „	183	249	180	217	170
Boats, including empties . . No.	7,482	10,688	7,615	8,822	6,434
Measured tonnage of boats, including empties . . . Tons.	69,597	1,13,971	78,951	95,472	61,744
Estimated value of cargo . . ₹	33,73,946	44,53,386	37,96,407	52,34,476	41,10,598

Descriptions of goods carried—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	8,236	15,839	9,634	14,951	6,832
Stimulants	1,648	1,853	2,010	1,880	1,338
Clothing	279	111	81	40	53
Staples of manufacture . . .	8,495	11,320	9,456	11,712	8,116
Building materials	2,989	2,538	2,157	2,542	,489
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	1
Fuel	153	276	197	388	192
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	...	...	...	550	844
Bamboos and bullahs . . .	3,291	8,681	6,077	6,666	5,633
Miscellaneous	10,849	8,261	6,948	6,599	11,091

90. The expenditure on navigation establishment, including the cost of working the locks and collecting tolls, was ₹13,595 against ₹13,654 expended in 1883-84.

91. It has already been stated that Government has now withdrawn entirely from direct connection with steam transport service. The following extract from the Superintending Engineer's report shows the arrangement at present in force:—

"The steam transport service in the Eastern Sone division, the Eastern Main, and Patna canals has been leased out to a contractor since the 21st of January 1884, and the steamers in the remaining canals were made over to him on the 20th October 1884. There are four steamers, *viz.*, the *Banas* and *Koel* with stern paddle-wheels, and the *Buxar* and *Umpire* with side paddles. One of the stern-wheel steamers is kept in reserve; the other plies on the Arrah canal, the *Umpire* on the Patna canal, and the *Buxar* on the Buxar canal. There is a bi-weekly service between Arrah and Dehri, and Buxar and Sasseram, and a weekly service between Dinapore and Baroon. The deck fares are 3 pies per mile. The amount payable by the contractor is ₹10,000 per annum, or ₹833⅓ per month; which is credited as follows: Hire of steamers ₹333⅓; tollage, Patna canal, ₹150; tollage, Buxar canal, ₹150; tollage, Arrah canal, ₹200. The actual receipts during the year according to the Examiner's figures were ₹14,426 against ₹37,161 received in 1883-84. The working expenses in 1884-85 amounted to ₹12,198 against ₹32,475 expended in the year previous. These figures include receipts and expenditure on cargo boats. The detailed tables regarding the working of the steamers are omitted, as they would only cover a portion of the year, during a great part of which the Western Main series of canals was closed. The contractor maintains the crews of the vessels at his own expense, and pays for all repairs not caused by fair wear and tear. The arrangement has so far been satisfactory. No complaints of the public being inconvenienced by the change have been received, and the time formerly given by the Executive Engineers to managing the traffic can with more effect be bestowed on the other important duties with which they are charged. Financially, the change does not cause Government any loss."

There are four cargo boats belonging to Government, three of which were hired to contractors during the year; they pay a reduced rate of toll, and apparently exert an unfavourable influence on private traffic. It is intended to dispose of them as opportunity offers.

92. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to ₹40,354 against ₹34,405 in 1883-84. The increase is almost wholly in the item "miscellaneous," and is chiefly due to larger receipts on account of costs of process.

93. The financial results of the Sone canal system for the last four years are shown in the statement following, which gives the receipts and working expenses for the last four years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
RECEIPTS—				
Water-rates	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209	7,70,359
Navigation receipts	93,116	71,205	85,193	51,761
Miscellaneous	39,246	47,007	34,405	40,354
TOTAL	7,36,292	6,84,677	6,03,807	8,62,474
WORKING EXPENSES—				
Maintenance	3,28,032	4,02,841	3,74,795	4,50,313
Irrigation establishment	1,14,283	1,05,883	1,14,005	1,29,308
Navigation ditto	13,678	19,880	20,248	16,885
Refunds	1,329	1,237	5,429	7,455
	4,57,322	5,29,841	5,14,477	6,03,961
NET PROFIT EXCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES	2,78,970	1,54,836	89,330	2,58,513

There has, it will be seen, been a very considerable increase in the net revenue, notwithstanding the much greater expenditure on maintenance. The cause of this satisfactory result is the large increase in the irrigated area which occurred in 1883-84, and as a considerable proportion of it is under five-year leases, it is hoped that retrogression will not occur. In 1885-86 a slight further improvement is expected.

94. The expenditure per mile incurred on repairs to the canals and distributaries for the last three years is given in the statement following :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Name of Division.	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.
		No.	₹	No.	₹	No.	₹
Eastern Main	Eastern Sone	7¼	2,655·0	7¼	4,367·3	7¼	2,845
Western Main	Arrah	9	9,968·0	9	3,841·8	9	10,091
	Buxar	12¾	322·0	12¾	162·0	12¾	383
Buxar	Do.	45	346·0	45¼	210·0	45¼	302
Patna	Eastern Sone	79	378·0	79	492·2	79	254
Arrah	Arrah	65	375·0	65	387·3	65	627
Doomraon Branch	Do.	40¼	166·0	40¼	156·6	40¼	330
Beheea do.	Do.	31	205·0	31	155·7	31	223
Chowsa do.	Buxar	39¼	103·0	39¼	97·0	39¼	143
Gurra Chowbey Branch	Do.	38	49·0	38	123·0	38	135
Distributaries	Arrah	459¼	57·6	466	41·6	469½	69
	Buxar	243¼	57·0	300¾	55·1	307½	53
	Eastern Sone	311	43·4	311	48·1	345	48

95. The increased cost of maintenance during the year was chiefly due to the silt-clearance of the Western Main canal, on which ₹ 83,677 were expended against ₹32,651 in the previous year. This with the percentage charge for establishment accounts for ₹62,700 out of the excess expenditure of ₹75,518, and of the remainder ₹11,074 were due to special repairs to the Sone weir, consequent on the injuries sustained by that work in the flood of the 7th July 1876, when three piers were entirely destroyed and twelve injured. The Eastern Main series of canals was not closed during the year, and the quantity of silt excavated was 3,564,795 cubic feet, at a cost of ₹17,414, the average rate being ₹4-12 per 1,000 cubic feet. The Western Main series of canals was closed during the months of April, May, and June, when 12,490,428 cubic feet of silt were excavated by hand; during the rest of the year 5,725,707 cubic feet were dredged, the average rates being ₹4·71 and ₹5·67 per 1,000 cubic feet respectively. The total quantity of silt removed from the Western Main and Arrah canals was 18,216,135 cubic feet, and the expenditure thereon ₹91,365, the average cost per ₹1,000 cubic feet being ₹5·01.

96. The expenditure on weed clearing continues to diminish, as will be seen from the following table extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Eastern Sone division	10,352	5,535	7,721	2,777	1,589
Arrah division	13,468	15,564	6,627	5,948	3,976
Buxar division	...	64	29	270	...
TOTAL	23,820	21,163	14,377	8,995	5,565

SARUN CANALS.

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

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1884-85.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
Works	993	4,76 779
Establishment	229	1,63,716
Tools and plant	368	25,612
Suspense accounts	...	...
TOTAL	1,590	6,66,107
LESS receipts on capital account	...	498
NET OUTLAY	1,590	6,65,609
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	97
Leave and pension allowances	32	27,022
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	32	27,119

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884 85.		During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements).	...	...	Water-rates	8,397	59,857
Repairs and maintenance.	19,983	1,08,712	Navigation	1	261
Establishment	4,596	25,000	Miscellaneous	943	4,688
Tools and plant	371	(—)7,519			
TOTAL	24,950	1,26,193	TOTAL RECEIPTS	9,341	64,806
			Deficit	16,252	65,600
INDIRECT CHARGES. Leave and pension allowances.	643	4,213			
GRAND TOTAL	25,593	1,30,406	GRAND TOTAL	25,593	1,30,406

The excess of working expenses over receipts was R16,252 as shown above against R1,025 in 1883-84. No report regarding these canals has been received from the Commissioner, but the Superintending Engineer states that owing to the year 1884-85 having, as regards the manufacture of indigo, been unprofitable, the guarantee which at present amounts to R21,750 was for the most part not paid within the year. There is a considerable balance to the credit of the Maharajah of Hutwa, and only a nominal balance against the Ramcola concern, with these exceptions from one to nearly three years guarantee is due from the guarantors. In some instances remissions could, under the rules, be claimed: these cases have been disposed of, and during the current year progress in reducing the arrears balance has been made. The price of indigo in 1884-85 was abnormally low, and there appears to have been real difficulty in realizing the assessments. This year the market has taken a favourable turn, and there should be no hardship in realizing the current revenue as well as the arrears.

98. The rainfall during the year is shown in the table below:—

Month.	Moniarah.	Gopalgunj.	Hatwah.	Sadowa.	Jogapur.	Burhogah.	Rajaputty.	Arrowah.	Sitalpur.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April 1884	...	0·17	0·06	0·15	...	...		...	...
May "	4·18	2·81	2·00	2·05	2·20	1·90		0·15	0·50
June "	7·01	8·38	5·39	12·40	6·80	11·35		9·15	5·50
July "	12·45	13·55	6·08	9·00	7·70	12·25		6·50	5·10
August "	6·95	8·36	7·45	4·90	5·50	5·32		4·40	6·40
September "	5·58	6·38	7·51	8·30	8·45	9·00		6·80	4·30
October "	2·16	2·69	3·90	3·15	3·65	1·78		2·10	2·60
November "	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
December "	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
January 1885	...	0·60	0·72	...	...	...		0·60	0·50
February "	...	...	0·21	...	...	...		...	...
March "	...	0·39	...	0·20	...	...		0·20	0·40
Total	38·33	43·33	33·32	40·05	34·30	39·60	31·00	29·90	25·30

Book lost.

99. The Superintending Engineer remarks that, generally speaking, the rainfall in July and August was good, and the *hatia* in October, when rain is of primary importance, very general.

100. Owing to the favourable rainfall the area irrigated during the year was 7,223 acres against 21,122 in 1883-84. The operations of the year are thus described by the Executive Engineer—

"The area irrigated is one-third of last year, as few rice lands were irrigated.

"The factories to the south of the district irrigated their indigo lands, as the *hatia* rainfall was deficient during February and March of 1884-85. The irrigation done in Sadowa was effected in April 1884.

"The river was abnormally low during the year. It was owing to this cause that it was an impossibility to supply water in the Gandaki during part of the year. Without a regulator across the Rupon Chap sota below the head sluice of this canal it will be impossible to supply water if the river be low. On the 24th of March the call for water for irrigation of indigo lands became so loud that a bund was threwn across the sota and the full supply sent down the canal for ten days. The supply to the canals below was, however, entirely cut off and some discontent was caused in consequence. The regulator across the sota is a necessity, and one should be put in, not only to supply water in the Gandaki when the river is low, but also for irrigation in the other canals in September and October, when the discharge in the sota is too great to admit of a bund being constructed, but yet the water level is too low for it to get into the canals.

"The working of the head cut and canals was as follow:—

"The head cut was kept open until the 20th June, when the feeder to the sluice was closed by a bund at its mouth. The river rose early in June, and the sota began to discharge on the 13th, the gauge at Sissua reaching 233·05. The head cut was kept closed until November, when the bund was removed, and it was worked for twelve days, and again closed for the removal of silt and weeds, which had largely accumulated in the first two miles. It was finally opened on the 14th December, and was continuously worked up to the end of March 1885. The Rupon Chap sota was bunded on the 20th December, and a full supply let down the Gangri and Dhanai canals as required. The Daha can always be supplied."

101. The primary object of these canals was the supply of water for the manufacture of indigo, and this end has been fully attained. There is a guarantee amounting to R21,750, which, however, is dependent on water being supplied in *all* months of the year, which, in the case of some of the canalized rivers, is quite impracticable. The present agreement will expire in October 1889, and a full report on the working of these canals has just been received and is now under consideration. In any future arrangements it will be necessary to secure at least a guarantee which will fully cover the working expenses. It is not likely that it will be possible to obtain any interest on the capital expenditure R6,65,609, which was provided from provincial funds.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

102. The canals continued during the year to be controlled by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and are separately reported on. A resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 28th September 1885, reviewing their administration for 1884-85 was published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th October 1885.

103. An abstract of the capital and revenue accounts is given below:—

	₹
Capital Cost—	
Direct charges	52,01,641
Indirect charges	58,906
Grand Total	52,60,547
Receipts up to the 1st April 1885	1,81,32,213
Working expenses—	
Direct charges	66,49,145
Indirect charges	1,47,029
	67,96,174
*Charges for interest	67,69,753
	1,35,65,927
Balance net Revenue	45,66,286

104. The revenue accounts for the last two years are given below:—

Years.	Receipts.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Interest charges.	Net revenue.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	2,04,652	1,27,418
1884-85	5,69,726	2,91,214	2,07,882	70,630

105. The receipts from tolls on boats during the year were R5,08,546 against R5,24,752 realized in that preceding: the increased revenue shown above is due to a payment of R35,185 made by the Calcutta Municipality on account of land acquired by the Corporation in connection with the new drainage works. The increased charges are mainly owing to R78,575 having been expended on original works chargeable to revenue, against R27,897 so debited in 1883-84.

106. The following table gives some particulars regarding the traffic for 1883-84 and 1884-85:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	₹	Tons.	₹
1883-84	181,301	2,87,77,043	7,01,99,912	24,11,423	5,24,752
1884-85	162,347	3,17,73,576	6,40,60,329	24,85,322	5,08,466

* Interest is calculated *pro formâ*. The canals having been constructed from provincial funds, no interest is charged.

The Supervisor of the canals attributes the diminished receipts to the generel depression in trade, a reduced demand for firewood, and a partial failure of the rice crop.

107. Estimates for providing Tolly's Nullah with locks have been submitted to the Government of India in connection with the docks proposed to be built at Kidderpore; it is not, however, expected that any material increase to the revenue will accrue from these works. Further development of traffic depends on the improvement of the Bhangore khall, which lies on the main line of traffic, and in which boats are sometimes kept for upwards of a week waiting for a high tide.

NUDDEA RIVERS AND EDEN CANAL.

108. Capital and revenue accounts are not kept for these works. During the year ₹97,335 were expended on works at the heads of the Bhagirutteel Mathabangha and Jellinghee rivers, which it is sought to keep navigable throughout the year. The tolls collected, inclusive of miscellaneous receipts, amounted to ₹1,95,457.

109. The primary object of the Eden Canal, on which the expenditure to the close of the year on original works has amounted to ₹6,22,633, was to supply water for domestic purposes. There being, however, a scanty rainfall, water was, at the urgent request of the civil officers, given free of charge, the cultivators making their own arrangements entirely for its distribution after issue from the canal bank. From a careful report made by the Executive Engineer on such enquiries as he could institute, no detailed measuremants being possible as to the area irrigated, it appears to be a safe conclusion that fully 3½ lakhs of rupees worth of crops were saved to the proprietors and cultivators in some proportion or other. The following extract from the Land Revenue Report on the subject is reproduced here :—

"In the Burdwan District it appears that no action was taken during the year for extending irrigation from the Eden Canal at the expense of the proprietors to be benefited by the work. The utility of the canal has, however, been generally appreciated by the people and the Collector says that it has given about 60,000 acres of abundant crops in thanas Satgachia and Salimabad."

The Collector remarks—

"'The number of regulators and sluices now existing is not, however, sufficient for the thorough utilization of the quantity of water available, and many applications were received, praying for the insertion of pipes in the canal banks and construction of sluices, which were refused, as the Irrigation Department would not allow them.'"

110. The effect of the increased supply of water brought into the cana was to cause a greater deposit of silt, and to increase the cost of maintenance, on which, excluding establishment, ₹15,821 were expended. In anticipation of a similar demand for water being made again, the Commissioner of Burdwan was asked in March last to consider whether the increased burden thus thrown on Government could not be recovered from the persons benefited. No action in the matter was, however, taken by the civil officers concerned, though attention was called to it more than once; and during the rains of 1885 a precisely similar application, involving the expenditure of public funds for the benefit of the persons interested in the land in the vicinity of the canal, was preferred. Under the urgency of the request, although the rainfall was on the whole favourable both as to amounts and distribution through the district, it was considered impossible to refuse, and 15,000 acres have again been irrigated, for which no charge is possible, and which will, owing to the extra silt brought into the canal, entail a further burden on the general revenues of the province.

If this canal is to take its place as an "irrigation" work, it is clearly necessary that proper rules should be drawn up, and arrangements made for securing some reasonable return to Government, and the consideration of this matter is still being pressed on the local civil officers, with a view to the submission to Government of some workable scheme.

GENERAL REMARKS.

111. The net income received during the year from the canals in Bengal which have been constructed by Imperial Funds, viz., those classed as productive public works, amounted to ₹1,27,763, against a budget estimate of ₹1,26,000. The actual receipts and working expenses (direct charges) amounted respectively to ₹13,07,521 and ₹11,79,758, against the budget estimate of ₹12,50,000 and ₹11,24,000.

112. The following statement shews the financial results calculated by earnings compared with the previous year.

	1884-85. ₹	1883-84. ₹
Orissa canals	(—)1,43,234	(—)95,477
Midnapore canal	33,848	65,908
Hidgellee tidal canal	6,621	17,009
Sone canals	6,03,553	3,47,432
TOTAL	5,00,788	3,34,872

113. The approximate value of the crops irrigated during the year, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below :—

CANALS.	1884-85.		1883-84.	
	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.
	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹
Orissa canals	57,372	8,73,845	48 760	7,31,382
Midnapore canal	69,294	19,15,876	97,919	33,30,838
Sone canals	356,577	93,92,583	350,614	74,03,525
TOTAL	483,243	1,21,82,304	4,97,293	1,14,66,195

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

CANALS.	1884-85.			1883-84.		
	Trees 12 feet high and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings.	Trees 12 feet high and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Orissa canals	48,930	25,922	61,670	44,479	24,936	70,703
Midnapore canal	4,690	3,374	3,712	3,942	3,242	3,104
Sone canals	82,141	42,991	91,746	67,298	45,191	89,917
TOTAL	135,761	72,287	157,128	115,719	73,369	163,724

115. The revenue reports of the various projects were received on the dates mentioned below :—

Orissa circle	Commissioner's report	21st September 1885.
	Superintending Engineer's report	14th October ,,
South-Western Circle	Commissioner's report	25th August ,,
	Superintending Engineer's report	4th December ,,
Sone Circle	Commissioner's report	17th August ,,
	Superintending Engineer's report, Sone canals	7th September ,,
	Ditto ditto, Saran canals	11th ,, ,,

The reports are due on the 1st of September. In no case has the Superintending Engineer's report been written by the officer who held charge of the circle during the year; but, making all possible allowances for the extra time required by officers not familiar with the canals described for preparing the report, it is clear that there has been great and preventible delay. The Superintending Engineers' reports cannot be completed until the Examiner's finance and administrative accounts for the year are received, and in recognizing this fact by fixing the date on which they are due for the future at the 15th of September, it is expected that complete punctuality will be observed. Delay such as has occurred this year takes away all interest from the report, and indicates a want of proper attention to the orders of Government.

The statistical tables prescribed in India Government Resolution, No. 166 I. of date the 11th July 1885, are necessarily imperfect, information being required on points, especially in the forms regarding navigation, regarding which no accounts have hitherto been kept in this province. It is doubtful whether the orders referred to can be fully complied with, even in the report for 1885-86, as they involve a complete recasting of the accounts and returns at present kept.

116. I regret to have to record the death, on the 31st of March last, of Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, late Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, an officer whose tact and ability had led to his being placed in charge, whilst comparatively young, of the largest irrigating division in Bengal.

J. M. McNEILE, *Col.*, R.E.,
Chief Engineer.

The 28th January 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1884-85, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

Principal Results of Operations for the year ended 31st March 1885.

Irrigation Works.	Direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1884-85.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources.	Working expenses direct and indirect.	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest).	Interest (at 4 per cent. on direct capital outlay at commencement of year, and at 2 per cent. on outlay during year).	Surplus Revenue after paying Interest on Direct Capital Outlay.		Excess Charge, including Interest on Direct Capital Outlay.	
						Amount.	Percentage on total *sum* at charge.	Amount.	Percentage on total *sum* at charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	R	R	R	R	R			R	
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.									
In operation.									
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	18,38,077	43,507	38,248	5,259	70,908	...	...	65,649	3·57
In progress.									
Orissa Project	2,21,19,469	1,43,507	3,29,288	—1,85,781	8,38,018	...	...	10,23,799	4·63
Midnapore Canal	84,15,517	2,57,843	2,31,803	26,040	3,25,608	...	...	2,99,568	3·56
Sone Project	2,56,18,889	8,55,019	6,28,075	2,26,944	9,78,092	...	...	7,51,148	2·89
TOTAL	5,79,91,952	12,99,876	12,27,414	72,462	22,12,626	...	...	21,40,164	3·69
ORDINARY IRRIGATION WORKS.									
In operation									
Sarun Project	6,92,728	9,341	25,593	—16,252	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	52,60,347	5,69,726	2,91,214	2,78,512	...	...	...	...	...
In progress.									
Orissa Coast Canal	22,90,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoned or held in abeyance.									
Tirhoot Project	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoodur Project	1,72,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	90,21,676	5,79,067	3,16,807	2,62,260	...	...	...	...	...
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.									
In progress.									
Orissa Coast Canal	7,18,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,18,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. H. TRAIL, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1884-85, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

Principal Results of Operation for the year ended 31st March 1885.

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay, direct and indirect, to end of year.	Revenue assessed during the year.						Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of year.	Percentage on capital outlay to end of year.
		Direct Assessed Revenue.					Indirect revenue, land revenue due to operation of canal.	Grand Total.		
		Occupiers' rate (water-rates.)	Owners' rate.	Plantations.	Water power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Productive Public Works.													
Orissa Project	2,21,19,469	82,185	...	1,068	...	79,802	11,470	1,74,525	...	1,74,525	3,29,288	—1,54,763	·71 deficit.
Midnapore Canal	84,15,517	1,22,321	...	35	...	1,28,747	12,366	2,63,469	...	2,63,469	2,31,803	31,666	·37
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	18,38,077	...	...	612	...	41,282	1,513	43,507	...	43,507	38,248	5,259	·28
Sone Project	2,56,18,889	11,15,399	...	178	488	51,761	39,688	12,07,514	...	12,07,514	6,28,075	5,79,439	2·26
Total	5,79,91,952	13,19,905	...	1,893	488	3,01,692	65,037	(a) 16,89,015	...	16,89,015	12,27,414	4,61,601	·79
Ordinary Irrigation Works.													
Durgun Project	6,92,728	23,200	...	...	...	1	943	24,144	...	24,144	25,593	—1,449	·2 deficit.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	52,60,547	...	...	...	...	5,20,495	49,231	5,69,726	...	5,69,726	2,91,214	2,78,512	5·29
Orissa Coast Canal	22,90,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	82,43,421	23,200	...	...	...	5,20,496	50,174	5,93,870	...	5,93,870	3,16,807	2,77,063	3·36
Protective Irrigation Works.													
Orissa Coast Canal	7,18,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Refunds and remissions of revenue, amounting respectively to R7,645 and R1,17,899 have not been deducted from the gross assessments shown above.

D. H. TRAIL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

		Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Total.
Length of canal open for navigation	Miles.	170½	72	28	218½	27	516
Receipts—Tollage on private boats	₹	52,784	1,19,451	41,382	34,286	5,20,495	7,69,491
Tollage on Government boats	„		346		747	*Nil*	
Tollage on rafts	„	...	...	...	2,302	*Nil*	2,302
Carrying operations or transport services—Government boats	„	27,018	8,950	...	14,426	*Nil*	50,394
Fines and Sundries	„	...	...	2,125	*Nil*	49,231	51,356
Total Receipts	„	79,802	1,28,747	43,507	51,761	5,69,726	8,73,543
Maintenance charges, including special navigation establishment	„	49,573	16,444	38,248	42,161	2,91,214	4,37,640
Net Revenue of year	„	30,229	1,12,303	5,259	9,600	2,78,512	4,35,903
Total number of boats plying cargo	No.	(a)18,768	(a)47,653	(a)17,660	(a)6,434	(a)162,347	(a)243,862
Total number of boats plying passenger	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total registered tonnage, cargo	Tons.	(b)157,017	(b)412,379	(b)145,424	(b)61,744	(b)2,485,322	(b)3,261,886
Total registered tonnage, passenger	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ton mileage—Up		5,011,322	7,685,411	2,326,868	3,062,782	...	(c)18,086,383
Down							
Total		5,011,322	7,685,411	2,326,868	3,062,782	...	(c)18,086,383
Estimated value of cargoes—Up		44,80,105	1,57,52,997	30,06,852	41,10,598	6,40,60,329	9,14,10,881
Down							
Total		44,80,105	1,57,52,997	30,06,852	41,10,598	6,40,60,329	9,14,10,881
Number of passengers—Total		....	...	....	...	...	...
Rafts feet × feet × feet—Up		...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Down		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated value of rafts—Total		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tollage on boats per ton per mile		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet		...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes passenger boats.
(b) Includes registered tonnage of passenger boats.
(c) Does not include mileage of Calcutta and Eastern Canals.
Note.—Where no entries are left blank information is not available.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1884-85 AND 1883-84 IN BENGAL.

Works supplying irrigation.	Civil Districts.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Areas irrigated in acres. 1884-85. Kharif inclusive of sugarcane.	1884-85. Rabi inclusive of hot weather.	1884-85. Year.	1883-84. Kharif.	1883-84. Rabi.	1883-84. Year.	Rainfall. 1884-85.	Rainfall. 1883-84.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Orissa Canals	Cuttack	...	...	51,519	2,882	54,401	44,864	1,381	46,245	59·12	55·05
	Balasore	...	...	2,859	112	2,971	2,515	...	2,515		
	Total Orissa Canals	...	...	54,378	2,994	(a) 57,372	47,379	1,381	48,760	...	...
Midnapore Canal	Midnapore	...	...	69,294	...	69,294	97,919	...	97,919	60·37	51·95
Sone Canal	Shahabad	...	...	212,220	71,362	283,582	187,068	108,746	295,814	31·66	31·54
	Patna	...	...	28,477	4,694	33,171	23,919	4,604	28,523	29·59	42·61
	Gya	...	...	33,372	6,452	39,824	21,666	4,611	26,277	27·72	36·64
	Total Sone Canals	...	...	274,069	82,508	356,577	232,663	117,961	350,614	...	...
Sarun Canals	Sarun	...	...	5,306	1,917	7,223	15,913	5,209	21,122	35·01	26·31
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	403,247	87,419	490,466	393,864	124,551	518,415	...	...
	Decrease	27,949 acres.									

(a) Exclusive of 1,570 acres unauthorized irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 332, 400, 401 AND 405 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 6th AND 13th MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas. Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	2nd half of January 1886.														
RAJPOOTANA.	Dholpur	19 0	31 6	10 0	11 4	27 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	31 0	15 0	28 0	90 0	13 0	
	1st half of February 1886.														
BOMBAY.	Satara	11 6	...	8 14	10 0	18 0	16 3	...	...	16 4	...	...	116 8	15 4	
	Nimach Cantonment	20 0	32 0	7 0	9 0	27 8	21 0	...	11 0	28 8	27 0	22 0	180 0	13 0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore (Revised)	19 0	31 8	4 8	8 12	34 0	26 0	...	22 0	32 0	31 0	35 0	105 0	13 0	
	Ajmere (,,)	18 0	30 0	3 0	8 0	34 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	80 0	13 0	

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	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	...	12 2	13 0	...	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 0	
	Godavery	14 6	...	12 6	16 0	23 0	20 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	8 13	...	12 6	13 10	16 10	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	9 14	...	12 6	15 8	21 10	22 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	15 6	...	9 14	11 3	23 11	26 13	28 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	10 11	11 5	26 13	19 11	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	17 5	...	10 11	11 14	25 11	23 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	94 13	13 11	
	Kurnool	13 5	...	11 6	12 2	25 5	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 0	...	11 6	12 10	...	19 13	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	11 10	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 8	12 14	20 14	18 2	32 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	8 3	...	13 0	14 14	...	28 2	29 13	...	...	...	...	170 2	16 3	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	17 6	...	...	25 6	31 11	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	10 10	...	15 8	15 14	...	25 6	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	16 10	
	Madura	10 8	...	15 2	15 10	...	23 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	116 10	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	No return received.													
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	10 10	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	21 13	20 8	25 10	...	...	...	...	238 2	15 11	
	South Canara	9 10	...	12 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	157 14	17 6	
	Malabar	10 2	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	16 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 9	19 2	7 2	10 13	17 0	15 14	17 13	18 7	14 1	18 9	14 1	62 6	11 3	
	Daskrohi	17 0	20 0	6 8	11 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 0	
	Kaira	16 0	...	9 0	9 8	20 0	...	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	12 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	16 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	14 1½	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	10 1	51 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	...	8 3	9 0	12 0	15 2	...	...	14 3	...	...	71 2	13 3	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 5	10 4	...	15 0	...	...	12 11	...	8 4	100 0	18 12	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 1	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	17 7	...	...	213 0	14 0	
	Násik	14 10	12 4	10 5	13 0	17 14	16 8	22 8	9 0	19 4	12 4	10 8	100 0	15 0	
	Ahmednagar	14 5	...	8 5	9 4	23 4	20 1	...	...	17 6	...	11 1	92 0	14 10	
	Poona (City)	13 13	8 5	8 9	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	0 14	600 0	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 15	11 13	25 10	23 8	...	...	19 2	...	15 14	95 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	22 4	...	7 1	9 12	21 17	23 13	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	11 4	
	Satara	11 6	...	8 14	10 0	18 0	16 3	...	...	16 4	...	...	116 8	15 4	
	Belgaum	18 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	14 0	...	14 0	71 3	15 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	18 5	...	11 0	12 3	27 8	21 2	28 0	...	14 7	...	9 1	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 14	...	7 13	12 0	...	13 8	16 7	...	13 5	...	12 8	120 0	14 4	
Bom.	Karwar	13 4	...	7 0	12 10	16 0	13 0	21 0	...	15 0	... 2	13 0	213 5½	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh	15 0	...	10 9	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	9 2	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	12 13	15 2	6 14	9 2	18 4	15 8	18 4	...	17 2	...	11 7	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	18 5	...	6 8	9 8	22 0	23 12	...	...	23 2	...	12 8	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach	20 0	37 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	180 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	21 0	31 0	7 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	14 0	33 3¾	37 2	15 12	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 4	...	6 4	9 4	22 4	17 2	...	...	21 8	...	...	75 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	14 7	21 15	10 9	11 10	21 2	25 7	...	...	20 0	...	10 9	160 0	*12 11	* In common use.
	Karachi	10 8	20 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 12	22 0	9 8	19 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	140 0	12 8	
	Shikarpur	14 8	23 0	10 8	12 9	24 8	25 0	...	...	20 12	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	16 0	26 0	11 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	120 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	14 0	...	16 8	20 10	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	17 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	27 0	16 0	280 0	12 12*b*	
	Beerbhoom	14 4	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 0	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	14 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	15 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	13 8	...	8 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 0	20 0	6 4	8 14	13 0	15 1	...	16 0	18 9	20 0	20 0	90 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	12 4	17 8	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	100 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea	13 5¼	22 15	13 15	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	...	11 10¼*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	200 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	12 4	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	16 8	120 0	11 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	12 0*j*	
	Dinagepore	11 12	18 0	16 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	...	...	140 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	12 0 to 18 0	26 4	16 0	18 0 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	16 14 to 19 11	...	...	240 0	12 12*k*	
	Rungpore	20 0	...	12 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	...	14 0	100 0	10 9½*l*	
	Bogra	15 0	...	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	16 8	...	8 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	22 0	200 0	12 6*m*	
	Darjeeling	8 0	...	5 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	120 0	8 0*n*	
	Jalpáiguri	11 0	...	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	11 4	128 0	12 0*o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	120 0	12 0*p*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	25 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0*q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 4	120 0	12 8*r*	
	Mymensingh	12 8	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 8	...	12 4*s*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	110 0	12 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	
	Tipperah	10 12	...	16 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	9 0	...	12 0*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 14	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-12 seers, and Ranegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In Ghattal and Contai retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Magrahat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers, and Magoora 10-12 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers, and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In Nattore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Gaibanda 10 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
o Retail price of salt at Fallacotta (in Alipore sub-division) 10 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Barisal 10-8 seers.
s In Netrokona retail price of salt 12-5 seers per rupee.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	19 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	20 0	21 8	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	17 0	23 0	9 0	17 0	21 8	...	...	17 0	18 8	...	22 8	180 0	11 0*u*	
	Shahabad	16 0	26 0	8 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	12 8*v*	
	Durbhunga	17 0	30 0	10 8	17 0	...	...	28 0	20 0	19 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	11 0*w*	
	Mozufferpore	17 0	24 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	...	19 0	25 0	...	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	16 8	28 0	8 4	18 0	...	...	23 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	12 0*y*	
	Chumparun	17 0	25 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	28 0	...	...	12 0*z*	
	Monghyr	16 13	23 2	12 9	16 13	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	126 0	13 2*z1*	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	31 9	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	18 15	21 7	21 11	164 0	12 12*z2*	
	Purneah	16 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	20 0	160 0	10 8*z3*	
	Maldah	15 0	...	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 6	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	...	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	26 0	25 0	200 0	12 12*z4*	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	15 12	...	10 8	15 12*	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.
	Pooree	13 2	...	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	19 11	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	19 0	11 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	14 0	160 0	10 8*z5*	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	...	17 0	22 0	21 0	240 0	10 0*z6*	
	Lohardugga	14 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	34 0	...	14 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	10 8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	24 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	20 0	...	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	20 0	240 0	10 10	
Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	12 8	108 0	12 4	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	10 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	...	11 2	64 0	11 13/32	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	6 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	160 0	12 0	
	Darrang	6 8	...	6 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	160 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	7 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún														
	Saháranpur														
	Muzaffarnagar														
	Meerut														
	Bulandshahr														
	Aligarh														
	Kumaun														
	Garhwál														
	Bijnor														
	Moradabad														
	Budaun														
	Bareilly														
	Sháhjahánpur														
	Tarái Pergunnahs														
	Muttra														
	Agra														
	Farukhabad														
	Mainpuri														
	Etáwah														
	Etah														
	Jalaun														
	Jhánsi														
	Lalitpur														
	Cawnpore														
	Fatehpur														
	Bánda														
	Allahabad														
	Hamírpur														
	Jaunpur														
	Gorakhpur														
	Basti														
	Azamgarh														
	Mirzapur														
	Benares														
	Gházipur														
	Balia														
	Philibhít														
	Almora														
Oudh.	Sultánpur														
	Partábgarh														
	Fyzabad														
	Kheri														
	Lucknow														
	Bára Banki														
	Bahraich														
	Rai Bareli														
	Sitapur														
	Gonda														
	Unáo														
	Hardui														
Punjab.	Hissar	24 0	40 0	...	10 0	45 0	28 0	...	...	35 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 0	
	Rohtak	23 0	38 0	...	14 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	20 0	32 0	...	10 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	20 0	29 0	...	13 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	29 0	22 0	...	75 0	12 0	
	Karnál	21 0	40 0	...	11 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	24 0	38 0	...	13 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	35 0	...	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	17 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	27 0	...	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	21 0	32 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	32 0	...	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	24 0	36 0	...	10 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	33 0	36 0	...	95 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	34 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	25 0	35 0	...	12 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	100 0	14 8	

No return received.

No return received.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurangabad 11-8 seers and Nowada 10-8 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
w In Tajpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 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 and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopool 11 seers.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12-8 seers.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Pakour and Rajmehal 12 seers and Deoghur 13 seers.
z5 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-11 seers per rupee.
z6 In Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	13 44	...	3 12	6 8	38 8	...	...	...	20 6	...	9 0	220 0	14 0	
	Boondee	28 0	42 0	10 0	10 8	38 8	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	23 8	37 0	9 8	14 4	42 8	...	...	...	34 0	33 8	...	160 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	22 0	27 10	8 14	11 13	28 5	...	...	12 0	33 11	35 6	11 12½	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	23 6	34 4	10 4	16 8	34 0	...	...	14 2½	30 0	36 0	...	160 0	13 8	
	Dholpur	No return received.							...			...			* Not sold.
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	15 8	20 0	9 3	10 0	38 8	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	100 0	11 12	
	Gwalior	15 3	23 12	7 13	9 11	38 8	...	...	...	24 3	...	...	136 14	11 5	
	Goona	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	42 0	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Satna)	17 0	23 0	8 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	200 0	10 0	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th MARCH 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally in the north-western portion of the Punjab, and in Assam, and there has been slight rain in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Madras and Mysore. Elsewhere no rain has fallen.

In Madras and Mysore the standing crops are generally in good condition and prospects are fair. In Coorg the season promises well.

The *rabi* harvest is being reaped and threshed in most parts of the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana, and prospects are generally favourable.

In the Central Provinces prospects remain unchanged. Some injury has been caused to the *rabi* crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by hail. The prospects of the current harvest are good in the Punjab.

Rain is much wanted in many places in Bengal for the cultivation of *aus* rice. The *rabi* harvest promises a generally good outturn and the yield from opium is expected to be fair. In Assam rain is wanted for *aus* cultivation.

Seasonable weather prevails in British Burma.

The public health is generally good.

Prices are easier in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are rising in places in the Punjab and in the Malnad District in Mysore and are falling in Mysore and in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 24th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of two taluks. Harvest *cholum*, cotton, and sugar-cane, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by December rains and by insects. Harvest cotton and pulses yield, cotton below average, rest poor. Smallpox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	·05	Slight fever in two, smallpox in five, and cattle-disease in three taluks. 6,623 labourers employed on Chilka canal, or average 945 daily.
Kistna	·10	Standing crops generally good. Slight fever and smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 30, this week 16.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops fair except in parts under breached tanks of 1884 in one taluk where they are withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in two and smallpox in three taluks; cattle-disease in one village.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week ·26	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in one division.
Malabar	*Nil*	Third crop cultivation progressing. Slight smallpox in eight taluks; fever in one and cattle-disease in another; eight deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Smallpox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Mar. 24th)		
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops injured by frost in five talukas. River at Kotri on 22nd 5 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, pleurisy in one, smallpox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 24 lbs. 10 oz., *bajri* 38, *jowari* 40, white rice 18 and red rice 30 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues. Public health good. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health generally good; measles and smallpox in Naosari; smallpox in mild form in Baroda city. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 16 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Wheat harvest nearly completed; cotton-picking progressing. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. *Jouari* 39 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping almost completed and threshing in progress. Public health good. Wheat 34¼, *bajri* 34¼ and rice 20¾ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 17th to 1° cool on 19th, was *nil* till 22nd and fell to 1° cool on 23rd. Vapour in air excessive on 17th and 18th, afterwards normal. Abnormal wind northerly on 18th and 19th, southerly on 22nd; normal on all other days.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona	*Nil*	Reaping and threshing in progress. Smallpox in Sirur taluka. *Bajri* 35 and *jowari* 44; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping continues. Public health good. *Bajri* average 45 and *jowari* 61 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Land in the Malsiras taluka being prepared for *kharif* sowing. Reaping of *rabi* almost completed in some talukas and in progress in others. *Jowari* 59 lbs. 28 tolas and *bajri* 45 lbs. 28 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed; reaping of late *jowari* and cotton-picking in progress. Slight fever in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Scarcity of drinking water in Kod taluka. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 45 to 64 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop rice harvest on coast; pepper and sugarcane harvest above Ghat. Slight fever and smallpox throughout district; cattle-disease subsiding. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather warm. General health good. *Bajri* 30, wheat 32, and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Shikarpur. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten, and smallpox in parts of eight districts; other conditions generally as reported last week.
Bengal—(Mar. 23rd)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain much wanted for winter crop. Prices steady. General health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops being harvested. Prospects of *boro* paddy good. Cultivation for next paddy crops going on. Rain much wanted. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Harvesting of cereals still going on, yield estimated between 12 and 14 annas. Common rice 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	0·15	Weather hot. *Boro* rice promises well. *Til* being sown. In Satkhira rain wanted for ploughing. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost over, outturn fairly good. Common rice 17 to 19 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Pubna	0·74	Storm and rain on 21st, useful for ploughing. Reaping of winter crops still going on.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather hotter and drier. *Rabi* harvest progressing. No change in price of rice. A few cases of smallpox reported.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aus* being sown. Prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* fair. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	*Boro* rice promises well. Cholera abating.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on, outturn generally good. Common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest in progress; good outturn expected especially on *dearah* lands. Rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Monghyr		About 15 annas of opium crop gathered.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues, good outturn expected. Opium being gathered. Prices remain almost stationary. Public health good.
Mozufferpore		Gathering of opium in progress. Prospects continue favourable.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy excellent. Gathering of opium almost completed. Weighing of leaves commenced. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Opium being collected. Gathering of castor continues. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* continues with good outturn. Prices unchanged. Public health fair.
Shahabad		Weather favourable to poppy. More than 14 annas of produce gathered of good quality and consistence.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested with good outturn; poppy still being lanced. Prospects of mango and *mohua* generally good. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times. *Dalua* and other spring crops doing well. Ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in Khoolna and Pubna, but none in the other reporting districts. Rain is much wanted in many places for the cultivation of *aus* rice. *Boro* rice promises well. *Rabi* harvest is proceeding with a generally good outturn. Collection of opium is going on, the general yield is expected to be fair. *Mahua* is being gathered in Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Parganas. Prices of rice remain unchanged in almost all districts. Public health continues generally fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh—(Mar. 24th)		
Benares (Mar. 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable but heat steadily increasing. Harvest work going on. Last week's rain which was accompanied by a little hail and strong winds has injured the mango blossoms to some extent. Supplies ample and prices easier. General health good. No cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Harvest in progress. Opium prospects good. Mango blossoms half destroyed. Weather slightly cloudy. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather favourable. Harvesting in progress. Good outturn of *rabi* and opium expected. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Opium extracting being done, outturn said to be good. New grain coming into the market. Prices falling. Health of people good. Cattle in fair condition.
Rae Barelli („ „)	Slight fall on the nights of 20th and 21st.	Weather cloudy. Harvesting in progress. Prices rising. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	·30 at Sadr on 21st	Weather cloudy throughout the week. Gram rising in price. Sugarcane sowing commenced.
Allahabad („ „)	*Ni*	Weather seasonable. Heat increasing. Mango flower and *rabi* crops damaged in places by hail of 9th, otherwise prospects good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices beginning to fall. A few cases of smallpox and fever reported; otherwise health of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices almost stationary. No damage has been caused to poppy crops by hail except in a few isolated villages where injury to the extent of 10 or 15 per cent. has been sustained. Opium collections going on everywhere; flow of opium free. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 23rd)	A storm with slight rain on 20th.	Crops being cut. Weather still unsettled. Sky cloudy.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	The wind has been changeable during the week. Harvesting of the crops has been begun. Hail has done but little damage to the poppy.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Prices of food considerably lower. Harvest prospects excellent. No disease.
Banda („ „)	Slight showers on 21st and 22nd.	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* being harvested. Prospects fair. Prices of wheat and *arhar* rising. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Ballia („ 22nd)	. . . .	Sky somewhat cloudy; wind westerly. Harvesting in full progress. Sugarcane planting going on. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Rabi* crops progressing well; *kharif* operations commenced. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Harvest operations in progress. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	·10 at Jhansi. Hail is reported to have fallen in three villages of Pargana Jhansi.	Crops ripe and being cut in places. Health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* first rate. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain with clouds and hail in some places proved injurious to mangoes and *rabi*. Prospects generally good. Harvesting begun. Prices easier.
Punjab—(Mar. 24th)		
Delhi (Mar. 23rd)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullunder	·40	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest, good.
Sialkot	·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	1·0	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Mooltan	·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan	1·63	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar	2·40	Health fair. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in the Jullunder, Sialkot, Multan, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar Districts. Health good. Prices of food-grains falling in Peshawar, rising in Delhi, Jullunder, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi, stationary elsewhere. Prospects of current harvest good. Reaping has commenced in parts of the Delhi district.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 24th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Threshing in progress. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	·70 Thunderstorm with rain on 20th and 21st and hail on 23rd.	Prospects fair. Health good. Prices easy.
Saugor (Mar. 23rd)	*Nil*	Reaping commenced. Prices fallen. Prospects good. Health good.
Seoni	·25	Weather cloudy and windy. *Rabi* harvest in progress. Health improving. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	Slight rain	Weather occasionally cloudy. Harvest continues. Cattle-disease in places. Prices fallen.
Khandwa	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Raipur	Slight rain	Weather seasonable. Reaping continues. Prices steady. Slight cholera.
Sambalpur (Mar. 20th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Land being broken up. Sugarcane being planted. Cholera in a few places. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Prospects remain unchanged. There have been storms in some districts, but they are not reported to have done damage. Cholera has made its appearance in the Chhattisgarh division.
British Burma— (Mar. 24th)		
Akyab (Mar. 20th)	. . .	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	. . .	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon	. . .	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . .	Public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Pegu	. . .	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	. . .	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy.
Prome	. . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo	. . .	Health of men and cattle good.
Thayetmyo	. . .	Health of men and cattle good. *General Remarks.*—A few deaths from cholera in the Thonegwa and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in the Hanthawady, Tharrawaddy, and Amherst districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(March 24th)		
Gauhati	. . .	Weather warm. Public health fair; cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Rain much wanted for *aus* crop.
Sylhet	·11	More rain wanted for crops and cultivation. Cattle-disease reported from Sunamganj.
Cachar	1·44	Weather warm. No crop on the ground. Common rice 13 seers 5⅓ chittaks per rupee. Four deaths reported from cholera from Hailakandi and one from Sadr.
Dibrugarh	·83	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues; tea manufacture commenced. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 24th)		
Bangalore, Mysore	·95 of rain fell in the Kadur district.	In parts of Kolar and Tumkur districts crops are reported to be withering, elsewhere they are in good condition. Prospects favourable. Water diminishing in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore districts. Public health good; cattle-disease continues in parts of the Shimoga district. Prices fallen in the Mysore district and risen slightly in the Malnad district.
Mercara	·06	Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti	. . .	Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crop in progress. Wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . .	Weather clear and warm. Threshing operations completed in some places. Preparations for ensuing *kharif* commenced.
Hyderabad	. . .	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; *tabi* crops prospering. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 22, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Mar. 24th)		
Indore	. . .	Weather cloudy during the week but clear now. Prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior)	. . .	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Sutna	. . .	Weather cloudy and stormy. Health and prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *contd.*		
Neemuch	. . .	Weather warm; high winds. Opium being collected. Smallpox outside of the cantonment.
Goona	. . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	·12	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	. . .	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	. . .	Rain threatening. Harvesting in progress. Weather much better. Health good.
Manpur	. . .	Collection of opium almost finished. Water scarce in most places. Health good. Prices moderate.
Rajputana—(Mar. 24th)		
Abu (Mar. 24th)	. . .	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 21st)	. . .	Very small quantity of water in tanks, wells good. Health good Crops fair and being cut. Weather overcast and windy.
Marwar („ 19th)	. . .	Tanks almost half full. Smallpox abating, otherwise health good. Crops ripening partially. Weather cloudy. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara („ 21st)	. . .	Tanks and wells drying. Reaping commenced. Health fair. Prices steady. Weather warmer and somewhat cloudy.
Meywar („ 20th)	. . .	Tanks and wells low. Crops somewhat damaged by insects. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	. . .	Weather hot. Harvest progressing. Smallpox in Tonk.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	. . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair. Smallpox continues at Jhalrapatan and some tahsils.
Kotah („ 20th)	. . .	Harvesting progressing favourably. Some smallpox in city. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	. . .	Smallpox and fever in some parts. Wells and tanks diminishing. Crops suffered at places from frost last month, so full yield not expected.
Jeypore („ „)	. . .	Harvesting commenced, average outturn expected. Prices slightly risen. Health fair.
Bhurtpore („ 20th)	. . .	Tanks and wells full. Prospects and health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy.
Ulwur („ 23rd)	. . .	Weather cloudy. Health good. Cattle-disease in two districts.
Bikanir „ 20th)	. . .	Fever and smallpox in districts. Prices stationary. Weather windy and cooler.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Life Assurance and Life Annuities.

REPORT ON THE SCHEME OF STATE LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

No. 1464, dated Calcutta, the 26th March 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ the following:—

No. 15310, dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1886.

From—The Director General of the Post Office of India,

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

In communicating the sanction* of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to the experimental introduction, on a limited scale, of a scheme of State life insurance and monthly allowances confined to the employés of this Department, this Office was directed to submit an annual report on the working and progress of the scheme.

*From the Secretary of State to the Governor General in Council. Department of Finance and and Commerce No. 1726, dated 5th December 1883.

2. Statistics shewing the extent to which the members of the Postal Department availed themselves of the facilities for providence thus provided, have been included in the monthly statements of postal operations furnished for the information of Government: but no annual report on the measure has yet been submitted.

3. The scheme was introduced from the 1st February 1884. It provided three* ways of insurance and two kinds of monthly allowances, *viz.*, "immediate" or "deferred."

* By a single payment.
By a monthly payment, until the person insured reaches the age of either 50 or 55.
By a monthly payment during the life of the person insured.

4. Enclosed are two statements with an abstract showing the results attained in each postal circle during the fourteen months ending with the 31st March 885. No life policies were taken out by payment of the premium in a single sum. The number of policies effected by monthly payments was 398, representing a total value of ₹5,63,225; and the average value of each policy was ₹1,415. Out of these 398 policies, ten, amounting to ₹14,150, lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled; and two claims aggregating ₹1,500, were paid. Thus the net assured amount for which the Government was liable on the 31st March last, was ₹5,47,575.

5. Only four monthly allowances were purchased during the period under review, representing a total monthly income of ₹18: two of these were immediate monthly allowances and two deferred. The claims paid amounted to ₹4.

6. Including subscriptions for monthly allowances, the premiums received aggregated ₹16,453-4-2. Deducting from this total the sum of ₹1,504, being the amount of claims paid, the balance remaining in the hands of Government at the close of March 1885 was ₹14,949-4-2.

7. The life insurance system succeeded best in the Bengal Postal Circle, where 91 policies where taken out; next on the list stands Madras with 73 policies; then Bombay with 52 and Assam with 43 policies. In other parts of India the system has not found much favor. Three hundred and fifty-seven policies were issued in favor of natives against 41 obtained by Europeans or Eurasians.

8. The system of monthly allowances must, I fear, be pronounced a failure. The rates of payment by which this benefit can be secured are so high that superior investments can be obtained in other ways, and there seems little or no hope that this facility for providence will be largely accepted by the members of the Postal Department.

9. But the system of life insurance has already attained a fair measure of success. On the margin is given an abstract showing the strength of the postal establishment on the 31st March 1885 and the number of policies taken out by the several classes into which postal officials are divided. The number of employés who insured their lives was 1·05 per cent. of the whole. It should be borne in mind that, out of a total of 37,646 postal employés no less than 25,850 belong to grades such as postmen, runners, boatmen and the like, whose means leave but small margin of saving for the purposes of investment. It is satisfactory to find that 44 postmen and 11 members of the road establishment have during the first 14 months of the scheme availed themselves of the benefits of State life insurance. The measure has then made a fair beginning and promises to fulfil the object for which it was initiated, *viz.*, the encouragement of providence amongst the servants of Government.

Postal Officials.	Number.	Number of Life Insurance Policies taken out.
Superintendents and Inspectors	332	38
Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters and Village Post Masters	4,937	123
Schoolmasters, and other extraneous Agencies	1,221	Nil.
Clerks	4,909	177
Postmen, Village Postmen, &c.	13,437	44
Road Establishment	12,413	11
Signallers, Clerks, &c., in combined offices	397	5
Total	37,646	398

Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances.

Statement shewing the Operations of the Postal Life Insurance Scheme from the 1st February 1884, being the date of its commencement, to the 31st March 1885.

Postal Circle.	By a single payment of premium.				By payment of premium during a fixed period.				By payment of premium during Life.				Total.			
	Number of Lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of Lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of Lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of Lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.
		₹	₹	₹		₹ a. p.	₹	₹		₹ a. p.	₹	₹		₹ a. p.	₹	₹
Bengal	...	...	...	...	56	1,784 9 3	67,650	...	35	1,469 7 8	55,600	...	91	3,254 0 11	123,250	...
Chief Office, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	16	1,277 13 0	41,000	...	4	135 5 6	10,800	..	20	1,413 2 6	51,800	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	48	1,098 10 8	51,250	...	25	563 3 2	23,900	...	73	1,661 13 10	75,150	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	35	1,005 13 10	39,450	...	17	277 12 3	12,900	...	52	1,283 10 1	52,350	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	15	347 10 3	11,450	1,000	4	75 13 8	2,200	...	19	423 7 11	13,650	1,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	8	629 11 8	19,800	...	4	139 11 0	4,500	...	12	769 6 8	24,300	...
British Burma	...	...	...	...	1	56 4 0	2,000	...	...	55 6 8	...	...	1	111 10 8	2,000	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	7	208 3 8	6,900	...	3	18 6 4	1,000	...	10	226 10 0	7,900	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	6	405 12 0	10,150	...	1	22 8 0	500	...	7	428 4 0	10,650	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	4	185 13 4	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	185 13 4	6,000	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	30	757 11 4	45,125	...	13	468 11 4	22,800	...	43	1,226 6 8	67,925	...
Behar	...	...	...	...	13	718 12 10	26,000	...	5	208 3 3	9,500	...	18	927 0 1	35,500	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	18	633 0 8	21,500	500	1	205 0 0	4,000	...	19	838 0 8	25,500	500
Central India	...	...	...	...	4	161 11 6	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	4	161 11 6	6,500	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	5	417 9 8	14,500	...	3	238 2 0	6,500	...	8	655 11 8	21,000	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	11	781 1 6	22,750	...	6	542 4 8	17,000	...	17	1,323 6 2	39,750	...
Total	...	...	...	...	277	10,470 5 2	392,025	1,500	121	4,419 15 6	171,200	...	398	14,890 4 8	563,425	1,500

Statement shewing the operations of the Postal Monthly Allowance Scheme from the 1st February 1884, being the date of its commencement, to the 31st March 1885.

Postal Circle.	Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single Subscription.				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly Subscription.				Total.			
	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of Subscription received.	Amount of monthly allowance secured.	Claims of monthly allowance met.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of Subscription received.	Amount of monthly allowance secured.	Claims of monthly allowance met.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of Subscription received.	Amount of monthly allowance secured.	Claims of monthly allowance met.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Office, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	472 5 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	22 1 4	5 0 0	...	2	494 6 8	9 0 0	4 0 0
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	1	4 12 0	4 0 0	...	2	1,068 8 10	9 0 0	...
Total	2	1,536 2 2	9 0 0	4 0 0	2	26 13 4	9 0 0	...	4	1,562 15 6	18 0 0	4 0 0

Abstract.

	Life Insurance.				Monthly Allowances.			
	Balance.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of claims met.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Balance.	Amount of subscription received.	Claims of monthly allowance met.	Balance on 31st March 1885.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal	...	3,254 0 11	...	3,254 0 11	...	...	...	...
Chief Office, Calcutta	...	1,413 2 6	...	1,413 2 6	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	1,661 13 10	...	1,661 13 10	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,283 10 1	...	1,283 10 1	...	494 6 8	4 0 0	490 6 8
N. W. Provinces	...	423 7 11	1,000 0 0	576 8 1	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	769 6 8	...	769 6 8	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	...	111 10 8	...	111 10 8	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Oudh	...	226 10 0	...	226 10 0	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	428 4 0	...	428 4 1	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	185 13 4	...	185 13 4	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	1,226 6 8	...	1,226 6 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	927 0 1	...	927 0 1	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	838 0 8	500 0 0	338 0 8	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	161 11 6	...	161 11 6	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	655 11 8	...	655 11 8	...	...	...	...
	...	1,323 6 2	...	1,323 6 2	...	1,068 8 10	...	1,068 8 10
Total	...	14,890 4 8	1,500 0 0	13,390 4 8	...	1,562 15 6	4 0 0	1,558 15 6

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed or cancelled Policies or contracts.

	Life Insurance.		Monthly Allowances.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Issued from February 1884 to 31st March 1885	398	563,225 0 0	4	18 0 0
Deduct—				
Discharged	2	1,500 0 0	...	...
	396	561,725 0 0	...	...
Lapsed and surrendered as per details below	10	14,150 0 0	...	...
	386	547,575 0 0	...	...

	Surrendered.		Lapsed.		Cancelled.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		₹		₹		₹		₹
North-Western Provinces	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	50
Punjab	5	7,500	...	...	...	...	5	7,500
Central Provinces	...	...	1	500	...	...	1	500
Assam	1	2,000	...	...	1	4,000	2	6,000
Eastern Bengal	1	100	...	...	...		1	100
Total	8	9,650	1	500	1	4,000	10	14,150

ORDERED, that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

Printed and published for GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 280, 285, 331, 405 AND 719 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th, 13th AND 27th MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillum typhideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
	1st half of January 1886.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bom-bay.	Kaira	13 4	20 0	8 4	9 0	19 0	...	21 0	17 0	18 4	...	11 4	80 0	16 0	
	Colaba (Alibag)	8 8	...	6 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	7 8	115 0	11 8	
	Belgaum	17 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	13 0	...	6 8	55 0	13 8	
H. A. Districts.	Amraoti	20 0	11 4	8 0	10 0	27 0	17 12	...	...	14 12	...	11 8	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, not by weight.
	Akola	21 0	...	8 8	10 8	28 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 8	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	*	10 8	
	Buldana	22 0	...	8 0	11 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	20 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	17 0	...	7 8	10 8	28 0	...	...	...	17 8	...	17 0	*	11 0	
	Basim	26 0	...	7 13	11 0	34 0	...	...	...	21 0	...	11 0	*	10 0	
	2nd half of January 1886.														
H. A. Districts.	Amroati	19 10	10 0	8 0	10 13	26 0	19 3	...	...	15 6	...	11 8	*	12 0	
	Akola	21 0		8 0	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 8	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	*	10 8	
	Buldana	22 0	...	8 0	11 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	20 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	17 0	...	7 8	10 8	24 0		...	...	15 0	...	17 0	*	11 0	
	Basim	25 0	...	7 13	11 0	35 5	...	...	...	19 0	...	11 0	*	10 0	
	1st half of February 1886.														
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 2	11 12	8 8	9 8	21 0	...	27 12	...	10 8	...	11 11	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	11 0	9 8	11 12	...	...	32 0	...	12 0	...	13 12	192 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	12 0	11 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	33 0	...	11 8	...	14 0	320 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 0	...	10 8	11 0	24 0	...	24 0	...	12 0	...	8 3	78 0	10 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	11 9	14 11	37 0	...	34 10	...	11 9	...	12 9	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	32 0	...	16 0	...	12 0	64 0	9 0	
Raj-pootana.	Deoli Cantonment (Revised)	24 10	38 8	5 8	7 8	35 8	31 0	...		36 10	...	...	240 0	12 8	
	2nd half of February 1886.														
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 13	12 0	8 8	10 0	22 14	...	29 4	...	10 8	...	13 5	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	11 4	11 0	11 8	...	...	32 0	...	12 0	...	14 4	192 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	12 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	35 0	...	12 0	...	15 0	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 12	...	10 8	11 12	25 0	...	26 0	...	12 0	...	8 3	78 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	11 9	14 11	37 0	...	34 10	...	11 9	...	12 9	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	...	16 0	...	12 0	64 0	9 0	
Raj-pootana.	Deoli Cantonment (Revised)	24 10	38 15	5 8	7 8	39 4	31 0	...	...	37 10½	...	...	240 0	12 8	

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULE REGARDING THE GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

No. $\frac{1}{356}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public—Books)—under date Calcutta, the 6th April 1886.

READ again—

Legislative Department Circulars to all Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 1030 to 1040, dated the 8th September 1882, and Nos. 1104 and 1114, dated 28th August 1883, on the subject of giving greater publicity to legislative measures.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 49—1791-1807, dated 8th November 1882, on the subject of giving publicity to rules, regulations or notifications having the force of law and issued by executive authorities.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India has recently had under consideration the question whether it is not desirable to restrict within narrower limits the free circulation of the *Gazette of India* and to lay down some more definite rule than at present exists regarding the gratuitous supply of the *Gazette* either to private institutions, such as Libraries, Reading Rooms, Clubs, &c., or in exchange for newspapers. Considerable difficulty is experienced from time to time in deciding whether applications for the free supply of the *Gazette* to private persons or bodies should be complied with, and the extent to which

the gratuitous distribution list of the *Gazette* has in this way become enlarged has been found to be productive of inconvenience.

2. As special arrangements have been made for giving due publicity to measures which may from time to time come before the Legislature and also to rules, regulations or notifications having the force of law which are issued by the executive authorities in the exercise of powers conferred upon them under the provisions of Acts of the Legislature, it is unnecessary for these purposes to provide for any particularly wide circulation of the *Gazette of India*. Under these circumstances, and as it is desirable to avoid making distinctions in the matter, the Governor General in Council has decided to adopt the simple rule that the *Gazette* should not be gratuitously supplied to any person with the exception of Officers of the Government.

* *Englishman.*
Indian Daily News.
Statesman.
Indian Mirror.
Hindoo Patriot.

As regards newspapers, the gratuitous supply of the *Gazette* will be limited in the Lower Provinces to the newspapers marginally* noted, while in other Provinces a certain number† of copies will be made available for distribution in such manner as Local Governments and Administrations may see fit. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st April 1886 or as soon after that date as may be found practicable.

† Madras 3
Bombay 3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh 2
Punjab 2
Central Provinces 1
British Burma 1
Coorg 1
Assam 1
Hyderabad 1

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin* and to the Publisher, *Gazette of India*, for information and guidance.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Coorg.
Assam.
Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

E. HAY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
for *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 405 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 13th MARCH 1886.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	(Gram, (Hennna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Athar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Amraoti	20 4	10 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	19 8	...	...	16 0	...	11 4	* * * * * *	12 0	* Not sold by weight.
	Akola	21 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	18 0		11 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 0		10 8	
	Buldana	22 0	...	7 0	11 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	...	10 0		11 0	
	Wun	18 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	...	18 0		11 0	
	Basim	25 0	...	7 0	11 0	35 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	11 0		10 0	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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	...	12 2	13 0	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 0	
	Godavery	14 6	...	11 14	16 0	23 0	20 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	7 13	...	13 0	13 10	17 3	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	No return received.													
	Cuddapah	13 10	...	9 14	11 3	22 2	26 13	27 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	10 11	11 5	26 13	19 11	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	10 11	11 14	25 11	21 10	30 2	...	...	...	...	94 13	13 11	
	Kurnool	13 5	...	11 6	12 2	*	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 0	...	11 10	12 13	...	19 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 6	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 5	12 14	...	...	32 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 0	14 14	...	28 2	27 6	...	...	...	...	170 2	16 3	
	Tanjore	10 5	...	17 6	...	...	25 6	31 11	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	10 9	...	15 2	15 14	...	22 14	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	16 10	
	Madura	10 8	...	15 2	15 10	...	23 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	116 10	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	No return received.													
	Coimbatore	12 11		12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	*	...	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	*	*	* Correct figures have not been furnished.
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	21 13	21 5	25 10	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	11 11	...	12 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	145 13	17 6	
	Malabar	10 2	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	19 2	7 2	10 13	17 14	16 1	17 13	18 9	13 11	18 5	14 0	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi	17 0	23 0	6 8	10 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	21 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 0	
	Kaira	13 4	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	...	20 0	17 0	18 12	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	16 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	14 1½	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	10 1	51 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	...	8 3	9 0	12 0	15 2	...	...	14 3	...	...	71 2	13 3	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 3	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	19 6	...	...	160 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	16 8	16 8	22 8	9 0	22 8	11 0	10 8	106 8	15 0	
	Ahmednagar	14 6	...	8 4	9 6	23 4	20 6	...	...	18 3	...	11 6	90 0	14 12	
	Poona (City)	13 13	8 9	9 13	10 7	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	16 2	...	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 1	...	10 0	11 7	27 3	24 2	...	...	21 9	...	17 1	94 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	22 4	...	7 1	9 12	23 10	23 13	...	...	17 0	...	18 2	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	12 11	...	8 14	10 0	18 0	16 3	...	...	16 4	...	...	116 8	15 4	
	Belgaum	17 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	...	12 8	...	14 0	96 0	15 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	11 0	12 6	25 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	[illegible]	10 9	...	7 2	11 5	15 9	12 4	16 7	...	13 5	...	11 4	120 0	14 4	
	Sarwar	No return received.													
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 6	...	20 13	23 8	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Kaira	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	26 11	25 0	...	19 0	18 11	...	9 5	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	12 13	16 9	6 14	9 2	18 4	16 9	18 4	...	16 0	...	11 7	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	18 8	...	6 10	9 8	21 8	23 0	...	...	23 0	...	11 0	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach	20 0	32 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	22 0	180 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	21 0	31 0	7 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	14 0	32 9	37 0	15 12	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	22 8	17 4	...	...	20 12	...	...	75 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	14 3	20 11	10 1	11 11	21 2	24 7	...	...	20 0	...	10 9	160 0	†12 11	† In common use.
	Karachi	10 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 8	21 0	9 8	13 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Shikarpur	14 0	22 8	10 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Sukkur	15 0	24 0	11 8	15 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	..	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	13 0	...	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 8	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	20 0	23 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	28 0	21 8	360 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	...	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	21 0	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	14 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	15 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	15 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	14 0	...	8 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	15 0	80 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 4	20 0	6 6	8 14	14 10	15 1	...	16 0	18 9	19 15	19 15	90 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	12 0	17 8	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	90 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea	17 4	26 10½	13 5½	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	200 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	13 4	...	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	13 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 4*j*	
	Dinagepore	13 0	18 0	16 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	10 0	160 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	12 0 to 18 0	26 0	16 0	17 4 to 19 14	...	...	...	...	17 0 to 19 8	...	...	240 0	12 12*k*	
	Rungpore	16 0	...	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 8	120 0	11 0*l*	
	Bogra	15 0	...	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	18 0	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 0‡ 15 0§	...	21 0	200 0	12 6*m*	‡ New. § Old.
	Darjeeling	10 0	9 0	5 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	...	9 0	20 0	8 0	120 0	8 0*n*	
	Jalpáiguri	11 0	...	13 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	...	12 0	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	12 0	22 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*p*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	25 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0*q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 8*r*	
	Mymensingh	12 8	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	12 4*s*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	100 0	12 0*t*	
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	11 0*u*	
	Tipperah	10 8	...	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	...	12 0*v*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 14	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-12 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Contai 13 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Ghattal 13-12 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at 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 12-4 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-13 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 10-14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 13 seers.
k In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Gaibanda 10 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
o In Alipore sub-division at Fallacotta retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers per rupee.
t In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
u In Fenny sub-divisions (Chhagachia) 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.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MARCH 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	22 0	24 0	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	17 0	23 8	9 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	22 8	180 0	11 0*w*	
	Shahabad	16 8	25 0	8 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	16 0	160 0	12 8*x*	
	Durbhunga	16 0	32 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	26 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*y*	
	Mozufferpore	16 0	24 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	...	19 0	27 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*z*	
	Sarun	18 0	28 0	8 8	18 0	28 0	...	23 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	12 0*z*1	
	Chumparun	18 0	25 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	28 0	...	...	12 0*z*2	
	Monghyr	16 13	27 12	11 0	16 12	...	...	...	33 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	126 0	13 2*z*3	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	31 9	15 2	17 11	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	24 0	175 4	12 10*z*4	
	Purneah	16 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	20 0	160 0	10 8*z*5	
	Maldah	17 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 8	...	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	25 0	200 0	12 12*z*6	
	Orissa.									(Kalai).					
	Cuttack	15 12	...	10 8	15 12*	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.
	Pooree	15 12	...	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	15 12	80 0	14 7*z*7	
	Balasore	22 0	11 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	14 0	160 0	10 8*z*8	
	Chota Nagpore. South-Western Frontier Agency.														
	Hazáribágh	17 8	18 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	27 0	...	16 0	22 0	20 0	240 0	... *z*9	
	Lohardugga	18 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	...	14 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	10 8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	16 0	...	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	240 0	11 10*z*10	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 10	...	11 6	14 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	108 0	12 8	
	Cáchár	11 6½	...	10 10½	14 8½	...	...	...	...	14 8½	...	11 13¾	64 0	12 4½	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	12 0	
	Darrang	7 4	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	...	9 8	
	Lakhimpur	7 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	9 0	100 0	9 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	28 0	6 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	18 4½	30 1½	9 11	12 14½	26 14	26 14	...	...	27 15	29 0½	17 3	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	33 0	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	...	...	28 11	30 12	17 10	110 0	11 10	
	Meerut	17 0	32 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	26 8	25 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	19 0	27 0	6 0	11 5	30 0	25 8	...	...	26 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	16 4	25 8	5 8	11 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	130 0	12 8	
	Kumaun	12 0	14 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	14 0	18 0	7 8	10 12	...	18 0†	...	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	8 2	† Mandwa.
	Agra	18 0	31 8	12 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 1	...	19 2	135 0	11 4	
	Moradabad	17 8	25 12	10 8	14 8	25 8	22 0	...	...	26 14	28 0	23 0	125 0	12 11	
	Budaun	18 9	20 3	6 0	13 3	20 4	19 0	...	...	20 3	19 3½	17 8	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	13 12	22 8	5 10	12 8	23 12	18 12	...	...	24 6	21 14	18 12	125 0	11 4	
	Sháhjahánpur	17 0	23 0	8 8	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	21 8	160 0	12 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	25 0	8 12	13 12	23 12	22 8	...	...	21 4	22 8	18 12	100 0	11 4	
	Muttra	16 0	29 0	7 8	12 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	29 8	26 0	23 0	140 0	12 0	
	Agra	15 8	26 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	26 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 8	
	Farukhabad	15 8½	23 12½	6 8	14 12	22 3½	20 13	...	...	22 9	...	19 1	140 0	11 8	
	Mainpuri	16 8	24 8	4 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	22 0	160 0	11 0	
	Etáwah	14 0	22 0	6 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	24 0	20 0	80 0	11 0	
	Etah	17 8	24 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 10	...	22 0	120 0	10 8	
	Jalaun	17 0	22 0	9 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	15 6	26 0	9 0	16 0	22 13	21 0	...	...	25 9	...	23 8	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	15 0	28 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	10 8	
	Cawnpore	16 0	23 0	9 12	14 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	22 12	25 8	22 0	150 0	13 0	
	Fatehpur	15 0	18 12	12 12	15 0	19 12	18 12	...	...	20 12	...	18 12	160 0	10 8	
	Bánda	16 8	17 8	8 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	19 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	15 12	25 12	7 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	25 4	...	21 0	115 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	18 0	22 8	11 4	14 10	19 11	18 9	...	...	27 14	...	26 7	140 0	11 4	
	Jaunpur	16 8	25 8	7 0	17 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	28 0	22 0	155 0	11 6	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	27 0	9 7	16 10½	23 6½	23 6½	...	...	22 8	25 3	19 3	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	19 8	28 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	19 8	160 0	10 0	
	Azamgarh	16 4	25 13	9 9	14 12	...	...	...	...	19 15	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	15 0	24 0	7 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	28 0	19 0	100 0	8 0	
	Benares	16 4	26 8	11 6	16 4	23 14	22 4	...	...	23 14	...	20 1	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	17 6½	27 11	6 7	14 2½	20 9½	21 14	...	...	22 8½	...	18 10½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	16 12	27 0	12 14	16 12	23 2	20 8	...	...	24 2	23 6	19 4	100 0	11 12	
	Philibhit	15 8	25 0	12 12	16 4	...	23 12	...	...	21 4	25 0	20 0	150 0	11 12	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	18 0	30 0	11 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 8	
	Partábgarh	18 15	31 15	17 11	18 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	25 12	...	20 0	168 0	11 0	
	Fyzabád	18 0	25 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	18 0	24 0	8 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	19 8	27 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	15 4	25 0	6 0	15 1	20 10	19 0	...	...	20 10	25 4	21 0	120 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	No return received.													
	Bahraich	18 0	32 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	...	18 0	160 0	10 0	
	Rai Bareli	16 4	20 0	...	17 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	...	27 0	200 0	10 0	
	Sitapur	19 0	35 0	8 0	14 0	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 8	
	Gonda	18 12	20 2	14 12	18 0	...	25 0	...	...	25 12	28 12	23 10	200 0	11 12	
	Unáo	16 0	20 0	9 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	21 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardui	17 12	22 8	6 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	19 0	...	26 0	160 0	7 0	
Punjab.	*Hissar*	23 0	40 0	...	10 0	36 0	28 0	...	8 0	36 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	13 0	
	Rohtak	20 0	37 0	...	14 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	28 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	19 0	32 0	...	10 0	30 0	23 0	...	16 0	30 0	26 0	35 0	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	18 0	31 0	...	13 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	22 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Karnál	20 0	38 0	...	11 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	23 0	38 0	...	12 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	15 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	11 0	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	20 0	32 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	24 0	34 0	...	10 0	33 0	24 0	...	20 0	32 0	32 0	...	100 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	22 0	36 0	...	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	20 0	32 0	30 0	...	100 0	14 8	
	Ludhiana	22 0	34 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	...	16 0	36 0	31 0	36 0	100 0	14 8	

w In Aurungabad retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11-4 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z In sub divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
*z*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-4 seers.
*z*2 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
*z*3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jamui 11-4 seers and Beguserai 11 seers.
*z*4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Sonpur 11 seers.
*z*5 In Kishengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
*z*6 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers, and Deoghur 13 seers.
*z*7 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
*z*8 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
*z*9 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.
*z*10 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillarium typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Chenna, Cadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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	20 0	33 0	...	12 0	26 0	27 0	...	20 0	35 0	25 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	14 0	24 0	...	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Jhang	14 0	27 0	...	10 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	14 12	
	Montgomery	17 0	25 0	...	10 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	27 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	32 0	...	10 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	...	13 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	23 0	28 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	8 0	28 0	32 0	...	140 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	18 0	33 0	...	13 0	27 0	27 0	...	16 0	34 0	26 0	20 0	110 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	21 0	39 0	...	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	18 0	32 0	...	13 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	36 0	...	14 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	No return received.													
	Ráwalpindi	20 0	40 0	...	12 0	...	31 0	...	24 0	28 0	32 0	27 0	120 0	15 10	
	Hazára	No return received.													
	Pesháwar	20 0	41 0	...	15 0	38 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	100 0	47 8	
	Kohát	19 0	40 0	...	15 0	...	29 0	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	27 0	40 0	...	10 0	40 0	28 0	...	6 0	26 0	36 0	13 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	22 0	31 0	...	9 0	28 0	25 0	15 0	6 0	22 0	...	14 0	125 0	40 0	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	25 0	...	9 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	125 0	23 12	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	22 0	...	6 0	19 0	19 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Sauger	13 12	...	10 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	12 13	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	20 0	...	12 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	26 11	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	11 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	18 0	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	13 0	256 0	11 0	
	Seoni	21 5	...	12 2	15 7	...	...	...	...	24 14	...	13 3	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	18 9	...	9 12	11 15	...	...	...	...	27 1	...	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	...	8 7	10 14	...	...	...	...	21 6	...	13 8	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	19 11	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	20 2	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 8	22 9	...	...	...	18 4	...	11 5	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 14	12 5	22 13	...	...	...	21 11	...	10 11	160 0	10 11	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 5	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	24 6	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...		19 6	...	10 10	120 0	11 12	
	Chánda	20 3	...		15 8	22 13	...	...		20 10	...	13 5	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	20 0	...	9 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	11 4	225 0	11 0	
	Bálaghát	21 0	...	13 12	19 2	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	13 2	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	30 15	...	13 11	24 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	64 0	11 3	
	Bilaspur	30 15	...	20 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	25 2	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	14 0	...	21 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	12 3	160 0	10 8	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*														
	Akyab														
	Northern Arakan														
	Kyaukpyu														
	Pegu Division.														
	Rangoon Town														
	Pegu														
	Tharrawaddy														
	Prome														
	Irrawaddy Division.	No return received.													
	Bassein														
	Henzada														
	Thonegwa														
	Thayetmyo														
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst														
	Tavoy														
	Mergui														
	Toungoo														
	Shwaygyin														
	Salween														
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 4	...	7 8	11 4	20 1	22 3	22 3	...	15 2	23 0	8 4	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 12	...	8 13	10 13	23 2	...	...	...	15 7	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	10 4	...	7 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	...	10 0	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti														
	Akola														
	Ellichpur	No return received.													
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Bangalore														
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr	No return received.													
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
Coorg.	Coorg	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	21 0	...	...	110 0	12 0	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 8	28 8	4 8	8 4	31 0	23 8	...	22 0	28 8	31 0	35 0	105 0	13 0	
	Kishengurh	19 12	32 8	8 8	9 8	39 0	23 8	...	...	35 8	35 12	...	*	14 0	* Sold in bundles.
	Kerrowlee	20 10	26 4	12 8	13 12	26 14	21 14	...	25 0	28 12	...	28 12	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	20 8	29 4	6 12	10 0	26 0	21 13	...	17 3	32 9	29 2	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	15 14	27 1	8 0	10 0	22 0	19 11	34 2	12 0	29 2	30 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	16 0	28 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	70 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	25 0½	38 10	5 8	7 8	39 0	31 0	...	...	36 4	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 10	31 0	...	8 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	29 8	...	...	350 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	28 0	6 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	26 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	19 0	23 0	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	17 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	22 0	26 0	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	16 8	
	Jeysalmere	13 4	...	10 4	12 8	19 0	16 4	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	27 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	...	...†	11 0	† Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 9¼	22 10½	8 9½	9 6	21 14	14 1	...	13 4½	20 11¼	21 1½	12 1¾	200 0	12 1¾	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	...	8 2	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	42 8	37 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (")	21 4	31 4	9 6	10 10	27 8	16 14	...	...	37 8	31 4	22 8	...	17 12	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 4	25 0	5 0	7 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	23 12	20 0	...	90 0	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton-picking progressing. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping almost completed and threshing in progress; land is being prepared for the next year's crop in the Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Public health good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 33, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature rose from 3° cool on 24th to 1° warm on 28th, was *nil* on 29th and 1° warm on 30th; vapour in air defective on 24th and 25th, excessive on 29th and normal on all other days; wind normal.
Poona	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Small-pox in a village in Sirur taluka. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 45, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 30, pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 45 and *juari* 61 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed in five and in progress in two talukas. *Juari* 59 pounds 37 tolas and *bajri* 43 pounds 28 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed; reaping of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Slight fever in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in Kod taluka. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop rice harvest continues on coast, sugarcane and pepper harvest nearly completed. Slight fever, small-pox, and slight cattle-disease in Karwar. Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Fever, bowel, and respiratory complaints. Weather hot. Wheat 30, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Fever in parts of fourteen, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, and small-pox in parts of eight districts. No change of importance in other conditions reported.
Bengal—(March 31st)		
Chittagong (March 30th)	7·50	Weather stormy and cold; heavy rain partially injured winter crops. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	4·55	Prospects of crops good; ploughing for *aus* going on. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Some showers	No crops on the ground; ploughing commenced. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	Good rain	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops mostly reaped, with fair outturn. Public health good.
Rungpore	·04	Wheat and tobacco being reaped; *aus* being sown. Health good.
Burdwan	1·01; general rain	Weather cooler, with moist air. Ploughing for *aus* begun in places; *boro* rice doing well. A few cases of cholera; public health fair.
Bhagalpur	·07	*Rabi* harvest continues, with good outturn. Sporadic cases of small-pox; public health otherwise good.
Monghyr	*Nil*	Collection of opium completed. Weather not favourable for inspissation.
Purneah	·04	Crops good. Public health fair.
Saran	*Nil*	Gathering of opium completed; prospects excellent. Weather favourable.
Patna	*Nil*	Gathering of *rabi* crops proceeding rapidly; opium being collected; gathering of cess on continues. Public health good.
Dhurbhunga	·08	*Rabi* harvesting in progress; *aman*, *aous*, and early paddy being sown; indigo sowing commenced well; considerable cases (light) incised by late rain. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
Muzaffarpur	*Nil*	Opium collection in progress; prospects good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Outturn of *rabi* generally good; many promises well; some damage to *masur* from rain and hail; poppy-heads still being lanced. General health good.
Cuttack	·10	Weather hot, cloudy at times. *Dalua* rice ripening; ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Midnapore	·20	Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects of *boro* rice good. Public health fair.
Khoolna	4·12	Weather stormy. *Boro* paddy doing well; ploughing commenced. Public health good.
Dinagepore	Heavy rain in district, less at head-quarters.	Weather cooler after rain. Ploughing progressing. Health good.
Pubna (Serajganj)	1·59	Rain very useful for crops. Cholera appeared.
Gya	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest continues. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather favourable. Opium collected, outturn fair, average up to last year.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue good; collection of opium nearly finished. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain throughout Bengal Proper, but in other parts of the Lower Provinces fall very slight and partial. Ploughing now being pushed on with vigour; *boro* rice doing well; *rabi* crops mostly reaped, with favourable results in Behar. Collection of opium nearly finished, with fair outturn; but in Hazaribagh capsules still being lanced. *Mohua* being gathered in Chutia Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas. Prices of rice almost stationary. General health fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(March 31st)		
Benares (March 30th)	*Nil*	Weather unsettled, but getting warm. Cutting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; average outturn 12 annas. Markets well stocked. Prices slightly fluctuating. The public health is good, and there is no cattle-disease in the district.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	·76 throughout the district.	*Rabi* reaping half over; opium outturn fair. Prices easy. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 30th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and favourable for harvest. Prospects good. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 29th)	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Reaping in progress; opium collection continues. Late rains said to have injured the crops slightly. New supplies have lowered the prices considerably. There is no scarcity of fodder now. Health of people good, as well as the condition of the cattle.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; wind variable. Harvest operations in progress. Prices rising. Isolated cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 30th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops nearly all cut. Prices on the whole falling. Weather still cloudy. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Markets full of stocks. Prices show a slight fall. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 29th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot, at times cloudy. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices slightly fallen. Opium collections will be completed by the end of this month, outturn above average. Condition of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Banda (March 30th)	Slight shower of rain on 24th.	*Rabi* being harvested, prospects fair. Damage from hail reported from Karwi and Badausa tahsils. Price of wheat rising, rest stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Balia („ 29th)	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy; westerly wind prevailing. Harvesting in progress; sugarcane planting and pressing continue; supplies plentiful. General health good. No cattle-disease.
Farakhabad („ 30th)	*Nil*	Harvest operations in progress. Weather still unsettled. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting progresses; prospects favourable and condition of people good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Crops generally excellent. Barley being cut. Prices falling. Public health good.
Moradabad	.....	No report received.
Kumaon (March 30th)	Rain and hail on 27th	Weather unsettled and cloudy; more rain will be injurious. Prices rising. General health good; cattle-disease abating.
Agra („ 29th)	*Nil*	Hail has damaged *rabi* crops to some extent in two parganas; harvest work going on. Prices steady. General health good.
Jhansi („ „)	·40 at Jhansi; ·80 at Garotha.	Crop is ripe and is being cut. Prices of foodgrains falling. Cattle-disease in one village of pargana Jhansi.
Meerut („ 30th)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy, close, and stormy; east wind. Barley being cut in Ghaziabad. *Rabi* crops flourishing. So far, prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in two districts, heavy in Gorakhpur. Harvesting has made much progress and the outturn is generally good. Prices are falling. Health of people and cattle good.
Punjab—(31st March)		
Delhi (March 30th)	·32	Health good. Prices falling.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	·40	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	·00	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	·20	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	1·40	Health fair. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and in Peshawar, where a break is now required. Health good. Prices falling in the Delhi and slightly rising in the Jullundur district, elsewhere stationary. Prospects of current harvest good. Reaping has commenced in the Delhi division.
Central Provinces—(March 31st)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Wheat being threshed. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest general. Prices easy. Health good.
Saugor (March 30th)	*Nil*	Reaping in progress. Prices fallen. Prospects good. Slight small-pox.
Seoni	·40; severe hailstorm	Weather cloudy and warm. Severe hailstorm in some villages caused damage to crops. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Harvest continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Threshing in progress. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping nearly finished. Cholera in Raipur tahsil. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (March 27th)	·04	Weather cloudy and warm. Cholera in places. Trade brisk. Surgarcane planting in progress.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest general; prospects good. Cholera and small-pox in parts. Prices easy.
British Burma—(March 31st)		
Akyab (March 27th)	·11	Total rainfall ·11. Public health good. Cattle healthy.
Bassein	*Nil*	Slight cholera in town; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Health of men and cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy	.....	No report received.
Pegu	*Nil*	Health of men and cattle good.
Henzada	*Nil*	Health of men and cattle good.
Prome	·07	Total rainfall ·13. Health of men and cattle good.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Health of men and cattle good.
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Health of men and cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Bassein town and in two townships of Thongwa district, elsewhere public health good. Cattle-disease slight in parts of four districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(March 31st)		
Gauhati (March 30th)	1·08	Public health fair. Cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Pressing of sugarcane finished.
Sylhet	1·14	State and prospects favourable. Cholera severe in Ratabari thana; cattle-disease appeared in Sanamganj and Karimganj.
Cachar	3·32	Weather rainy. No crops on the ground. Common rice 13 seers 5¾ chittacks per rupee. 3 deaths from cholera from Katigora and 1 from Sadr reported.
Dibrugarh	2·55	Weather rainy. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Cholera and cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 31st)		
Bangalore (March 30th)	1·15 in Kadur district; slight in Mysore and Shimoga districts.	Standing crops generally in good condition; paddy crops under tanks in the Tumkur district reported to be fading for want of water. Season prospects fair. Water-supply diminishing in parts of the Kolar and Mysore districts. Public health good; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mysore		
Mercara	*Nil*	Slight fall in prices of foodgrains. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad and Berar—(March 31st)		
Amraoti (March 30th)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Wheat 21 and *juari* 20 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Rabi* crops gathered and are being threshed.
Hyderabad.	*Nil*	*Tabi* crops prospering and their weeding commenced. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 22¼, yellow *juari* 24, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 31st)		
Indore (March 30th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; heat increasing. Prices stationary. Opium collection nearly completed.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and stormy. Small-pox has made its appearance in Lashkar.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Health and prospects good.
Rutlam	...	No report received.
Neemuch	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well. Small-pox disappeared since 12th. Opium almost collected.
Goona	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Prices falling. Health good.
Bhopal	...	No report received.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Health good.
Nowgong	·20	Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Scarcity of water being felt. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(March 31st)		
Abu (March 31st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks mostly dry; wells good. Health good. Crops being cut. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar („ 26th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost half full. Small-pox abating, otherwise health good. Harvest being gathered. Weather partially cloudy. Prices stationary. Weather getting warmer.
Kherwara („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Reaping of crops continues, outturn less than usual. Health fair. Prices steady. Weather warmer.
Meywar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks low, small tanks quite dry. Opium crop somewhat damaged. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	Duststorms and drops on Tuesday.	Weather clear and warm. High winds. Harvesting in progress. Small-pox in Tonk.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	Slight showers	Small-pox continues. Weather cloudy, with occasional slight showers.
Kotah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent in city. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 30th)	*Nil*	Small-pox and fever in some villages in Merwara. Some *rabi* crops being reaped, others watered from tanks and wells, which are consequently diminishing. Heat increasing.
Jeypore („ „)	·02	Crops being cut; fair outturn expected, except in two or three districts; opium crops doing well. Health good.
Kerowlie („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Health good. Prices stationary.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·10	Tanks and wells full. Health and prospects good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 30th)	·23	Harvesting began. Health good.
Dholepore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Health good. Prices steady.
Bikanir („ „)	.....	Small-pox and fever in some districts. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(March 25th)		
Katmandu	*Nil*	

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th APRIL, 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 7th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of two taluks; harvest *cholum*, cotton, and sugarcane, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	·02 (average)	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest cotton, outturn below average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Cuddapah	·06 (average)	Slight small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in six taluks; one death from cholera. Average number employed on Chilka canal 1,217.
Nellore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good. Harvest castor and tobacco, outturn below average. Slight fever; deaths from cholera unreported last week 15, this week 15. Cattle-disease in one village.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk, under tanks breached in 1884, where withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn generally above average. Fever in parts of one, slight small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of one taluk for want of rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average since revised ·47	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk.
Malabar	·01 (average)	Third crop cultivation suffering from want of rain. Slight small-pox in eight taluks and fever in one; 16 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(April 7th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 2nd, 8 feet against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* cultivation commenced in six talukas. Fever in five and cattle-disease in eight talukas; small-pox in districts, no fresh cases, 6 recovered, 4 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 38 and 48, in Shahbandar 24, 40 and 44, and in Kotri 26, 38 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest commenced; wheat cultivation has been damaged by strong wind on the 29th March in Sakrand and Moro talukas. River at Kotri on 5th, 8 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Days unusually hot. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, red rice 30, and white rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues. Public health good. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health fair. Small-pox in mild form in City Baroda. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool from 31st to 3rd, *nil* on 4th, and 2° warm on 5th and 6th; vapour in air normal on 31st and 6th, and, defection from 1st to 5th; abnormal wind veered from north-north-west on 31st, to east on 6th.
Poona	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Small-pox in a village in Sirur taluka. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 44, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 39, pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 45 and *juari* 61 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed in five and in progress in two talukas. *Juari* 59 pounds 8 tolas and *bajri* 45 pounds 28 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and gram completed. Reaping of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Slight fever in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in Kod taluka. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 48 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second rice crop harvest continues on coast; crop in ear above Ghât; sugar-cane harvest completed. Slight measles in Karwar, cattle-disease and small-pox in three talukas. Common rice at Karwar and district 13 seers per rupee. Weather warm.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot; public health generally good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 34, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Fever and small-pox in parts of nine and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts. Scarcity of fodder in two talukas of Khandesh; other conditions unchanged.
Bengal—(April 7th)		
Chittagong (April 6th)	Drizzling rain	Weather cloudy and cool. *Pania aus* being sown in some places. Prices stationary. Small-pox reported from Mir Serai; public health generally good.
Dacca	1·0	Prospects of crops good. Ploughing and sowing of jute and rice going on. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	No crops on ground; lands being prepared. A few cases of cholera reported from Baraset; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather hot. Cold weather crops almost all reaped. *Boro* rice progressing well. Public health good.
Rungpore (April 8th)	*Nil*	*Aus* up in some places. Rain wanted. *Rabi* prospects much improved in Kurigram by late rain. Tobacco still being cut. Health good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Lands being ploughed; prospects of *boro* rice not very good. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest progressing; outturn of all crops, except peas and gram, good; *mohua* prospects favourable. Public health good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Crops good; *rabi* being harvested; indigo sowing mostly completed. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* almost completed; collection of opium finished; cotton looks well. Public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest almost over; *moong* and early rice still being sown; indigo sowings coming on well. Prices continue stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops harvested, with generally good outturn; *mohua* yielding fairly; mango will be a short crop. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather hot, cloudy at times. *Dalua* rice ripening. Ploughing in progress. Price of rice stationary. Sporadic cholera reported; public health generally good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Lands being prepared for cultivation; prospects of *boro* rice and indigo good. Public health fair.
Kulna	*Nil*	Weather fine. Ploughing going on; *boro* rice doing well. Public health good.
Dinagepur	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest progressing; land being ploughed for *aus* crops. Some small-pox and cattle-disease reported.
Pubna (Serajganj)	*Nil*	Sowing of early crops going on rapidly; prospects good. Cholera continues.
Gya	*Nil*	Sugarcane and *china* doing well; *rabi* harvest nearly completed. Prices better than last year. Health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest progressing; opium collection nearly finished; prospects good Prices rising slightly. Public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Dacca; none in other reporting districts. *Boro* rice doing well; ploughing for *aus* and jute crops progressing favourably, and in some places sowing commenced; planting of sugarcane going on; *rabi*, opium, and *mohua* harvests nearly completed with generally satisfactory outturn. General health fair. Price of rice almost stationary.
N. W. Provincees and Oudh—(April 7th)		
Benares (April 6th)	*Nil*	Weather still unsettled; westerly wind prevailing. Cutting of *rabi* completed; sugarcane has sprouted and is flourishing. Supplies ample. Slight fluctuation in prices. Health of people and cattle good.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping nearly finished; opium outturn fair. Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 6th)	*Nil*	Weather cool. *Rabi* cut and opium collected, outturn good. Prices steady. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 5th)	*Nil*	Heat in the day steadily increasing, at night slightly cold. Reaping and threshing in progress; opium collection nearly completed. Markets well-stocked. Prices stationary. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; high westerly wind. Cutting of *rabi* crops in progress. Prices steady. General health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*			
Allahabad	(April 6th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested. Markets well supplied. Prices show a tendency to fall. A few cases of small-pox reported in places, otherwise health of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore	(„ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting in progress. Prices somewhat fallen. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested; poppy and other crops damaged by hail in parganas Kauwi and Mau. Prices falling. Public health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Farakhabad	(„ „)	*Nil*	Harvest in progress. Weather getting warmer. Opium collection nearly over. Health of people fair.
Sitapur	(„ „)	*Nil*	Crops are being rapidly cut. Public health good.
Bareilly	(„ „)	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably cool. Harvest rapidly progressing; grain has here and there proved somewhat light. Market fairly stationary. Public health continues good.
Ballia	(„ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Westerly wind prevailing through the week. Harvest operations in progress. Prices steady. Condition of men and cattle good.
Kumaon	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Weather fair since last three days. *Rabi* crop doing well; *kharif* operations progressing. Prices stationary. Health good; cattle-disease abating.
Agra	(„ 5th)	*Nil*	Harvest operations in progress. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi	(„ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cutting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; opium all gathered in. Prices almost stationary. Cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Extraordinarily cold wind has prevailed during the last week, but the weather is now getting better. Early *rabi* is being cut, and prospects of outturn good. Prices steady. Health good.
			General Remarks. Weather seasonable. Harvest operations in progress everywhere. Markets well supplied, but prices are fluctuating with a downward tendency. Public health good.
Punjab—(April 7th)			
Delhi	(April 6th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices falling.
Hissar	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest excellent.
Sialkot	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Rawalpindi	. .	1·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest good.
Shahpur	. .	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	. .	3·20	Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
			General Remarks. Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts, none elsewhere. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress in the Delhi division.
Central Provinces— (April 7th)			
Nagpur	. .	*Nil*	Days hot, nights cool. Crops being gathered. Cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	. .	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest continues. Health good. Weather seasonable. Prices easy.
Saugor	(April 6th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping progressing. Prices fallen in two districts, risen in two. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease.
Seoni	. .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* threshing commenced. Slight small-pox. Prices easier.
Hoshangabad	. .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvest continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Wheat 18½ and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	. .	*Nil*	Weather warm with cool mornings. *Rabi* crops being threshed. Health fair. Wheat 21, *juari* 30, and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Raipur	. .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping nearly finished. Cholera continues. Wheat 30½ and rice 28 seers per rupee.
			General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest continues. Slight cholera and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(April 7th)			
Akyab (April 3rd)	. .	Rain for week 1·14	Total rainfall 1·25. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	. .	*Nil*	Cholera slight in town; cattle-disease slight in two townships.
Rangoon	. .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	. .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	. .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township.
Prome	. .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo	. .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	. .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
			General Remarks. Slight cholera in Bassein town and in one township of Thongwa district; elsewhere health of men good; cattle-disease slight in five districts; cattle healthy.
Assam—(April 7th)			
Gauhati	. .	·12 during week ending 6th instant.	Weather cool. Cholera prevalent in station Gauhati; cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Sowing of *ahu* paddy in progress.
Dibrugarh	. .	2·22	Weather showery. Cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent in North Lakhimpur. *Ahu dhan* being sown.
Sylhet	. .	12·34	The rains much improved the prospects of the crops. Cattle-disease and cholera severe in parts of Karimganj subdivision.
Cachar	. .	6·05	Days warm, nights cool. No crops on the ground. Common rice 13 seers 5 chittacks per rupee. Five deaths from cholera reported from Sadr; general health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 7th)			
Bangalore	. .	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where they are reported to be withering; prospects of season fair. Water-supply diminishing in parts of the Mysore, Kolar, and Tumkur districts. Public health generally good; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent in parts. Prices slightly fallen in the Tumkur and Shimoga districts.
Mercara	. .	*Nil*	Slight fall in prices of food grains. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad (April 7th)			
Amraoti	. .	*Nil*	Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; preparations for *kharif* commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola	. .	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting almost completed; preparations for ensuing *kharif* sowings commenced.
Hyderabad	. .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops concluded; *sali* crops prospering. Fever prevails in one taluk. Prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 22½, yellow *juari* 24, and *tur* 10½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 7th)			
Indore	. .	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer. Health and crops good.
Morar (Gwalior)	. .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	. .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* outturn good.
Neemuch	. .	*Nil*	Weather warm. No fresh cases of small-pox reported.
Goona	. .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Agar	. .	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	. .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Health good.
Nowgong	. .	*Nil*	Health good. Weather abnormally cool. Agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur	. .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Wells and tanks drying up. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(April 7th)			
Abu	(April 7th)	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer and seasonable.
Sirohi	(„ 4th)	*Nil*	Tanks dried up; wells good. Health good. Crops mostly cut. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar	(„ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks almost half full. Small-pox abating, otherwise health good. Crops being reaped and gathered. Prices stationary.
Kherwara	(„ 4th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells slightly lower. Crops being harvested. Health good. Prices steady. Weather warmer and seasonable.
Meywar	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Opium crops somewhat damaged. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather cool.
Harowti	(„ „)	*Nil*	Days warm, nights chilly. Crops being cut. Small-pox in Tonk, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar	(„ 2nd)	*Nil*	Opium collected. Small-pox continues. Weather cool.
Kotah	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Small-pox abating; health good. Harvest promises an abundant outturn.
Ajmere	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells diminishing. Crops being reaped. Slight fever and small-pox. Heat increasing, nights cool.
Jeypore	(„ „)	*Nil*	Average outturn expected. Prices slightly risen. A few cases of small-pox at capital. No change in opium reports.
Kerowlee	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Reaping of crops commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwar	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Harvesting in progress. Small-pox in one tahsil, otherwise health good.
Bickanir	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Fever and small-pox in some districts. Prices stationary. High winds early in the week; weather cool.

No. 78 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 8th April, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for December 1885 and January and February 1886.

The fine weather which had prevailed in the last week of November continued during the first week of December throughout the whole country and for the first ten days in Northern India. In Madras light showers set in on the 7th, and the rainfall extended and became heavier on the two following days. From the 10th to the 15th there was but little rain in the Peninsula, though some fell in Central India; but for about ten days subsequently to the 15th, there was fairly general, and in places heavy, rain in Madras.

In Upper India the weather became unsettled about the middle of the month, and the winter rains began unusually early. Moderate showers fell in the Eastern Punjab and the Gangetic Valley, and falls of snow at the hill stations of the North-Western Himalaya on the 12th and the 13th, and heavy showers both in North-Western India and the Nerbudda Valley on the 18th and 19th. After the passage of the depression which caused the last-mentioned rainfall, pressure rose quickly, and the weather became fine throughout the whole country. In Guzerat, Sind, and the Konkan the rainfall of the month was either nil or unimportant; but in all other parts of the country the amount exceeded the average, especially so in North-Western and Central India. This unsettled weather brought about very low temperatures at times, and the mean temperature of the month was generally 2° or 3° below the average.

In January the weather of Upper India was even more unsettled than in December, and several disturbances appeared over the Punjab. That of the 19th was exceptionally intense; and on that day pressure in the Punjab was from 0·25 inch to 0·37 inch below the average of the month. More than double the average amount of rain fell in the Punjab, and a considerable excess in the Trans-Gangetic districts of the North-Western Provinces, but it did not apparently extend beyond those regions, deficiencies being reported from almost all other parts of India. Western India from Guzerat to the Deccan was rainless throughout. Like December, January was a cool month, the only exceptions being Madras and the more southern districts of the Bombay Presidency, where there was a slight excess of temperature. In the Punjab it was from 2° to 4° below the average.

February was, on the whole, a more settled month than either December or January, and the barometric mean of the month was almost everywhere above the average. A barometric disturbance affected North-Western India on the 16th; but though the pressure differences were considerable and the winds very high at some stations, there was but little rain, and the total fall of the month in this as well as in nearly all other parts of India was below the average. Over the greater part of India there was no rain, but in the Carnatic and British Burma there was a slight excess, and in Assam and Cachar about half the average fall. In the absence of rain, temperature rose above the normal at several of the Peninsula stations and in Guzerat, but elsewhere the cool weather which had characterised the two preceding months continued, and in places, relatively to the average, the depression of temperature was even more marked. At Dera Ismail Khan it was as much as 5°. Dry north-westerly winds prevailed throughout a great part of the month, and, except in the extreme north-west, humidity was considerably below the average throughout India.

The final column of the following table shows that, except in Bengal and Assam and in Western India, the rainfall of the three months has been above the average. Except in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Carnatic, the whole of this excess is attributable to the exceptional rainfall of December.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the months of December 1885 and January and February 1886, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	Average rainfall in December.	Difference from the average in December 1885.	Average rainfall in January.	Difference from the average in January 1886.	Average rainfall in February.	Difference from the average in February 1886.	Total difference for the three months.
Punjab, West	0·65	+1·34	1·30	+1·72	1·51	—0·69	+2·37
„ East	0·62	+1·20	1·41	+1·39	1·22	—0·82	+1·77
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	0·40	+2·06	1·28	+0·58	1·14	—0·66	+0·82
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	0·15	+1·87	0·62	—0·35	0·30	—0·29	+1·23
Behar	0·11	+2·31	0·67	—0·48	0·52	—0·43	+1·40
Northern Bengal	0·16	+0·94	0·54	—0·41	0·90	—0·61	—0·06
Assam-Cachar	0·47	+0·24	0·69	—0·42	1·79	—0·80	—0·98
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	0·30	+0·73	0·38	—0·05	1·13	—1·13	—0·45
Orissa, Northern Circars	0·78	+2·12	0·31	—0·22	0·50	—0·49	+1·44
Central Provinces, South	0·31	+4·58	0·49	—0·43	0·41	—0·29	+3·86
Berar and Khandesh	0·48	+5·73	0·49	—0·49	0·18	—0·18	+5·06
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	0·25	+1·81	0·36	—0·14	0·33	—0·18	+1·49
Sind, Cutch	0·09	—0·07	0·28	—0·16	0·19	—0·17	—0·40
Guzerat	0·06	—0·06	0·07	—0·07	0·10	—0·10	—0·23
Konkan	0·23	—0·13	0·38	—0·38	0·05	—0·05	—0·56
Deccan, Hyderabad	0·23	+0·90	0·14	—0·14	0·09	—0·09	+0·67
Malabar	0·80	+0·95	0·40	—0·29	0·22	—0·21	+0·45
Mysore, Bellary	1·28	+2·84	0·39	—0·28	0·15	—0·15	+2·41
Carnatic	3·75	+1·78	0·71	+0·20	0·35	+0·39	+2·37
British Burma	0·50	—0·40	0·14	—0·14	0·07	+0·83	+0·29
Ceylon	6·63	—0·35	3·08	—1·17	1·80	—1·51	—3·03

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1886.

No I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	16	12	28	40·05 women to every 100 men.	16	12	28
From 2 to 10 years	28	14	42		28	14	42
„ 10 „ 20 „	70	16	86		70	16	86
„ 20 „ 30 „	246	102	348		246	102	348
„ 30 „ 40 „	26	19	45		26	19	45
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	386	163	549		386	163	549

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1
Western Bengal	2	...	2	2	...	2
Central ditto	...	1	1	...	1	1
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	116	67	183	116	67	183
North-Western Provinces	124	59	183	124	59	183
Oudh	116	29	145	116	29	145
Central India	4	1	5	4	1	5
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	16	5	21	16	5	21
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	5	1	6	5	1	6
R AND TOTAL	386	163	549	386	163	549

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	91	42	133	91	42	133
Agriculturist	99	25	124	99	25	124
Artisans	56	23	79	56	23	79
Low castes	87	37	124	87	37	124
Musulmans	52	37	89	52	37	89
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	386	163	549	386	163	549

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Hindoos	334	126	460
2 Musulmans	52	37	89
3 Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	386	163	549

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY, 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 281, 716, 717, 719, 739, 742 AND 743 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 20th FEBRUARY, 27th MARCH AND 10th APRIL 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penisetum typhuideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	1st half of January 1886.														
Bombay.	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	2nd half of February 1886.														
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	17 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	20 7	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	22 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	...	...	28 0	30 12	17 10	110 0	12 10	
	Meerut	19 0	32 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	18 8	27 0	6 0	10 11	25 12	22 8	...	...	27 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	17 0	26 8	5 8	10 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	130 0	12 8	
	Kumaon	12 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	15 0	18 0	7 8	10 12	...	22 0*	...	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	8 2	* Mandwa.
	Bijnor	18 9	29 13	12 15	13 8	...	21 6	...	...	24 12	...	19 2	125 0	11 13	
	Moradabad	18 7	26 14	10 8	15 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	26 14	28 0	23 8	125 0	13 0	
	Budaun	17 6½	22 3½	6 0	13 3½	20 6½	19 3½	...	...	21 9½	19 3½	18 0	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	15 10	23 2	5 10	13 12	22 8	18 12	...	...	23 2	21 14	17 8	125 0	11 4	
	Sháhjahánpur	16 8	23 0	8 0	16 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	22 8	...	21 0	160 0	12 0	
	Tarai Pergunnahs	20 0	28 12	8 12	14 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	23 12	20 0	100 0	10 12	
	Muttra	17 0	29 0	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	29 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	13 0	
	Agra	16 0	25 8	6 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	26 8	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	
	Farukhabad	15 4½	20 11	6 8	14 6	19 5½	19 9½	...	...	21 13½	...	17 0	140 0	11 0	
	Mainpuri	16 0	23 4	4 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 7	...	20 8	160 0	11 12	
	Etáwah	15 8	23 12	6 0	11 8	21 8	19 12	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 4	120 0	12 0	
	Etah	17 12	24 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 14	...	22 8	120 0	10 8	
	Jalaun	18 0	22 0	9 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	16 2	26 9	9 0	16 0	23 2	21 0	...	...	23 11	...	23 8	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	14 8	20 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	10 8	
	Cawnpore	17 8	25 8	10 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	150 0	13 0	
	Fatehpur	15 0	18 12	12 12	15 0	19 12	18 12	...	...	19 4	...	18 12	160 0	10 8	
	Bánda	16 8	18 0	8 0	16 0	23 0	20 8	...	...	25 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	16 12	26 8	7 0	14 0	26 8	24 8	...	...	25 12	...	21 8	115 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	18 0	23 10	10 2	12 6	19 2	19 2	...	...	23 12	...	25 14	140 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	16 8	25 8	7 0	17 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	24 8	28 0	22 0	155 0	11 6	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	26 1½	9 14½	17 1½	24 5	25 0	...	...	22 8	24 5	19 3	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	19 8	28 0	10 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	160	10 0	
Oudh.	Azamgarh	19 3	27 7	10 5	14 12	...	...	...	...	20 10	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	17 0	24 0	7 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	23 0	30 0	19 0	100 0	8 0	
	Benares	17 1	26 4	10 5	16 4	23 5	22 12	...	...	22 12	...	19 0	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	18 10½	27 8	6 7	14 2½	25 12	21 14	...	...	21 14	24 7	18 10½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	18 0	27 0	12 14	16 12	...	22 0	...	...	22 0	23 2	18 8	100 0	11 4	
	Philibhit	17 0	27 0	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	27 8	21 0	150 0	11 4	
	Sultánpur	20 0	30 0	11 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 8	
	Partabgarh	18 3	31 3	17 11	19 0	28 5	26 0	...	...	25 13	...	21 0	168 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	17 0	26 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	19 8	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	19 4	25 12	8 8	14 8	26 8	30 0	...	...	20 8	29 8	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	15 12	22 0	6 0	15 8	19 0	18 12	...	...	20 4	23 12	21 0	120 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	14 8	24 0	7 0	15 0	...	21 0	...	...	21 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	11 8	
	Bahraich	21 0	35 0	15 0	20 0	37 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	...	19 0	165 0	10 0	
	Rai Bareli	16 10	21 8	...	17 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	21 0	24 0	27 8	200 0	10 12	
	Sitapur	18 0	24 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	19 4	26 12	14 12	18 14	...	29 10	...	...	27 8	29 0	24 0	200 0	11 12	
	Unáo	16 0	19 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardui	16 14	20 0	6 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	26 0	160 0	7 0	
H. A. Districts.	Amraoti	20 4	...	8 0	11 0	20 12	20 8	...	...	17 0	...	11 8	†	12 0	† Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	21 8	...	7 0	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	†	11 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	†	10 8	
	Buldana	22 0	...	8 0	11 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	19 0	...	12 0	†	11 0	
	Wun	17 0	16 0	7 8	11 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	...	18 0	†	11 0	
	Basim	25 5	...	7 13	11 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	24 5	...	15 0	†	10 2	
	1st half of March 1886.														
Bombay.	Kanara (Karwar)	12 5	...	7 0	11 14	16 0	13 0	21 0	...	15 0	...	13 0	213 5⅓	11 0	
	Arakan Division.														
British Burma.	Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	30 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	17 1	18 9	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
	Pegu Division.														
	Rangoon Town	11 6	...	13 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	‡	...	320 0	29 2	‡ 190 cobs for R1.
	Pegu	...	...	10 2⅔	15 12⅔	...	...	...	...	11 2⅔	§	...	108 0	26 14	§ 80 cobs for R1.
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	9 2	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	10 6	53 4	...	167 9	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	17 1	16 11	...	...	...	...	10 15	...	...	245 8	31 3	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	10 12	18 6	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	184 8	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	...	11 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	13 13	...	...	392 0	14 3	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	16 4	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS, &c.—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare.*)	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Kadalay Chola, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
1	H. A. Districts.	Amraoti	19 8	...	8 0	11 12	28 0	19 12	...	...	18 0	...	12 0	* * * * * *	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
2		Akola	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	21 0		10 8	
3		Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	29 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0		11 0	
4		Buldana	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	...	12 0		11 0	
5		Wun	18 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	...	18 0		10 3	
6		Basim	26 10	...	7 13	11 0	35 10	36 0	...	...	23 0	...	18 8			
7	Mysore.	Bangalore	10 8	11 8	9 0	10 0	24 0	...	29 12	...	12 2	...	12 7	96 0	12 0	
8		Kolar	...	11 0	9 8	11 8	...	...	32 0	...	10 4	...	14 0	192 0	11 0	
9		Tumkur	13 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	25 0	...	36 0	...	13 0	...	15 0	340 0	10 8	
10		Mysore	11 0	...	12 10	11 0	31 8	...	26 0	...	12 8	...	12 0	78 0	11 9	
11		Shimoga	13 10	15 12	14 0	14 11	...	...	33 10	...	14 11	...	16 13	480 0	9 0	
12		Kadur	10 0	12 0		16 0			32 0		16 0		12 0	64 0		

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII 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 7th Mar. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 7th Mar. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th Mar. 886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 6th Mar. 886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th Mar. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th Mar. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th Mar 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th Mar 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
13th Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	90 348	152	680	1,35,820	200	47,04,234	170	52,77,101	175	5,72,867	...
13th ditto	Madras	861	1,48,659	173	861	1,42,604	166	67,04, 00	160	70,05,386	167	3,01,286	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,13,943	174	654	87,[illegible]00	133	39,94,264	125	41,56,497	131	1,62,233	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,68,415	511	1,504	7,77,401	517	3,18,57,582	435	3,31,91,027	454	13,33,445	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,22,865	483	461	2,50,000	542	1,12,08,395	499	1,19,93,885	536	7,85,490	...
	TOTAL	4,074	13,44,230	330	4,160	13,92,925	335	5,84,68,575	297	6,16,23,896	309	31,55,321	...
	State.												
20th Mar. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,65,799	574	1,515	9,63,211	636	3,94,03,440	538	4,35,11,957	589	41,08,517	...
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	1,00,589	432	233	94,535	406	51,12,743	450	42,47,283	375	...	8,65,460
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,404	52	27	1,857	68	72,027	55	72,658	55	631	...
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	30,983	124	249	41,570	167	20,38,289	169	21,55,921	178	1,17,632	...
13th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,771	102	37	2,277	62	..42,175	78	1,17,646	65	...	24,529
13th ditto	Tirhoot	226	18,958	84	226	28,828	128	11,50,357	114	11,92,[illegible]45	109	32,788	...
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,030	186	57	9,599	168	4,93,700	177	4 50,222	162	...	43,478
20th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,506	56	253	24,382	96	8,83,349	73	8,59,599	69	...	23,750
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	872	73	12	868	72	43,8[illegible]3	75	42,916	74	...	887
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,411	3,19,801	227	1,411	3,57,000	253	1,28,48 176	200	1,52,00,291	222	23,52,115	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,523	145	45	15,593	347	6,16,178	281	5,89,095	270	...	27,083
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	33,459	225	149	41,116	276	12,22,160	168	13,20,6[illegible]7	182	98,457	...
13th ditto	British Burma	254	60,309	237	327	93,032	285	19,12,545	163	20,86,713	140	1,74,[illegible]68	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	8,181	109	75	14,[illegible]38	189	3,55,934	99	3,47,944	90	...	7,990
20th ditto	North-Western	1,803	5,97,984	332	1,803	5,44,325	302	2,06,7[illegible]493	233	2,65,[illegible]2,999	30-	58,51,476	...
20th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,[illegible]88	80	66	7,097	108	2,07,658	08	2,69,549	84	61,891	...
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,339	37	36	2,481	69	(*b*)23,086	31	72,035	42	49,549	...
13th ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	2,139	214	86	3,605	42	(*c*)17,633	196	1,05,866	37	88,233	...
27th Feb. 1886	Jorhat	...	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)3,511	13	(*f*)32,132	24	28,621	...
	TOTAL	4,939	12,18,736	247	5,092	12,82,303	252	4,78,23,817	204	5,56,86,201	226	78,62,384	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	34,28,765	326	10,767	36,38,439	338	14,56,95,832	288	16,08,22,054	309	1,51,26,222	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,75,45,328	153	8,66,16,070	166	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,81,50,504	135	7,42,05,984	143	60,55,480	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Mar. 1886	Bengal Central	126	12,254	97	126	10,827	86	4,78,082	78	4,99,319	82	21,237	...
30th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,933	44	67	4,131	62	(*b*)70,446	50	2,30,317	71	1,59,871	...
6th ditto	Assam	78	4,522	58	78	6,945	89	2,12,337	62	2,56,759	66	44,422	...
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	8,984	42	315	19,932	63	2,74,530	37	9,26,148	67	6,51,618	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,420	77	303	31,480	104	(*g*)2,08,292	40	12,55,937	85	10,47,645	...
[illegible]th ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,653	302	22	9,655	439	(*h*)59,017	284	2,33,728	216	1,74,711	...
	TOTAL	810	58,766	73	911	82,970	91	13,02,704	55	34,02,208	79	20,99,504	..
	Native States.												
13th Mar. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,598	107	193	20,125	104	10,33,317	110	8,74,096	93	...	1,59,221
13th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,239	51	64	5,850	91	66,356	35	1,69,397	54	1,03,041	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,450	153	121	19,880	164	9,08,197	154	10,81,401	184	1,73,204	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	7,858	56	140	7,146	51	3,54,392	63	4,07,308	60	52,916	...
20th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	991	62	16	1,475	92	(*j*) 1,999	41	50,563	65	38,564	...
	TOTAL	514	50,142	98	534	54,470	102	23,74,261	102	25,82,765	99	2,08,504	...

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 2th October 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 7th May 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 7th March 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November to 7th March 1885.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 27th February 1886.

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

SIMLA,
The 9th April 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX 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 14th March 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885. per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th March 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 13th March 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 13th March 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 13th March 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
13th Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	594	1,10,296	186	680	1,20,556	191	48,14,530	170	54,06,657	175	5,92,127	...
20th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,48,515	172	861	1,53,009	178	68,52,0 5	100	71, 2,1 8	168	3,29,503	...
13th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	98,89	151	654	9 ,48	141	40,03,155	126	42,40,983	131	1,50,828	...
20th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,02,094	600	1,504	8,81,08)	580	3,27,00,576	438	3,40,75,6 1	457	3,15,035	...
20th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	461	2 28,278	495	461	2,50,000	562	,14,36,673	490	1,22,38,826	536	8,02,153	... ...
	TOTAL .	4,074	14,88,974	395	4, 00	13,15, 95	364	5,00,57,549	298	6.3 ,53. 95	3.	3 ,93,049	...
	State.												
20th Mar. 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	10,24,569	679	1,515	8,71,405	575	4,04,28,000	539	4,13,83,362	501	39,55,353	...
20th ditto .	Eastern Bengal . .	233	82,169	353	233	84,348	362	5 ,94,9 2	449	43,31,731	375	...	8,63,281
20th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,442	53	27	1,629	60	73,409	54	74,3 0	55	851	...
13th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	249	31,561	127	249	40,800	164	20,6 ,850	168	22, 3,325	178	1,33,475	...
13th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	3,727	101	37	2,245	61	1,45,002	79	1, 9,750	65	..	20,752
20th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	226	24,878	110	226	28,065	124	11,84,230	114	12,2 ,875	109	37,939	...
20th ditto .	Panta-Gya . .	57	13,258	232	57	8,8 6	154	5,00,958	178	4,50,038	162	...	47,020
20th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	30,647	123	253	19,376	77	9, 3,096	74	8,85,7 3	71	...	28,283
20th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	953	79	12	720	60	44,756	75	43,036	74	...	1,120
20th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	1,411	3,33,204	236	1,411	3,20,000	227	1,3 ,8 ,38 .	201	1,55,24,800	222	23,43,420	...
20th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,448	410	45	20,750	461	6,34,626	284	6,09, 46	273	...	25,480
13th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhatisgarh . . .	149	40,932	275	149	36,747	247	12,03,092	171	13,55,278	183	92, 86	...
20th ditto .	British Burma . .	254	64,901	256	327	87,493	268	10, 7,506	194	21,71,500	142	1,06,700	...
27th ditto .	Sind . . .	75	1 ,734	157	75	10,868	144	3,07,668	98	3,55,7 5	97	...	8,916
27th ditto .	North-Western . .	1,803	6,03,38	335	1,803	4,04,608	274	2, 2,75,074	235	2,70, 7,577	302	5,45,5 3	...
27th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	5,856	89	66	6,057	92	2, 3,514	68	2,53,069	84	02,092	...
20th ditto .	Bareilly-Nilibit . .	36	1,338	37	36	1,901	54	(*b*)24,424	31	74,590	41	50,172	...
13th ditto .	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh . .	10	2,097	210	86	4,035	57	(*c*)10,730	107	1,10,388	37	00,658	...
27th Feb. 1886	Jorhat . . .	...	...(*d*)	...	...	...(*d*)	...	(*e*)3,511	13	(*f*)3,132	24	28,02	...
	TOTAL .	4,039	12,70,8 6	2 7	5,002	11,69,358	230	4,90,04,034	206	5,68,7 ,760	226	77,77. 35	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	37,84,359	360	10,767	35,55,958	330	14,04,80,192	290	16,44,08,326	310	1,40,28. 34	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,06,04,560	155	8,84,45, 68	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	..	...	.	6,08, 5,623	135	7,80,03,258	143	01,47,935	...
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Mar. 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	10,380	82	126	12,282	97	4,88,462	78	5,11,601	82	23,139	...
20th ditto .	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	3,176	47	67	4,233	63	(*b*) 73,622	50	2,34,550	7	1,60,928	...
13th ditto .	Assam . . .	78	3,796	49	78	6,958	89	2,10, 33	62	2,03,7 6	66	47,583	...
20th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	214	8,694	41	315	25,040	79	2,83,224	37	9,51, 88	67	6,07,964	...
20th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	34,930	115	303	30,420	100	(*g*)2,43,222	44	12,86,357	85	10,43,135	...
20th ditto .	Tarakessur . .	22	6,463	294	22	5,878	267	(*h*)65,481	285	2,30,606	217	1,74, 25	...
	TOTAL .	810	67,439	83	911	84,811	93	13,70,144	55	34,87,0 8	80	21,16,874	...
	Native States.												
28th Mar. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	21,481	111	193	20,457	106	10,54,798	110	8,95,332	94	...	1,59,466
28th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	44	5,386	122	64	4,150	65	71,742	37	1,73,547	55	1,01,805	...
6th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	...	...(*d*)	...	...	...(*d*)	...	(*j*)9,08, 97	154	(*k*)10,8 ,40	184	1,73,204	...
13th d tto .	Mysore . . .	140	7,810	56	140	9,079	65	3,62,202	62	4, 6,387	60	54,185	...
27th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	1,835	115	16	1,273	80	(*l*) 3,834	45	5 ,836	65	38,002	...
	TOTAL .	393	36,512	93	413	34,959	85	24,10,773	101	26, 8,503	99	2,07,730	...

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

(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 4th March 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 14th March 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th February 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 4th March 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th March 1885.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th March 1886.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 14th March 1885.

SIMLA,
The 10th April 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14th APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been slight rain on the Malabar coast, in Chittagong, in parts of the central districts of Bengal, in Meerut, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Sialkot, while heavier falls have occurred in the eastern districts of Bengal and in Assam.

The reaping of the *rabi* harvest is nearly over in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Rajputana, and threshing and winnowing are going on. In parts of the Punjab the harvest has commenced.

The standing crops in the Madras Presidency and Mysore are in good condition; but rain would be beneficial in the Malabar district and in the coffee districts of Mysore.

The prospects of the *boro* rice crop in Bengal are favourable, except in two districts, where rain is needed. Preparations for the *aus* rice crop continue, and jute sowings have commenced. Sugarcane is being planted, and the land is under preparation for the *kharif* in several provinces. Cattle-disease is reported from Madras, Mysore, parts of Bombay and Sind, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, but is nowhere severe.

Prices of foodgrain are generally steady in Bengal, and the markets in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are well supplied. In the Punjab, prices are rising in Delhi and falling in the Peshawar district; elsewhere they are stationary. In the Central Provinces prices are fluctuating, with a tendency to fall, and the wheat trade is reviving.

Small-pox and fever are reported from parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and of Rajputana. Cholera is prevalent in eastern Bengal and in some districts of Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 14th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but white *cholum* suffering from disease in parts of one taluk; harvest *cholum*, cotton, and sugarcane, yield about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . . .	*Nil*	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest cotton, yield below average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . . .	*Nil*	**Small-pox in eight, fever in four, and cattle-disease in six taluks; 2 deaths from cholera. Average number employed on Chilka canal 1,131.**
Kistna . . .	*Nil*	**Harvest almost finished. Slight fever and small-pox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 62, this week 16; cattle-disease in one village.**
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	**Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where withering; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.**
Tanjore . . .	*Nil*	**Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. 1 death from cholera.**
Coimbatore . .	·01 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi*, outturn nearly above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of four taluks.
Madura . . .	*Nil*	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in one division.
Malabar . . .	*Nil*	Third crop cultivation requires rain. Fever in one and slight small-pox in nine taluks; 03 deaths from cholera in three taluks.
Travancore . .	*Nil*	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(April 14th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 12th, 9 feet 4 inches against 14 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in four talukas; small-pox in two villages in district, 1 fresh case, 5 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 32, 40 and 40, in Mirpur Batoro 24, 46 and 42, and in Sehwan 32, 44 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest general, and the produce is being trodden in some talukas. River at Kotri on 12th, 9 feet 4 inches against 14 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	**Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.**
Baroda . . .	*Nil*	**Public health generally good. A few cases of small-pox in Naosari town and Baroda city. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.**
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Cotton-picking nearly finished. Small-pox among cattle in Bardoli taluka; fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed and threshing in progress. Public health good. Wheat 31, *bajri* 33, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 7th and 11th, *nil* on 8th and 9th, and 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air excessive on 7th and 8th, normal from 9th to 12th, and defective on 13th; abnormal wind southerly on 7th and 8th, northerly on 13th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* completed, except in three talukas. Small-pox in a village in Sirur taluka. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 43, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 35 pounds, per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 45 and *juari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed. *Juari* 60 pounds 12 tolas and *bajri* 45 pounds 33 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of late *juari* commenced; cotton-picking in progress. Slight fever in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in Kod taluka. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Kanara	·18 in Supa	Second rice crop harvest nearly finished on coast. Small-pox prevalent in Sirsi, Siddapur, and Yellapur talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather hot on coast.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot. Cattle-disease in Morvi and Jadka. *Bajri* 32, *juari* 46, and wheat 35 pounds per rupee. General health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in one taluka of Kanara. Fever in parts of ten, small-pox in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts. Other conditions unchanged.
Bengal—(April 14th)		
Chittagong (April 13th)	0·23	Weather unsettled, with high winds. Small-pox continues; public health generally good. Prices unchanged.
Dacca	4·35	Cultivation of *aus* and rice going on; sugarcane being planted; *boro* rice ripening; prospects good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	No crops on ground; lands being prepared. Common rice 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though cases of cholera reported from Baraset.
Moorshedabad	Slight rain	Weather cool for time of year. *Boro* rice doing well; ploughing for next rice crop progressing. Some cholera in thana Nowada, otherwise public health good. Common rice 18 or 19 seers per rupee.
Rungpore	0·46	Weeding of *aus* and *kan* commenced; jute being sown. More rain wanted. Curing of tobacco continues in some places. General health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; sugarcane being planted; mango prospects not good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Lands being prepared; *boro* rice suffering for want of rain. Common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera; public health generally good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *rabi* still being harvested. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; gathering of castor continues; cotton looks well. Public health good.
Dhurbhunga	*Nil*	*Moong* and early paddy being sown; *rabi* harvest almost over; threshing operations in progress; *rabi* being harvested, with a fair outturn. Prices rising slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Sugarcane doing well; *aghani* yielding fairly; mango partially damaged; opium being weighed. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Dubra* rice ripening; ploughing in progress. Prices of rice almost unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Tillage of lands in progress everywhere; prospects of *boro* rice fair. Public health normal.
Khoolna	0·72	Weather stormy; hail on 6th in Bagirhat and Satkhira. Some injury done to *boro* rice; ploughing continues well. A little fever and cholera; public health fair.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather wet and damp. Harvesting of *rabi* completed; lands being prepared for *aus* crop. Health good.
Pubna (Serajganj)	0·13	Cholera in all thanas.
Gya	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished; new crops on ground doing well. Prices steady. Health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed. Weighments of opium commenced. Prices stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in East Bengal and in some places in Central Bengal. *Boro* rice generally doing well, but rain wanted in Burdwan and Midnapore. Ploughing for *aus* rice and jute proceeding well, and in some places sowing commenced. Planting of sugarcane going on. *Rabi* harvest nearly finished, with a generally good outturn. *Mohua* yielding fairly. Cholera prevalent in East Bengal and in Pubna, otherwise public health satisfactory. Prices of rice almost stationary.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 14th)		
Benares (April 13th)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Cutting of *rabi* completed; threshing in progress. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Health generally good, though a few fatal cases of cholera, and there is some small-pox in the district; there is no cattle-disease in the district.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaped; threshing commenced; opium outturn fair. Weather getting hot. Slight fall in prices. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 13th)	*Nil*	Heat steadily increasing. Opium collecting nearly completed; *rabi* all cut. Prices steady. Health good.
Lucknow („ 12th)	*Nil*	Threshing and winnowing in progress; opium collection completed. Heat increasing. New grains coming in plentifully. Prices stationary. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; wind westerly. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Markets full. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	*Nil*	The *rabi* outturn is estimated at about an average crop in Kunda and Partabgarh; *sawan* is being irrigated. Except in respect of gram there is a considerable fall in prices. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; heat increasing. *Kabi* harvest approaching completion. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. A few cases of cholera reported, otherwise health generally good.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot. Harvesting in progress. Prices slightly fallen. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ 12th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being harvested; prospects generally fair. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Farukhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest almost completed. Weather seasonable. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest nearly completed. Markets almost stationary. Public health good.
Bijnor („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind variable. Cutting of *rabi* crops over; threshing in progress. Supplies ample. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 13th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy after three clear days; sunshine needed. Prospects of *rabi* good; *kharif* operations progressing. Prices rising. Sickness in certain parts; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 12th)	*Nil*	Harvesting continues. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping nearly finished and threshing commenced. Prices falling. Health of people good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Meerut („ 13th)	Slight rain on 11th	Hot west wind prevailing. *Rabi* harvest in progress. Ample supplies. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting operations progressing. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(April 14th)		
Delhi (April 13th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	·40	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts. Health good. Prices of foodgrains rising in the Delhi and fallen in the Peshawar district, elsewhere stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress in the Hissar, Delhi, and Umballa districts.
Central Provinces—(April 14th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather hot. Threshing continues. Fever in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest continues; threshing commenced. Health good. Prices falling.
Saugor (April 13th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. Reaping progressing. Small-pox continues. Prices fallen.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing progressing. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices easier.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Winnowing continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather warm, with high winds. Threshing progressing. Slight small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping completed. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (April 10th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane planting in progress. Cholera in parts. Rice 26 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue unchanged. Prices are gradually falling from the abnormal height, which they lately reached in the northern districts, and the export of wheat which has greatly decreased shows signs of reviving.
British Burma—(April 14th)		
Akyab (April 10th)	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	*Nil*	Slight cholera in two districts; cattle healthy.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Prome	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good.
Assam—(April 14th)		
Gauhati—(April 13th)	1·08	Weather getting warm; occasional showers. Cholera prevalent in station Gauhati and in Laki tahsil; cattle-disease reported from some mauzahs. Sowing of *ahu* paddy in progress.
Sylhet	3·62	No change since last week.
Cachar	5·94	Weather rainy. Ploughing for *asra* crop commenced in some parts of the district. Common rice 13 seers 5¼ chittacks per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh	1·47	Weather cloudy, with slight rain. *Ahu dhan* being sown, and pressing of sugarcane continues; prospects good. Cholera in North Lakhimpore subdivision.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 14th)		
Bangalore (April 13th)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally in good condition in parts of Kolar district, they are reported to be withering; season prospects fair. Supply of water and fodder diminishing in parts of the Mysore, Kolar, and Tumkur districts. Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of the Bangalore and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly risen in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Rain much needed in coffee planting districts.
Mysore		
Mercara	·12	Prices of foodgrains stationary; prospects of season good. Fever and small-pox prevalent.
Berar and Hyderabad—(April 14th)		
Amraoti	*Nil*	Weather clear; warm during the day. Threshing operations completed. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather hot during the day. Preparations for ensuing *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Tabi* crops prospering. Fever continues to prevail. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 24½, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(April 14th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather warm. Health good. Water scarce in Mhow.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Opium collection almost completed.
Goona	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Prices falling. Health good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Health good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Health good. Weather hot. Agricultural prospects favourable.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Scarcity of water much felt. Health good. Prices moderate.
Rajputana—(April 14th)		
Abu (April 14th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (,, 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Crops cut. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar (,, 9th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost half full. Small-pox abating, otherwise health good. Crops being gathered. Weather slightly cloudy; hot wind blowing; nights close. Prices stationary.
Kherwara (,, 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Reaping and threshing in progress. *Mohua* being gathered. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable; heat increasing.
Meywar (,, 10th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops being reaped. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather getting warm.
Harowti (,, ,,)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Crops harvested. Health good. Prices falling.
Jhallawar (,, 9th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crop being harvested. Small-pox decreasing.
Kotah (,, 10th)	*Nil*	Fever and small-pox prevalent. Harvest very favourable. Prices falling. Weather suddenly become very hot.
Ajmere (,, 13th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells diminishing. Heat increasing. Crops being reaped. Slight fever and cattle-disease in parts of Merwara.
Jeypore (,, ,,)	*Nil*	Heat above average. Small-pox still prevalent. Opium crop unchanged.
Kerowlie (,, 10th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Harvesting continues. Health good. Prices rising.
Bhurtpore (,, ,,)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Harvesting continues. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur (,, 13th)	*Nil*	Harvesting continues. Wells falling. Small-pox and fever in two districts, otherwise health good.
Bikanir (,, 10th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. Weather windy and warmer.
Nepal—		
Katmandu	...	No report received.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating 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 MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	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	...	12 2	13 0	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 0	
	Godavery	13 8	...	11 14	15 0	23 0	21 2	25 8	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	7 13	...	13 0	13 10	17 3	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	12 14	14 0	22 2	24 6	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	13 10	...	9 14	11 3	22 2	26 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	13 14	...	10 11	11 5	25 11	18 5	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	10 11	11 14	25 11	21 10	30 2	...	...	...	...	94 13	13 11	
	Kurnool	14 0	...	11 6	12 2	26 11	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	10 14	...	11 5	13 0	...	19 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 6	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 8	12 14	...	...	32 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	12 10	15 5	26 14	26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 5	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	17 6	...	...	25 6	31 11	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	10 10	...	15 13	16 5	...	21 10	30 2	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 10	
	Madura	10 14	...	15 2	15 10	...	23 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	14 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	12 11	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 14	...	10 6	11 3	16 14	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	20 14	19 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 8	...	13 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	145 13	17 6	
	Malabar	10 2	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 9	19 2	7 2	10 13	18 14	16 1	17 13	18 9	13 5	18 5	14 0	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi	17 0	25 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 4	...	9 4	10 0	21 4	...	21 4	17 8	18 8	...	13 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	16 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	10 1	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	17 10	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	71 2	14 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 3	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	20 4	...	...	160 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	16 8	16 8	22 8	9 0	22 8	11 0	10 8	106 8	15 0	
	Ahmednagar	14 7	...	8 4	9 5	23 10	20 2	...	...	18 4	...	11 8	90 0	14 3	
	Poona (City)	13 13	7 6	9 13	10 7	...	...	13 8	...	16 2	...	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	13 4	...	10 0	10 14	28 7	25 11	...	...	22 14	...	19 4	91 7	13 4	
	Bijapur	20 9	...	7 1	9 12	27 0	23 13	...	...	17 0	...	18 2	100 0	12 14	
	Satara	12 11	...	8 14	10 0	17 5	16 3	...	...	17 4	...	...	116 8	15 4	
	Belgaum	19 8	11 •	11 0	11 8	18 8	21 0	24 0	...	13 0	...	14 8	103 0	15 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	11 0	12 •	25 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	9 4	13 3	16 14	12 4	16 7	...	13 5	...	12 8	120 0	14 4	
Bom.	Karwar	12 5	...	7 0	11 14	16 0	13 0	21 0	...	15 0	...	13 0	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 •	...	21 13	23 8	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 •	26 5	...	19 •	20 0	...	9 0	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	12 13	18 5	6 14	9 2	18 5	16 9	18 14	...	16 7	...	11 7	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	18 8	23 4	7 2	9 8	20 10	23 0	...	...	22 0	...	10 14	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach	20 0	32 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	21 0	190 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	20 10½	31 0	7 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	13 5	32 8	35 10	15 3¾	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	22 8	16 15	...	...	20 4	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 11	20 7	9 18	11 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	20 2	...	10 5	160 0	*12 11	* In common use.
	Karachi	11 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	20 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	175 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	14 0	22 8	10 •	12 0	21 0	23 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Sukkur	14 8	25 8	11 8	15 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	18 0	30 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	20 0	23 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	29 0	22 0	360 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	16 8	...	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	24 0	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	16 0	...	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	15 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	14 0	...	8 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	...	15 0	80 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 4	19 0	7 8	9 0	...	13 0	...	16 0	19 0	19 15	19 15	110 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	17 8	8 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	100 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea	17 0	22 15	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 9¾	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	200 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	12 4	...	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	26 4	120 0	11 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	13 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 4*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	32 0	16 8	19 8 to 20 4	...	...	...	...	20 3	...	22 8	240 0	12 12*k*	
	Rungpore	23 0	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	...	14 0	110 0	13 4*l*	
	Bogra	18 12	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	...	...	90 0	10 6	
	Pubna	24 0	...	8 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	21 0	200 0	12 6*m*	
	Darjeeling	10 0	...	5 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	180 0	8 0*n*	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	...	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	120 0	12 0*p*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	25 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0*q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 8*r*	
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	20 0	...	12 4*s*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	9 0	100 0	12 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	11 0*t*	
	Tipperah	13 5	...	13 5	17 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	...	12 0*u*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 13 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-4 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, and Magoora 10-12 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers, and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigram 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
o In Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
t At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division 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.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Channa, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	27 0	22 0	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	26 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	23 0	200 0	11 0*v*	
	Shahabad	18 0	27 0	8 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	12 8*w*	
	Durbhunga	16 0	28 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	28 0	20 7	20 0	160 0	11 8*x*	
	Mozufferpore	16 0	30 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	21 0	27 0	23 0	140 0	12 0*y*	
	Sarun	17 0	28 0	8 4	18 0	...	...	23 0	15 8	20 0	27 8	24 0	160 0	12 0*z*	
	Chumparun	18 0	26 0	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	30 0	...	...	12 0*z1*	
	Monghyr	23 1	31 8	11 9	16 12	24 2	...	...	21 0	27 14	26 4	21 0	126 0	13 2*z2*	
	Bhágalpur	21 7	30 5	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	21 7	20 13	176 12	12 10*z3*	
	Purneah	18 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	17 0	160 0	11 0*z4*	
	Maldah	21 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	26 0	24 0	200 0	12 8*z5*	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	15 12	...	10 8	15 12*	...	...	...	...	(Kalai.) 19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18-6 to 23—10 seers per rupee.
	Pooree	15 12	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	17 1	80 0	14 7*z6*	
	Balasore	20 0	11 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	14 0	160 0	10 8*z7*	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	18 0	24 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	27 0	...	18 0	22 0	19 0	240 0	10 0*z8*	
	Lohardugga	20 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	10 8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	15 0	32 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	240 0	11 10*z9*	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 5	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	108 0	12 8	
	Cáchár	12 4⅘	...	11 2	14 8⅔	...	...	...	...	14 8⅗	...	11 13⅗	64 0	12 0	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Góro Hills	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	12 0	
	Darrang	7 4	...	6 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 8	
	Lakhimpur	7 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	11 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	9 0	100 0	9 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	28 0	6 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	18 4½	30 1⅓	9 11	12 14½	26 14	26 14	...	21 8	27 15	29 1½	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 9	13 4	27 8	24 6	19 12	13 4	28 11	30 12	17 10	110 0	13 0	
	Meerut	19 8	33 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	12 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	100 0	12 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 11	31 0	6 0	10 10	30 0	25 8	...	16 0	29 8	25 0	26 0	160 0	12 12	
	Aligarh	16 8	29 0	5 0	10 8	24 0	19 8	...	15 0	29 0	26 0	34 0	120 0	12 0	
	Kumaun	12 0	14 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 8	...	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	14 0	18 8	7 8	10 12	...	...	18 0	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	9 0	
	Bijnor	16 14	32 10	12 6	14 1	...	23 10	...	...	25 14	...	27 0	135 0	11 13	
	Moradabad	16 0	25 8	10 8	14 8	25 8	22 0	...	20 0	29 0	28 0	27 8	125 0	12 11	
	Budaun	18 0	28 12½	6 0	13 3½	21 9½	18 0	...	14 6½	27 9½	20 0	25 3½	192 0	12 0	
	Bareilly	15 0	28 12	6 4	13 2	26 14½	21 4	...	20 0	26 14	23 12	25 0	125 0	11 4	
	Sháhjahánpur	15 8	24 0	8 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	29 0	160 0	11 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	25 0	8 12	13 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	22 8	21 4	18 12	100 0	11 4	
	Muttra	16 0	29 0	7 8	12 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	29 0	35 0	23 0	140 0	12 0	
	Agra	16 0	26 8	6 0	12 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	
	Farukhabad	13 12	25 12	6 0	10 0	21 12	19 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	27 0	27 0	140 0	11 4	
	Mainpuri	17 8	27 4	4 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 12	...	28 4	160 0	12 4	
	Etáwah	15 0	24 8	6 0	12 4	20 8	19 8	17 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	29 0	120 0	11 8	
	Etah	17 4	29 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	22 0	120 0	12 0	
	Jalaun	16 0	22 0	9 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	17 14	27 9	9 0	16 0	22 2	21 0	...	...	29 3	...	23 4	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	17 0	29 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	10 12	
	Cawnpore	19 0	26 0	9 8	14 8	23 8	22 0	...	26 0	28 8	25 8	29 8†	150 0	13 0	† Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.
	Fatehpur	13 2	20 0	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	29 0	160 0	10 8	
	Bánda	14 8	22 8	8 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	21 0	34 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	15 0	24 8	7 0	13 8	26 8	25 8	...	...	25 0	...	21 0	115 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	19 2	22 8	11 4	14 10	20 4	19 2	...	...	33 8	...	...	140 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	16 0	25 0	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	28 0	155 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	17 1½	30 9½	9 7	16 10½	23 6½	23 6½	28 13	23 6½	23 6½	27 0	26 1⅓	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	20 0	34 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	160 0	11 0	
	Azamgarh	17 11	28 12	10 5	17 0	...	20 10	...	...	21 6	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	16 0	25 0	7 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	90 0	10 0	
	Benares	17 14	25 8	10 13½	16 4	22 4	21 11	23 14	27 10	22 4	25 0	26 0	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	17 6½	27 11	6 7	15 7	20 9½	21 14	...	...	22 8½	...	25 12	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	16 12	29 0	10 4	12 14	...	...	20 8	...	28 4	25 12	24 6	100 0	11 8	
	Philibhít	14 4	25 0	12 12	15 10	25 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	25 0	19 0	150 0	11 12	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	33 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Partábgarh	20 4	34 6	17 6	19 6	...	24 0	...	...	29 3	...	19 11	213 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	18 8	25 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	...	19 0	120 0	11 8	
	Kheri	18 0	24 0	8 0	14 0	26 0	...	33 0	38 0	19 8	27 0	22 0	140 0	10 8	
	Lucknow	20 1	31 8	6 0	15 1	18 11	18 4	...	25 0	21 4	25 2	28 0	130 0	11 12	
	Bára Banki	18 0	26 0	6 0	13 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	24 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 0	
	Bahraich	17 8	32 0	15 0	20 0	32 0	22 0	36 0	...	24 0	33 0	28 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	30 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	21 0	40 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	23 0	27 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gonda	18 0	18 12	14 8	17 6	30 0	25 8	30 0	20 8	25 6	29 6	32 8	200 0	11 12	
	Unáo	15 0	20 0	9 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardui	16 12	30 5	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	26 0	160 0	7 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	23 0	40 0	...	10 0	36 0	28 0	...	8 0	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 0	
	Rohtak	20 0	35 0	...	14 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	33 0	28 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	20 0	35 0	...	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	24 0	35 0	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	20 0	34 0	...	13 0	31 0	25 0	...	17 0	31 0	23 0	37 0	80 0	12 0	
	Karnál	20 0	38 0	...	11 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	11 8	
	Umballa	23 0	38 0	...	12 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	16 0	21 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	11 0	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	18 0	32 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	30 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	22 0	33 0	...	10 0	29 0	24 0	...	20 0	31 0	32 0	...	100 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	21 0	32 0	...	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	20 0	32 0	28 0	...	100 0	14 0	
	Ludhiána	21 0	37 0	...	...	35 0	25 0	...	16 0	37 0	29 0	18 0	100 0	14 8	

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurungabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 10-8 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 :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-4 seers.
z1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 11-14 seers.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12-8 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
z5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
z7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
z8 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
z9 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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	19 0	33 0	...	12 0	28 0	23 0	...	16 0	35 0	25 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	25 0	...	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	16 0	24 0	20 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Jhang	18 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	200 0	14 4	
	Montgomery	16 0	...	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	10 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	32 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	...	13 0	30 0	24 0	15 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	...	13 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	23 0	28 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	8 0	28 0	32 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	18 0	33 0	...	13 0	26 0	27 0	...	16 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	110 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	21 0	32 0	...	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	20 0	32 0	...	13 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	16 0	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	28 0	...	14 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	22 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	23 0	...	12 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	40 0	...	12 0	...	30 0	...	24 0	31 0	37 0	27 0	130 0	15 10	
	Hazára	19 0	31 0	...	12 0	...	24 0	...	6 0	21 0	24 0	9 0	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	20 0	42 0	...	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	24 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	108 0	47 8	
	Kohát	20 0	36 0	...	18 0	20 0	28 0	...	26 0	22 0	28 0	12 0	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	26 0	50 0	...	10 0	40 0	25 0	...	6 0	26 0	35 0	13 0	80 0	56 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	30 0	...	9 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	6 0	23 0	...	14 0	125 0	37 8	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	25 0	...	9 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	15 0	...	125 0	23 12	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	22 0	...	6 0	19 0	18 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	19 6	...	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	27 2	...	14 12	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	20 0	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	17 8	...	11 8	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	25 0	...	14 0	130 0	11 0	
	Mandla	20 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	13 0	256 0	11 0	
	Seoni	22 6	...	12 2	15 7	...	...	...	...	24 14	...	12 2	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	18 9	...	9 12	11 15	...	...	...	...	24 2	...	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 10	...	8 7	10 13	...	...	...	...	28 8	...	12 13	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	19 11	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	21 15	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	15 12	...	12 1	12 8	22 9	...	...	...	22 0	...	11 5	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 7	11 7	20 1	...	...	...	21 11	...	12 0	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 0	13 5	26 11	...	...	...	20 0	...	13 5	160 0	9 2	
	Nágpur	20 10	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 10	...	10 10	120 0	11 12	
	Chánda	20 10	...	...	13 8	22 13	...	...	...	21 5	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	21 4	...	10 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	11 4	250 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	15 12	20 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	16 4	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	30 8	...	13 11	24 5	...	...	...	...	21 7	...	...	64 0	11 3	
	Biláspur	35 8	...	22 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	21 14	...	9 0	
	Sambalpur	19 4	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	160 0	10 1	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyouk pyu	...	...	18 3	19 11	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	15 5	...	14 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	18 0	*	...	320 0	29 2	* 190 cobs for Re.
	Pegu	...	...	10 2⅔	15 12⅔	...	...	...	...	11 2⅔	...	...	108 0	26 14	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	12 2	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	15 9	53 4	...	167 9	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	16 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	11 14	...	...	245 8	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	17 7	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	185 8	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	9 0	...	11 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	13 13	...	...	24 8	14 3	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	No return received.													
	Mergui	...	...	16 4	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	†	...	27 0	18 12	† 64 cobs for Re.
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14	
	Salween	No return received.													
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 12	...	7 8	11 4	20 1	23 0	23 0	...	15 8	20 1	9 4	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	8 15	...	8 13	10 12	23 12	...	...	...	16 2	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 8	9 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	20 6	...	8 0	11 9	27 9	22 6	...	...	20 0	...	12 0	‡	12 0	‡ Firewood is sold by head load, bullock load and cart load, and not by weight.
	Akola	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	21 0	‡	11 0	
	Ellichpur	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	‡	10 8	
	Buldana	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	12 0	‡	11 0	
	Wun	16 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	‡	11 0	
	Basim	27 5	...	7 0	11 2	38 5	36 0	...	...	24 0	...	22 0	‡	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
Coorg.	Coorg	9 8	8 8	12 0	14 12	...	...	25 0	...	21 4	...	...	110 0	11 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 8	29 0	4 8	8 4	31 8	23 8	...	24 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	100 0	13 8	
	Kishengurh	19 0	34 0	9 0	10 0	39 0	25 4	...	...	34 8	36 4	...	§	14 0	§ Sold in bundles.
	Kerrowlee	20 10	26 4	12 8	13 12	27 8	21 4	...	25 0	27 8	...	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	20 15	32 9	6 12	10 0	26 0	21 11	...	17 0	33 3	28 7	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	30 0	6 12	9 12	21 12	19 10	27 4	13 12	30 4	31 4	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	16 0	29 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	70 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 5	45 0	5 8	11 8	39 10	31 0	...	...	35 8	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 8	29 12	...	8 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	320 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	18 0	28 0	6 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	...	20 0	22 0	26 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	17 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	No return received.													
	Jeysalmere	13 2	...	10 8	12 12	19 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	28 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 8	...	‖	11 0	‖ Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 12	24 3½	8 9½	9 6	22 10½	14 13½	...	13 4½	21 14	21 14	11 11½	200 0	11 11½	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	26 4	...	8 12	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	43 8	37 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (,,)	21 4	31 4	9 6	12 8	27 8	16 14	...	...	37 8	31 4	22 8	...	¶17 15	¶ Average price of Baragra, Pachbudra and khari salts.
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 4	25 0	5 0	7 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	23 12	20 0	...	120 0	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	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 INDIA.	Indore	No return received.													
	Gwalior														
	Goons														
	Bagheikhand (Sutna)														
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 11	...	...	20 64	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	No return received.													
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	38 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	No return received.													
	Jhallawar														
	Shahpoora	17 1	24 0	40 0	11 4	24 4	24 3	...	18 13	27 15	...	40 10	90 0	12 0	
	Dholpur	No return received.													

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L OF 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 MARCH 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886. Total.	Per mile open	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 21ST MARCH 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1885-86	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
27th Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	594	1,17,002	197	680	1,38,430	204	49,17,951	170	55,44,185	176	6,26,234	...
27th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,38,431	161	861	1,40,043	163	69,91,046	160	73,28,435	169	3,37,389	...
27th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	86,989	133	654	1,11,873	171	41,80,144	126	44,01,601	133	2,21,457	...
27th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,06,071	602	1,504	8,46,444	563	3,36,66,647	441	3,49,31,007	459	12,64,360	...
20th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,33,139	506	461	2,60,000	564	1,16,69,812	499	1,25,08,786	537	8,38,974	...
	TOTAL .	4,074	14,81,632	364	4,160	14,96,790	360	6,14,25,600	299	6,47,14,014	311	32,88,414	...
	State.												
3rd Apl. 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	10,58,890	701	1,515	9,54,834	630	4,14,86,899	542	4,53,38,196	592	38,51,297	...
27th Mar. 1886	Eastern Bengal . .	233	83,312	358	233	81,397	349	52,78,224	447	44,13,028	375	...	8,65,196
27th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,687	62	27	1,919	70	75,156	55	76,390	56	1,234	...
27th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	249	34,637	139	249	40,100	161	21,04,487	167	22,45,074	178	1,40,587	...
27th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	3,908	106	37	2,038	55	1,49,810	79	1,22,718	65	...	27,092
27th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	226	34,979	156	226	24,858	110	12,19,215	115	12,47,641	111	28,426	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Patna-Gya . .	57	14,954	262	57	12,856	226	5,21,912	180	4,71,894	163	...	50,018
27th Mar. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera .	240	31,231	125	253	22,369	88	9,45,227	75	9,07,400	71	...	37,827
3rd Apl. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,105	92	12	689	57	45,861	76	44,325	73	...	1,536
20th Mar. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*) .	1,411	3,04,684	216	1,411	2,88,000	204	1,34,86,064	202	1,57,92,167	221	23,06,103	...
20th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	17,692	393	45	14,015	311	6,52,318	286	6,23,899	274	...	28,419
20th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhatisgarh . .	149	42,005	282	149	33,225	223	13,05,097	173	13,86,571	184	81,474	...
20th ditto .	British Burma . .	254	62,583	246	327	76,547	234	20,40,089	166	22,58,127	144	2,18,038	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Sindia . . .	75	10,319	138	75	7,088	94	3,77,987	98	3,65,840	97	...	12,147
3rd ditto .	North-Western . .	1,803	6,97,300	387	1,803	5,34,564	296	2,19,72,374	238	2,75,52,141	302	55,79,767	...
3rd ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	6,376	97	66	6,629	100	2,19,920	69	2,82,235	85	62,315	...
27th Mar. 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	1,856	52	36	2,670	74	(*b*)26,280	31	76,897	42	50,617	...
27th ditto .	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh .	10	2,155	216	86	3,772	44	(*c*)21,885	199	1,16,080	38	95,095	...
6th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	...	...(*d*)	...	...	...(*d*)	...	(*e*)3,817	13	(*f*)32,855	27	29,038	...
	TOTAL .	4,939	13,50,783	273	5,092	11,52,736	226	5,04,45,723	207	5,80,16,182	226	75,70,459	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	38,91,305	370	10,767	36,04,360	335	15,33,58,222	292	16,80,68,392	310	1,47,10,170	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,18,36,265	156	9,03,11,701	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,15,21,957	136	7,77,56,691	143	62,34,734	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th Mar. 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	10,161	81	126	13,036	103	4,98,623	78	5,24,637	82	26,014	...
27th ditto .	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . .	67	3,264	49	67	5,641	84	76,886	50	2,40,316	71	1,63,430	...
20th ditto .	Assam . . .	78	4,324	55	78	6,629	85	2,20,457	62	2,70,345	67	49,888	...
27th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	214	9,521	44	315	25,737	82	2,02,745	37	9,76,925	67	6,84,180	...
27th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	28,310	93	303	29,530	97	(*g*)2,71,532	46	13,27,422	87	10,55,890	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Tarakessur . .	22	6,024	274	22	7,232	328	(*h*)71,505	284	2,46,838	218	1,75,333	...
	TOTAL .	810	61,604	76	911	87,805	96	14,31,748	57	35,86,483	80	21,54,735	...
	Native States.												
27th Mar. 1886	Bhaynagar-Gondal .	193	21,199	109	193	17,329	89	10,75,997	110	9,12,600	93	...	1,63,397
7th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	64	3,644	57	64	5,430	85	75,386	38	1,79,977	55	1,04,591	...
20th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	19,675	163	121	18,833	155	9,47,757	155	11,18,849	183	1,71,092	...
27th ditto .	Mysore . . .	140	6,868	49	140	8,690	62	3,69,070	62	4,25,077	60	56,007	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	2,856	178	16	1,354	84	(*j*)16,690	52	53,190	66	36,500	...
	TOTAL .	534	54,242	102	534	51,636	97	24,84,900	99	26,89,693	99	2,04,793	...

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 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 21st March 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th March 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st March 1885.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 21st March 1885.

FIRBRACE, Major, R.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																											
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.												
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	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.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.						
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	6,32	48,75	4,66	1,06,11	1,10	1,35	2,44	59,73	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.						
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	5,87	46,08	3,79	1,07,54	1,07	1,22	2,02	55,74	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.						
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	6,71	51,69	4,34	97,51	1,30	1,00	1,40	62,74	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.						
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	7,59	51,92	5,44	1,07,57	1,22	1,00	1,72	64,95	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.						
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	8,17	50,29	4,43	1,06,61	1,37	1,02	1,20	62,89	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.						
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	8,58	43,93	1,29	1,01,42	1,49	75	38	53,80	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.						
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	8,58	49,56	1,51	1,16,16	1,87	89	48	59,65	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.						
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,76	8,54	44,51	2,53	97,36	1,96	59	36	55,58	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.						
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	9,47	40,53	2,57	87,40	2,46	75	38	52,57	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.						
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	9,04	56,07	2,81	89,73	3,46	75	26	67,72	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.						
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	10,47	45,19	2,06	80,62	5,04	1,25	51	57,72	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.						
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	10,49	—96*	3,02	34,59	3,42	5	62	11,55	8	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,36	1,22,82	1882-83.						
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	10,97	55	1,81	33,60	3,66	5	60	13,33	8,18	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84.						
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40	11,09	52	2,16	28,33	4,02	6	65	13,77	8,11	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85.						
1885-86	13,32	24	17,48	12,09	554	1,59	31,04	4,36	8	97	14,23	9,00	8	48,11	55,15	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,01	1,14,83	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, 20th April 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has continued to fall during the past week in Assam, and there have also been showers at Dacca, in parts of the Madras Presidency, in Mysore and Coorg, and at Hyderabad. With the exception of the Amritsar and Peshawar districts, no rain has fallen in Northern or Central India.

The weather is generally seasonable, westerly winds prevail in Northern and Western India, and the temperature is rising.

The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the south-east Punjab, and prospects are favourable. In Bombay and Sind it is nearly completed; and threshing and winnowing operations are well advanced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Behar, the Central Provinces, and Central India States. In the Meerut district the outturn of the wheat crop has been less favourable than was anticipated.

Cotton is being picked in Surat and Dharwar and in the Madras Presidency, where rice and *ragi* are also being harvested.

A good outturn is expected from the *boro* rice crop in Bengal, and the *aus* rice and indigo sowings are progressing, though rain is wanted in some districts. Some damage is reported to have been caused to the *boro* rice in Sylhet by the recent rainfall.

Standing crops in the Madras Presidency and Mysore are generally in good condition, but are suffering in a few districts for want of water. Rain is also much needed in Mysore for coffee-planting.

The land is now being generally prepared for *kharif* sowings, which have commenced in Sind. Sugarcane is being pressed and planted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Bengal, where planting has been nearly completed; the cuttings are progressing favourably.

Prices are generally stationary, except in Mysore and Coorg, where they have fallen.

Cattle-disease is reported generally. There is some scarcity of water and fodder in Mysore and in parts of the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana.

The public health is generally fair, though fever and small-pox are reported from many places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 21st)		
Bellary . .	*Nil*	Standing dry crops generally good, and wet crops in parts of two taluks generally good, but water insufficient to support them; harvest wet and dry crops, yield average; cotton average; rest about average. Fever in one, guinea-worm in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	*Nil*	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest paddy and cotton, yield paddy full and cotton below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	*Nil*	Slight small-pox in six, fever in five, and cattle-disease in four taluks; 1 death from cholera. Average number employed on Chilka canal 1,154.
Kistna . . .	*Nil*	Slight fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm prevalent; deaths from cholera in five taluks unreported last week 37, this week 32; cattle-disease in one village.
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of one taluk, where they are withering; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox and measles in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	·02	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of three taluks.
Tanjore . .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average.
Madras . .	·95	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk.
Malabar . .	·83	Third crop cultivation progressing. Fever in one and slight small-pox in nine taluks; 89 deaths from cholera in two taluks.
Travancore . .	·44	Harvest paddy, yield average. Fever in parts and small-pox spreading.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(April 21st)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 19th, 8 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* harvesting completed in three talukas; *kharif* sowing progressing in three talukas. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas; 4 cases of small-pox recovered, 1 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36, in Sujawal 24, 46 and 42, and in Dadu 32, 52 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are being trodden in some talukas; harvesting is also going on still. River at Kotri on 9th, 8 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health generally good; small-pox abating in Baroda city. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23 and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton-picking in progress. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* threshing continues. Public health generally good. Wheat 31, *bajri* 33, and rice 20 seers per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 14th to 16th, 1° cool from 17th to 19th, and *nil* on 20th; vapour in air defective on 14th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly on 15th, 16th, 19th and 20th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	Harvest of *rabi* crops almost completed. Small-pox in Sirur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi talukas; 1 cholera case in Poona city, no deaths. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 44, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 46 and *juari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* completed in talukas; lands being prepared in Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas for *kharif* sowing. *Juari* 58 pounds 8 tolas and *bajri* 45 pounds 8 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress; grounds being prepared for early crops in four talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in Karajgi, Kod, and Navalgund. Public health good. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second rice crop harvest completed on coast; sugarcane planting in progress; preparing ground for monsoon crop. Cattle-disease, fever, and small-pox in five talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Small-pox among cattle in Godka; fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Weather hot. *Bajri* 33, wheat 32, and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Khandesh, Belgaum, and Karwar, and of fodder in parts of Khandesh and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and small-pox in parts of ten and cattle-disease in parts of six districts; other conditions unchanged.
Bengal—(April 21st)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Winter crops being harvested. Prices steady. Small-pox continues; cholera reported from Satkhira; public health generally good.
Dacca	0·94	Harvesting of *boro* paddy commenced; ploughing and sowing of *boro* rice and jute continue; prospects good. General health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	*Nil*	No crops on ground, except sugarcane; lands being prepared for early paddy. Common rice 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though cases of cholera reported from parts of Diamond Harbour, Baraset, and Sadr subdivisions.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Ploughing for next rice crop progressing in some places; sowings going on; prospects of *boro* paddy favourable. Public health fairly good, but some cases of cholera have occurred in Sadr and Lalbagh subdivision. Common rice 18 to 19 seers per rupee.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Rain wanted. Weeding of *aus*, *kaon*, and jute continues. Bowel complaints prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *aus* cultivation. Price of rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health fair; cattle-disease in Cutwa subdivision.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Ploughing in progress; some *moong* and *dhan* already sown; prospects good. Public health good. Rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Crops good; *rabi* being harvested. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health good, except some cholera in Anarcali subdivision.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost finished; *rahar* still being reaped in some places; cotton flowering. Public health good.
Dhurbhunga	*Nil*	Threshing of *rabi* continues. *Moong*, early paddy, and indigo coming on well. Rain wanted. Prices rising slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather very warm, with strong winds. Sugarcane doing well; *mohua* yielding fairly. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Dalua* rice being reaped; ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Land being prepared for rice; *boro* paddy being harvested. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather hot. Yield of *boro* paddy good. Ploughing continues. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather hot; winds changeable. Rain wanted. Cholera in Rajarampore.
Pubna (Serajganj)	*Nil*	Crops doing well. Cholera not increasing.
Gya	*Nil*	Sugarcane and *china* doing well; no other crops on ground. Prices steady. Public health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; opium weighment progressing. Prices stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—More rain in Dacca; none in other reporting districts. Sugarcane, *cheena*, and indigo doing well. Ploughing and sowing of *aus* rice and jute going on, but rain wanted in some districts. *Boro* rice being harvested, with prospect of good outturn. Cholera prevalent in some localities, otherwise public health good. Prices of rice remain stationary.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 21st)		
Benares (April 20th)	*Nil*	Heat rapidly increasing. *Rabi* all cut; threshing going on; average outturn of *rabi* a twelve-anna crop. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly fluctuating. Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported, otherwise health generally good; no cattle-disease in the district.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Threshing in full progress; opium weighments commenced. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 20th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Threshing and winnowing in progress; opium collection completed. Supplies ample. Health good.
Lucknow („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather warm; strong west wind. Threshing and winnowing in progress; opium collection finished; melon crop is being watered. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health of people as well as the condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with high westerly winds. Harvesting of *rabi* crop continues. Markets well supplied. Prices fluctuating. General health good.
Allahabad („ 20th)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; weather getting hotter daily. *Rabi* harvested. Markets fully supplied. Prices steady. Occasional cases of small-pox and fever reported, otherwise health good.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hotter. *Rabi* cut; threshing and winnowing in progress. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 20th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops all cut. New grain coming to market. Health of people good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds have prevailed during the week, but weather is seasonable. New grain is reaching the market. No sickness is reported.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest almost completed. Prices steady. Fine weather, with strong hot west winds during the day. Public health normal.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest operations almost completed. Prospects fair. Prices slightly lower. Public health good; cattle-disease in four villages.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Rabi* crops ripening. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Prices falling. 10 deaths reported from *mahamari* and small-pox; cattle-disease abating.
Agra („ 19th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting continues. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Cutting of *rabi* crops completed; threshing in progress. Prices steady. Health of people good; cattle-disease in one village.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; heat increasing; wind westerly. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues; sugarcane sowings nearly finished. Supplies ample. General health good.
Meerut („ 20th)	*Nil*	Seasonable weather, with west wind. *Rabi* harvest in full progress; great disappointment about the wheat crop, which has been seriously affected and is expected to be only a ten-anna or at the outside a twelve-anna crop; outturn is small and quality of grain poor; cane and indigo sowings commenced. Prices stationary. General health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting operations progressing. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Punjab—(April 21st)		
Delhi (April 20th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar . .	·20	Health fair. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Peshawar and Amritsar districts. Health good. Prices rising in the Ferozabad and falling in the Peshawar district, elsewhere stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress in the Hissar and Delhi districts.
Central Provinces—(April 21st)		
Nagpur . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Threshing almost completed. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	.....	No report received.
Saugor (April 20th) .	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. Reaping and threshing progressing; prospects good. Health good.
Seoni . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Threshing in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Health good. Prices easier.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Winnowing continues. Small-pox in places. Wheat 15½ and rice 9½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa . .	*Nil*	Weather warm, with high winds. Threshing nearly completed. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Threshing continues. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Wheat 30 and rice 21 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane planting progressing. Cholera in parts. Rice 26 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Cholera and small-pox, with some cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(April 21st)		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	A few deaths from cholera in town and district; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in five districts, elsewhere health of cattle good.
Assam—(April 21st)		
Gauhati . .	·36 during the week ending 20th instant.	Weather hot and windy. Cholera prevalent in station Gauhati and in Luki tahsil; cattle-disease reported from some mauzahs. Sowing of *ahu* paddy still in progress.
Sylhet . .	3·70	Some damage is reported to have been done by the rains to *boro* paddy in Habiganj, otherwise state and prospects good. Cattle-disease and cholera prevailing in part of district.
Cachar . .	3·29	Weather warm. Ploughing for *asra* crops continues. Common rice 13 seers and 5⅓ chittacks per rupee. 2 deaths from cholera reported from Katigora; general health good.
Dibrugarh . .	2·99	Weather fair. *Ahu dhan* being sown and sugarcane being pressed; prospects good. Cholera still prevalent in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 21st)		
Bangalore . .	Rain in the civil and military station and in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Bangalore and Kolar districts. Supply of water and fodder diminishing in parts of the Maidan districts. Prospects of season fair in Kadur district. Rain is much needed for coffee planting. Public health generally good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore, Shimoga, and Kadur districts.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . .	·63	Prices of foodgrains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(April 21st)		
Amraoti . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Preparations for ensuing *kharif* sowings continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad . .	Average ·89	*Tabi* crops prospering. Heat excessive. Fever still prevalent. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 22, yellow *juar* 24 and 15⅛ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(April 21st)		
Indore . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good. Water scarce.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Small-pox still in Lashkar.
Sutna . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . .	*Nil*	Weather warm. Health and prospects good.
Goona . .	*Nil*	Health good.
Agra . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Health good.
Nowgong . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool. Prices easier. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair.
Rajputana—(April 21st)		
Abu (April 21st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nights cold.
Sirohi („ 18th)	*Nil*	No water in tanks; wells good. Health good. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar („ 16th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost half full. Health good; small-pox disappearing. Crops being harvested. Weather not so hot as last week; nights cooler and close. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 18th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Reaping and threshing in progress. Health good; prices steady. Weather seasonable; heat increasing.
Meywar („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops being reaped. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgurh („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Wheat and opium slightly damaged. Health good. Prices average. Hot season set in.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crop outturn somewhat below average. Health good. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops stocked. Opium collected.
Kotah („ 17th)	*Nil*	Harvesting almost completed. Fever and small-pox still prevalent. Prices falling.
Ajmere („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells diminishing. Fever and small-pox in parts of district; no cattle-disease. Crops being reaped. Heat increasing; nights cool.
Jeypore („ 17th)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Harvest good.
Ulwur („ 20th)	*Nil*	Harvesting continues. Water in wells failing. Fever in four tahsils; small-pox in two. Prices easy.
Bickanir („ 17th)	*Nil*	Fever and small-pox in district. Prices stationary. Weather warmer.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LI 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 28th March 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th March 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th March 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
3rd April 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	504	1,48,642	250	680	1,36,423	201	50,66,592	171	56,80,607	176	6,14,015	...
3rd do. „	Madras . . .	861	1,82,591	212	861	1,52,209	177	71,73,037	161	24,95,983	169	3,22,340	...
27th March „	South Indian . .	654	97,484	149	654	94,735	145	42,77,628	127	44,90,933	133	2,19,305	...
3rd April „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,92,047	660	1,504	7,60,804	506	3,46,58,694	445	3,56,91,811	459	10,33,117	...
3rd do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,88,497	626	461	2,76,000	599	1,19,58,309	501	1,27,84,786	537	8,26,477	...
	TOTAL ...	4,074	17,00,261	419	4,160	14,20,171	341	6,31,34,860	301	6,61,50,120	312	30,15,260	..
	State.												
10th April 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	10,36,658	687	1,515	9,30,461	614	4,25,23,557	545	4,61,90,186	591	36,66,629	...
27th March „	Eastern Bengal . .	233	1,48,871	639	234	86,450	369	57,20,093	475	44,81,214	371	...	12,39,779
3rd April „	Nalhati . .	27	1,574	58	27	1,725	63	70,731	55	78,202	56	1,471	...
3rd do. „	Northern Bengal .	249	50,992	205	249	48,060	193	21,55,479	167	22,93,134	178	1,37,655	...
3rd do. „	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	3,716	100	37	2,178	59	1,53,526	80	1,24,896	65	...	28,630
3rd do. „	Tirhoot . . .	226	32,391	143	220	23,893	106	12,31,606	115	12,73,000	109	21,054	...
3rd do. „	Patna-Gya . .	57	12,798	224	57	15,049	264	5,34,710	181	4,87,414	165	...	47,296
3rd do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	19,856	80	253	20,428	81	9,05,083	75	9,27,288	72	...	37,795
3rd do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	944	79	12	976	81	46,805	76	45,307	73	...	1,498
3rd do. „	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,411	3,28,412	233	1,411	2,99,000	212	1,38,14,476	202	1,60,91,167	221	22,76,691	...
3rd do. „	Wardha Coal . .	45	28,948	643	45	8,669	193	6,81,266	293	6,32,401	273	...	48,865
3rd do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh.	149	47,480	319	149	40,420	271	13,52,577	176	14,26,360	186	73,783	...
3rd do. „	British Burma . .	254	63,743	251	327	78,470	240	21,03,832	168	23,30,340	176	2,26,508	...
10th do. „	Sindia . . .	75	11,341	150	75	6,673	89	3,88,228	101	3,71,200	97	...	17,028
10th do. „	North-Western . .	1,863	6,65,520	369	1,805	5,80,410	325	2,20,37,960	241	2,81,38,791	302	55,00,831	...
10th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	7,050	115	66	6,002	101	(b) 29,753	66	2,84,107	85	61,165	...
3rd do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	30	3,473	90	30	1,524	48	(b) 29,753	34	78,421	4	48,668	...
13th March „	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh .	10	3,496	350	86	7,800	91	(c) 25,381	211	1,24,780	40	99,399	...
13th do.	Jorhat . . .	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	(c) 4,257	13	(f) 33,302	20	29,105	...
	TOTAL .	4,939	14,31,090	290	5,093	12,34,687	242	5,21,71,152	210	5,02,34,904	206	70,63,842	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	41,77,009	397	10,768	35,85,319	333	15,78,29,569	294	17,15,75,300	311	1,37,45,731	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,43,40,219	157	9,21,00,224	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,34,89,350	137	7,94,75,076	144	59,85,726	...
	Assisted Companies.												
28th Mar. 1886	Bengal-Central. .	126	14,374	114	126	10,845	86	5,12,997	79	5,35,482	83	22,485	...
3rd April „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	7,203	107	67	5,446	81	(b) 84,089	52	2,45,762	71	1,61,673	...
27th March „	Assam . . .	78	5,372	69	78	7,711	99	2,25,828	62	2,78,056	67	52,228	...
3rd April „	Southern Mahratta .	214	11,104	52	315	26,181	83	3,32,837	41	9,91,097	66	6,58,260	...
3rd do. „	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	47,130	156	303	30,110	99	(g) 3,18,662	53	13,65,981	87	10,47,319	...
3rd do. „	Tarakessur . .	22	4,740	215	22	5,391	242	(h) 76,245	279	2,52,523	220	1,76,278	...
	TOTAL .	810	89,923	111	911	85,684	94	15,50,658	58	36,68,901	78	21,18,243	...
	Native States.												
31st March „	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	24,793	128	193	20,104	104	11,00,790	111	9,32,704	94	...	1,68,086
3rd April „	Jodhpore . . .	64	4,271	67	64	4,420	69	70,657	39	1,84,397	55	1,13,740	...
3rd do. „	Nizam's . . .	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	(i) 19,42,757	155	(k) 21,14,497	168	1,71,740	...
3rd do. „	Mysore . . .	140	7,557	54	140	8,199	59	3,76,627	52	4,33,248	60	56,621	...
3rd do. „	Kolpura-Pahsla .	16	1,193	75	16	1,237	77	(l) 17,885	21	54,437	66	36,552	...
	TOTAL .	413	37,814	91	413	33,960	82	35,22,714	109	37,23,833	99	3,09,119	...

Note.—The figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to*
(a) Estimated figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(b) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(c) Total receipts from 17th October 1884 to 28th March 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 4th January to 28th March 1885.
(e) Return not received.
(f) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 14th March 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 13th March 1886.
(h) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 26th March 1885.
(i) Total receipts from 1st January 1884 to 28th March 1885.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 20th March 1886.
(l) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 28th March 1885.

SIMLA,
22nd April 1886.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MARCH 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 714, 738, 771, AND 772 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 27th MARCH AND 10th AND 24th APRIL 1886.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Athar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	2nd half of February 1886.														
MADRAS.	Tinnevelly	9 10	...	10 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	15 6	
	1st half of March 1886.														
MADRAS.	Tinnevelly	9 0	...	13 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	15 8	
	2nd half of March 1886.														
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 0	11 14	9 3	9 13	24 0	...	...	...	11 14	...	12 8	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	...	14 8	192 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	13 8	340 0	11 8	
	Mysore	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 0	381 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	15 12	12 10	14 11	31 8	...	...	...	14 11	...	16 13	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	64 0	12 0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Boondee	27 8	42 8	10 0	10 8	38 0	...	...	16 0	49 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Tonk	22 8	35 0	8 8	14 4	30 8	...	...	14 10	35 6	35 6	...	166 0	12 12	
	Dhalpur	21 15½	27 10	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	...	35 6	32 12	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	22 10	23 4	10 0	16 0	33 0	27 0	...	...	29 4	...	...	160 0	13 4	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More rain has been reported from Assam, and there have also been showers in places in the south of the peninsula. With the exception of the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts of the Punjab, no rain has fallen in Upper and Central India.

In Madras and, except in the Kolar district, in Mysore the standing crops are generally in good condition, and the harvest in progress promises a fair outturn. In Coorg prospects are good.

The *rabi* harvest and the picking of cotton have been nearly completed in Bombay, and preparations for the *kharif* have commenced in that Presidency and in Berar. In Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana prospects are generally favourable, though water is scarce in places.

In the Central Provinces the *rabi* is being threshed and winnowed, and ploughing for the *kharif* has begun in places. The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the Punjab, and has been nearly completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Prospects are good in both Provinces.

In Bengal generally rain is much wanted for crops on the ground and for *aus* cultivation. The *boro* rice is being harvested, with a good outturn. In Assam ploughing and sowing are in progress, and prospects are generally favourable.

The public health is generally fair, though small-pox and cholera are reported from most Provinces.

Prices are rising in the Umballa, Ferozepore, and Lahore districts of the Punjab and in Coorg, and are falling in Peshawar. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras –(April 28th)		
Bellary . .	*Nil*	Standing dry crops generally good, and wet crops in parts of two taluks generally good, but water insufficient to support them; harvest cotton, *cholum* and sugarcane, outturn cotton average, rest about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	·08	Standing second crops paddy good; harvest paddy and cotton, yield paddy average, cotton below average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam . .	*Nil*	Slight small-pox in five, fever in three, and cattle-disease in six taluks; cholera prevailing. Average number employed on Chilka canal 364; desertion of coolies due to cholera.
Kistna . .	*Nil*	Slight fever and small-pox; cholera in five taluks and two divisions.
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of one taluk, where they are withering. Harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Colmbatore . .	Average ·18	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn paddy generally above average, *cholum* average. Fever in one and slight small-pox in parts of four taluks.
Tanjore . .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk, where rain is wanted. Harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average ·12	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Slight small-pox in one and fever in two taluks.
Malabar . .	Average ·48	More rain wanted for third crop cultivation. Fever in one, slight small-pox in nine, and cholera in three taluks.
Travancore . .	1·36	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(April 28th)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 25th, 8 feet 1 inch against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas; one remaining case of small-pox recovered. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee, 26, 30 and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 38 and 48, in Jati 21, 40 and 42, and in Manjhand 32, 36 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Harvesting is still going on in some talukas; corn is being removed from fields. River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet 10 inches against 11 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, cattle-disease in one, and small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 37½, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Days and nights very warm.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	*Nil*	Public health good. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton-picking almost completed. Slight fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38½ and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* threshing nearly completed. Public health generally good. Wheat 31, *bajri* 38, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	0·01 on 23rd	Average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind southerly from 23rd to 25th and on 27th, wind normal on all other days; distant lightning on 22nd and 23rd.
Poona	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* almost completed. Small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 45, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 46 and *juari* 61 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowing. Sky clouded and weather very sultry. *Juari* 55 pounds 32 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Navalgund, ·50; Hangal, ·30; Karajgi, ·05.	Ground being prepared for early crops; harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking nearly completed. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod. Cattle-disease in Bankapur; public health good. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 45 to 60 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Haliyal, ·48	Sugarcane planting in progress; preparing ground for monsoon crop. Fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox prevalent in five talukas. Weather hot and cloudy. Common rice at Karwar 14, in district average 13⅓ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot. Health generally good. Wheat 35, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts of 9 and fever in parts of 8 districts. Other conditions unchanged.
Bengal—(April 27th)		
Chittagong	0·18	Weather cloudy, with foggy mornings. Winter crops harvested, outturn fair. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues; fever reported from Cox's Bazaar. Public health generally good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; paddy and jute being sown; harvesting of *boro* paddy commenced. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	*Nil*	No crops on ground, except sugarcane, which is doing well. Lands being prepared for paddy. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather hot and seasonable. Ploughing for *aus* crop suspended. Rain wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera reported. Public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of *aus* and jute good, but rain wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from the interior. Bowel complaints increasing.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for *aus* rice cultivation. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Rain wanted. Sugarcane only on ground. *Mohua* crops shorter than expected.
Purneah	*Nil*	*Rabi* outturn very good. Cultivation of jute and *bhadoi* rice delayed for want of rain. Public health good, except in Awariah where cholera prevails.
Patna	*Nil*	Reaping of *rahar* still continues; gathering of castor going on; sowing of *cheena* progressing. Public health good.
Dhurbhanga	*Nil*	Threshing of *rabi* continues; *rahar* gathering, with fairly good outturn. Rain urgently wanted for early paddy and *moong*. Prices rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather hot and oppressive. *Mohua* yielding well; no other crops to report about. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather hot. Reaping of *dalua* rice continues; ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	*Boro* harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good. Rain wanted. Public health fair.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Boro* rice harvest continues, ploughing for *aus* and *amun* rice going on. A little cholera in Bagirhat; public health fair.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather hot. Rain wanted for ploughing. Cholera in several thanas.
Pubna (Serajganj)	0·27	Crops good. Cholera prevalent at head-quarters.
Gya	*Nil*	Sugarcane and *cheena* in good condition. Prices moderate. Public health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed. Weighment of opium progressing. Prices stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Dacca, Pubna, Darjeeling, and parts of Julpaigori, but none in other districts; rain generally much wanted for crops on ground and for cultivation of *aus* rice and jute. *Boro* rice being harvested, with generally a good outturn; *mohua* harvest in Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpur divisions fair. General health good, though cholera prevalent in some places. Price of rice generally almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 27th)		
Gorakhpur (April 26th)	*Nil*	Threshing progressing, outturn good. Opium weighment in full progress. Weather hot. Health fair; some small-pox. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	.....	Weather hot, with westerly wind. Sowing of *sawan*, *chinwa*, indigo, and sugarcane commenced. Health of men and cattle fair.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; heat increasing. *Rabi* crops being stored and sugarcane irrigated; supplies ample. Prices falling slightly. Occasional cases of fever and small-pox, otherwise health good.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Opium weighments commenced, estimated yield 20 per cent. below last year's; grain being threshed out; indigo and cane being irrigated. Health of people fair.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest cut; sugarcane sowings going on. Prices steady. Public health normal. Weather clear and hot.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; prospects fair. Public health good; cattle-disease in four villages. Prices stationary.
Kumaon („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Rabi* crops nearly ripe; rice sowing commenced. *Mahamari* and measles in some villages; cattle-disease on the decrease. Prices falling.
Meerut („ 27th)	*Nil*	Hot westerly wind. *Rabi* harvest approaching completion; last week's estimate of wheat crop confirmed; it will not be over twelve annas if as much crops on dry land give better returns; indigo and cane sowings in progress, and crops germinating well. Some fever about, otherwise health good. New grain coming into market, but prices unaltered yet.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting nearly completed; supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Health of people and condition of cattle generally good.
Punjab—(April 28th)		
Delhi (April 27th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly falling.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of the current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Rawalpindi	·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	1·0	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
		General Remarks—Rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. Health of the province good. Prices of foodgrains rising in the Umballa, Ferozepore, and Lahore districts and falling in the Peshawar district; elsewhere stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress.
Central Provinces—(April 28th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Days hot. Threshing and winnowing well in hand. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (April 27th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. Threshing continues. Prices fallen. Fever and small-pox prevalent.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress; ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather hot. Winnowing continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy. *Kharif* preparations continue. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing continues. Cholera increasing; small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Rice 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (April 24th)	*Nil*	Weather warm. Sugarcane planting completed. Cholera in parts. Trade brisk. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and rather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughings commenced in places. Cholera prevalent in Raipur and small-pox in a few districts. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(April 28th)		
Akyab . (April 24th)	*Nil*	Public health good ; cattle healthy.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera in town ; cattle healthy.
Rangoon . .	*Nil*	Public health good ; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health good ; cattle healthy.
Pegu . . .	*Nil*	Public health good ; cattle healthy.
Henzada . .	*Nil*	Public health good ; cattle-disease in one township.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Bassein and Thongwa districts ; elsewhere public health good ; slight cattle-disease in the Tharrawaddy, Henzada, and Amherst districts ; elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(April 28th)		
Gauhati (April 27th) .	1·68	Weather hot. Cholera prevalent in station Gauhati and in Luki tahsil ; cattle-disease still exists in some mouzas. Sowing of *ahu* paddy nearly finished ; planting of sugarcane commenced.
Sylhet . .	·56	State of crops good. Prospects favourable.
Cachar . .	*Nil*	Weather warm. Ploughing for *asra* crops retarded for want of rain. Common rice 13 seers $5\frac{1}{8}$ chattaks per rupee. Three deaths from cholera from Sadr and seven from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh . .	3·52	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane nearly finished. Sowing of *ahu dhan* continues, and land being prepared for *sali dhan*. Cholera still prevalent in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 28th)		
Bangalore . .	Rain, varying from ·15 to ·80, fell in four talukas of the Shimoga district ; slight rain is reported in the Mysore and Tumkur districts, and in parts of the Bangalore and Kolar districts.	Rain is needed in Kolar for the coffee plantations. Standing crops need water, and fodder is diminishing ; elsewhere crops are generally in good condition. Season prospects fair. Public health good, except that there are cases of small-pox in some talukas of Bangalore and Tumkur, and cattle-disease in parts of the Bangalore and Shimoga districts. No material change in prices.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	*Nil*	Prices of foodgrains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good ; fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluk.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (April 28th) .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Fields are being prepared for the next season. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Preparations for the ensuing sowing are being made.
Hyderabad . .	·05	Total rainfall since 1st January last ·17. Standing crops prospering. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat $15\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $10\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $21\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juar* 12, and *tur* $15\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 28th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather very warm and cloudy.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sutna . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and very hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . .	*Nil*	Weather very warm. Water rather scarce. Health good.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Health good.
Agra . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Health good.
Nowgong . .	*Nil*	Weather normal. Days are hotter. Health good.
Rajputana—(April 28th)		
Abu (April 29th) .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and warmer ; latterly slightly cloudy.
Sirohi („ 25th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry ; wells fair. Health good. Weather fine and hot.
Marwar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks almost half full. Health good. Crops being gathered. Winds hot ; weather sometimes close and oppressive ; heat increasing. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 25th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Crops being reaped ; threshing in progress. Health good. Prices steady. Heat increasing.
Meywar („ 24th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops gathered. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Health fair.
Kotah („ 24th)	*Nil*	Harvest being gathered. Weather hot and seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Ajmere (April 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Heat increasing. Slight fever and small-pox in district. Reaping operations over.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting almost completed, fair outturn expected. Prices risen.
Kerowlee („ 24th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Harvesting finished. Prices rising.
Dholepore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Harvesting finished. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bhurtpore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Harvesting continues. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 27th)	*Nil*	Harvesting almost completed. Small-pox and fever continue in parts. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 24th)	*Nil*	Fever in two districts. Prices stationary. Weather warmer.
Nepal—(April 23rd)		
Katmandu (April 22nd)	·05	Prospects of the crops good.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for 3 days ending 31st March 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for 4 days ending 31st March 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
3rd April 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	63,704	105	680	77,956	115	51,30,296	172	57,58,563	176	6,28,267	...
Ditto ,,	Madras . . .	861	71,177	83	861	81,693	95	72,44,814	162	75,77,676	169	3,32,862	...
Ditto ,,	South Indian . .	654	43,150	66	654	55,520	85	43,20,778	127	45,52,453	134	2,31,675	...
10th April ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	3,99,255	263	1,504	5,00,681	333	3,50,54,949	447	3,61,32,826	460	10,77,877	...
3rd do. ,,	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	1,18,179	256	461	1,73,714	377	1,20,76,488	502	1,29,21,582	538	8,45,094	...
	TOTAL ...	4,088	6,92,465	169	4,160	8,89,564	214	6,38,27,325	302	6,69,43,100	313	31,15,775	...
	State.												
10th April 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	4,46,996	296	1,515	5,80,241	383	4,29,70,774	546	4,67,27,685	592	37,56,911	...
3rd April ,,	Eastern Bengal . .	233	59,276	254	234	47,528	203	57,80,211	476	45,48,279	372	...	12,31,932
10th do. ,,	Nalhati . . .	27	869	32	27	1,014	38	77,600	55	79,216	56	1,616	...
3rd do. ,,	Northern Bengal .	249	15,935	64	249	24,440	98	21,71,414	168	23,22,000	179	1,50,586	...
3rd do. ,,	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	1,407	38	37	744	20	1,54,933	81	1,27,639	66	...	27,294
10th do. ,,	Tirhoot . . .	226	16,493	73	226	14,383	64	12,68,099	114	12,87,043	109	18,944	...
10th do. ,,	Patna-Gya . .	57	5,658	99	57	8,394	147	5,40,837	181	4,94,021	166	...	46,816
10th do. ,,	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	7,661	31	253	12,841	50	9,72,744	75	9,40,129	71	...	32,615
10th do. ,,	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	518	43	12	559	47	47,324	76	46,413	74	...	911
3rd do. ,,	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,411	1,28,760	91	1,411	1,88,000	133	1,39,43,236	202	1,64,46,829	224	25,03,593	...
3rd do. ,,	Wardha Coal . .	45	7,507	167	45	8,247	183	6,88,773	294	6,39,884	273	...	48,889
3rd do. ,,	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	21,118	142	149	27,446	184	13,73,695	177	14,52,523	187	78,828	...
3rd do. ,,	British Burma . .	254	29,616	117	327	38,342	117	21,33,448	160	23,78,494	147	2,45,046	...
10th do. ,,	Sindia . . .	75	4,152	55	75	4,546	61	3,93,538	102	3,75,629	97	...	17,909
10th do. ,,	North-Western . .	1,803	2,64,831	147	1,803	3,27,328	182	2,29,03,731	242	2,84,68,579	303	55,63,148	...
10th do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	2,472	37	66	4,579	69	2,29,053	70	2,93,776	85	63,823	...
10th do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	685	19	36	1,007	28	(*b*) 39,438	34	79,428	42	48,990	...
3rd do. ,,	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh . .	10	274	27	86	1,771	21	(*c*) 25,654	207	1,31,412	41	1,05,758	...
13th March ,,	Jorhat . . .	...	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*) 4,257	13	(*f*) 33,392	26	29,105	...
	TOTAL .	4,930	5,67,232	115	5,093	7,11,169	140	5,27,38,885	206	6,01,41,956	227	74,03,071	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,536	17,06,693	162	10,763	21,80,974	203	15,95,36,984	292	17,38,12,741	311	1,42,75,757	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,52,96,371	156	9,32,41,319	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,42,40,613	136	8,05,71,422	144	63,30,809	...
	Assisted Companies.												
3rd April 1886	Bengal-Central. .	126	9,801	78	126	6,360	50	5,22,846	80	5,32,511	82	9,665	...
10th do. ,,	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	1,744	26	67	3,611	54	(*b*) 83,833	52	2,40,373	71	1,63,540	...
3rd do. ,,	Assam . . .	78	2,277	29	78	3,485	45	2,28,105	62	2,81,541	69	53,436	...
3rd do. ,,	Southern Mahratta .	214	5,977	28	316	15,720	50	3,33,814	41	10,06,823	61	6,68,009	...
3rd do. ,,	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	11,207	37	303	19,619	65	(*g*) 3,20,939	53	13,85,678	88	10,55,719	...
10th do. ,,	Tarakessur . .	22	3,567	162	22	3,749	170	(*h*) 79,812	282	2,50,371	221	1,70,550	...
	TOTAL .	810	34,603	43	912	52,550	58	15,88,399	50	37,12,297	78	21,20,898	...
	Native States.												
10th April 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	9,824	51	193	11,789	61	11,10,614	110	9,44,364	94	...	1,66,250
3rd do. ,,	Jodhpore . . .	64	708	11	64	2,417	38	80,365	38	1,86,814	56	1,06,449	...
3rd do. ,,	Nizam's . . .	121	9,082	75	121	10,159	84	9,78,519	155	11,46,392	182	1,67,873	...
[illegible] days in March 1886	Mysore . . .	140	3,533	25	140	4,460	32	3,80,875	62	4,38,055	60	57,180	...
[illegible] April ,,	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	468	29	16	716	45	(*j*) 18,347	53	55,142	66	36,795	...
	TOTAL .	534	23,615	44	534	29,541	55	25,68,720	102	27,70,767	99	2,02,047	...

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 1884 to 31st March 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 31st March 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 14th March 1885.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 13th March 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 31st March 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1885.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 31st March 1885.

SIMLA,
The 28th April, 1886.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 0	
	Godavery	13 8	...	11 14	15 0	23 0	21 1	27 5	...	...	...	...	170 2	12 8	
	Kistna	7 13	...	12 14	13 8	17 2	...	26 6	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 8	
	Nellore	10 13	...	12 13	14 0	19 3	21 11	25 6	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	13 14	...	10 5	12 0	22 2	26 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	26 5	18 5	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	12 6	28 13	24 6	31 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	14 0	...	11 6	12 2	26 11	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	10 14	...	12 5	13 14	...	19 13	26 8	...	...	...	...	86 3	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	15 2	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	...	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	14 13	15 11	23 8	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 5	
	Tanjore	10 5	...	17 0	...	...	23 3	32 8	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	11 3	...	15 8	15 14	...	19 0	30 2	...	...	...	...	121 8	17 0	
	Madura	10 14	...	14 11	15 3	...	23 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	14 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	13 2	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 14	...	10 6	11 3	16 14	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	20 14	19 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 8	...	13 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	145 13	17 6	
	Malabar	10 6	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	19 2	7 6	10 15	18 14	16 8	17 13	18 0	14 13	19 8	14 0	62 6	14 6	
	Daskrohi	17 8	24 0	13 0	11 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	14 8	13 12	8 8	10 0	20 0	...	21 8	18 8	18 8	...	13 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	10 1	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	17 10	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	71 2	14 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 3	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	14 0	
	Násik	15 2	12 8	10 3	11 9	16 8	16 8	22 8	9 0	19 4	11 0	10 8	106 8	15 0	
	Ahmednagar	14 15	...	8 6	9 12	24 3	19 1	...	...	19 9	...	12 12	90 0	15 4	
	Poona (City)	13 13	7 6	9 13	10 7	18 39	17 20	13 8	...	16 2	...	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	10 14	28 2	23 14	...	...	20 5	...	19 4	91 7	13 4	
	Bijapur	19 11	...	7 1	9 12	27 0	23 13	...	...	17 0	...	19 8	100 0	12 14	
	Satara	12 11	...	8 14	10 0	17 5	16 3	...	...	17 4	...	...	116 8	15 4	
	Belgaum	19 0	18 8	10 0	11 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	...	13 0	...	14 0	96 0	14 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Kánara	10 9	...	9 4	11 5	15 9	13 5	16 7	...	13 5	...	11 14	120 0	14 4	
Bombay.	Karwar	12 5½	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	12 0	...	12 8	...	13 0	213 5½	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	No return received.													
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 0	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	12 13	18 5	6 14	8 12	18 5	16 0	18 5	...	15 6	...	11 6	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	18 8	22 0	7 2	9 8	20 8	23 0	...	...	22 7	...	11 0	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	No return received.													
	Nasirabad Cantonment	23 13½	31 9½	7 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	13 0	32 8	35 0	15 0	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	19 8	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 15	20 8	9 4	11 4	21 3	21 7	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	160 0	*12 10	* In common use.
	Karachi	11 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	11 8	20 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	14 0	22 8	10 0	12 0	19 0	23 8	...	...	19 8	...	...	180 0	13 8	
	Sukkur	15 8	25 8	10 0	13 8	19 0	21 8	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	17 0	30 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	19 0	24 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	30 0	22 0	360 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	18 0	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	22 8	...	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	15 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	14 8	...	8 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	15 4	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	16 8	21 6	7 12	9 8	19 0	13 0	...	16 0	19 15	19 15	16 4	90 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	17 8	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	17 8	90 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea	17 4	22 15	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 9¾	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	200 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	13 4	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	26 8	120 0	12 0*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 4*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 4	
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	32 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	22 0	240 0	12 12*k*	
	Rungpore	17 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	14 0	110 0	12 12*l*	
	Bogra	19 8	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	90 0	10 6	
	Pubna	22 8	...	8 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	21 0	200 0	12 6*m*	
	Darjeeling	15 0	12 0	5 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	8 0	120 0	8 0*n*	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	...	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	16 0	26 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*p*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0*q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 8*r*	
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	20 0	...	12 4*s*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	100 0	11 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	11 0*t*	
	Tipperah	13 5	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	...	12 0*u*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 13-12 seers, Tumlook 11 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers, and Kooshtea 12-12 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, and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kurigram 12 seers, Nilphamari 16 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 13-4 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
t In Fenny (at Panchgachia haut) 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.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniselum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	20 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	27 0	22 0	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 8	27 0	9 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	16 0	22 8	...	23 0	200 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	19 0	28 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	19 0	120 0	12 8*v*	
	Durbhunga	16 0	28 0	10 8	17 0	...	...	28 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*w*	
	Mozufferpore	19 0	32 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	21 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	12 0*w*1	
	Sarun	18 8	28 0	8 8	19 0	...	...	23 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	12 0*x*	
	Chumparun	18 0	25 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	28 0	...	...	12 4*y*	
	Monghyr	23 1	33 8	13 10	16 4	24 2	...	...	21 0	26 4	26 4	23 1	126 0	13 2*z*	
	Bhágalpur	20 3	30 5	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	20 3	164 0	12 10*z*1	
	Purneah	20 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	128 0	11 0*z*2	
	Maldah	23 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	28 0	24 0	200 0	12 8*z*3	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	17 0*	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.
	Pooree	14 7	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	18 6	80 0	14 7*z*4	
	Balasore	20 0	11 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	14 0	160 0	10 8*z*5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	20 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	...	17. 0	24 0	19 0	240 0	10 0*z*6	
	Lohardugga	20 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	10 8*z*7	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	32 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	240 0	11 10*z*8	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	...	10 1	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	108 0	12 8	
	Cáchár	12 4½	...	11 6	14 8⅔	...	...	...	...	14 14	...	12 4½	80 0	12 0	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Garo Hills	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 8	...	6 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	8 8	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	7 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	80 0	10 0	
	Lakhimpur	7 8	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	16 0	9 0	100 0	9 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	26 0	6 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	19 5½	32 4	8 9½	12 5½	23 10½	26 14	...	32 4	29 0½	27 0½	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 10	13 4	26 4	23 6	15 6	13 4	28 11	30 4	17 10	110 0	13 0	
	Meerut	20 0	33 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	14 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	100 0	13 0	
	Bulandshahr	19 0	33 0	6 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	12 8	
	Aligarh	20 0	32 0	5 0	10 0	24 0	16 8	...	15 8	29 0	24 0	34 0	120 0	12 0	
	Etawah	10 8	14 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 8	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Farrukhábád	14 0	18 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	18 0	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	8 2	
North-Western Provinces.	Bijnor	19 6	33 12	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	135 0	11 13	
	Moradabad	20 8	33 0	10 0	15 0	28 0	20 8	...	10 0	27 8	28 0	26 0	125 0	12 11	
	Budaun	21 15	34 12½	6 0	13 3½	28 12½	16 12½	...	14 6½	27 9½	19 3½	33 9½	192 0	12 0	
	Bareilly	20 0	30 0	6 4	13 12	28 2	21 14	...	20 0	25 10	26 4	23 12	137 8	11 4	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	34 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	28 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	31 4	8 2	13 2	22 8	28 8	...	20 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	100 0	11 0	
	Muttra	16 8	31 0	7 8	13 8	24 0	22 0	...	20 0	31 0	40 0	34 0	140 0	12 0†	† Sambhar.
	Agra	17 0	25 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	26 8	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 8	26 0	6 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	15 0	17 0	26 0	...	26 0	135 0	11 0	
	[illegible]	19 8	27 8	4 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	...	28 8	160 0	12 4	
	[illegible]	17 8	27 0	6 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	120 0	12 0	
	[illegible]	21 8	31 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	120 0	11 12	
	Jalaun	20 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	24 0‡	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0§	‡ The rate of old (last year's) grain. The new one is selling at 34 seers a rupee.
	Jhánsi	19 8	30 7	7 12	15 9½	24 11	20 0	...	...	29 10½	...	32 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lalitpur	23 0	32 0	10 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	10 12	§ Retail price. The wholesale is 12 seers.
	Cawnpore	20 8	31 0	9 8	14 8	24 0	21 8	...	25 0	29 8	25 0	29 0‖	160 0	13 0	‖ Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.
	Fatehpur	No return received.													
	Bánda	19 0	25 8	8 0	15 0	25 0	21 0	30 0	21 0	33 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	17 4	28 8	7 0	13 8	25 8	24 8	...	...	30 0	...	21 8	35 0	11 0	
	Hamirpur	19 7	25 4	11 4	14 10	20 7	19 5	...	...	34 4	...	40 0	140 0	12 2	
	Jaunpur	16 0	25 0	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	28 0	155 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	16 3	28 13	9 7	16 10½	19 13	19 13	28 13	23 6½	23 6½	25 3	27 0	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	160 0	11 8	
	Azamgarh	20 10	29 14	10 5	17 0	...	...	...	14 12	25 1	...	18 6	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	16 0	25 0	7 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	90 0	10 0	
	Benares	17 14	25 4	10 5	16 8	22 4	21 11	23 5	26 9	25 0	25 0	26 9½	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	18 10½	28 5	6 7	14 2½	21 14	21 4	...	...	24 7	...	27 0½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	19 4	29 0	10 4	12 14	...	...	20 8	...	28 4	25 12	24 6	100 0	11 8	
	Philibhít	17 8	31 0	12 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	27 0	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Partábgarh	22 0	35 5	17 2	18 13	...	...	...	...	31 8	...	21 0	180 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	20 0	28 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	19 8	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	21 4	34 8	9 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	33 0	36 0	28 4	27 0	22 8	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	20 14½	30 14	6 0	14 9½	20 0	18 8	...	24 0	28 0	25 12	29 0	140 0	12 0	
	Bára Banki	20 0	28 0	7 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	16 0	30 0	24 0	31 0	120 0	12 8	
	Bahraich	22 0	40 0	15 0	18 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	30 0	7 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	26 0	27 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	26 0	40 0	8 0	14 0	...	18 0	...	26 0	32 0	...	40 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	21 14	32 12	14 4	17 8	29 8	26 0	30 0	21 8	28 14	29 0	32 8	200 0	11 12	
	Unáo	20 8	29 0	9 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	...	20 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardui	22 4	34 12	6 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	29 0	160 0	7 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	23 0	40 0	...	10 0	36 0	27 0	...	8 0	37 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 0	
	Rohtak	19 0	38 0	...	13 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	37 0	28 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	21 0	38 0	...	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	25 0	30 0	140 0	12 0	
	Delhi	19 0	34 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	17 0	31 0	22 0	35 0	80 0	12 0	
	Karnál	19 0	38 0	...	11 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	21 0	37 0	...	11 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	130 0	13 12	
	Simla	16 0	20 0	...	10 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	18 0	32 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	30 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	34 0	...	10 0	...	30 0	24 0	...	20 0	31 0	32 0	100 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	21 0	36 0	...	8 0	32 0	20 0	...	16 0	32 0	28 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	22 0	32 0	...	12 0	30 0	25 0	...	16 0	35 0	29 0	...	100 0	14 8	

* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
†† In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
‡‡ In sub divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
§§ In Sewan retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
‖‖ In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
¶¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamu 11-14 seers.
** In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopole 11 seers.
†† In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge)
‡‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Jamtara 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.
§§ In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
‖‖ In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
¶¶ Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha 12 seers per rupee.
** At Daltongunge retail price of salt 10-12 seers per rupee.
†† In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		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	20 0	33 0	...	12 0	26 0	22 0	...	12 0	35 0	25 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	16 0	26 0	...	10 0	18 0	15 0	...	16 0	30 0	23 0	...	90 0	14 12	
	Jhang	16 0	28 0	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	28 0	...	...	200 0	14 4	
	Montgomery	18 0	...	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	30 0	24 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	17 0	32 0	...	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	32 0	27 0	15 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	35 0	...	12 0	23 0	24 0	...	24 0	31 0	27 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdaspur	22 0	35 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	30 0	29 0	...	140 0	14 0	
	Sialkot	18 0	33 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	29 0	22 0	12 0	140 0	15 0	
	Gujrat	22 0	33 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	24 0	30 0	24 0	...	160 0	16 0	
	Gujránwala	21 0	35 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	26 0	22 0	12 0	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	18 0	35 0	...	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	30 0	26 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	23 0	44 0	...	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	150 0	16 0	
	Rawalpindi	20 0	42 0	...	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	32 0	32 0	...	150 0	16 0	
	Hazára	20 0	32 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	30 0	35 0	24 0	100 0	15 0	
	Peshawar	No return received.													
	Kohát	26 0	51 0	...	10 0	40 0	30 0	...	6 0	28 0	35 0	13 0	80 0	12 0	
	Bannu	22 0	32 0	...	9 0	30 0	28 0	15 0	6 0	25 0	...	14 0	125 0	10 0	
	D. I. Khán	22 0	32 0	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	D. G. Khán	No return received.													
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	25 0	...	6 0	16 0	17 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	13 8	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Sohágpur	22 11	...	10 4	11 11	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	14 3	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	22 14	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	18 8	...	16 8	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	...	14 0	130 0	11 0	
	Mandla	25 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	13 0	256 0	10 8	
	Seoni	27 5	...	11 8	14 15	...	...	...	...	22 6	...	12 2	220 0	10 11	
	Nursinghpur	18 5	...	19 5	11 14	...	...	...	...	27 1	...	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	...	8 7	9 19	...	...	...	...	27 5	...	12 12	160 0	11 0	
	Nimar	19 11	...	8 7	8 9	27 9	22 0	...	...	21 15	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 8	22 9	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	10 4	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 14	12 8	20 9	20 0	...	...	13 5	...	13 8	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	22 13	...	...	20 0	...	10 10	140 0	10 0	
	Nágpur	19 6	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...	...	19 3	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Chánda	19 5	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	200 0	10 8	
	Bhandára	20 0	...	15 0	20 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	16 4	140 0	10 11	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	11 4	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	No return received.													
	Bilaspur	35 8	...	22 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	21 8	90 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	22 12	...	22 12	36 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	21 2	180 0	10 1	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 11	39 0	
	Northern Arakan	No return received.		11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu														
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	
Pegu Division.	Rangoon Town	15 5	...	13 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	10 14½	15 12½	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	110 0	26 14½	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	14 9	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	15 9	17 3	...	167 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.	Bassein	...	...	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	245 8	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	17 7	...	...	...	...	22 6	...	...	246 0	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	15 1	...	10 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	27 1	...	...	490 0	35 15	
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	30 8	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 1	...	...	399 3	26 1	
	Mergui	...	...	13 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	14 9	...	...	428 0	18 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwayegyin	...	...	9 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	18 14	...	...	200 0	18 14	
	Salween	No return received.													
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16 12	...	7 2	10 14	20 1	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	36 0	8 0	
	Bolarum	19 2	...	8 13	10 12	23 0	...	...	25 0	36 0	28 0	9 0	37 0	8 0	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 4	9 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	4 0	38 0	9 0	
	Amraoti	20 8	...	8 0	12 0	28 12	21 4	...	13 12	30 0	32 0	1 0	35 14	9 0	
	Akola	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	9 0	28 0	9 0	
	Ellichpur	20 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	9 0	24 0	9 0	
	Buldana	24 0	...	8 0	10 0	38 0	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	9 0	24 0	9 0	
	Wun	17 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	9 0	24 0	9 0	
	Basim	26 5	...	8 2	11 5	37 10	38 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	9 0	24 0	9 0	
MYSORE.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Tumkúr														
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadar														
COORG.	Coorg	9 0	9 0	11 8	14 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	21 0	20 0	8 0	110 0	11 8	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeysore	16 12	29 8	4 8	8 4	31 0	8 8	...	24 0	39 0	31 0	8 0	120 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	18 8	35 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	26 0	...	25 0	36 0	37 0	8 0	†	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	17 13	26 4	12 8	13 12	...	21 14	...	17 0	37 0	...	...	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	21 8	31 11	6 12	10 0	27 8	23 0	...	13 12	32 1	28 9	...	160 0	15 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	30 0	6 12	9 12	26 0	21 12	27 4	...	30 4	31 4	...	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	17 0	30 0	3 8	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 1	40 0	5 8	7 8	30 0	31 8	...	...	35 14	...	...	330 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 8	29 12	...	8 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	20 0	...	320 0	14 8	
	Sirohee	18 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 8	23 0	6 4	8 0	...	17 0	20 0	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	17 8	27 0	5 8	9 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	21 0	...	240 0	14 8	
	Bálmere	18 0	...	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	16 8	
	Jeysalmere	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	27 0	9 12½	16 0	...	14 1	...	...	26 0	...	...	†	11 2	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5½	24 3½	9 6	10 2½	21 14	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	200 0	11 11½	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	26 12	10 0	15 0	17 8	16 14	...	...	43 0	...	...	...	12 8	
	Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	22 8	31 4	9 6	12 8	26 14	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	17 15	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)"	17 4	23 4	5 0	6 4	20 0	19 12	...	...	23 12	...	...	120 0	16 4	

† Sold in bundles.

* Firewood is sold by head load, bullock load, and cart load, and not by weight.

‡ Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1886—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 4	6 8	...	17 11	...	...	20 6	...	10 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 12	40 0	10 0	10 8	40 0	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Kotah	25 0	35 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	39 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	23 6	34 0	9 0	13 12	37 2	...	...	16 0	34 10	...	...	140 0	12 4	
	Jhallawar	23 14	27 10	8 14	11 11½	28 5	15 13	...	14 2½	39 12	...	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	23 0	33 12	10 0	16 0	37 0	29 0	...	...	29 0	35 10	...	160 0	12 11	
	Dholpur	16 0	24 11	9 0	10 4	24 7	24 15	...	18 0	27 10	...	39 4	80 0	12 10	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	No return received.													
	Gwalior														
	Goona														
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)														

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5th MAY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen throughout Southern India and most parts of Bengal and British Burma. In Assam the fall has been heavy. With the exception of a few showers, Northern and Central India have been rainless.

In the Madras Presidency, with the exception of the Ganjam district, agricultural prospects continue fair. In Mysore the standing crops promise well on the whole, though rain is wanted in some parts. In Coorg prospects are good.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is approaching completion, and preparations for the *kharif* are in progress in that Presidency and in Berar. In Hyderabad, Central India and, with the exception of Ajmere, Rajputana agricultural prospects continue generally good.

The *rabi* harvest is still in progress in the Central Provinces and has been nearly completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Ploughing for *kharif* cultivation has commenced in some districts in the Central Provinces. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is in progress and promises well.

The recent rain in Bengal has been very beneficial to the crops, and the *aus* rice and jute where sown are coming up well. Sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* are thriving. The *boro* rice harvest is proceeding, with a good outturn. Seasonable weather prevails in Assam, where ploughing and sowing are still in progress.

Seasonable weather prevails in British Burma.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, rising in Mysore, and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are for the most part stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 5th)		
Bellary . .	Average ·19	Standing dry crops generally good, and wet crops in parts of one taluk generally good, but water insufficient to support them; harvest sugarcane, cotton, and whi e *cholum*, yield about average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·03	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest paddy, outturn average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average ·07	Fever in one and small-pox and slight cattle-disease in five taluks; cholera prevailing. Average number employed on Chilka canal 207.
Kistna . . .	*Nil*	Fever in some taluks; cholera in all taluks but one; and cattle-disease in one village.
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops fair, except in parts of two taluks, where withering; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·23	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn paddy generally above average and *cholum* average. Fever in one taluk and small-pox in two villages.
Tanjore . . .	Average ·02	Standing crops good, except in one taluk, where rain is much wanted; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average. Cholera in one taluk.
Madura . . .	Average ·91	Harvest paddy, yield above average. Small-pox prevailing in one taluk.
Malabar . .	Average ·72	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, slight small-pox in nine, and cholera in two taluks.
Travancore . .	1·35	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in Ganjam, where the season is unsatisfactory.
Bombay—(May 5th)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 3rd, 9 feet 2 inches against 11 feet on same date last year. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat, red-rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 26, 40 and 40, in Shahbandar 29, 42 and 44, and in Kotri 20, 38 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	Slight rain	*Rabi* harvest is being trodden in the Naushahro subdivision; preparations for *kharif* cultivation in progress in other subdivisions of the district. River at Kotri on 3rd, 9 feet 2 inches against 11 feet on same date last year. Fever in five and small-pox and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 19 and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health good. Wheat 38 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 good; small-pox and measles prevail in Naosari town; cattle-disease in Kumrij taluka of Naosari division. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 29, wheat 22, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Cotton-picking completed in all talukas, save Bardoli. Slight fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Slight rain at Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, and Yeola.	*Rabi* crop threshing almost completed; land being prepared for the next year's crop in Igatpuri taluka. Public health generally good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 33, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature warm; vapour in air excessive from 23th to 2nd, afterwards normal; wind normal; distant lightning from 28th to 1st.
Poona . . .	Rain in Kod, Purandhar, Bimthadi, and Haveli talukas; in Poona hailstorm and rain, the rainfall was about 2·50.	*Rabi* harvest almost completed. Small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 44, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	Nagar, ·22	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 45 and *juari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	Sholapur, ·03; Karmala, ·32.	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowing. *Juari* 57 pounds 19 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain throughout the district; nearly 2·0 in Mugud; more than 1·0 in Gadag and Kod; nearly 1·0 in Kalghatgi, Hubli, and Navalgund; slight in others.	Ground being prepared for early crops; harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking nearly completed. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod. Cattle-disease in Bankapur; public health good. Rice 20 to 30 and *juari* 45 to 60 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	Siddapur, ·37; Sirsi, ·28; Halyal, ·48; Yellapur, ·73.	Sugarcane crops thriving; ploughing and manuring fields for monsoon crops. Cattle-disease in Bhatkal; fever and small-pox in four talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, in district average 13¾ seers per rupee.
Kajkot . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot on coast. Weather hot. Small-pox in Nawanagar and Ladhika; fever and bowel complaints in some parts; public health generally good. Wheat 35, *bajri* 31, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Shikarpur and all districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Scarcity of drinking water in four talukas of Dharwar and one of Khandesh. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts; other conditions unchanged.
Bengal—(May 5th)		
Chittagong . .	1·84	Weather very hot until 2nd instant, since when unsettled. Prospects of crops fair. Prices unchanged. Fever continues; public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Sowing of rice and jute going on; *boro* rice being harvested; prospects of crops good. Sporadic cholera in Manickgunj.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	*Nil*	No crops on ground, except sugarcane which is doing well; lands being prepared for early and *amun* paddy. Price of common rice 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good; sporadic cholera in thana Baraset.
Moorshedabad . .	Some rain	Weather seasonable. *Boro* rice and indigo doing fairly well, but more rain wanted for these and for ploughing for *aus* crop. Public health fair, but a few cholera cases still continue. Price of rice stationary.
Rungpore . .	3·62	Prospects of crops favourable. Public health fair.
Burdwan . .	0·2	A recent shower has been of some benefit; rain still much wanted for agricultural operations. Price of rice 16 to 21 seers per rupee.
Bhagalpur . .	0·14	More rain wanted for cultivation and for early sowings. Price of rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah . .	0·62	Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted to complete sowings. Price of rice 20 seers per rupee.
Patna . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rahar* almost finished; castor gathering still going on; *cheena* sowings proceeding, and sugarcane being planted; opium weighment nearly at an end. Public health good.
Durbhunga . .	0·70	Rain has greatly benefited paddy and *mung* sowings; mango crop will be almost a failure this year. Prices rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	0·21	Weather very hot. Harvesting of *mohua* nearly completed, with good yield; mango promises fairly. A few cases of small-pox and cholera reported; public health otherwise good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot, with high wind. Reaping of *dalua* continues; ploughing in progress. Rain wanted. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera in the interior.
Midnapore . .	1·04	Weather stormy. *Boro* harvest completed; lands being cultivated. Public health good.
Pubna . .	1·02	Rain very useful. Sowings fast progressing. Cholera at headquarters.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna . .	1·23	Weather hot. *Boro* rice harvest continues, outturn good. More rain wanted for ploughing. Slight cholera and fever in Bagirhat. Public health fair.
Dinagepore . .	0·19	Weather unsettled and damp, with a few showers. Land being ploughed; sowing of *aus* and jute commenced. Cholera in thana Rajarampore.
Gya . .	A few drops of rain	Crops in good condition. Public health good. Prices moderate, if anything falling.
Chumparun . .	0·66	Harvesting of *rabi* completed; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops; opium weighment progressing. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain, accompanied in some places by a storm, fell in most districts during the week; rain has done much good to crops on ground, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings, but more rain still much wanted in several districts. *Aus* rice and jute where sown coming up well, and sugarcane indigo, and *cheena* thriving; *boro* rice harvest proceeding with good outturn. Price of rice generally stationary. Cholera prevalent in Nuddea and Jessore, and in places in East Bengal; otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 6th)		
Benares (May 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather unaltered. Threshing and winnowing continue; fields irrigated, where practicable. Supplies ample. Prices easier. Some cholera and small-pox cases prevalent; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Threshing going on; *opium weighment in progress*. Prices stationary. Health fair; some small-pox and fever.
Fyzabad („ 4th)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished; sugarcane being planted and irrigated. Health of men and cattle generally good.
Rae Bareli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather at times cloudy, wind variable. Harvesting nearly finished. Supplies ample. Prices almost unchanged. General health good.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	Heat increasing. *Rabi* crops nearly gathered; melons ripe, but suffered a little from a disease called *kharha*. Supplies ample. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair.
Partabgarh („ 4th)	*Nil*	East and west winds; weather occasionally cloudy during the week. *Rabi* threshing nearly finished; *juari*, sugarcane, and melons being irrigated. Small-pox reported from all the three tahsils.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; hot winds blowing. *Rabi* nearly all stored. Markets well stocked. Prices show a slight rise. Health good.
Cawnpore („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather very hot and close. Harvest approaching completion. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle generally good.
Farakhabad („ 4th)	*Nil*	Threshing continues. East wind for several days. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Wind variable. Harvesting going on. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot and hazy, with easterly winds. Sugarcane sowings and irrigation going on. Prices fairly steady. A good deal of fever in Bareilly City.
Banda („ 3rd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being threshed, outturn fair. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in parts.
Kumaon („ 4th)	*Nil*	Weather fair, with occasional storms. Prices falling. *Rabi* crops being reaped. *Mahamari* and typhus fever in some parts; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 3rd)	·10 in one pargana and slight hailstorm in two.	Harvesting nearly completed. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot. New grain coming to market. Prices almost stationary. Condition of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ 4th)	*Nil*	*Strong* westerly wind. Harvest operations nearing completion. Supplies ample. Health good.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain and storms	Wind variable; weather hot and close. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed. New wheat small and shrivelled, outturn very poor; barley, gram, and peas quite up to average. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting almost finished. Markets well stocked. Supplies sufficient. Prices generally steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Punjab—(May 5th)		
Delhi (May 4th)	·01	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa . .	·39	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur . .	·80	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly falling.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Umballa and Jullundur districts. Health good. Prices of foodgrains rising in the Umballa, Jullundur, and Ferozepore and falling in the Lahore, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts, elsewhere stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress.
Central Provinces—(May 5th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. *Rabi* threshing still continues. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Threshing and winnowing continue. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (May 4th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. Prospects and health good. Prices fallen.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Threshing and winnowing continue; fields being prepared for *kharif*. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather hot and stormy. Winnowing of *rabi* continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather hot and stormy. Threshing nearly over. Cholera and cattle-disease continue; small-pox declining. Prices risen.
Sambalpur (May 1st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects good. Cholera in parts. Trade brisk. Prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and cloudy, with slight storms. *Rabi* harvest still continues; *kharif* ploughings commenced. Cholera in Chhattisgarh; fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 5th)		
Akyab (May 1st)	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon	·04	Total rainfall 1·62. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	·98	Total rainfall ·98. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	·12	Total rainfall ·67. Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	·18	Total rainfall ·31. Cholera in town, elsewhere public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmayo	·44	Total rainfall ·57½. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Prome and Thongwa districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Amherst districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(May 5th)		
Gauhati (May 4th)	4·72	Weather seasonable. Cholera prevalent in several parts of the district; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Sowing of *ahu* paddy almost finished; planting sugarcane in progress.
Sylhet	7·98	No change since last report.
Cachar	Weather last three days rainy, 4·33.	Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops continues. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. 1 death from cholera from Katigora and 2 from Sadr reported.
Dibrugarh	Weather rainy, 3·40	*Ahu dhan* being sown, and ploughing for *sali* continues; prospects of crops good. Cholera still prevalent in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 5th)		
Bangalore	Slight rain has fallen throughout the State, with the exception of the Kolar district; good showers reported in parts of the Mysore and Tumkur districts.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur districts, where they are withering for want of water. Supply of water and fodder diminishing in parts of the Maidan districts. Prospects of season fair. Early rain much needed in the Kadur district for the coffee plantations. Public health generally good; smallpox prevalent in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, and Tumkur districts; cattle-disease in parts of the Kolar and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly risen in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga.
Mysore		
Mercara	·35	Prices of foodgrains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (May 5th)	*Nil*	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather hot and rather cloudy. *Kharif* preparations progressing.
Hyderabad	·07	Total rainfall ·24. *Rabi* crops slightly damaged by hail in Ambaripeta taluka, and mango crops in Shahabad taluka damaged by high winds. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 19, yellow *juar* 23½, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(May 5th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy, with slight duststorms.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Weather stormy and cloudy.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather very warm; high winds prevalent. Scarcity of water. Prices slightly rising. Health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather hot. Health good.
Agar	Slight rain	Health and prospects fair.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Health and opium crops good. Small-pox in some districts.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy, but working up for a storm. Health good. Prices falling.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	Slight showers	Weather hot. Health good.
Rajputana—(May 5th)		
Abu (May 5th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather fair and hot, with occasional high winds.
Marwar (April 30th)	·06	Tanks almost half full. Health good. *Rabi* being still gathered. Weather partially cloudy; winds hot. Prices steady.
Kherwara (May 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices steady. Gram dearer. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh („ 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Wheat and opium slightly damaged. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable and cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	·50	Tanks and wells low. Health very good. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Jhallawar (April 30th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot, cloudy, and stormy. Small-pox increasing.
Kotah (May 1st)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather hot and cloudy. Tanks and wells sufficiently supplied.
Harowti („ „)	Slight rain	Weather hot, with high winds. Health good.
Ajmere („ 4th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy and hot. Tanks and wells diminishing. Crop outturn poor. Slight fever and small-pox; 1 cholera case fatal in Ajmere.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting completed.
Kerowlee („ 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells decreasing. *Kharif* ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Dholepore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Health good. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ 4th)	*Nil*	Crops harvested, outturn average. Wells failing. Fever in parts, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 1st)	Slight rain	Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and warmer.
Nepal—(April 29th)		
Katmandu ...	1·20	

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 11 days of April 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 10 days of April 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 11th April 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 10th April 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Guaranteed.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
10th April 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,98,115	326	680	2,02,451	298	1,98,115	207	2,02,451	208	4,336	...
17th do. „	Madras . . .	861	2,30,814	268	861	1,94,864	226	2,30,814	171	1,94,864	158	...	35,950
17th do. „	South Indian . .	654	1,41,419	216	654	1,32,665	203	1,41,419	137	1,32,665	142	...	8,754
17th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	15,09,290	1,003	1,504	13,35,193	888	15,09,290	638	13,35,193	621	...	1,74,097
10th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	4,56,922	991	461	4,49,286	975	4,56,922	631	4,49,286	682	...	7,636
	TOTAL ...	4,088	25,36,560	621	4,160	23,14,459	556	25,36,560	395	23,14,459	389	...	2,22,101
	State.												
24th April 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	15,47,081	1,025	1,515	14,59,288	963	15,47,081	652	14,59,288	674	...	87,793
17th April „	Eastern Bengal . .	233	1,78,569	766	234	1,21,812	521	1,78,569	488	1,21,812	364	...	56,757
17th do. „	Nalhati . . .	27	3,237	120	27	3,343	124	3,237	76	3,343	87	106	...
17th do. „	Northern Bengal .	249	56,260	226	249	58,330	234	56,260	144	58,330	164	2,070	...
17th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	5,232	141	37	2,924	79	5,232	90	2,924	56	...	2,308
17th do. „	Tirhoot . .	226	61,953	274	246	53,937	219	61,953	174	53,937	153	...	8,016
24th do. „	Patna-Gya . .	57	19,033	334	57	22,228	390	19,033	213	22,228	273	3,195	...
17th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	26,438	106	253	28,286	112	26,438	67	28,286	78	1,848	...
24th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,542	129	12	1,444	120	1,542	82	1,444	84	...	98
10th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,411	4,84,233	343	1,411	5,11,000	362	4,84,233	218	5,11,000	253	26,767	...
17th do. „	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,491	411	45	25,919	576	18,491	260	25,919	403	7,428	...
17th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	78,810	529	149	73,557	494	78,810	337	73,557	346	...	5,253
17th do. „	British Burma . .	254	90,806	358	327	92,858	284	90,806	228	92,858	199	2,052	...
24th do. „	Sindia . . .	75	13,467	180	75	10,407	139	13,467	114	10,407	97	...	3,060
17th do. „	North-Western . .	1,803	10,68,034	593	1,803	8,15,100	452	10,68,034	377	8,15,100	316	...	2,53,534
17th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	11,152	169	66	10,650	161	11,152	108	10,650	113	...	502
17th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	2,791	78	36	2,562	71	2,791	49	2,562	50	...	229
17th do. „	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh . .	10	3,472	347	86	5,716	66	3,472	221	5,716	46	2,244	...
3rd do. „	Jorhat . . .	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 279	12	(*d*) 371	12	92	...
24th do. „	Cawnpore-Kalpi .	...	...	...	42	3,385	81	...	...	3,385	57	3,385	...
	TOTAL .	4,939	21,24,120	430	5,155	18,43,458	358	21,24,309	273	18,43,829	249	...	2,80,570
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,536	62,07,761	589	10,830	56,17,205	519	62,08,040	375	56,17,576	362	...	5,90,464
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,79,859	179	28,64,964	185	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,28,181	196	27,52,612	177	...	4,75,569
	Assisted Companies.												
17th April 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	23,646	188	126	15,333	122	23,646	120	15,333	85	...	8,313
17th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	6,467	97	67	10,970	164	6,467	62	10,970	115	4,503	...
10th do. „	Assam . . .	78	8,959	115	78	10,188	131	8,959	73	10,188	91	1,229	...
17th do. „	Southern Mahratta .	214	20,951	98	316	40,677	129	20,951	63	40,677	90	19,726	...
17th do. „	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	41,933	138	303	50,471	167	41,933	88	50,471	117	8,538	...
24th do. „	Tarakessur . .	22	11,148	507	22	9,958	453	11,148	323	9,958	317	...	1,190
	TOTAL .	810	1,13,104	140	912	1,37,597	151	1,13,104	89	1,37,597	106	24,493	...
	Native States.												
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	128	31,923	116	...	6,981
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,829	48	5,742	63	923	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*c*) 11,118	92	(*d*) 7,619	63	...	3,499
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,127	72	11,825	54	10,127	50	...	1,698
[illegible]	Patiala . .	16	1,808	113	16	1,908	119	1,808	72	1,908	83	100	...
	TOTAL .	413	57,356	139	413	49,700	120	68,474	81	57,319	75	...	11,154

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.

(*b*) Returns not received.

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st to 4th April 1885.

(*d*) Total receipts from 1st to 3rd April 1886.

SIMLA,
The 6th May, 1886.

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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 6th May, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, 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.
Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India. He said :—

"Papers relating to this measure have now been before the public for the greater part of a year, and I do not propose to occupy the time of the Council by recapitulating in detail matters which have been explained in documents that have been published and circulated for general information.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill which the Government of India published last summer, it was remarked that the general amendment of the law of insolvency and bankruptcy in India had of late years been frequently pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

"It was pointed out that there are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British India—first, the English Statute of 1848, which, roughly speaking, constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein ; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, which constitutes the nearest approximation to an insolvency law for the Mufassal generally. It was added that besides these two main bodies of law there was a special insolvency law for the Punjab, and there were several special Acts passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

"The Statement then referred to the steps which had been taken by Sir A. Hobhouse and others for amending Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, to the general Insolvency Bill which was introduced in 1870 by Sir James Stephen, to the short amending Bill introduced by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy in 1881, and to the circumstances under which both these Bills had been dropped.

"After alluding to the special difficulties which had been experienced in working the existing insolvency law at Bombay and to the repeated requests for an amendment of the law which had reached the Government of India from that city, the Statement went on to say, in a paragraph which I will read in full,—

'9. The insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, urgently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-cast the whole

law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the 35 years which have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.'

"The conclusion to which the Government of India came on these premises was that the opportunity should now be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 and substituting for it a new Act which should, so far as possible, conform in general principles, in language and in arrangement to the latest English Act, but should be freely adapted in details to Indian circumstances. And the draft Bill which was circulated for opinion last summer was framed in accordance with this view.

"Two difficult questions at once suggested themselves in connection with this draft, and are discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanied it.

"The first question was whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns. With reference to this question my opinion was, and is, that although there is much to be said in favour of having one and only one insolvency law for the whole of India, yet the balance of advantage is in favour of leaving the Mufassal generally under the Civil Procedure Code, and of confining the operation of the new Act to those towns which are at present under the operation of the Insolvency Act, power being reserved to bring other towns within the same category. The Bill which I am asking leave to introduce will therefore have this restricted operation, but I propose to insert in it provisions which will enable the Courts to deal with up-country debtors in certain cases.

"The second question was in connection with the powers of the Governor-General in Council. The present Indian Insolvency Act is an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and as such has operation beyond the limits of British India. For instance, a vesting order made under it vests in the assignee by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of the British dominions they may be situate or accrue. The Indian legislature cannot give its own Acts any such extensive operation, and this limitation of our powers has up to this time proved a serious stumbling-block in the way of Indian bankruptcy legislation. I think it is clear that we cannot pass a satisfactory Bankruptcy Act for India, or any part of India, without some assistance from Parliament, and the mode in which I suggested last year that that assistance should be given was by an enabling Act to be passed by Parliament at some time before our Indian measure was carried through its final stage. I sketched out and annexed to the Statement of Objects and Reasons two alternative drafts of an Act of Parliament, which were submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration by the English authorities.

"This is how the matter stood last July. It remains for me to explain what has taken place since then. I will begin with the action of the authorities in England.

"The Secretary of State has expressed his general approval of the draft Indian Bill which this Government put in circulation last year; but, with reference to our suggestions for parliamentary legislation, he has forwarded to us for our information certain correspondence which has taken place between the India Office and the Board of Trade as the department in charge of English bankruptcy administration. The Board of Trade see no objection to one of the draft Acts of Parliament which we sent home, but raise a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general enactment which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the British colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankruptcy laws of any other part of the British empire, as is now the case under certain sections of the English Bankruptcy Act (sections 117-119) with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. The Board also

suggest the advisability of obtaining power to extend section 14 of the English Bankruptcy Act, with a view to enabling a Court in any part of the British empire to suspend bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings before it, if in its opinion those proceedings could be more satisfactorily conducted in another Court.

"On these points the Board of Trade have been consulting the Colonial Office, and promise a further communication when the replies from the Colonial authorities have been received.

"Now I quite agree with the Board of Trade about the expediency of giving inter-colonial and imperial effect to the bankruptcy laws of the different parts of the British empire; and if the suggestions made by this Government eventually result in legislation which will not only enable the Calcutta creditor to have his decrees enforced and the property over which he has claims to be easily realized at Singapore, Hongkong and Melbourne but will confer similar advantages on creditors in the Straits Settlements, Australia and elsewhere, we shall have fairly earned the gratitude of our colonial friends. But legislation which is to give satisfaction to all the scattered colonies and dependencies of the British empire will take time, and it is hardly fair to ask India to wait until all other parts of the empire are agreed about what they want.

"I think therefore that our best course will be to pass without further delay as good an Act for India as we can, and then to ask the Secretary of State and Parliament to pass such supplementary legislation as will suffice for Indian requirements, without prejudice to any more general enactment extending to the whole empire which it may be found expedient or practicable to pass hereafter. I have no doubt that Parliament would appreciate the reasonable character of such a request. We should, I believe, have a better chance of getting a confirming than an enabling Statute, and I think I see my way to avoiding some of the difficulties which had occurred to me last year as likely to arise out of confirmatory legislation.

"Passing now from what has been done in England to what has been done in India,—the draft Bill, with the accompanying papers, was published in the Gazette and circulated among Local Governments for opinion in the course of last June. I had hoped that the replies might be received in time to admit of my introducing the measure in the course of the last Calcutta session, but the last and most important of them did not reach me until March, and consequently I have been compelled to defer the present motion until after the return of the Council to Simla. It would be impossible to prepare a satisfactory measure on the subject of the Bill without the active co-operation of those who are conversant with the practical working of the insolvency law in the Presidency-towns, and I have to express my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have been good enough to study the draft Bill, and to offer suggestions and criticisms on its provisions. I have found specially useful the report of Messrs. Wilson, Pigot and Trevelyan, who constituted the committee of Calcutta Judges appointed by the High Court to consider the draft; the note by Mr. Macgregor, who is the Official Assignee at Calcutta, the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the note by Messrs. Farran and Turner, the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee at Bombay.

"The Bombay Chamber of Commerce tell us that before discussing the detailed provisions of the draft they had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and secondly, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India. To the first question, we are informed, the reply was unanimously in the affirmative. 'The necessity,' says the report, 'of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation, it was the intention of the Chamber to

memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.'

"The second question, they say, did not admit of so ready an answer. The difference between the causes and circumstances of English and Indian insolvencies, they remark, is so great that at first sight the mere fact of the Bill being drawn on the same lines as an English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. But a closer examination of its provisions, they go on to say, shows that in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognized as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law, and it is on this ground that I understand the Chamber to return an affirmative answer to the second as well as to the first of the questions which they had raised. In the revised version of the Bill it will be found that this feature of official control, to which the Bombay Chamber so justly attach importance, is a good deal more emphasized than in the draft which was circulated last year.

"It is fair to say that one of the Bombay authorities,—Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes,—taking his stand on the differences between England and India, draws another conclusion from that arrived at by the Chamber of Commerce, and questions altogether the desirability of applying the principles of the English Bankruptcy Act to India. If the measure which I am asking leave to introduce were to apply to India generally, there would be very great force in his criticisms; but it must be borne in mind that the present measure is only intended to extend to the Presidency-towns and to a few other places where the conditions of insolvency resemble much more closely those existing in England than they do in the Mufassal.

"Among the differences between English and Indian conditions to which the Bombay Chamber direct prominent attention is the fact that imprisonment for debt has been abolished in England but not in India. Now on imprisonment for debt I have my own opinion. I believe that the system of imprisonment for debt as such (I am not speaking of cases where indebtedness involves an element of fraud) is bad for the creditor, bad for the debtor and bad for the country at large. I know that this opinion is shared by some of my colleagues, in particular by my friend Mr. Hope, who has on more than one occasion delivered his soul on this subject with much effect, and it is strongly supported by some papers which have been sent to us from Burma with reference to the present Bill. Moreover, some interesting reports on the law of foreign countries which Sir H. Maine was kind enough to have collected for me, and which were published in the *Gazette of India* last year, show that this is the view to which the legislatures of all civilized countries are tending, and at which most of them have arrived. But when Indian authorities were consulted on this subject some four or five years ago there was very great divergence of opinion about it, and a large number of persons, whose opinion, from their position, their experience and their knowledge of the country, is entitled to the greatest weight, were strongly opposed to the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In fact, it appeared that Indian opinion generally, both official and unofficial, was not yet ripe for any such change, and that, under existing circumstances, it would be useless for me or for any one else to propose any such alteration of the law affecting India generally. Whether we should not be justified in proposing legislation confined in its scope to a particular province where the balance of authoritative opinion is in favour of change, is another question into which I will not enter now.

"But, so far as the present Bill is concerned, I yield to the opinion of the Bombay Chamber, which I feel would be endorsed by Chambers of Commerce elsewhere, that it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors of the power of imprisoning for debt. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared on the assumption that imprisonment for debt is to be retained. There is no doubt some little difficulty in adapting the provisions of the English measure to a country where imprisonment for debt still remains, but the difficulty is not insuperable, and I think that it may be surmounted by means of a few adjustments and adaptations, in addition to those which appeared in last year's draft.

"Before I leave the Bombay papers I will refer to one other point which is of considerable importance in a province like Bombay, where British territory and Native States are much intermixed and interlaced. The Bombay Chamber remark that, so far as Bombay is concerned, one of the greatest disadvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Among a certain class of native traders, they say,—and that by no means the lowest,—this is a very common means of evading punishment, and, owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished, it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. Once make it possible, they urge, for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading will have received a death-blow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer. The Chamber frankly admit the difficulties attending their proposal; but I am not sure that they have fully realized that the suggested remedy is one which it is beyond the competency of the Indian legislature to apply. We can, by legislation in this Council, provide for the arrest of debtors about to abscond from British into Native territory, and I propose to do so by the present Bill. We cannot, by legislation in this Council, make the writs of our Bankruptcy Courts run in Native territory. If further facilities than those which now exist are to be given for executing British writs in Native territories, they must be given by means of executive arrangements carried out through the agency of the Foreign Department. The question whether such facilities could be given was a good deal discussed in the years 1867 and 1868, and was eventually decided in the negative, in accordance with the strongly expressed opinion of the Bombay Government of that day. If the present Bombay Government can see their way to meeting the objections which 18 years ago were considered fatal to the adoption of proposals similar to those now put forward, I feel sure that the Government of India will gladly co-operate in taking such action as may be practicable for preventing Native States from being converted into Alsatias for fraudulent debtors.

"I will now turn to the Calcutta criticisms. The Committee of Calcutta Judges and the Official Assignee, Mr. Macgregor, have gone through the draft Bill clause by clause, and have made some most useful suggestions, the majority of which I propose to adopt. The point to which they attach most weight is one to which I have already adverted, namely, the importance of maintaining strict official control over Indian insolvencies, and the impossibility in almost every case of administering an insolvent estate in this country through the agency of the creditors and a trustee appointed by them. To this view I fully assent. The reason why I thought that the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 could be more easily adapted to the circumstances of this country than its predecessor was because it involves a return to the principle of official supervision. The Act bears on the face of it signs of its being a compromise between two views—the view embodied in the Act of 1869 that the administration of debtors' estates should be left as much as possible to the creditors themselves, and the view that official supervision is indispensable to prevent waste and scandal. The administration is given to a person who is called the trustee, and who is supposed to be appointed by and to act in consultation with the creditors; but he is not given nearly as free a hand as under the old Act, and every inducement is offered to employ official rather than voluntary agency, especially in the case of small estates. The draft Indian Bill which was published last year reversed the presumption underlying the English Act, and proceeded on the view that the employment of the Official Receiver (or, if we retain the existing Indian term, the Official Assignee) would be the rule, and the employment of a creditor's trustee the exception. And, after hearing the very forcible objections which have now been urged to the administration of insolvent estates in India through trustees and committees of inspection, I think it would be safe and proper to go a good deal further in the direction of official control than I had originally proposed. It appears from the Calcutta papers that, although power is given to the Court by a section of the Indian Insolvency Act to order the election of assignees by the creditors, this power has rarely, if ever, been exercised, and, as far as the Calcutta Judges can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have

creditors applied to the Court for an order under this section. In view of this evidence as to the decided preference of creditors themselves for official administration, I propose in the revised draft to incline the balance a good deal further in the official direction by omitting the machinery of committees of inspection, and by reducing to much smaller compass the parts of the Bill relating to formal meetings of creditors, and to the duties and liabilities of trustees appointed by the creditors, the assumption being that those provisions will be only of exceptional application.

"I also propose, as I have said before, to meet another Calcutta criticism by giving the Court power in certain cases of exercising jurisdiction over up-country debtors.

"I reserve for the introduction of the Bill any more detailed explanation of its provisions, and will merely add that I fully assent to what Mr. Macgregor says with regard to the propriety of safeguarding the interests of existing establishments. The only reason why clauses on this subject were not inserted in last year's draft was because I thought they would be best settled after consultation with the persons immediately affected by them.

"This then is the general character of the Bill which I propose to introduce. Having regard to the small number of insolvencies which come before the Courts of the Presidency-towns, and to the extremely petty character of the transactions out of which those insolvencies ordinarily arise, the scope of the measure will be very limited, and I have no desire that it should be extended. Personally I am disposed to agree with the opinion of the Officiating Recorder of Rangoon that if imprisonment for debt were abolished there would be very little insolvency business in India, or that at all events it would be confined to *bonâ fide* trading bankruptcies.

"But until the time is ripe for a more heroic remedy I can offer no better solution of the problem of providing an insolvency law for the centres of Indian commerce than that which is embodied in the measure which I hope shortly to lay before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 13th May, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 7th May, 1886.

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

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No. 20. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 719, 720 AND 771 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 27th MARCH AND 24th APRIL 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
								QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.							
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Cholá, Kadalay or Sumaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA.	**2nd half of February 1886.**														
	Kerowlee	22 3	27 8	13 5	14 6	27 8	22 8	...	25 0	28 12	...	29 8	200 0	11 14	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 14	27 12	8 0	9 12	24 1	20 11	30 0	16 12	29 4	35 0	29 0	160 0	12 0	
	Dholpere	16 13	27 13	8 0	10 2	24 10	21 7	...	20 4	28 13		37 9	90 0	12 8	
	2nd half of March 1886.														
	Balmere	19 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	22 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 8	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP IN THE PUNJAB, 1885-86.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
			Kharif, 1885-86.	Kharif, 1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885	1884.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Umballa	1,614,849	951,890	1,855	2,173	...	318	...	...	1·51	...	11·82	5·44	3·31	13·44	17·71	15·58	0·58	10·67	34·93	45·13
Karnal	1,533,490	680,319	21,159	42,599	...	21,440	0·07	...	1·07	0·33	7·50	5·04	9·79	3·67	9·27	13·35	0·03	11·79	28·33	34·78
Rohtak	1,159,350	905,022	27,116	43,657	...	16,401	0·15	...	2·20	...	5·30	7·28	5·25	2·77	20·70	6·40	0·85	5·02	34·45	21·47
Delhi	804,933	525,676	27,916	39,653	...	11,737	0·30	...	2·00	0·20	5·70	7·20	7·20	3·80	15·30	8·10	...	10·20	30·50	35·70
Hissar	2,205,428	1,161,761	32,784	39,680	...	6,899	...	...	2·40	...	1·00	4·80	4·20	3·00	13·70	...	0·4	6·40	22·3	14·20
Jind	...	...	23,235	30,697	...	7,462	0·40	...	1·30	...	3·00	3·00	0·70	3·80	16·10	4·80	...	9·30	27·50	21·50
Bikaneer	...	...	197	109	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia	...	...	797	998	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	7,408,550	4,225,668	135,089	199,516	28	64,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	836,230	19,142	18,285	1,157	...	0·2	1·0	1·6	0·6	1·7	3·6	6·6	10·1	3·7	10·2	1·1	1·9	14·9	27·4
Amritsar	1,006,798	760,773	68,400	51,941	16,858	...	0·6	0·1	3·6	0·1	0·1	2·0	2·8	10·1	1·4	2·9	1·6	5·8	10,1	21·0
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	101,830	64,528	37,302	...	1·4	0·3	2·7	0·8	0·9	2·3	4·0	8·3	4·4	6·8	...	4·4	13·4	22·9
Total Bari Doab Canal	4,509,664	2,787,924	189,738	134,454	55,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	881,738	731,388	3,896	153	3,743	...	1·35	0·10	2·55	0·15	2·8	3·10	5·3	9·7	10,9	2·8	1·8	10·3	24·7	*26·15
Ferozepore	1,767,244	1,400,930	20,886	8,303	18,583	...	...	0·08	1·70	0·25	0·7	2.40	3·8	2·4	2·5	1·0	...	4·6	8·7	*10·73
Patiala	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridkot	...	...	6,076	1,621	4,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabha	...	...	370	88	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	2,648,982	2,132,344	37,239	10,165	27,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	1,602,424	905,166	6,300	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Swat River Canal	1,602,424	905,166	6,300	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	16,169,620	10,051,102	368,366	344,135	84,686	64,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This represents the correct rainfall and differs from that given in the statement for Kharif Crop of 1884-85.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Kharif 1885-85	368,366
Ditto ditto 1884-85	344,135
Net increase	24,231

STATEMENT No II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Kalsia State.	Jind.	Bikaneer.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiana.	Ferozepore.	Patiala.	Faridkot.	Nabha.	Peshawar.	Total.
Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Sugarcane	345	6,208	12,812	15,415	49	48	2,300	...	5,458	4,655	1,374	477	3	6	...	...	...	49,240
Rice	1,437	4,705	1,358	6,269	7,485	727	3,728	...	10,031	23,925	10,129	3	10	...	...	...	...	69,800
Cotton	1	6,957	5,529	2,131	17,123	2	8,023	139	1,000	9,309	20,116	1,043	1,371	2	486	26	100	79,678
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Others	72	3,289	7,447	4,101	8,127	20	9,101	58	2,893	30,317	64,149	2,373	25,502	3	5,587	344	...	163,386
Total Kharif, 1885-86	1,855	21,159	27,146	27,916	32,784	797	23,235	197	19,412	68,466	101,830	3,896	26,886	11	6,076	370	6,300	368,366
Total Kharif, 1884-85	2,173	42,599	43,547	39,653	39,680	998	30,697	109	18,285	51,641	64,528	153	8,303	...	1,621	88	...	344,135

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Sirhind Canal.			Swat River Canal Division.	Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Total.		
Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Sugarcane	1,125	6,816	29,326	37,267	4,890	6,597	11,487	484	2	486	...	49,240
Rice	3,994	13,489	8,216	25,699	12,258	31,827	44,085	3	13	16	200	69,800
Cotton	989	31,041	7,875	39,905	6,700	30,045	36,745	1,315	1,813	3,928	...	79,678
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	...	...	100	62
Others	608	22,330	9,280	32,218	21,418	75,941	97,359	3,408	30,401	33,809	...	163,386
Total Kharif, 1885-86	6,716	73,676	54,697	135,089	45,266	144,472	189,738	5,210	32,229	37,439	6,300	368,366
Total Kharif, 1884-85	17,148	95,238	87,234	199,516	34,438	103,916	138,484	166	9,999	10,165	...	344,135

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1886-87 and of the fifteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	Bengal.			Bombay.			Sindh.			Madras.			British Burma.			Total British India.		
For the month of April.	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.	On Exports.
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	89	2,13	49	10	5	11	26	1,02	1,65	10	40	3,98	2,27	9,16	11,43
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	44	3,05	53	5	8	37	32	1,19	1,43	10	47	4,00	2,12	10,12	12,24
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	44	2,46	46	6	3	12	40	92	1,24	37	67	6,31	2,12	8,49	10,61
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	50	1,65	50	10	3	10	26	1,24	98	38	67	4,69	2,10	8,63	10,73
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	66	2,79	1,10	15	12	32	31	1,24	1,22	38	40	7,12	2,49	11,73	14,22
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	55	2,83	17	10	3	4	48	1,03	62	48	40	4,88	2,67	9,94	12,61
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	92	4,11	20	24	8	7	57	81	21	52	51	4,64	3,44	11,12	14,56
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	82	4,27	28	22	5	4	57	89	44	90	65	5,13	3,67	12,29	15,96
1879-80	90	6,13	76	101	3,47	27	21	4	4	40	71	37	73	48	6,74	3,25	10,83	14,08
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	97	4,35	29	51	7	4	49	92	92	52	62	5,94	3,76	10,38	14,14
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	96	3,78	35	58	9	6	39	81	84	74	73	5,83	3,86	10,01	13,87
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	101	—24*	29	36	...	9	73	...	43	83	2	7,75	3,83	—24*	3,59
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	105	5	15	53	...	6	45	59	57	87	1	7,89	4,16	5	4,21
1884-85	1,13	5	75	109	7	27	42	2	8	59	52	77	87	3	6,55	3,81	19	4,00
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	104	7	10	37	...	9	46	39	23	83	2	7,58	3,45	8	3,53
1886-87	1,13	4	1,08	99	7	21	36	1	10	47	55	40	91	—2*	6·97	3,94	11	4,05
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,02	1,65	10	40	3,98	2,27	9,16	11,43
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,19	1,43	35	47	4,00	2,12	10,12	12,24
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	92	1,24	37	46	6,31	2,12	8,49	10,61
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,24	98	38	67	4,69	2,10	8,63	10,73
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1,24	1,22	39	40	7,12	2,49	11,73	14,22
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,03	62	48	40	4,88	2,67	9,94	12,61
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	81	21	52	51	4,64	3,44	11,12	14,56
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	89	44	90	65	5,13	3,67	12,29	15,96
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	71	37	73	48	6,74	3,25	10,83	14,08
1880-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	92	92	52	62	5,94	3,76	10,38	14,14
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	81	84	74	73	5,83	3,86	10,01	13,87
1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	43	83	2	7,75	3,83	—24*	3,59
1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	57	87	1	7,89	4,16	5	4,21
1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	34	2	77	83	3	6,55	3,81	19	4,00
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	39	...	23	83	2	7,58	3,45	8	3,53
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	55	1	40	91	—2*	6·97	3,94	11	4,05

* 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, 17th May 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 0	
	Godavery	13 8	...	11 14	15 0	23 0	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	170 2	12 8	
	Kistna	9 13	...	13 11	15 5	18 11	...	27 6	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	No return received.													
	Cuddapah	14 11	...	10 5	12 0	22 2	25 6	27 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	15 5	
	Anantapur	13 0	...	10 11	11 5	26 5	18 5	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	12 6	28 13	24 6	31 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	14 10	...	11 6	12 2	28 2	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 6	14 5	...	19 13	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	11 10	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 2	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	...	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	14 13	15 5	25 3	24 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	170 2	14 13	
	Tanjore	10 5	...	16 10	...	...	23 3	31 11	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	11 3	...	15 8	15 14	...	20 5	30 2	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 3	
	Madura	10 14	...	14 11	15 3	...	23 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	14 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	13 2	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 14	...	10 6	11 3	15 6	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	22 11	19 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 14	...	13 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	136 2	17 6	
	Malabar	10 6	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	19 2	7 8	11 2	18 14	16 13	17 13	17 9	16 11	20 10	14 0	62 6	14 6	
	Daskrohi	17 0	22 8	6 8	11 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 0	29 0	8 8	10 0	21 0	...	21 0	17 8	18 8	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	10 1	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 1	...	8 0	9 0	17 2	15 0	...	...	14 1	...	...	71 0	14 1	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 9	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	15 8	...	...	220 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	16 8	15 2	22 8	9 0	19 4	...	7 8	106 8	16 0	
	Ahmednagar	14 8	...	8 0	10 1	25 10	19 12	...	...	19 9	...	13 0	91 0	15 5	
	Poona (City)	12 10	7 6	9 3	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	17 20	...	16 3	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 15	...	10 0	10 14	27 3	22 8	...	...	19 13	...	19 12	94 13	13 4	
	Bijapur	18 13	...	7 1	9 12	27 0	25 8	...	...	17 0	...	19 0	100 0	12 14	
	Satara	12 11	...	8 14	10 0	17 5	16 3	...	...	15 10	...	...	116 8	15 4	
	Belgaum	18 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	12 8	...	12 8	45 6	14 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	11 9	...	9 4	10 9½	15 9½	11 10	16 7	...	13 5	...	11 14	120 0	14 3½	
Bombay.	Karwar	12 10½	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	12 8	...	13 0	513 5½	12 0	
	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	12 1	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 6	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	No return received.													
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	...	19 2	20 2	...	9 2	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	12 13	18 5	6 14	8 12	18 5	16 9	18 5	...	16 7	...	9 2	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	18 2	22 0	7 2	9 8	20 8	23 0	...	...	22 14	...	11 0	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	18 4	25 8	8 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	26 12	26 4	22 0	190 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	21 0	32 0	7 0	8 0	34 10¾	23 5¼	...	13 0	32 2¾	35 10¾	14 8	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 11	19 8	9 3	11 4	21 2	21 3	...	...	19 8	...	11 4	160 0	*12 10	* In common use.
	Karachi	11 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	17 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	12 8	22 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	23 8	...	...	19 8	...	...	180 0	13 3	
	Sukkur	16 8	25 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 1	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0	40 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	18 8	24 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	31 0	22 0	360 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	18 0	...	15 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	22 8	...	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	16 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	16 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	16 7	21 8	9 2	15 6	19 0	13 0	...	18 0	20 0	19 15	18 4	80 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	20 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...		17 8	17 8	17 8	100 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea	17 4	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 9¾	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	180 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	13 4	...	13 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	26 8	120 0	12 0*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 4*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 12	17 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	30 0	16 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	28 8	240 0	12 12*k*	
	Rungpore	14 0	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	14 0	120 0	12 0*l*	
	Bogra	16 8	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	22 8	...	8 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	200 0	12 6*m*	
	Darjeeling	10 0	12 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	120 0	8 0*n*	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	16 0	26 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*p*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	25 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0*q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 8*r*	
	Mymensingh	13 4	...	14 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	...	12 4*s*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	9 0	100 0	12 0*t*	
	Noakholly	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	11 0*u*	
	Tipperah	13 4	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	...	12 0*v*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook and Contai 11 seers, and Ghattal 14 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat 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 12 seers, Jungipore 11-8 seers, and Kandi 10 seers.
k In Dhubri and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta (in Alipore sub-division) retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 12-4 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, Netrokona 12-5 seers, and Jamalpore 11-4 seers.
t In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
u At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmanberiah 12-8 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	20 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	26 b	26 0	26 0	...	27 0	22 0	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 8	26 0	9 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	22 0	...	22 0	200 0	11 0*w*	
	Shahabad	19 0	27 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	17 0	160 0	12 8*x*	
	Durbhunga	17 0	28 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	28 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*y*	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	22 8	27 8	22 8	140 0	12 0*z*	
	Sarun	18 8	27 0	7 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	14 0	24 4	26 0	27 0	160 0	12 0*z*1	
	Chumparun	18 0	25 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	12 4*z*2	
	Monghyr	23 2	36 12	13 9	16 4	24 2	...	...	21 0	26 12	26 12	23 2	126 0	13 2*z*3	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	30 5	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	18 15	151 0	12 10*z*4	
	Purneah	21 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 0	128 0	11 0*z*5	
	Maldah	23 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	11 8*z*6	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	19 11	...	10 8	17 1*	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.
	Pooree	15 12	...	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	17 1	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	12 0	130 0	9 8*z*7	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 8	20 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	...	19 0	24 0	18 0	240 0	10 0*z*8	
	Lohardugga	19 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	...	15 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	10 0*z*9	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	32 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	240 0	11 10	
Assam.	Sylhet	11 4	...	12 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	11 12	108 0	12 12	
	Cáchár	12 4⅘	...	13 5 3/10	14 8⅖	...	...	...	...	14 8⅖	...	11 6⅕	80 0	12 1	
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	8 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	10 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	10 0	...	7 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	...	11 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 8	100 0	9 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	26 0	6 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	19 5½	32 4	8 9½	12 5½	23 10½	26 14	37 10	32 4	29 0½	29 0½	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	33 0	6 10	12 2	22 0	23 2	19 12	12 0	28 0	30 12	17 8	100 0	13 0	
	Meerut	20 0	33 0	6 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	...	14 0	29 8	27 0	24 0	100 0	12 8	
	Bulandshahr	23 8	33 8	6 0	10 12	25 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	30 8	25 0	26 0	160 0	12 4	
	Aligarh	21 8	33 0	6 0	10 8	25 0	17 0	...	16 0	32 0	25 0	39 0	140 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	10 8	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 8	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	14 0	18 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	18 0	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	8 2	
	Bijnor	20 0	33 12	11 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	...	135 0	11 8	
	Moradabad	21 4	33 0	10 0	15 0	28 8	20 8	...	10 0	26 4	28 0	26 8	125 0	12 11	
	Budaun	22 8	33 9½	6 0	13 3½	28 12½	16 12½	...	14 6½	28 12½	19 3½	33 9½	192 0	12 0	
	Bareilly	20 10	28 12	6 4	13 2	28 12	21 14	...	20 0	26 14	26 14	23 12	137 8	11 4	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	34 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 8	...	27 0	160 0	11 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	31 4	8 2	13 2	25 0	28 8	...	20 0	22 8	25 0	26 4	100 0	10 8	
	Muttra	19 0	30 8	7 8	12 8	24 0	20 0	...	20 0	31 0	40 0	34 0	140 0	12 0	
	Agra	18 0	26 0	6 0	12 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	
	Farukhabad	18 8	27 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	27 0	...	25 8	135 0	11 0	
	Mainpuri	20 14	27 14	4 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	29 8	160 0	12 12	
	Etáwah	20 0	26 12	6 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	19 0	28 8	24 0	32 4	120 0	12 0	
	Etah	No return received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalaun	21 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	21 7	29 13	7 8	15 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	29 3	...	33 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lalitpur	24 0	31 0	10 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	10 12	
	Cawnpore	21 0	31 0	9 8	14 8	24 0	21 8	...	25 0	29 8	25 0	29 0†	160 0	13 0	† Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.
	Fatehpur	17 8	24 0	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 4	...	28 4	160 0	11 0	
	Bánda	20 0	27 0	8 0	15 4	26 0	23 0	32 0	25 0	35 0	...	25 0	160 0	11 8	
	Allahabad	18 4	27 4	7 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	29 4	...	21 8	35 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	21 13	25 14	11 4	13 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	33 8	...	35 0	140 0	11 4	
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	30 0	155 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	16 3	28 13	9 7	16 10½	19 13	19 13	28 13	23 6½	23 6½	25 3	27 0	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	25 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	11 0	
	Azamgarh	19 3	28 12	10 5	16 4	...	...	...	...	26 9	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	7 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	90 0	10 0	
	Benares	19 4	26 12	10 0	16 13	22 4	21 2	21 2	25 8	25 12	25 0	27 2	100 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	18 10½	28 5	6 7	14 2½	21 14	21 4	...	...	25 12	...	27 0½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	19 4	29 0	10 4	14 2	...	20 8	20 8	...	28 4	25 12	25 12	100 0	11 8	
	Philibhít	20 8	36 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 12	20 0	...	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	35 8	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Partábgarh	22 8	34 0	16 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	32 6	...	21 6	180 0	10 15	
	Fyzabad	19 10	29 0	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 12	...	20 0	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	23 0	34 8	9 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	36 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	23 8	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	21 4	30 3	6 0	14 5	20 0	18 6½	...	22 0	27 14	27 8	29 0	130 0	12 0	
	Bára Banki	21 0	29 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	28 0	120 0	12 8	
	Bahraich	24 0	40 0	15 0	18 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	20 8	38 0	7 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	25 0	37 0	8 0	16 0	...	18 0	...	26 0	32 0	...	34 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	23 4	36 0	14 12	17 8	30 0	25 8	30 0	20 0	31 12	29 0	33 8	200 0	12 0	
	Unáo	21 8	29 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	...	20 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	No return received.													
Punjab.	Hissar	23 0	41 0	...	10 0	36 0	28 0	...	8 0	38 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8	
	Rohtak	23 0	40 0	...	13 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	38 0	28 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	23 0	38 0	...	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	25 0	40 0	140 0	12 0	
	Delhi	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	28 0	21 0	...	19 0	32 0	21 0	35 0	80 0	12 0	
	Karnál	21 0	41 0	...	11 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	21 0	37 0	...	11 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	130 0	13 12	
	Simla	13 0	17 0	...	9 0	19 0	15 0	21 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	18 0	34 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	No return received.													
	Jullundur	20 0	36 0	...	8 0	30 0	20 0	...	16 0	31 0	28 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	22 0	33 0	...	11 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	36 0	28 0	16 0	100 0	14 8	

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

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.

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

z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.

*z*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 12 seers and Gopalgunge 11-4 seers.

*z*2 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.

*z*3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.

*z*4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 9-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.

*z*5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.

*z*6 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Rajmehal 11 seers.

*z*7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.

*z*8 At Kharagdiha (in Giridi sub-division) retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

*z*9 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 10-12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1886—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. S. Ch.	Barley. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. S. Ch.	Rice, common. S. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). S. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). S. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). S. Ch.	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). S. Ch.	Firewood. S. Ch.	Salt. S. Ch.	REMARKS.
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Ferozepore	19 0	32 0	...	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	14 0	35 0	28 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	27 0	...	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	16 0	25 0	23 0	...	90 0	14 12	
	Jhang	16 0	38 0	...	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	18 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Montgomery	17 0	...	...	10 0	16 0	20 0	...	18 0	30 0	24 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	20 0	34 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	35 0	...	10 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	17 0	120 0	15 0	
	Gurdaspur	18 0	28 0	...	12 0	20 0	14 0	...	16 0	27 0	24 0	...	140 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	21 0	45 0	...	13 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	100 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	18 0	35 0	...	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	16 0	28 0	22 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gujránwála	16 0	40 0	...	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	23 0	30 0	...	14 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	31 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	20 0	31 0	...	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	28 0	22 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Rawalpindi	22 0	46 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	240 0	16 0	
	Hazára	19 0	32 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	27 0	22 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	Peshawar	21 0	31 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	Kohát	19 0	47 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	Bannu	32 0	48 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	D. I. Khan	24 0	35 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	D. G. Khan	16 0	26 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	Muzafargarh	18 0	28 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	22 11	...	10 9	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	240 0	9 2	
	Jubbulpore	22 14	...	10 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Mandla	18 0	...	11 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	120 0	11 0	
	Seoni	24 6	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	256 0	10 13	
	Narsinghpur	22 6	...	12 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	220 0	11 0	
	Hoshangabad	18 2	...	9 12	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	140 0	10 11	
	Nimár	16 9	...	8 7	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	200 0	11 7	
	Betúl	19 11	...	9 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	200 0	11 0	
	Chhindwára	16 12	...	8 7	9 10	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 4	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	320 0	11 2	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 9	11 7	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	160 0	9 13	
	Chánda	20 3	...	8 12	13 6	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	160 0	9 2	
	Bhandára	18 12	...	8 12	14 10	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	140 0	11 0	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	17 1	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	675 0	11 2	
	Raipur	25 8	...	13 9	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	200 0	10 8	
	Bilaspur	35 8	...	18 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	144 0	10 11	
	Sambalpur	28 0	...	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	64 0	11 2	
					23 10							21 14	120 0	9 0	
												13 0	160 0	10 1	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 9	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. S. Ch.	Barley. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. S. Ch.	Rice, common. S. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). S. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). S. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). S. Ch.	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). S. Ch.	Firewood. S. Ch.	Salt. S. Ch.	REMARKS.
Pegu Division.	Rangoon Town	15 5	...	13 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	29 5	
	Pegu	...	...	10 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	26 14½	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	18 3	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 11	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.	Bassein	...	...	14 7	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265 14	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246 0	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	15 1	...	11 10	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 0	18 15	
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	13 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 1	14 9	
	Tougoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14	
	Salween	No return received.													
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	18 4	...	7 1	11 8	22 3	...	...	...	...	25 14	...	130 0	10 11	
	Bolarum	18 7	...	7 13	10 12	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	13 0	...	7 8	9 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	20 0	...	8 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	*	12 0	
	Akola	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	*	11 0	
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	*	10 0	
	Wun	26 5	...	8 2	11 5	38 5	...	...	...	...	38 0	...	*	10 5	
	Basim	No return received.													
MYSORE.	Bangalore	18 8	...	8 4	11 8	32 8	23 8	...	...	24 0	30 0	...	265 14	28 6	
	Kolar	19 8	...	8 4	10 12	40 0	25 4	...	...	25 0	40 0	12 0	183 8	26 8	
	Tumkúr	23 8	...	9 0	13 12	27 8	21 14	...	...	17 0	27 0	9 0	246 0	35 7	
	Mysore	27 8	26 8	9 14	25 2	20 8	19 11	...	...	15 0	28 0	10 0	490 0	18 15	
	Shimoga	22 8	21 4	15 0	24 6	20 8	17 8	...	...	13 0	28 0	10 0			
	Kadur	17 4	21 4	16 4	17 0	20 0	19 12	...	...	13 0	28 0	10 0			
COORG.	Coorg	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	33 0	12 0	110 0	12 8	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	18 0	28 8	11 8	14 8	32 8	23 8	...	...	30 0	33 0	35 0	120 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	18 12	33 0	12 8	15 12	40 0	25 4	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	+	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	26 4	12 8	13 12	27 8	21 14	...	...	27 8	28 2	...	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	22 4	31 1	13 8	19 14	25 2	24 6	...	...	30 7	34 0	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 5	30 8	14 0	18 0	20 8	19 11	...	...	31 7	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	17 0	28 0	8 0	10 0	20 8	22 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	80 0	12 8	
	Deoli Cantonment	23 8	35 12	8 0	12 8	41 8	31 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 4	33 0	8 0	11 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	29 0	21 0	...	310 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	18 0	30 0	8 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	17 0	23 0	6 0	8 4	...	17 8	...	...	19 0	21 0	14 12	200 0	13 0	
	Banswára (Meywar Agency)	19 8	24 0	6 4	8 4	18 8	16 0	...	...	16 0	24 0	18 13	240 0	16 0	
	Partábgarh (")	23 8	25 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	14 1	...	24 0	+	25 9	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 8	22 10½	8 15½	9 12½	21 14	14 1	...	...	21 14	37 8	21 14	200 0	11 11½	
	Meywar (Meywar Agency)	27 8	26 8	8 7	15 0	17 8	16 14	...	...	15 10	31 4	33 12		12 8	
	Marwar (Jodhpore) (")	22 8	21 4	9 6	16 4	20 0	19 12	...	...	...	21 14	24 12		17 15	
		17 4	21 4	5 0										16 4	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Sold in bundles.

‡ Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 13	...	...	21 0	...	11 7	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 0	40 0	9 8	10 0	38 8	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Kotah	26 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	39 0	30 0	25 8	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	23 0	33 8	8 8	9 8	37 8	...	...	12 0	34 8	...	...	160 0	11 12	
	Jhallawar	25 6½	27 10	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	14 2½	39 7	...	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	22 0	30 8	10 0	16 8	34 0	28 8	...	...	27 0	34 0	...	160 0	12 8	
	Dholpur	17 9	23 11	10 2	11 4	23 10	20 9	...	20 0	25 15	...	37 14	90 0	12 7	
Central India.	Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return 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 (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 791 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 8th MAY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay.	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	19 8	27 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	20 4	...	...	28 8	28 0	22 0	190 0	13 0	

Department of Finance and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th MAY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in Madras and Mysore, in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta districts of the Bombay Presidency, in some districts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces, in Assam, and in some places in Rajputana and Central India. Heavy falls have taken place in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and British Burma.

Agricultural prospects continue fair in Madras, in most parts of Mysore, and in Coorg.

Preparations for the *kharif* sowings continue in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces. In Hyderabad, where the *rabi* harvest has commenced, prospects continue favourable.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been caused to crops by hail, but prospects are on the whole good. The harvest is in progress in the Punjab, and promises well.

In Bengal agricultural operations are generally in progress, and prospects are favourable. More rain is wanted in parts of Assam.

Cholera continues severe in the Chhattisgarh District of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the public health is generally good.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in parts of the Punjab, and have fallen slightly in Mysore; elsewhere they remain stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 19th)		
Bellary . .	Average ·15	Standing wet crops generally good in parts of two taluks, but water insufficient; harvest paddy, sugarcane, and cotton, yield about average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·07	Harvest second crop paddy almost completed, yield average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average ·54	Fever in two, small-pox in six, cholera in three, and cattle-disease in four taluks. Average number employed on Chilka canal 838.
Kistna . . .	Average last week since revised, ·10; this week, ·18.	Slight fever and cholera in seven taluks and one division.
Chingleput (Madras) .	1·35	Standing crops fair, except in parts of one taluk, where withering; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·80	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of two taluks.
Tanjore . . .	Average last week since revised, ·31; this week, ·38.	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest gingelly and tobacoo, outturn below average.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, 1·05; this week, ·28.	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Small-pox in one taluk.
Malabar . .	Average ·45	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, slight small-pox in eight, and cholera in three taluks; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore . .	1·61	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May 19th)		
Kurrachee . .	Last week at Kotri, ·29.	River at Kotri on 17th, 14 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* sowings in progress in six talukas; area of *rabi* 12,811 acres less than that of previous year; assessment Rs. 27,480, produce 10 annas in rupee; loss due to scarcity of rain. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas; no fresh case of small-pox, one remaining.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest almost over in the district, but in some places small patches continue to be trodden; preparations for *kharif* cultivation in progress in the Tando subdivision, seed is being sown. River at Kotri on 17th, 14 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of grain steady. Weather cloudy.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Public health good. Wheat 35 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 good. Cattle-disease in Velacha taluka of Naosari division; small-pox in Naosari town. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 28, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Fever in Mandvi and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Baglan, ·03	*Rabi* threshing nearly over; land being prepared for the next year's sowing throughout the district. Weather very hot. Public health generally good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 33, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind southerly on 15th and 16th, wind normal on all other days; distant lightning on 18th.
Poona	*Nil*	Cattle-disease in Junnar and small-pox in Sirur talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 45, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Slight rain in south	Reaping completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 48 and *juari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	·06; Pandharpur, ·29	*Juari* 58 and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	·68	Sowing of rice commenced in Mugud and Hangal; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod. Cattle-disease in Kod; public health good. Rice 20 to 30 and *juari* 43 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Scarcity of water in Bhatkal and Haliyal. Ploughing and manuring for monsoon crops. Cattle-disease in Karwar and Supa; small-pox in Siddapur, Siri, and Yellapur. Common rice at Karwar 14 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Fever in Kotri and Sangani. Weather hot and windy. Public health generally good. Wheat 35, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and Kurrachee. Scarcity of drinking-water in four talukas of Dharwar and two of Karwar. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of seven districts; other conditions unchanged.
Bengal—(May 19th)		
Chittagong	1·08	Weather variable. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	3·02	Sowing nearly completed; harvesting of *boro* paddy continues; prospects of the crops good. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	5·43	Sugarcane prospects good; lands being prepared for paddy crops. Rain has done much good. Sporadic cholera in Sadr subdivision; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	Good rain	Weather cool. *Aus* paddy being sown; land being prepared for *amun* paddy; prospects of indigo and sugarcane good. Price of rice stationary. Public health fair.
Rungpore	1·4	*Aus* and jute prospects good; *cheena* and *kaon* ripe in places. Public health good.
Burdwan	5·4	Rain has done much good. Ploughing going on everywhere.
Bhagalpur	0·40	Rain has assisted cultivation and will do good to sugarcane and other crops on ground; more rain wanted. Public health good.
Purneah	0·03	Crops fair; ploughing going on. Public health not very good.
Patna	1·4	Collection of cotton continues; *boro* rice promising; sugarcane growing well. Public health good.
Durbhunga	1·55	Rain very useful for purposes of cultivation. Early paddy sowing in progress. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	0·03	Weather unsettled and cool. Ploughing in progress; mango and sugarcane doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	2·05	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress; sowing of *badi* crops commenced. Price of rice almost unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	3·39	Indigo damaged by excessive rain; tillage being actively pressed on. Public health fair.
Khoolna	4·40	Weather hot. *Boro* rice harvest over, outturn good; *aus* paddy being sown. A little cholera and cattle-disease in Satkhira; public health fair.
Dinagepore	3·15	Weather cool; general rain. Cultivation progressing. Cattle-disease in three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	2·97	Rain very beneficial. Sowing progressing. Cholera abated.
Gya	Showers in parts of district.	Sugarcane progressing well. Prices moderate. Public health fair.
Chumparun	2·11	Rain has facilitated *bhadoi* sowings and done much good to indigo. Prices stationary. Some cases of fever and small-pox reported.
		Gereral Remarks.—Good general rain during week in a few districts, where it was slight; more wanted. Agricultural operations now generally in full progress; *aus* rice and jute already sown in many places, growing well; prospects of sugarcane and indigo favourable; *boro* rice harvest still proceeding in some districts, with good outturn. Price of rice stationary. General health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 19th)		
Benares (May 18th)	·50 at Sadr	Weather fine. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ 16th)	2·50 at Sadr	Threshing nearly completed.
Fyzabad („ 18th)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	The rain has benefited sugarcane and indigo. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 17th)	From ·80 to 2·40; and heavy windstorm on the night of the 12th and 13th; fall of hail also reported in the Sadr and Malihabad tahsils.	The rain and hailstorm have injured the summer crops to some extent.
Rae Bareli („ „)	1·40 on the night of the 15th at Sadr.	Weather cloudy; wind easterly. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Health good.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	Rain throughout the district; 1·20 on the 16th at Sadr.	Prices stationary. Health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Average ·40 in the Doab and Trans-Ganges.	Weather seasonable. Markets amply supplied. Prices show a slight rise. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	·90 in Cawnpore and Bilhaur.	Weather cool; high winds. Harvesting nearly finished. Prices almost stationary. Condition of people good; foot and mouth disease in Bilhaur.
Farakhabad („ 18th)	Storm with heavy rain in Kaimganj and Chhibrahman, on 15th; little rain fell elsewhere.	East wind during the week. Supplies ample. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	There have been heavy showers at Sidhauli and Misrikh.	The rain has caused damage to grain and *bhusha* in grain pits. The wind has been easterly during the week, but the weather is now clear. Prices are steady. Public health good.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain varying from ·40 to ·80 in all tahsils, except Faridpur.	Prices show a tendency to rise. Weather cool; easterly winds.
Banda („ 17th)	Constant storms and high winds, and some rain.	Weather abnormally cool. *Rabi* harvested. Prices falling. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Kumaon („ 18th)	Rain and hailstorms	Weather unsettled. *Rabi* being reaped; *kharif* sowing in progress. Prices falling. General health fair; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 17th)	In five parganas ·20 to 1·10 on 16th, and hail in two on same date.	Weather cloudy. Prices show a slight fall. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	A little rain	*Rabi* operations completed; lands being manured for *kharif* cultivation. Prices firm. Public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Ballia („ 18th)	Some showers	Weather cool, with strong easterly wind. Harvesting over. Two deaths from cholera reported; general health good.
Meerut („ „)	Rain all over the district from ·20 to 1·0 on the evening of the 15th, when an unprecedently severe storm, accompanied by hail, swept over the district from west to east.	The hailstorm has done great damage to mango, tobacco, and melon crops; cane and indigo fortunately too young for injury; some loss of life amongst men and cattle. Prices show a slight tendency to rise, as supplies come in insufficient and limited quantity.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the provinces; in a few districts injury has been caused to crops by hail, but prospects are, on the whole, good. Markets are well-supplied, though prices are fluctuating. Public health generally good.
Punjab—(May 19th)		
Delhi (May 18th)	·64	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Umballa	·77	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	·90	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Small-pox slightly prevalent in city. Prices stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain in five districts. Small-pox slightly prevalent in Dera Ismail Khan city, otherwise health of province good. Prices rising in Hissar, Umballa, and Peshawar districts, stationary in others. Harvest in progress. Hailstorm in Delhi has caused damage to the first crop.
Central Provinces—(May 15th)		
Nagpur . .	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. *Kharif* preparations continue. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . .	·94	Weather stormy. Health good. Prices easy.
Saugor (May 18th)	*Nil*	Weather cooler. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. Prices fallen in one tahsil.
Seoni . . .	·30	Weather cloudy and hot. Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather hot and stormy. Ploughings commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa . .	Slight shower	Weather hot and cloudy, with high winds. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Health fair. Prices unchanged.
Raipur . . .	Slight showers daily	Weather cooler. Lands being prepared for sowings. Cholera continues. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (May 15th)	·82	Weather hot and stormy. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy occasionally, with slight showers. Land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Fever and small-pox in places; cholera continues virulent in Chhattisgarh. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 19th)		
Akyab . (May 15th)	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon . .	1·32	Total rainfall 7·37. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	4·34	Total rainfall 8·83. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu . .	0·99	Total rainfall 4·64. Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	1·37	Total rainfall 2·57. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Prome . . .	6·02	Total rainfall 0·35. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo . .	2·23	Total rainfall 5·82. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmayo . .	0·24	Total rainfall 2·4. Public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Thongwa district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Henzada districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(May 15th)		
Gauhati (May 15th) .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Cholera diminishing in Sadr station, but still prevalent in the rural areas; cattle-disease abating in some mouzahs, but prevalent in others. Planting of sugarcane almost finished; tea doing well, but more rain greatly wanted.
Sylhet . .	0·11	State and prospects same as last week.
Cachar . .	·87	Weather warm. A severe storm on the night of the 16th instant. Ploughing for *asra* crops continues. Common rice 14 seers 8⅝ chittacks per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh . .	·13	Weather warm; rain wanted. *Ahu* growing on well; planting of sugarcane commenced. Cholera decreasing in North Lakhimpur. Prospects of crops good. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 15th)		
Bangalore . .	·17 in Tumkur; slight rain reported in all other districts with the exception of Kadur.	Rain needed in Kadur district. Standing crops fading in parts of the Kolar and Shimoga districts, elsewhere in good condition; prospects of season fair. Supply of fodder diminishing in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Kadur districts. Public health generally good; small-pox prevalent in parts of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts; cattle-disease in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar and Shimoga districts.
[illegible]	·21	The rain has fallen generally, though too late, in some parts for maturing the coffee crop before monsoon rains; the rain was much needed for preparing the ground for the rice crops. Prospects of season fair. Public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (May 19th) .	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. Preparation of land for *kharif* sowings in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Preparations for ensuing *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad . .	·21	Total rainfall ·59. Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, yellow *juar* 20¾, white *juar* 19½, and *tur* 16½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(May 15th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot, with duststorms.
Morar (Gwalior)	·17	Weather cloudy and hot.
Sutna	·27	Weather cool. Health good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with high winds. A few cases of small-pox in the bazar, health otherwise good.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Health fair. Price steady.
Bhojawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; mornings cool; signs of rain. Health good. Prices moderate.
Rajputana—(May 19th)		
Abu (May 19th)	·40	Much thunder yesterday; weather cooler in consequence and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 16th)	*Nil*	No water in tanks, wells fair. A few cases of measles, otherwise health good. Weather hot, dry, and calm.
Marwar („ 14th)	*Nil*	About four months' water in tanks. Health good. Crops being still gathered. Hot winds. Prices rising.
Kherwara („ 16th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells lower. Crops nearly all stored. Health good. Prices steady. Weather very hot and windy.
Pertabgarh („ 15th)	·48	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices rising. Heat great.
Meywar („ „)	·16	Tanks and wells low. Health good. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Kotah („ 15th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather hot.
Harowti („ „)	Duststorms and slight rain on 14th.	Weather hot. Health good. Prices steady.
Ajmere („ 18th)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Tanks and wells diminishing. Fever, small-pox, and guineaworm still prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	*Nil*	Wells low. Fever in parts. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 15th)	*Nil*	Measles in Bickanir; fever and small-pox in districts. Prices low. Weather very hot. Heavy sandstorms.
Nepal—(May 14th)		
Katmandu	1·84	Prospects good.

No. 90 Met. 12—4

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 20th May, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for March and April, 1886.

The early portion of March was characterised by a very low barometric pressure in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the country, but elsewhere it was not much below the average. Though pressure rose steadily during the latter half of the month, the average of the whole month showed a slight deficiency over the greater portion of India and British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces the variations were irregular, and in Bengal there was a slight excess. In April the pressure was generally very near the average, the variations ranging slightly below the normal in Bombay, Bengal, and Central India, and above it in all the other provinces.

In March damp rain-bearing winds were more frequent than usual throughout the Upper Provinces, and there was a great excess of rainfall over the whole of Northern India. In Sind and Central India also there was a slight excess; but little or no rain fell in any part of the peninsula, and less than the average amount in Ceylon. Snow fell on the lower ranges of the North-Western Himalaya on the 7th and 8th March, and again on 1st April. On the latter date there was a considerable fall of temperature in North-Western India, and the mean temperature at Murree was not less than 10° below the normal. After this, however, the weather cleared, and any further rain was slight, and fell at long intervals. In April there was a general absence of rain. Dry north-west winds continued to blow steadily over the whole of North-Western and Central India as far east as Behar. On the Malabar Coast also the winds were from the north-west, sometimes north; and on the Coromandel Coast from between south and south-west. Except along the Madras Coast and in Lower Bengal, the humidity of the air was much below the average, more especially in Central India and Behar.

In March the temperature was everywhere more or less below the average, the depression being greatest in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, where it ranged between 2° and 4·5°.

In April the variations from the normal were generally small, and, except in Bombay and Central India, where there was an excess of 1° to 3°, were everywhere within 1° of the average.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the months of March and April 1886 according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports. The first column shows the number of stations used to determine the average for the district:—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in March.	Difference from the average in March 1886.	Average rainfall in April.	Difference from the average in April 1886.
Punjab, west	7	1·52	+2·81	1·75	—1·04
Punjab, east	4	1·45	+0·61	1·17	—1·09
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic.	8	1·04	+1·44	0·60	—0·55
North-Western Provinces, cis-Gangetic.	3	0·34	+0·37	0·15	—0·15
Behar	2	0·36	+0·54	0·62	—0·62
Northern Bengal	2	1·34	+0·34	2·63	—1·57
Assam, Cachar	3	4·71	+1·24	9·43	—1·66
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur ...	6	1·12	+3·00	2·79	—1·69
Orissa, Northern Circar ...	6	0·65	+1·19	1·11	—1·11
Central Provinces, south ...	7	0·11	+0·07	0·33	—0·33
Berar, Khandesh	2	0·42	—0·42	0·18	—0·18
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda.	7	0·18	+0·02	0·12	—0·11
Sind, Cutch	4	0·17	+0·16	0·19	—0·19
Guzerat	3	0·01	—0·04	0·03	—0·03
Konkan	4	0·01	—0·01	0·11	—0·11
Deccan, Hyderabad	5	0·43	—0·34	0·95	—0·62
Malabar	4	0·88	—0·85	2·21	—0·76
Mysore, Bellary	4	1·06	—0·58	1·78	—1·39
Karnatic	6	0·45	—0·04	1·30	—1·09
British Burma	6	0·13	+0·11	1·81	—1·72
Ceylon	1	5·60	—1·72	8·84	—1·60

SIMLA;
The 10th April, 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1886.

No I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	9	12	21	40·87 women to every 100 men.	9	12	21
From 2 to 10 years	11	14	25		11	14	25
„ 10 „ 20 „	83	24	107		83	24	107
„ 20 „ 30 „	202	90	292		202	90	292
„ 30 „ 40 „	11	7	18		11	7	18
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	316	147	463		316	147	463

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	1	1	2	1	1	2
Central ditto	3	...	3	3	...	3
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	61	47	108	61	47	108
North-Western Provinces	125	66	191	125	66	191
Oudh	93	27	120	93	27	120
Central India	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	3	...	3	3	...	3
Nepal	26	6	32	26	6	32
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	3	...	3
GRAND TOTAL	316	147	463	316	147	463

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	69	34	103	69	34	103
Agriculturist (Hindus)	66	26	92	66	26	92
Artisans (Hindus)	51	24	75	51	24	75
Low castes (Hindus)	79	35	114	79	35	114
Musulmans	50	27	77	50	27	77
Christians	1	1	2	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	316	147	463	316	147	463

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Hindus	265	119	384
2 Musulmans	50	27	77
3 Christians	1	1	2
TOTAL	316	147	463

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. 111 OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Length in miles open — Miles. Chs.	Receipts for week ending 17th April 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Length in miles open.	Receipts for week ending 24th April 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 24th April 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st May 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,44,427	238	670	1,55,391	232	4,70,077	210	5,37,141	239	61,064	...
1st do. „	Madras . . .	594	1,48,208	249	594	1,42,670	240	5,11,030	160	4,89,504	165	...	21,532
24th April „	South Indian . .	614	58,357	137	614	1,00,052	163	3,12,004	134	3,41,830	183	29,840	...
1st May „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,57,200	724	1,504	10,57,868	704	34,74,037	925	35,05,145	979	...	68,012
1st do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	561	3,58,814	702	561	3,43,000	735	10,76,441	639	11,56,286	731	79,845	...
	TOTAL .	4,081	17,56,547	478	4,100	18,38,981	439	59,49,715	407	61,29,906	433	77,241	...
	State.												
1st May 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	10,29,225	683	1,515	10,03,241	666	30,30,020	673	34,13,153	693	...	1,86,867
24th April „	Eastern Bengal . .	233	83,340	358	234	77,871	333	3,34,314	492	2,72,961	340	...	61,353
1st May „	Nalhati . . .	27	1,318	49	27	1,707	63	6,720	50	6,727	75	1,041	...
1st do. „	Northern Bengal .	240	48,021	200	240	43,800	170	1,30,817	134	1,40,160	105	9,343	...
1st do. „	Kaunia-Dharla .	37	3,404	84	37	2,007	72	11,391	80	8,077	04	...	3,284
1st do. „	Tirhoot . .	226	26,834	119	240	30,043	122	1,12,553	139	1,13,170	134	617	...
1st do. „	Patna-Gya . .	57	10,647	184	57	13,021	229	39,856	195	48,668	241	8,812	...
1st do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	16,354	65	2,3	22,251	88	80,451	97	72,375	84	13,121	...
1st do. „	Dildarnagar Ghazipur	12	1,515	118	12	1,675	140	4,215	98	4,251	103	36	...
1st do. „	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,411	3,70,341	233	1,411	3,74,000	265	11,39,040	275	12,70,000	293	1,33,030	
1st do. „	Wardha Coal . .	45	14,300	317	45	13,755	439	41,871	307	61,858	401	12,494	
24th April „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st May „	Bengal-Nagpur . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th do. „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th do. „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th do. „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24th April „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st May „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24th April „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th May „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	TOTAL .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
	Assisted Companies.												
24th April 1886	Bengal-Central .	156	8,830	56	156	10,121	80	40,433	81	34,477	80		5,630
24th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . .	67	7,551	113	67	7,018	113	30,458	88	35,330	115	7,182	...
24th do. „	Assam . . .	73	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1st May „	Southern Mahratta .	214	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1st do. „	Bengal and North-Western . .	103	24,[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1st do. „	Tarakessur . .	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	TOTAL .	810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Native States.												
	[illegible]-Gondal .	193	29,126	151	163	29,583	153	90,869	132	88,081	133		,788
	[illegible] . .	64	2,287	36	64	14,630	72	9,930	43	14,772	67	4,842	
	[illegible] . .	....	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 51,759	166	(c) 47,936	95	...	3,[illegible]
	[illegible] . .	140	7,780	56	140	8,487	61	26,177	52	26,826	55	349	
	[illegible]-Patiala .	16	1,301	81	16	1,202	75	4,395	77	4,668	85	273	...
	TOTAL .	413	40,494	98	413	43,902	100	1,83,130	96	1,81,983	85	...	1,147

(a) As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

[illegible] not received.

[illegible] receipts from 1st to 18th April 1885.

(c) Total receipts from 1st to 17th April 1886.

[illegible], 1886.

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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 20th May, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., 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.
Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans and Steel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover. He said:—

"Although I am now nominating the Committee on this Bill, I do not propose that the Committee should begin its sittings until after the Government has returned to Calcutta. But I hope it will be arranged that such further suggestions and criticisms as we may receive will reach us in ample time to allow of their being considered in the Legislative Department before we leave Simla, so that no time may be lost after our return to Calcutta.

"I have already said that the Bill follows generally the arrangement and lines of the English Act, and I will take this opportunity of explaining the most important points of difference between the two measures.

"The Indian Bill is given as extensive an operation, local and personal, as can be conferred on it by this legislature. In order to obtain for it further operation in Her Majesty's dominions beyond India we must go to Parliament: in order to obtain for it further operation in Native States within India we must rely on executive arrangements with the rulers of those States. The Local Governments will, I feel sure, appreciate the importance of considering how far it may be practicable to make and give effect to such arrangements.

"The acts of bankruptcy enumerated in the Indian Bill are not precisely identical with those specified in the English Act. It would not be desirable in India to make the mere levy of execution an act of bankruptcy. On the other hand, it is suggested in some of the papers on the draft Bill that it would be desirable to retain some of the acts of bankruptcy recognized in the existing Indian Act. I have adopted this suggestion, and have also made some further modifications of and additions to the corresponding English section which have been suggested by the working of the Act in England.

"The Court will not ordinarily exercise jurisdiction on a bankruptcy petition unless the debtor is either in prison for debt within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Court, or he or his partner resides or has a place of business within those limits. But for the purpose of empowering the Court, in

exceptional cases, to deal with up-country debtors, I have qualified these restrictions by two provisoes, of which the first enables the Court to transfer before itself and dispose of under the bankruptcy law any case of indebtedness which may have been brought before an inferior Court under the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code; whilst the second empowers the Court in classes of cases to be defined by rules to exercise jurisdiction notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the earlier part of the section. It will be for the High Courts to consider whether these provisoes will suffice to give them the requisite power of dealing with such cases. I have myself some doubt about the necessity for the second proviso. And I do not contemplate that a High Court should, under it, attempt to deal with cases arising outside its own province. If, for instance, the High Court at Calcutta were to exercise jurisdiction in a Cawnpore case, it might bring itself into conflict with the High Court at Allahabad. Should it be found desirable to deal under the bankruptcy law with any classes of indebtedness arising at Cawnpore, probably the most convenient mode of doing so will be to confer on the Allahabad Court a bankruptcy jurisdiction subject to such limitations as may be found expedient. This could be done under section 79 of the Bill.

"It has been suggested that the application of the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code to the High Courts of the Presidency-towns should be barred. But it is possible that this chapter may still be needed for cases where the total amount of the debtor's liabilities does not amount to Rs. 500, and I think it will be sufficient to give full power to stay proceedings under the Code where concurrent proceedings are being taken under the Act. Such a power is given by section 9 of the Bill.

"Under ordinary circumstances, where the petition is presented by the debtor, the Court will make an order as a matter of course, but it need not make an order in cases where in its opinion the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court having jurisdiction (section 7). Unless this qualification were made, a debtor against whom proceedings have, quite properly, been taken in Calcutta might, to the great inconvenience of his creditors, get himself adjudged bankrupt at Bombay by migrating and petitioning there.

"The order to be made on a bankruptcy petition is in the Bill, as in the English Act, called a receiving order. The effect of a receiving order is not quite the same as that of a vesting order under the existing Indian Act. A receiving order transfers the possession of, but not the property in, the debtor's estate: the debtor is not divested of his estate unless or until he is adjudged bankrupt. An interval was designedly allowed by the English law for the purpose of enabling a debtor to escape the consequences of bankruptcy by making suitable arrangements with his creditors under the control and supervision of the Court; and although the adjudication of bankruptcy may, and in many cases will, follow immediately on the receiving order (see section 20), yet I think it is desirable that we should follow the English law by making it possible for an interval to elapse between the two stages. The person who is constituted receiver under the order, and to whom the possession of the debtor's property is given, is the official assignee, who, however, may appoint a special manager in cases where he thinks it expedient to do so.

"One important effect of a receiving order under the Bill, as now revised, is that the debtor, if in prison for debt, is thereupon released. It might be objected that, inasmuch as an imprisoned debtor can obtain a receiving order on his own petition, this provision nullifies the law of imprisonment for debt. But if the Bill is carefully examined it will be found that this objection is not really valid. The state in which a debtor will find himself on being released from prison under a receiving order will be very far removed from a state of liberty. He will remain at the beck and call of the official assignee, who is invested with inquisitorial powers over his person and property, and on whom he has to dance attendance whenever required (see section 22). If he attempts to escape or evade the requirements of the law, he is liable to be summarily committed to prison. Such a situation, though inconvenient to persons fraudulently disposed, need present no terrors to the debtor who is honestly anxious to assist in the realization and distribution of his estate, and will

give a much better chance to the creditors generally than the present law, under which the debtor usually strikes a bargain with some favoured creditor as to the terms on which he is to obtain immunity from arrest or be released from prison if arrested. Precautions are also taken against allowing the proceedings to slumber after the debtor has obtained the protection given him by a receiving order. The Court has power either to rescind its order (section 88) or to give the carriage of the proceedings to the official assignee (section 91).

"Under the English law the first step consequent on a receiving order is to summon a general meeting of the creditors. Under the Indian Bill such meetings need not be summoned except under directions from the Court or the official assignee or in pursuance of a requisition from a specified proportion of creditors (see section 17, and First Schedule, Rule 4). But the debtor is required to make at once full discovery of his estate and liabilities, and it will be then for the creditors to consider, with the assistance of the official assignee, whether any proposal which the debtor may make for a composition or scheme of arrangement should be entertained, or whether the debtor should not be adjudged bankrupt. The main provisions of the English Act with respect to the public examination of the debtor have been retained, and, although they may involve revelations which are not always pleasant to creditors, I think it is desirable in the interests of justice that they should be retained. We must be very careful against giving facilities to creditors for smothering up doubtful transactions.

"Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, his property is thereby vested, not, as under the English Act, in a trustee appointed by the creditors, but in the official assignee, to whom possession will already have been given under the receiving order. If the creditors desire to substitute a special assignee of their own nomination, they must take proceedings for doing so under Part V of the Bill. But it would appear from what has been said by the Calcutta Judges that such proceedings are not likely to be of frequent occurrence.

"The Official Assignee will not be assisted or hampered by any committee of inspection, but he will, as I have already said, be given extensive powers of inquisitorial control over the person and property of the debtor. I agree with Mr. Macgregor that such powers ought to be given, and I think he will find that the provisions of the Bill will be sufficient to remove the risks and impediments which the official assignee experiences in the performance of his duties under the existing law. If section 25 of the Bill is compared with the corresponding section of the English Act, it will be found that I have ventured to confer on the official assignee somewhat larger powers of discovery than are given by the English law.

"The provisions of the Bill with respect to the bankrupt's discharge—by which is meant his discharge from liabilities, not his release from prison—follow closely those of the English Act, with one or two modifications suggested by Indian circumstances. I think that for the purpose of obtaining recognition of our proceedings in other parts of the British dominions it is important that on this point the English and Indian law should be substantially identical.

"I have added to the Bill a Part corresponding to Part II of the English Act, which disqualifies bankrupts for holding certain public offices. Similar disqualifications are already imposed by the several Indian Acts relating to municipal and other local authorities, but I think it is convenient that they should be gathered up and generalized in a Bankruptcy Act.

"In Part III of the English Act, which contains the rules for the administration of the debtor's estate, I have not deviated from the English Act except so far as is necessary for the purpose of meeting the peculiarities of Indian circumstances. Thus, the provisions as to execution are made to square with those of the Civil Procedure Code; the custom of paying rent monthly is recognised by limiting the landlord's right of distraint after bankruptcy to one month's rent; the language of one of the sections is so modified as to allow a debtor to retain, as necessaries, not only his clothes, bedding and tools, but the cooking-pot which is so indispensable to an Indian; and the power of attaching salaries and pensions is limited with reference to the provisions of

the Civil Procedure Code and of the Indian Pensions Act. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, in a paper which has only reached me within the last week, have renewed a suggestion which was made some years ago that the section relating to reputed ownership should be amended to meet a reported Calcutta case (*Gubboy* v. *Miller*, I. L. R. 6 Cal. 633). But I agree with the judicial authorities who considered the same suggestion in 1881 that it would be extremely dangerous to meddle with this very difficult clause, and that our safest course is to follow the English law. I am, however, disposed to agree with the Official Assignee at Calcutta that some further provision is required to prevent persons from trading on the credit of property which is in their possession but which does not really belong to them, and that for this purpose it may be desirable to legislate on the lines of the English Bills of Sale Acts, by requiring mortgages of moveable property to be registered, at all events, in certain classes of cases. My chief doubt is as to whether and how far transfers of moveable property should be recognized at all unless accompanied by possession. But in any case such legislation as is required would be most conveniently embodied in an enactment separate from the Bankruptcy Bill, and we are now considering in the Legislative Department what form it should assume.

"Part IV of the Indian Bill contains such of the provisions of Parts IV and V of the English Act as appear applicable to the official who will in almost every case discharge the functions both of the official receiver and of the trustee under that Act. I propose to retain for this official the title of official assignee which he now bears under the Indian Insolvency Act, and which apparently he wishes to continue to bear. I believe that the chief reason why the term 'official assignee' was not used in the last English Bankruptcy Act was that it was not desired to revive certain associations which had gathered round the official assignees appointed under earlier Acts, and it was thought that the official administrator might smell more sweet under another name. I am glad to think that the titles of the existing Indian assignees do not call up similar associations, and to hope that the actions of their predecessors smell sweet and blossom in their dusty surroundings. I have inserted a saving (section 58 (*3*)) for the rights and interests of the gentlemen now acting as official assignees, and when the Bill is in Committee I dare say that they will help me to see that this saving does all that is required. With respect to the mode in which the official assignee is to keep his accounts and make his payments and investments, I am anxious to make no greater change than is necessary in so much of the existing rules and practice as may have worked well, but it seems to be desirable as a matter of principle that money received on account of bankruptcy estates should, like money received by ordinary Civil Courts, be paid into a Government treasury or into a bank conducting treasury business for the Government, in order that there may be the security of the Government for its safe custody, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government with respect to payments from Government treasuries may be brought into operation. In framing the clauses on this subject which I have inserted in the Bill, I have had the assistance of Messrs. Barbour, Westland and Hardie, all of whom are, I believe, of opinion that they will not fetter the official assignee in any unnecessary shackles of red tape.

"I need not dwell on Part V of the Bill, which relates to special assignees, and the provisions of which are not likely to be much used.

"Part VI of the Bill deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Courts which are to exercise jurisdiction under this measure. These Courts will be the High Courts of the Presidency-towns, the Recorder's Court at Rangoon, unless that Court is merged in a Chief Court before this Bill comes into operation, and any other Courts on which it may be found convenient to confer bankruptcy jurisdiction. It may possibly be desirable to confer such jurisdiction on the Courts at such places as Allahabad, Lahore or Karáchi, and the Bill has been so framed as to admit of the jurisdiction thus conferred being limited to particular classes of cases. Power is given to each of the High Courts at the Presidency-towns to delegate part of the bankruptcy jurisdiction either to a Small Cause Court Judge or to an officer of its own. I understand that the former arrangement is preferred at Madras, and the latter at Calcutta and Bombay.

"Part VII of the Bill, like Part VII of the English Act, enables the provisions of the law to be modified and simplified in the case of small bankruptcies. I have nothing to say about this Part, except that I am inclined to think that the pecuniary limit fixed for small bankruptcies might be raised.

"Part VIII of the Bill, following the English Act, contains stringent provisions for the punishment of fraudulent creditors and debtors. Suggestions have been made for adding to the list of offences dealt with by this Part of the Bill, but I think it will be found that provision has been made either by this Part of the Bill or by the Penal Code for all the offences which need be covered.

"Last of all comes a Part containing supplemental provisions, near the end of which will be found a clause for the distribution of certain unclaimed dividends for which creditors have not proved, and which appear from the note furnished to me by Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee of Bombay, to have been accumulating for some time in the Bombay Insolvency Court, and to amount there to some two lakhs or more. Mr. Turner has also referred in his note to a question which has been raised about the validity of certain rules under which the interest on unclaimed or undistributed assets has been applied towards defraying charges connected with the administration of insolvent estates. But if, and so far as, the validity of those rules is open to question, the doubt can only be set at rest by Parliamentary legislation, which would, I feel sure, be granted if necessary, and accordingly I have not dealt with the point in the present Bill.

"With these explanations, which have necessarily been of a somewhat technical character, I commend the Bill to the favourable consideration of the Council."

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.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the constitution of the body corporate known as the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and to confer certain additional powers on that body. He said:—

"The matter with which this Bill has to deal is, practically, a small executive arrangement, which it becomes necessary to trouble the Council with; because the constitution of the Trustees of the Indian Museum was itself settled in a somewhat elaborate form by an Act of the legislature—XXII of 1876. The special object of this Bill is to give effect to an arrangement which had been come to by the Government of Bengal with the Trustees of the Museum and with the sanction of the Government of India. Apart from the collections in the Indian Museum, the Government of Bengal have for some years been gathering together a valuable Economic Museum, which was considerably assisted by the Revenue and Agricultural Department with a view to the Calcutta Exhibition of two years ago. They have also got an ethnological collection, a collection of Indian Art-ware and a Fine Art collection. These have all been under separate management under the Government of Bengal. There has been a good deal of difficulty in finding for them a proper local habitation and in arranging for their proper maintenance and custody and for their being available to the public. An arrangement has now been come to by the Government of Bengal with the Trustees of the Museum that all these collections shall be brought under the maintenance, control and administration of the Trustees of the Museum. But in order that the wishes of the Government of Bengal with respect to these collections—of which the property remains with them although the administration will be in the hands of the Trustees—in order that the Government of Bengal may have a proper amount of influence in their management, it is necessary that they should be represented on the body of the Trustees.

At present they are not so represented. For this purpose it becomes necessary to alter the number of Trustees at present regulated by the Act of 1876. The Trustees under that Act are sixteen in number; three of them are *ex officio*, namely, the Accountant General, a Secretary to the Government of India, and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey. Five of the Trustees are appointed by the Government of India; five represent the Asiatic Society; and the other three are elected by the general body of the Trustees. That is the present constitution. It will now be altered under the proposed Bill, and the number of Trustees will be twenty-one. Of the *ex officio* Trustees, only one, the Accountant General, will remain; the Government of India will still nominate five; the Asiatic Society will still be represented by five; and the new feature in the case is that the Government of Bengal will nominate five Trustees on its own account, and this united body will elect five additional Trustees to act with them.

"These are the main alterations of the constitution of the Trusteeship.

"The Bill will also enable the Trustees to deal with those collections which will be under their administration, although not their property; and the Bill will also provide for a subsidiary matter, which is that the Trustees shall have the power to make over to the Government of Bengal certain land attached to the Museum, in order that the Government of Bengal may thereon provide the accommodation which becomes necessary to meet the additional responsibilities which the Trustees of the Museum now take upon them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 21st May, 1886.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th MAY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain is reported from Madras, from parts of the Bombay Presidency, from Bengal, Assam, and British Burma. Good rain has fallen in Mysore and Coorg. With the exception of a few showers, there has been no rain in Northern and Central India.

Prospects continue fair in Madras and good in Mysore and Coorg.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the *rabi* harvest has been almost completed, with a generally good outturn.

In Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Berar *kharif* operations continue in progress.

In the Central India Agency prospects are generally good. In Rajputana tanks are in some places completely and in others nearly dry. The water in the wells is also falling.

In Bengal prospects are favourable; and cultivation is progressing rapidly.

In parts of Assam more rain is wanted for tea and other crops.

The public health continues good on the whole, though fever and small-pox are reported from parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Rajputana. Cholera is still severe in Raipur.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab and rising in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 26th)		
Bellary . .	Average last week since revised, ·25; this week, ·69.	Standing wet crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Kurnool . .	Average ·30	Harvest second crop paddy completed, outturn average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average ·57	Slight small-pox in six, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four taluks; slight cholera. Average number employed on Chilka lake 595.
Kistna . . .	Average ·46	Slight fever; cholera in ten taluks and one division.
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops fair, except in parts of one taluk where withering; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·87	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of two taluks.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Tanjore . .	Average ·54	Standing crops generally good; harvest gingelly, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average ·77	Harvest paddy, yield below average.
Malabar . .	Average 1·33	Standing crops ripening in one taluk; harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox in eight and cholera in three taluks.
Travancore . .	3·42	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May 26th)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	Weather sultry; days warm. River at Kotri on 24th, 11 feet 5 inches against 13 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in one taluka; one remaining case of small-pox recovered. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 38 and 47, in Jati 20, 40 and 40, and in Manjhand 32, 36 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest almost over in the district; preparations for *kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 24th, 11 feet 5 inches against 13 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in two, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Prices of grain steady. Days and nights very hot.
Ahmedabad . .	1·10	Weather very hot. Manuring and tilling operations commenced in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	*Nil*	Public health good. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 28, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Fever in Mandvi and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Nasik, 2·58; Sinnar, 2·55; Igatpuri, 1·51; Dindori, ·85; Niphad, ·73; Chandor, 1·82; Baglan, 1·27; Kalvan, ·95; Peint, 1·70.	*Rabi* threshing over; land being prepared for the next year's sowing. Sky cloudy; weather very hot. Public health good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 33, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Light rain from 20th to 22nd amounting to ·07.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th and 20th, *nil* on 21st and 22nd, 2° warm on 23rd and 24th and 3° warm on 25th; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind from north on 19th and 25th and from north-east on 21st and 22nd; wind normal on all other days; thunder and lightning on 20th and 25th; lightning on 21st and 23rd.
Poona . .	Rain throughout the district; maximum in Haveli, 3·47; minimum in Junnar, ·24.	*Bajri* 34 and *juari* 45, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. Agricultural operations begun.
Ahmednagar . .	Rain general from 1·98 in Jamkhed to ·10 in Sangamner.	Reaping completed. Public health good. *Bajri* average 44 and *juari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Barsi, 1·09; Sholapur, ·50; Madha, ·76; Karmala, 1·49; Pandharpur, ·99; Sangola, ·61; Malsiras, ·33.	*Juari* 59 and *bajri* 43 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Navalgund, 6·30; Hangal, 4·86; more than 3·0 in Dharwar, Mugud, Mandargi, and Kalghatgi; more than 2·0 in Hubli, Gadag, Kod, and Karajgi; Nargund, 2·0; Bankapur, 1·56; Ron, ·70.	Sowing of rice commenced in Dharwar and Hangal; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in Gadag and Kod. Cattle-disease in Kod; public health good. Rice 19 to 32 and *juari* 43 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	1·80	Weather very hot. Fever, bowel-complaints, and skin-diseases prevalent; measles at Jafarabad. Wheat 35, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts of Guzerat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, and Southern Maratha Country. Scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar and two of Khandesh. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(May 26th)		
Chittagong . .	1·44	Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* paddy in progress; prospects of crops fair. Prices rising. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	0·91	Sowing of *aus* and *amun* paddy still going on; prospects good. Sporadic cholera in Manickgunge.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	1·84	No crops on ground, except sugarcane. Ploughing going on. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad . .	Some rain	Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing of rice crops going on, but more rain wanted; indigo promising well. Public health fairly good. A few cases of cholera still occur.
Rungpore . .	2·93	Prospects of crops favourable; *cheena* being cut. Public health good.
Burdwan . .	0·4; more rain in Culna and Cutwa.	Sowing of *aus* progressing. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur . .	0·46; rain heavier in north of Ganges than in south.	Cultivation proceeding, and crops on ground much helped by rain.
Purneah . .	1·03	Rain has done much good. Prospects of crops fair; *bhadoi* sowings commenced. Public health fair.
Patna . .	*Nil*	Cotton still being collected; *boro* rice in arable lands commenced to be reaped; *cheena* and sugarcane growing well. Public health good.
Durbhunga . .	*Nil*	Early paddy sowings coming up well; prospects of standing crops continue promising. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	1·16	Weather very warm, latterly unsettled. Ploughing proceeding; no crops to report upon. General health good.
Cuttack . .	*Nil*	Weather hot, with clouds. Ploughing in progress; sowing of rice begun in some places. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore . .	0·26	Weather seasonable. Tillage in full swing; rice sowings commenced in places. Public health normal.
Khoolna . .	1·56	Weather hot. *Aus* paddy being sown. Public health good.
Dinagepore . .	2·75; heavy rain throughout district.	Weather most unseasonable. Cultivation progressing rapidly. Two deaths from small-pox in Gungarampore.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	0·62	Crops doing well. Public health improving.
Gya . .	Slight rain at Jehanabad.	Crops doing well. Public health fair. Prices better than last year.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Indigo doing well. Prices stationary. Some fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, except in the Patna Division and in Cuttack. Present agricultural prospects favourable; cultivation being rapidly pushed on; in several places sowing of *aus* rice and jute finished, and seedlings doing well; in some places *amun* rice sowing commenced, and indigo and sugarcane the only crops on ground doing well; *boro* rice harvest still going on in some places, with satisfactory outturn. Price of rice generally stationary. General health fair.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 26th)		
Benares (May 24th)	*Nil*	Harvesting completed; supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather at times cloudy; wind variable. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest operations completed; preparation of land for *kharif* sowing in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather hot, with east wind. Prospects of crops on ground good. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 24th)	*Nil*	Heat increasing. *Sawan* is being harvested; irrigation of sugarcane and other summer crops going on. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good. No cattle-disease.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	*Nil*	East wind. Prices steady. Cholera reported from tahsil Patti; health of cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather steady; wind easterly. Harvesting finished. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health good.
Cawnpore („ 24th	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Harvest nearly finished. Prices stationary. Condition of people good; foot and mouth disease in Bilhaur.
Banda („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* all harvested. Markets well supplied. Prices easy. Public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	East wind nearly all the week. Prices steady. Supplies plentiful. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot and a strong wind blows from the east. Grain is gradually being removed from the threshing floors. Public health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot, with easterly winds. Prices fluctuating. No abnormal sickness.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Sugarcane being irrigated. Health satisfactory.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fair. *Rabi* not harvested in some parts. Prices falling. General health fair; measles in parts; cattle-disease abating slowly.
Agra („ 24th)	*Nil*	Cane and melon crops being irrigated. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sultry. Prices steady. Health good.
Meerut („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and hot. Ample supplies. Prices slowly rising. No sickness.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting operations completed in most districts and prospects good. Supplies are plentiful. Prices generally steady. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(May 26th)		
Delhi (May 25th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices nearly stationary.
Umballa	.....	No report received.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·20	Health good. Prices falling.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly risen.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Small-pox slightly prevalent in city. Prices almost steady.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Slight fever. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Ferozepur district. Small-pox in Dera Ismail Khan city and fever in Peshawar, otherwise health of province is generally good. *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(May 26th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather hot. Land being prepared for sowing. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. Winnowing nearly finished. Health fair. Prices easy.
Saugor (May 25th)	*Nil*	Weather cooler. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. Prices fallen in Kurai tahsil.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Winnowing almost finished; *kharif* fields being ploughed. Slight small-pox. Prices easy.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Kharif* ploughings continue. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa	·25	Weather cloudy and very hot. *Kharif* preparations continue. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughings continue. Cholera unabated. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (May 22nd)	·11	Weather clear and hot. Ploughing in progress; sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and sometimes cloudy. Land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Cholera severe in Raipur; fever and small-pox in a few places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 26th)		
Akyab (May 22nd)	0·03	Total rainfall 1·28. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	0·58	Total rainfall 5·54. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon	0·85	Total rainfall 8·22. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	4·93	Total rainfall 13·76. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	0·14	Total rainfall 4·78. Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	0·47	Total rainfall 3·04. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Prome	0·11	Total rainfall 0·46. Public health and health of cattle good.
Tounghoo	2·18	Total rainfall 8·0. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmayo	0·24	Total rainfall 2·45. Public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Amherst district, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(May 26th)		
Gauhati	1·79	Weather hot. Cholera still prevalent in the district; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of sugarcane finished.
	Rainfall during the week ending 25th instant.	
Sylhet	0·59	State and prospects fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent in parts of the district.
Cachar	1·09	Weather warm. Cultivation for *aus* and *asra* crops continues. Common rice 14 seers 3⅜ chittacks per rupee. Four deaths from cholera from Sadr reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh	·84	Weather warm; rain wanted. Prospects of tea and other crops depend upon rain.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 26th)		
Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara	Civil and military stations, 2·03; Bangalore, 2·01; Mysore, 4·66; Kolar, 1·69. 8·01	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar district. Ploughing operations commenced in the Bangalore district; prospects of season favourable. Pasturage improved. Health generally good. Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Province, with beneficial results; prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (May 26th)	*Nil*	Weather hot, occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather hot. Ploughing for *kharif* continues.
Hyderabad	Average 4·24	Total rainfall since 1st January 4·83. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¼, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 26th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Prices steady. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health good.
Neemuch	·05	Weather very stormy and sultry. Health good.
Goona	·13	Weather very hot. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair.
Nowgong	·60	Weather normal, cloudy and hot. Health good. Prices easy and steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	Several light showers	Weather very hot. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(May 26th)		
Abu (May 26th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Measles prevalent. Weather very hot; temperature at 4 P.M. 98°.
Sirohi („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather cloudy and windy during first portion of week; weather hot and clear during last week.
Marwar („ 21st)	*Nil*	About four months' water in tanks. Health good. Crops being still harvested. Weather partly cloudy; winds very hot; two dust-storms, nights close, and oppressive. Prices rising.
Kherwara („ 23rd)	·09	Tanks and wells lower. Health good. Prices steady. Weather very hot, cloudy, and windy at nights.
Meywar („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Health very good. Prices rising. Weather cloudy and stormy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks altogether dry; some water in wells. Health good. Prices rising. Weather cloudy and showery, with storms.
Harowti („ „)	Shahpura, ·02	Weather sultry. Small-pox and measles prevalent.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health fair.
Kotah („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health good.
Ajmere („ 25th)	*Nil*	Heat oppressive. Tanks and wells decreasing. Slight fever and small-pox in the district. Cases in Ajmere, two only.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather oppressive. Prices steady. Health fair.
Kerowlee („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells decreasing. Health good. Prices steady.
Dholepore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Slight fever. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ulwur („ 25th)	*Nil*	Cotton being sown. Wells low. Health good.
Bickanir („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Measles in Bickanir; fever and small-pox in districts. Prices stationary. Weather very hot.
Nepal—(May 21st)		
Khatmandu	·75	

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st May 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st May 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Guaranteed.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1st May 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,41,400	233	680	1,78,501	263	6,17,506	222	7,18,732	238	98,160	...
8th do. ,,	Madras . . .	861	1,28,578	149	861	1,30,279	158	6,50,614	107	6,36,783	105	...	13,831
1st do. ,,	South Indian . .	654	1,01,518	155	654	94,285	144	4,13,522	138	4,38,051	151	25,429	...
8th do. ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,19,321	678	1,504	11,02,973	733	45,90,478	608	46,12,865	692	22,387	...
1st do. ,,	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	3,50,106	759	461	3,05,000	702	14,29,547	678	15,27,986	744	98,439	...
	TOTAL .	4,088	17,41,013	426	4,160	18,77,128	451	76,00,727	412	79,21,317	430	2,30,590	...
	State.												
8th May 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	10,77,845	714	1,515	10,31,453	681	47,06,865	682	44,73,606	607	...	2,33,259
1st May ,,	Eastern Bengal . .	233	88,029	378	234	93,778	401	4,22,343	397	3,66,739	354	...	55,604
8th do. ,,	Nalhati . . .	27	1,308	48	27	1,375	49	7,034	57	8,092	67	1,058	...
1st do. ,,	Northern Bengal .	249	38,093	155	249	54,510	219	1,75,510	154	1,94,070	176	19,560	...
1st do. ,,	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,761	75	37	2,333	63	14,122	83	10,410	64	...	3,712
8th do. ,,	Tirhoot . .	226	26,033	118	246	29,612	120	1,39,186	134	1,42,782	131	3,596	...
8th do. ,,	Patna-Gya . .	57	11,198	196	57	11,684	204	51,054	195	60,352	238	9,298	...
8th do. ,,	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	17,085	69	253	24,841	98	76,539	67	97,416	87	20,877	...
8th do. ,,	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,544	129	12	1,335	111	5,759	105	5,586	105	...	173
1st do. ,,	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,411	3,33,497	230	1,411	3,61,000	256	14,69,537	228	16,31,000	261	1,61,463	...
1st do. ,,	Wardha Coal . .	45	13,366	297	45	17,302	384	62,730	305	70,131	397	10,401	...
8th do. ,,	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	56,050	376	149	59,376	398	2,50,969	368	2,40,528	365	...	10,441
8th do. ,,	British Burma . .	234	75,207	267	327	55,315	169	2,00,055	232	2,43,507	168	...	25,048
8th do. ,,	Sindia . . .	75	7,734	103	75	7,859	105	30,074	106	35,068	108	...	386
8th do. ,,	North-Western . .	1,803	6,85,479	380	1,803	4,59,044	254	33,03,102	400	22,71,059	284	...	10,07,143
8th do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot .	60	5,049	77	60	5,319	81	31,803	100	20,152	100	...	2,651
8th do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	30	1,418	39	30	2,049	57	7,477	46	8,085	55	1,205	...
1st do. ,,	Dacca . . .	10	1,841	184	80	8,940	104	9,831	215	22,920	66	13,089	...
1st do. ,,	Jorhat . . .	23	500	22	30	598	20	1,713	16	2,046	20	033	...
8th do. ,,	Cawnpore-Kalpi .	...	...	...	42	3,909	93	...	...	110,30	64	11,030	...
	TOTAL .	4,962	13,67,680	276	5,185	11,07,079	231	63,90,838	282	54,63,090	238	...	9,36,748
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,559	41,86,538	396	10,860	41,05,660	378	1,87,07,430	389	1,78,58,013	371	...	0,30,417
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,40,818	179	91,07,587	190	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,50,612	210	87,50,426	181	...	14,00,186
	Assisted Companies.												
1st May 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	9,496	75	126	9,731	77	49,629	86	44,208	80	...	5,421
8th do. ,,	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	6,060	90	67	7,077	110	25,188	83	34,287	116	9,099	...
1st do. ,,	Assam . . .	78	3,339	43	78	7,285	93	20,377	57	30,944	90	10,567	...
8th do. ,,	Southern Mahratta .	214	11,751	55	310	33,724	107	52,824	54	1,38,706	99	85,972	...
1st do. ,,	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	29,080	90	303	40,050	134	1,25,183	90	2,04,041	153	79,758	...
8th do. ,,	Tarakessur . .	22	5,220	238	22	5,530	251	31,074	309	31,423	310	349	...
	TOTAL .	810	64,942	80	912	1,10,897	122	3,04,275	82	4,84,509	120	1,80,324	...
	Native States.												
[illegible]	Khyrnagar-Gondal .	193	26,526	137	193	30,814	159	1,17,389	133	88,401	104	...	28,98
[illegible]	[illegible] . . .	64	3,494	55	64	4,520	71	13,424	46	19,269	68	5,845	180
[illegible]	Nizam's . . .	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 83,536	193	(c) 74,140	177	...	9,396
[illegible]	Mysore . . .	140	8,332	60	140	7,912	57	34,509	54	34,438	56	...	71
[illegible]	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	738	46	16	1,215	76	5,133	70	5,883	83	750	...
	TOTAL .	413	39,084	95	413	44,461	108	2,53,991	104	2,22,131	81	...	31,860

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 to 25th April 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st to 24th April 1886.

SIMLA,
The 26th May, 1886.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 406, 720, 744, 772, 795, 796, 820, 825 AND 726 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 13th AND 27th MARCH, 10th AND 24th APRIL AND 8th AND 22nd MAY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
	1st half of February 1886. *(Revised.)*	S. Ch.	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 India.	Indore	15 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	28 0	20 13	*	*	20 6	40 0	11 6	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	16 1	25 2	7 5	9 10	21 4	19 11	*	*	24 4	22 1	32 2¾	136 14	11 7	
	Goona	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	*	*	18 7	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 12	23 0	8 0	17 8	22 8	20 8	*	*	21 8	*	26 0	180 0	10 8	
	2nd half of February 1886. *(Revised.)*														
	Indore	15 8	20 0	9 3	10 0	28 3	20 0	*	*	23 8	40 0	10 6	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	15 3	23 12	7 13	9 11	19 14	18 8	*	*	24 8	22 1	32 2¾	136 11	11 5	
	Goona	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	*	*	18 6¼	22 8	23 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 0	23 0	8 0	17 0	20 12	20 0	*	*	21 0	*	25 0	200 0	10 0	
	1st half of March 1886.														
	Indore	16 4	20 0	8 3	9 0	28 3	20 0	*	*	23 12	36 0	10 14	100 0	11 12	
	Gwalior	16 11	23 5	7 13	10 1	20 1	19 3	*	18 6¼	24 3	22 1	31 12¾	136 14	11 7	
	Goona	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	23 8	*	*	*	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	11 8	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 12	26 8	8 0	17 0	25 0	20 8	*	*	23 0	*	30 0	200 0	10 4	
	2nd half of March 1886.														
	Indore	16 4	20 0	9 3	10 0	32 0	20 0	*	*	24 14	34 4	11 0	100 0	11 8	
	Gwalior	16 11	21 15	7 13	9 15	20 1	18 8	*	18 4	24 1	22 7	31 0	136 14	11 7	
	Goona	21 4	20 0	10 0	10 8	27 0	*	*	*	37 0	30 0	16 0	200 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 12	29 0	8 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	*	*	25 0	*	30 0	200 0	11 0	
	1st half of April 1886.														
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 13	12 5	9 1	9 11	24 0	...	29 15	...	11 11	...	12 5	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	12 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	12 0	...	14 0	192 0	11 0	
	Tumkur	13 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	36 0	...	12 0	...	14 0	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	27 0	...	12 8	...	11 0	78 0	10 8	
	Hassan	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	38 0	...	14 0	...	12 0	96 0	12 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	14 11	11 9	13 10	...	...	39 14	...	14 11	...	14 11	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	32 0	...	14 0	...	10 0	64 0	13 0	
	Chitaldroog	15 0	16 2	12 14	13 15	33 3	24 0	38 13	36 0	14 14	...	...	†	12 8	
Central India.	Indore	15 8	23 0	9 3	10 0	33 4	19 3	*	*	23 8	30 0	10 11	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	16 11	21 15	7 13	10 1	20 1	18 8	*	14 10	23 13	21 15	31 8	136 14	11 3	
	Goona	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	23 8	*	*	*	25 12	24 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 8	35 0	8 0	17 0	22 8	20 8	*	*	29 *	*	31 0	200 0	10 8	
	2nd half of April 1886.														
Madras.	Nellore	10 13	...	12 14	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 5	11 13	9 0	9 8	24 0	...	30 5	...	11 13	...	13 0	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	12 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	33 0	40 0	12 0	...	14 0	192 0	11 0	
	Tumkur	13 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	40 0	...	13 0	...	14 0	340 0	11 8	
	Mysore	12 0	...	9 8	11 0	...	...	25 0	...	12 8	...	10 8	90 0	11 0	
	Hassan	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	32 0	...	14 0	...	12 0	96 0	12 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	14 11	11 9	13 10	...	...	39 14	...	14 11	...	14 11	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	15 0	17 2	12 5	13 7	33 3	21 0	37 15	32 6	14 14	...	15 6	...	11 6	
Central India.	Indore	16 8	23 0	9 3	10 0	30 0	19 3	*	*	23 0	22 8	10 7	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	16 11	22 9	7 13	10 1	20 1	21 0	*	14 10	23 7	21 15	31 15	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	20 7	20 0	10 4	10 12	32 0	*	*	*	37 8	30 0	16 0	200 0	11 12	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	35 0	8 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	30 0	*	33 12	200 0	10 4	

* Not sold. † In Chitaldroog firewood is stated to be sold in bundles and cart-loads, but not in weight.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP IN THE PUNJAB, 1885-86.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			1885-86.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	14,726	11,429	3,297	...	0·80	...	1·37	0·05	0·13	1·00	1·05	0·79	1·14	5·44	0·03	3·46	5·12	10·74
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	41,341*	32,982†	8,359	...	1·10	...	0·70	...	...	3·00	0·20	4·80	1·00	1·60	0·10	2·30	3·10	11·70
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	180,944	196,138	...	15,194	0·20	...	1·50	...	0·90	1·10	...	2·50	3·90	1·20	...	1·30	6·50	6·10
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	128,777	136,845	...	8,068	1·70	...	2·00	0·30	2·00	1·90	0·20	1·90	2·80	1·10	...	1·20	8·70	6·40‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	127,311	135,639	...	8,328	0·35	0·16	3·00	0·08	...	0·13	0·90	2·83	0·30	2·57	...	3·16	5·05	8·93
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,988	8,936	9,441	...	505	2·10	1·20	2·90	...	..	1·10	2·10	2·00	1·50	0·70	1·80	3·80	10·40	8·80
Total Inundation Canals	17,477,033	4,252,420	502,035	522,474	11,656	32,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes 7,551 acres irrigation from the Lower Sohag and Para Canal.
† This is the correct average and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif, 1884-85.
‡ This is the correct rainfall and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif, 1884-85.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1884-85	522,174
Ditto 1885-86	502,035
Net decrease	20,439

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.	Shahpur.	Total.
Sugarcane	11	74	3,056	20	5,855	130	9,146
Rice	3,948	4,482	12,892	16,965	39,391	56	77,734
Cotton	1,706	9,250	42,214	38,253	20,133	5,651	117,207
Indigo	...	...	52,952	17,276	34,626	...	104,854
Others	9,061	27,535	69,830	54,797	28,772	3,099	193,094
Total Kharif, 1885-86	14,726	41,341*	180,944	127,311	128,777	8,936	502,035
Total Kharif, 1884-85	11,429	32,982†	196,138	135,639	136,845	9,441	522,474

* Includes 7,551 acres irrigation from the Lower Sohag and Para Canal.
† This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif, 1884-85.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Total.
Sugarcane	85	3,056	20	130	5,855	9,146
Rice	8,430	12,892	16,965	56	39,391	[illegible]
Cotton	10,956	42,214	38,253	5,651	20,133	[illegible]
Indigo	...	52,952	17,276	...	34,626	[illegible]
Others	36,596	69,830	54,797	3,099	28,772	193,094
Total Kharif, 1885-86	56,067*	180,944	127,311	8,936	128,777	502,035
Total Kharif, 1884-85	44,421†	196,138	135,639	9,441	136,845	522,474

* Includes 7,551 acres irrigation from the Lower Sohag and Para Canal.
† This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for kharif, 1884-85.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd JUNE, 1886.

General Remarks.—Rain is reported generally from nearly all parts of India, except Sind and portions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. The falls have been heaviest in the south of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in Northern Bengal, Assam, and British Burma.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the crops are generally in good condition and prospects continue favourable. In Bombay and Berar preparations for the *kharif* continue. In Hyderabad the hot weather crops are still being reaped. Agricultural prospects are generally good in Central India, but in Rajputana the water-supply is failing.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces *kharif* preparations continue and prospects are good. The *rabi* harvest is still in progress in the Punjab.

In Bengal cultivation is forward, and agricultural prospects are generally very favourable. Prospects continue good in Assam.

The public health is on the whole satisfactory.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab and are rising in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras –(June 2nd)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, ·85; this week, ·31. Average ·47	Standing wet crops generally good in parts of two taluks, but water insufficient to support them; harvest paddy, sugarcane and cotton, yield about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, ·62; this week, ·82. Average ·52	Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	Average 3·79	Slight small-pox in three, fever in two, and cattle-disease in five taluks; slight cholera.
Kistna	Average 3·41	Slight fever; cholera in ten taluks and one division.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 5·03	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever abating in one taluk; cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average last week since revised, ·94; this week, ·76. Average ·08	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn paddy average, *cholum* above average. Fever in one taluk and slight small-pox in another.
Tanjore	6·73	Standing crops damaged by heavy rain and wind; harvest gingelly and cotton, outturn below average. Slight cholera.
Madura	*Nil*	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar		Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average; first crop germinating. Fever in one, slight small-pox in eight and cholera in three taluks; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore		Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 2nd)		
Karachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 31st May, 11 feet against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* sowings continue. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in three villages in the districts, eight fresh cases still remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 24, 40 and 40, in Shahbandar 20, 42 and 42, and in Kotri 28, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 31st May, 11 feet against 13 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady. Severe dust-storm at Hyderabad on 27th May.
Ahmedabad	·06	Total rainfall 1·16. Weather very hot. Manuring and tilling operations continue. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Surat, ·04; Bardoli, ·03; Mandvi, ·85.	Slight fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik . . .	Rain in six talukas	Ground being prepared for early crops. Days very hot; weather cloudy. Public health generally good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 33, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	·86 on 26th	Total of week ·89. Average abnormal temperature 3° warm on 26th, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air normal on 20th, afterwards excessive; wind normal on 20th, abnormal wind southerly from 27th to 1st, strong on 27th and 28th; thunderstorm, with heavy showers of rain on 26th; distant lightning on 28th.
Poona . . .	Naval, ·12; Haveli, ·00; slight showers in four talukas, none at Sirur.	Cattle-disease in Junnar and Bhimthadi talukas. Ground being prepared for sowing. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 45, in Poona *bajri* 30 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	Slight rain	Public health good. *Bajri* average 44 and *juari* 59 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Barsi, ·42; Madha, ·13; Karmala, ·19; Pandharpur, ·31; Sangola, ·02.	Land being prepared for sowing in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59 and *bajri* 45 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at all stations except Ron, varying from 2·15 in Kod to ·53 in Hubli.	Rice sowing in progress in western talukas; elsewhere land being prepared for sowing early crops. Public health good. Rice 24 and *juari* 49 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	Karwar, 2·09; Kumta, 4·08; Sirsi, 2·38; Haliyal, 5·04.	Total rainfall 5·74. Anthrax continues in Supa; small-pox in Akola, Sirsi and Haliyal; measles in Karwar. Common rice in Karwar 13; district average 13 seers per rupee. Weather cloudy and warm.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Public health generally good. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30 and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in most districts of the Presidency excepting Sind. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight; small-pox in parts of six districts.
Bengal—**(June 2nd)**		
Chittagong . .	5·22	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Caterpillars have appeared at Fattickchari. Cattle-disease reported from Teknaff. Public health good. Prices steady.
Dacca . . .	2·37	Low lands being cultivated for paddy. Crops, chillies, and *til* being gathered. Prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	Nil	Sugarcane doing well. Sowings of early rice and jute commenced. Sporadic cholera in thana Joynagore. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	1·04	Weather unsettled. Sowing of rice crops progressing rapidly; prospects good. Sporadic cholera still reported. Public health fair. Price of rice stationary.
Rungpore . .	7·43	*Aus* and jute thriving well. Public health fair.
Burdwan . .	3·01	Prospects of *aus* and *amun* rice good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur . .	1·01	Cultivation of *bhadoi* crops progressing; prospects good. General health good. Prices steady.
Purneah . .	6·30	Crops doing fairly. More rain wanted. Sowings being made wherever possible. Public health good.
Patna . . .	0·48	*Cheena* and sugarcane doing well. Collection of cotton continues. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops commenced in Barh subdivision. A few cases of cholera reported from Barh town, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga . .	0·38	Prospects of early paddy, *moong*, and *cheena* promising. Land being ploughed for *bhadoi* sowings. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	0·10	Weather unsettled and stormy. Sugarcane doing well, mango yielding well. General health good.
Cuttack . .	2·90	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Rice sown in many places. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore . .	1·42	Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for cultivation. *Aus* rice above the ground in places. Public health good.
Khoolna . .	1·53	Weather hot. *Aus* paddy being sown. Public health good.
Bungopore . .	Heavy rain throughout district; 9·16	Weather unseasonable. Cultivation going on well. Cattle-disease prevalent. Three deaths from cholera in Bangsibasi.
Patna (Serajgunge) .	5·03	Crops very good. Public health improved.
Pubna . . .	1·53	Sugarcane benefited by rain. Ploughing going on. Prices moderate. Public health good.
Chumparun . .	1·37	Standing crops much benefited by rain. Land being prepared for *bhadoi*. Prices stationary. Some cases of fever and small-pox. *General Remarks.*—Good general rain during the week. Cultivation everywhere well forward and rice and jute sowings progressing rapidly in many places. *Aus* rice and jute are already thriving well. Sugarcane, indigo and *cheena* also much benefited by rain and their prospects are favourable. Price of rice stationary. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—**(June 2nd)**		
Benares (May 31st)	*Nil*	Supplies ample. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	Slight rain at Sadr	Tilling of land for *kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad (June 1st)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, with east winds. Sugarcane and indigo promise well. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow (May 31st)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. East winds. Melon crops have suffered seriously from rain. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health of people good. Condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and steady. Easterly wind. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health good.
Partabgarh (June 1st)	A sprinkling of rain	Wind easterly. Indigo being sown. Irrigation discontinued and *sawan* being cut. Prices stationary. Measles have almost disappeared, but cholera still lingers in some parts of tahsils Kunda and Patti.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather close and cloudy. Supplies abundant. Prices show a tendency to rise. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Slight rain in Cawnpore.	Weather cloudy at times and close. *Rabi* harvested. Prices steady. Condition of people good; foot and mouth disease in Bilhaur.
Banda (May 31st)	*Nil*	Weather not seasonable; east winds. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease in four villages.
Farakhabad (June 1st)	On 29th May average ·30 in district.	Prices steady. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Owing to the unsettled weather there has been some difficulty in moving the grains from the Khaliyans. The rain has done good to the sugarcane. The weather now seems mending.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in all tahsils	The rain has injured melons, but benefited sugarcane and indigo. Prices almost stationary with tendency to fall. Public health normal.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times with strong easterly winds. Supplies ample. Public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Smart showers	*Rabi* harvested; *kharif* germinating well. Prices falling. Few deaths from *mahamari* reported in Pargana Gangoli; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra (May 31st)	In four parganas ·20 to ·40.	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	·40	Weather continues cloudy. Prices show a fall in wheat and gram. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease.
Meerut (June 1st)	Rain all over the district, heaviest in Meerut itself on 28th.	Strong easterly wind followed by storms. *Kharif* ploughing commenced everywhere. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Health good. *General Remarks.*—Weather unsettled. Indigo and sugarcane have benefited from the recent rain. Prospects good everywhere. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—**(June 2nd)**		
Hissar (June 2nd)	·40	Health good. Prices nearly stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Delhi . .	·24	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . .	·40	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar . .	·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest below average.
Mooltan . .	Slight rain	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·09	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in the Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. General health good, but fever is prevalent in Peshawar and in the Rawalpindi and Kushab tahsils; small-pox in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in the Umballa and Ferozepur districts and falling in the Peshawar district, elsewhere stationary. Harvest in progress.
Central Provinces—**(June 2nd)**		
Nagpur . .	·05	Weather cloudy, with slight rain. Land being prepared for sowing. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	·76	*Kharif* ploughing commenced. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (June 1st)	·43	Prices risen in two tahsils. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces *contd.*		
Seoni	·63	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	Slight rain	Weather cloudy and stormy. *Kharif* ploughings continue. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady.
Khandwa	·19	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur	Occasional showers	Weather cloudy. Ploughings continue. Cholera and cattle-disease prevalent.
Sambalpur (May 29th)	·72	Weather cloudy and stormy. Land being prepared for sowing. Cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy, with slight showers. Land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in places; cholera continues in Raipur. Prices steady.
British Burma— (June 2nd)		
Akyab	4·79	Total rainfall 6·07. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	2·0	Total rainfall 7·54. Public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon	1·93	Total rainfall 10·15. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	5·40	Total rainfall 19·16. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	2·53	Total rainfall 7·31. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	2·86	Total rainfall 5·60. Slight cholera in three townships; cattle healthy.
Prome	1·31	Total rainfall 1·77. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungboo	3·15	Total rainfall 11·15. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmayo	1·45	Total rainfall 3·90. Public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome districts, elsewhere public health good. Cattle-disease in Henzada and Thayetmayo districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(June 2nd)		
Gauhati	4·29 during week ending 1st instant.	Weather hot. Cholera diminishing in districts, but still prevalent in Sadr station. Cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Ploughing of sugarcane finished.
Sylhet	4·00	State and prospects same as last week. Cholera still reported.
Cachar	3·33	Weather warm. Cultivation for *aus* and *asra* crops continues. Common rice 15 seers ⅞ chittacks per rupee. Six deaths from cholera from Sadr, two from Karimganj reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh	·29	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cholera still prevalent in North Lakhimpur, otherwise public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 2nd)		
Bangalore	General rain throughout the State; at Civil and Military station 1·0; Bangalore district, 1·47; Mysore, 0·04; Kolar, ·36.	Crops generally in good condition; agricultural operations in progress; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mysore	·70	Good rain for preliminary rice cultivation. No change in prices of food-grains. Prospects of season and public health good.
Mercara		
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (June 2nd)	·55	Weather cooler. *Kharif* preparation continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola	·55	Weather hot and sometimes cloudy. Ploughing operations continue.
Hyderabad	·07	Total rainfall since 1st January 4·00. Reaping of hot weather crops continues in some places. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 23¾ and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 2nd)		
Indore	A mile distant from city 3·0 additional reported 1 3·96.	Weather like that in monsoon in city.
Gwalior	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot.
Sutna	·20	Health good. Weather very hot.
Neemuch	·57	Weather close and cloudy. Prices slightly rising. Health good.
Goona	·20	Health and prospects good.
Agar	1·74	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Health good. Prices falling.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather indicates approach of the monsoon. Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(June 2nd)		
Abu (June 2nd)	·21	Weather much cooler, cloudy and monsoonish.
Sirohi (May 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells low. Health good. Weather very hot; clouds and high wind towards evenings.
Kherwara („ „)	·24	Tanks and wells low. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cooler, with wind and light clouds.
Pertabgarh („ 29th)	·08	Some water in wells. Health good. Prices steady. Showers with storm on 26th; weather partially cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Health very good. Prices rising. Weather very hot and cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·31; Tonk, ·72	Weather cloudy and warm. Small-pox and measles abating. Prices risen.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	·02	Health good. Heat great ending with storm.
Kotah („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Heat great.
Ajmere (June 1st)	·80	Weather hot and cloudy. Tanks and wells diminishing. Slight fever and small-pox in district.
Jeypore („ „)	·18	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	Average of eight tahsils, ·40; heavy hailstorm in Pargana Mandawar.	Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir (May 29th)	Some rain in districts.	Fever, measles, and small-pox in Bickanir and some districts. Prices rising. Weather very hot and windy.
Nepal—(May 27th)		
Katmandu (May 28th)	1·53	

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th May 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th May 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Guaranteed.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
8th May 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,47,144	242	680	1,62,252	239	7,64,711	216	8,82,684	239	1,17,973	...
15th do. „	Madras . . .	801	1,48,183	172	801	1,48,830	172	7,87,707	105	7,82,090	107	...	4,831
8th do. „	South Indian . .	654	86,759	133	654	96,424	150	5,06,281	137	5,34,503	151	33,222	...
15th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,89,087	724	1,504	11,56,319	770	50,79,505	678	57,73,129	769	93,594	...
8th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	3,37,501	732	461	3,38,000	733	17,67,048	688	18,68,327	746	1,01,279	...
	TOTAL .	4,088	18,08,674	442	4,160	18,99,024	456	94,99,402	417	98,41,609	440	3,42,267	...
	State.												
15th May 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	11,15,161	739	1,509	10,42,808	688	58,22,026	692	55,16,371	671	...	3,05,655
8th May „	Eastern Bengal . .	233	79,045	339	233	82,124	351	5,01,388	386	4,48,863	354	...	52,525
15th do. „	Nalhati . . .	27	1,138	42	27	1,496	55	8,172	54	9,644	65	1,472	...
8th do. „	Northern Bengal . .	249	36,397	146	249	45,000	184	2,11,907	153	2,40,570	178	28,663	...
15th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	3,103	84	37	2,117	57	17,225	83	12,527	62	...	4,698
15th do. „	Tirhoot . . .	220	27,775	126	220	31,047	226	1,66,960	132	1,73,829	130	6,869	...
15th do. „	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,274	163	57	12,980	227	69,818	191	73,332	236	12,514	...
15th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera .	243	14,867	61	243	24,420	101	91,446	66	1,22,036	89	31,440	...
15th do. „	Dilkhusha-Cawnpore .	12	1,504	125	12	1,559	130	7,330	100	7,142	110	...	178
15th do. „	Rajpootana-Malwa .	1,411	3,62,330	256	1,411	3,76,080	262	17,77,377	240	20,01,000	261	2,23,623	...
15th do. „	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,063	400	45	15,340	343	80,993	323	94,577	387	13,584	...
15th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	48,056	323	149	48,023	326	2,09,055	300	2,80,151	357	...	9,904
8th do. „	British Burma . .	254	40,314	157	317	42,600	130	3,15,300	223	2,80,613	161	...	29,356
15th do. „	Sindia . . .	77	6,524	84	77	7,501	101	42,208	102	43,249	106	951	...
8th do. „	North-Western . .	1,803	8,30,231	461	1,803	4,52,548	251	41,00,333	418	27,24,507	279	...	14,74,826
8th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	6,018	91	66	5,487	83	37,821	103	34,039	97	...	3,782
15th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	30	1,560	55	30	1,542	51	8,737	43	10,860	50	2,120	...
15th do. „	Dacca . . .	10	1,850	184	80	1,858	43	11,071	209	26,872	57	15,201	...
8th do. „	Jorhat . . .	23	550	23	30	431	14	2,252	18	3,077	10	825	...
15th do. „	Cawnpore-Kalpi .	...	...	...	42	2,690	64	...	...	14,026	64	14,620	...
	TOTAL .	4,962	14,40,305	290	5,185	11,53,638	222	78,40,142	284	66,17,420	235	...	12,22,722
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,559	43,64,140	413	10,860	40,95,427	377	2,31,61,570	303	2,10,75,400	372	...	11,86,170
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,54,322	181	1,12,07,454	189	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,07,248	212	1,07,67,946	183	...	17,30,302
	Assisted Companies.												
8th May 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	9,792	78	120	11,547	92	59,421	85	55,755	82	...	3,666
15th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	4,500	67	67	6,709	101	20,688	80	41,707	113	12,019	...
1st do. „	Assam . . .	...	(*a*)	...	...	(*a*)	...	(*b*) 20,377	57	(*c*) 30,944	90	10,567	...
8th do. „	Southern Mahratta .	214	12,277	57	310	33,246	103	65,101	53	1,71,292	109	1,06,191	...
8th do. „	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	30,450	101	303	45,610	151	1,55,033	92	2,35,391	143	79,758	...
15th do. „	Tarakessur . .	22	5,001	227	22	5,085	231	30,075	295	30,508	302	433	...
	TOTAL .	732	62,020	85	834	1,01,537	122	3,66,295	81	5,71,597	116	2,05,302	...
	Native States.												
15th May 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	28,719	149	193	30,758	159	1,46,108	136	1,47,657	141	1,549	...
15th do. „	Jodhpore . . .	64	3,280	51	64	4,430	69	10,704	47	23,575	68	6,871	...
1st do. „	Nizam's . . .	...	(*a*)	...	...	(*a*)	...	(*b*) 1,08,666	160	(*c*) 1,00,393	109	...	...
8th do. „	Mysore . . .	149	7,426	53	140	8,369	60	41,935	54	42,807	56	872	8,273
8th do. „	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	771	48	16	1,330	83	5,904	67	7,213	88	1,309	...
	TOTAL .	413	40,196	97	413	44,887	109	3,19,317	107	3,21,645	93	2,328	...

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 2nd May 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st May 1886.

SIMLA,
The 2nd June, 1886.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 0	
	Godavery	10 10	...	11 14	15 8	23 0	21 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	170 2	12 0	
	Kistna	7 5	...	14 10	17 2	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	15 11	
	Nellore	10 13	...	12 6	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	15 2	...	10 5	12 0	23 11	...	27 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	25 11	18 5	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 13	13 0	28 13	24 6	31 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 5	
	Kurnool	14 0	...	11 6	12 2	28 2	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 11	14 11	...	19 13	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	13 8	14 11	...	...	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 8	14 2	...	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	14 5	14 14	...	24 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Tanjore	11 0	...	16 10	...	...	21 11	30 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 3	
	Trichinopoly	12 3	...	15 2	15 10	...	20 5	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 10	
	Madura	11 11	...	14 11	15 3	...	23 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	13 2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	13 2	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 14	...	10 6	11 3	15 6	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	21 13	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 14	...	12 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	131 3	17 6	
	Malabar	10 6	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	18 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 4	19 2	7 8	11 2	18 3	16 1	21 6	14 15	16 8	20 10	14 0	62 6	14 6	
	Daskrohi	16 0	24 0	6 8	11 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 4	29 0	8 8	10 0	18 4	...	18 8	17 8	18 8	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	16 6	...	8 3	9 0	17 2	15 0	...	...	14 1	...	...	71 2	14 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 5	10 1	7 8	9 6	25 12	20 7	...	...	14 5	...	...	220 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	16 8	15 2	22 0	9 0	19 4	...	7 8	106 8	16 0	
	Ahmednagar	15 7	...	7 15	9 12	26 2	20 12	...	...	20 0	...	12 3	96 9	16 7	
	Poona (City)	12 10	7 6	8 9	9 3	17 6	14 15	13 8	...	17 4	...	16 3	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	10 14	27 10	20 11	...	...	19 10	...	21 3	94 13	13 4	
	Bijapur	20 4	...	7 1	10 3	29 8	23 14	...	...	17 0	...	19 15	100 0	12 14	
	Satara	12 11	...	8 14	10 0	17 5	16 3	...	...	15 10	...	...	116 8	14 9	
	Belgaum	16 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	18 8	20 0	22 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	14 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 1	...	9 4	12 0	18 3	12 4	17 10	...	13 3	...	13 3	360 0	15 8	
Bom.	Karwar	12 5½	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	13 0	.	13 0	213 5½	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 1	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 0	27 13	...	19 0	21 0	...	9 14	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	12 13	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	17 12	...	13 12	...	9 2	80 0	13 12	
	Disa Cantonment	17 8	22 0	7 0	9 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	...	11 0	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	18 4	22 0	8 0	10 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	190 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	20 9	32 0	7 0	8 0	35 0	23 0	...	13 0	30 5¼	31 0	14 4	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 11	20 13	9 3	11 3	21 8	21 1	...	...	19 13	...	11 3	160 0	*12 10	*In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	17 8	8 8	19 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	160 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	12 4	22 8	10 4	11 12	18 0	23 8	...	...	19 8	...	...	180 0	13 3	
	Sukkur	15 8	26 8	10 8	15 8	21 0	20 8	...	...	22 0	15 0	...	100 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	17 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	Burdwan	17 8	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 8	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	18 8	24 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 4	31 0	22 0	360 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	19 8	...	15 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	22 8	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	16 0	...	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	16 0	21 8	8 8	15 0	19 0	13 0	...	18 0	20 4	20 0	18 6	64 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	20 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	100 0	12 13*f*	
	Nuddea*	17 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	180 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	13 4	...	13 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	26 8	120 0	12 0*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	120 0	11 4*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 0	10 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	17 4 to 21 0	35 10	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	22 8	240 0	12 12*k*	
	Rungpore	17 12	...	14 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	...	14 0	120 0	11 8*l*	
	Bogra	17 4	...	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	21 12	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	20 0	200 0	12 6*m*	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	120 0	8 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	120 0	12 0*n*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	15 8	26 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 8*q*	
	Mymensingh	13 4	...	14 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	...	12 4*r*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	9 0	100 0	11 0*s*	
	Noakholly	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	
	Tipperah	13 5	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	8 14	...	12 0*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

* Price of rice in Nuddea not published, the figures given being apparently incorrect. Will be published after correction.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.

b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, Ghattal 13-8 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Chooadanga 12 seers.

h In Satkhira and Bagirhat 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, and Jungipore 11-8 seers.

k In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-12 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

n In Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 12-4 seers.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 10-8 seers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 10-8 seers.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1886 —*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	20 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	27 12	18 0	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 8	30 0	8 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	23 8	...	23 0	200 0	11 0*u*	
	Shahabad	19 8	27 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	18 0	160 0	12 8*v*	
	Durbhunga	18 8	28 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	27 0	17 8	19 8	25 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*w*	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	22 8	27 8	22 8	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	18 8	27 8	7 4	18 8	...	...	22 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	12 0*y*	
	Chumparun*	20 0	23 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 4*z*	
	Monghyr	23 2	36 12	13 9	16 4	24 2	...	...	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	126 0	13 2*z*1	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	30 5	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	18 15	151 8	12 10*z*2	
	Purneah	21 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	130 0	11 0*z*3	
	Maldah	22 0	...	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	180 0	11 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	30 0	23 0	200 0	11 4*z*4	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	19 11	...	10 8	17 1	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	15 12	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	12 0	160 0	9 8*z*5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	No return received.													
	Lohardugga	20 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	10 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	32 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 10*z*6	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	...	12 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	20 8	108 0	13 0	
	Cáchár	12 4⅘	...	10 10⅗	13 5⅘	...	...	...	...	14 8⅘	...	11 13⅗	64 0	12 1	
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Cáro Hills	...	...	6 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	10 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 10	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	23 8	22 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	20 7	30 3	7 8	10 12	23 11	27 15	37 10	32 4	25 13	29 0	26 14	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 0	33 0	6 10	13 2	22 0	19 12	19 12	12 2	26 4	26 4	17 10	110 0	13 2	
	Meerut	19 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	14 0	28 8	27 0	24 0	100 0	12 8	
	Bulandshahr	22 8	33 0	7 0	11 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	31 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	12 8	
	Aligarh	20 8	31 0	5 4	10 0	25 0	17 8	...	16 0	31 0	24 0	36 0	130 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	12 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	14 0	18 8	7 0	9 8	...	...	15 0	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	8 2	
	Bijnor	19 11	32 1	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	...	...	135 0	11 8	
	Moradabad	19 4	30 12	10 0	14 8	30 8	20 4	...	...	24 0	30 8	25 8	125 0	12 4	
	Budaun	22 3	32 6½	6 0	13 3½	24 0	16 12½	...	14 6½	27 0	19 3	31 3	192 0	12 0	
	Bareilly	19 6	28 12	6 4	12 8	28 12	20 0	...	...	24 6	25 0	23 12	150 0	10 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	32 8	8 4	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	27 10	...	28 0	160 0	11 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	31 4	8 2	13 2	25 0	20 0	...	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	100 0	11 0	
	Muttra	19 0	29 8	7 8	12 8	24 0	20 0	...	20 0	30 0	40 0	34 0	140 0	12 0	
	Agra	17 8	26 0	6 0	12 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	26 0	...	20 0	100 0	13 8	
	Farukhabad	19 0	27 0	6 0	9 0	19 0	...	15 8	...	28 0	...	25 8	140 0	11 8	
	Mainpuri	21 4	27 4	4 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	29 8	160 0	12 8	
	Etáwah	19 12	27 12	6 0	12 8	19 8	19 8	16 0	20 0	27 4	24 0	31 0	120 0	12 0	
	Etah	21 0	30 0	7 0	14 0	...	16 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	...	23 0	160 0	11 12	
	Jalaun	21 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	35 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	21 8	29 0	7 8	15 0	25 8	20 0	...	...	27 14	...	33 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lalitpur	24 0	32 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	10 8	
	Cawnpore	21 4	30 0	9 8	14 8	25 0	22 0	...	25 0	29 0	25 0	29 8	160 0	13 0	
	Fatehpur	17 12	25 0	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 4	...	31 0	160 0	11 0	
	Bánda	20 8	28 0	8 0	15 0	27 0	22 0	32 0	23 0	35 0	...	25 0	160 0	10 8	
	Allahabad	17 0	27 12	7 0	13 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	29 0	...	21 8	155 0	11 8	
	Hamírpur	21 7	25 4	7 12	13 12	21 0	...	...	...	33 6	...	36 12	140 0	11 8	
	Jaunpur	No return received.													
	Gorakhpur	19 13	29 11½	9 7	16 10½	18 0	18 0	27 0	23 6½	27 10½	25 3	28 13	160 0	11 9½	
	Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	26 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Azamgarh	20 0	29 8	10 5	16 4	...	...	...	...	23 10	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	7 0	14 0	23 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	130 0	10 0	
	Benares	19 0	25 14	10 5	15 11½	21 2	20 14	20 1	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	10 11	
	Gházipur	18 10⅗	21 0½	6 7	12 4	21 14	19 15½	...	15 7	26 6½	...	25 12	128 12	8 10	
	Balia	19 4	29 13	10 4	14 2	...	21 2	...	1 2 14	28 4	...	25 12	100 0	11 8	
	Philibhít	21 4	31 4	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	25 0	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	36 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Partábgarh	22 0	32 7	14 7	17 0	...	...	...	...	32 8	...	21 7	180 0	10 14	
	Fyzabad	19 8	28 12	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 8	
	Kheri	23 6	34 8	8 8	14 0	26 0	26 8	36 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	21 0	30 8	6 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	...	18 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	12 0	
	Bára Banki	21 0	32 0	7 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	29 0	120 0	12 8	
	Bahraich	24 0	40 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	22 0	32 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	20 8	30 0	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	35 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	25 0	36 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	32 0	...	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	23 8	36 8	15 0	18 4	30 8	15 4	27 12	20 4	32 2	30 0	35 0	200 0	11 12	
	Unáo	20 0	29 0	9 0	14 0	23 0	18 0	...	20 0	30 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	No return received.													
Punjab.	Hissar	21 0	40 0	...	10 0	35 0	27 0	...	8 0	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8	
	Rohtak	22 0	38 0	...	13 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	36 0	28 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	22 0	36 0	...	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	24 0	40 0	140 0	12 0	
	Delhi	20 0	31 0	...	12 0	24 0	18 0	...	19 0	29 0	20 0	33 0	80 0	12 0	
	Karnál	23 0	40 0	...	11 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	21 0	36 0	...	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	25 0	140 0	13 12	
	Simla	15 0	19 0	...	9 0	19 0	15 0	21 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	70 0	10 0	
	Kángra	19 0	31 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	34 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	No return received.													
	Jullundur	20 0	36 0	...	7 0	28 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	22 0	...	110 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	24 0	35 0	...	12 0	25 0	20 0	...	16 0	34 0	25 0	16 0	100 0	14 8	

* Figures for wholesale price of salt at Motihari not furnished.

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

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.

y In Sewan retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

z In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.

*z*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.

*z*2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, and Mudehpura and Soopole 10 seers.

*z*3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.

*z*4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Jamtara 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.

*z*5 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.

*z*6 In Gobindpur retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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	20 0	36 0	...	12 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	35 0	25 0	...	95 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	26 0	...	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	16 0	24 0	18 0	...	90 0	14 12	
	Jhang	17 0	27 0	...	10 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Montgomery	18 0	25 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	34 0	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	29 0	22 0	13 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	35 0	...	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	23 0	30 0	...	13 0	20 0	14 0	...	16 0	24 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	16 0	40 0	...	13 0	18 0	24 0	...	16 0	29 0	22 0	12 0	140 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	22 0	37 0	...	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	18 0	37 0	...	13 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	26 0	23 0	12 0	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	21 0	30 0	...	14 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	22 0	32 0	...	12 0	24 0	23 0	...	12 0	27 0	32 0	12 0	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	42 0	...	11 0	...	31 0	...	22 0	28 0	40 0	29 0	120 0	15 6	
	Hazára	18 0	32 0	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	21 0	43 0	...	13 0	18 0	15 0	...	21 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	106 0	47 8	
	Kohát	19 0	31 0	...	15 0	20 0	23 0	...	26 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	102 0	58 11	
	Bannu	29 0	46 0	...	10 0	38 0	29 0	...	6 0	41 0	36 0	13 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	23 0	36 0	...	8 0	35 0	24 0	15 0	6 0	31 0	...	13 0	125 0	31 13	
	D. G. Khán	19 0	25 0	...	9 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	24 0	...	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	13 8	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	22 3	...	9 15	10 10	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	16 0	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	17 12	...	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	14 8	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	24 0	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	...	...	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	21 5	...	10 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	22 6	...	12 2	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	...	9 12	11 15	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	17 9	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	...	8 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	27 5	...	13 8	200 0	11 0	
	Nimár	19 11	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betúl	16 12	...	9 10	11 4	18 5	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 10	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	17 9	...	8 0	11 7	20 9	...	...	...	22 13	...	9 0	160 0	10 11	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 0	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 5	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 7	14 7	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	10 10	140 0	11 0	
	Chánda	19 8	...	...	14 3	22 8	...	...	...	19 8	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	18 12	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	240 0	11 4	
	Bálaghát	21 0	...	15 12	20 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	16 4	144 0	10 0	
	Raipur	27 5	...	13 10	24 5	...				22 5	...	16 0	64 0	11 5	
	Biláspur	35 8	...	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	21 14	120 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	27 2	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	160 0	10 4	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	11 13	13 6	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	17 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	21 10	...	13 10	16 15	...	...	...	...	19 5	...	...	320 0	29 5	
	Pegu	...	...	10 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 2	...	...	137 8	26 14	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	18 3	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 13	53 44	...	167 9	28 0	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	14 2	14 1	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	...	265 14	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	17 7	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	246 0	44 5	
	Thayetmyo	15 1	...	11 2	13 1	...	...	...	...	13 14	28 3	...	490 0	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14	
	Salween	No return received.													
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	...	6 13	10 14	20 11	21 7	21 7	...	14 7	...	9 4	125 0	10 0	
	Bolarum	17 13	...	8 2	10 1	22 14	...	...	...	16 11	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	14 12	...	10 0	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	20 0	...	8 0	12 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	...	12 0	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	17 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	24 0	...	11 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	20 0	16 0	7 0	11 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	28 10	...	8 0	11 5	38 0	38 0	...	...	23 0	...	22 0	*	10 5	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 13	11 12	8 11	9 8	22 14	...	28 11	...	11 11	...	12 8	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	12 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	33 0	40 0	12 0	...	13 12	192 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	13 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	36 0	...	12 0	...	14 0	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 8	11 0	9 8	11 12	24 0	17 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	90 0	10 8	
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	34 0	...	13 0	...	11 0	96 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	14 11	11 9	13 10	26 4	...	36 12	...	13 10	...	13 10	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	15 0	17 2	12 5	13 7	33 3	21 0	37 15	32 6	14 6	...	15 6	...	11 6	
Coorg.	Coorg	9 10	13 3	12 4	15 8	...	...	27 6	...	17 12	...	...	110 0	11 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 8	27 8	4 8	8 4	32 8	24 0	...	24 0	28 12	32 0	35 0	118 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	19 12	32 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	35 0	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	26 4	12 8	13 12	27 8	20 2	...	25 0	26 6	...	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	21 15	30 3	6 12	9 12	25 0	23 6	...	16 6	29 8	28 11	44 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 0	29 12	8 0	10 8	20 8	16 0	...	13 12	30 7	30 8	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	16 8	27 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	32 0	...	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	23 7	33 3	5 8	11 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 4	33 0	...	8 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	29 0	...	...	310 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	27 0	6 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	14 8	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 0	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Amadra	17 0	27 0	6 4	8 4	...	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jeysalmere	12 5	...	10 0	12 4	18 4	15 12	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	‡	11 0	‡ Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 12½	20 11½	9 6	10 2½	20 5	14 1	...	13 4½	17 3	20 5	11 11½	200 0	11 11½	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	26 8	7 8	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	40 0	37 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (,,)	21 4	31 4	9 6	12 8	26 14	16 14	...	...	33 2	30 0	22 8	...	17 15	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 8	21 4	5 0	6 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 9	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	20 6	...	8 8	85 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 0	40 0	9 8	10 0	30 8	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Kotah	26 8	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	38 8	30 0	32 8	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	24 0	33 10	8 8	9 8	38 0	...	...	12 0	35 8	...	...	160 0	12 12	
	Jhallawar	23 10½	26 10½	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	14 2½	35 6	...	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	24 0	29 10	10 0	16 4	34 0	28 8	...	...	27 0	33 0	...	160 0	12 8	
	Dholpur	18 6	24 15	10 2	...	23 3	20 0	...	20 0	25 14	...	36 10	90 0	12 8	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 13	23 0	9 3	10 0	32 0	19 3	*	...	22 5	35 0	10 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 1	22 7	7 5	9 13	19 3	24 6	*	18 4	22 13	*	29 11	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	28 0	20 0	10 4	10 8	32 0	*	*	*	34 0	30 0	16 8	200 0	11 12	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	30 0	8 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	29 12	*	35 0	200 0	10 4	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF APRIL 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 793 AND 821 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 8th AND 22nd MAY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	1st half of April 1886.														
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Fatehpur	17 0	23 8	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	28 4	160 0	10 8	
	2nd half of April 1886.														
BOMBAY.	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REGISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 13 / 795-807.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 4th June, 1886.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 15—617-29, dated the 22nd April 1885, reviewing the Registration Reports of the several Provinces for the year 1883-84.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction the progress which has been made in this important department of the Administration under Local Governments and Administrations. Regarding the operations of the Registration Departments as a whole, there has been,

1883-84	... ...	1,489,185
1884-85	... ...	1,627,650

as the figures in the margin show, an increase of 138,465 in the number of documents registered during the year under review compared with the results of 1883-84. The receipts have risen to Rs. 28,37,933 from Rs. 25,67,916, while an expenditure of Rs. 19,03,957 in 1884-85, compared with Rs. 17,02,760 in the preceding year, shows that the Department is alive to the necessity of affording the public increased facilities for registration.

2. The increase in the number of documents registered, which in itself testifies to the growing popularity of the system of registration, manifests itself alike in both classes of documents—those which it is compulsory upon parties to register and those of which the registration is optional. It is, however, possible that the operation of the Transfer of Property Act, which, by rendering compulsory the registration of all deeds of sale of immoveable property under Rs. 100 in value, practically effaces the distinction between sections 17 and 18 of the Registration Act in regard to such transactions, may have had some effect in producing the increased number of registrations shown as optional. The question of modifying the statistical returns with reference to the effect in this direction of the Transfer of Property Act is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The following statement compares the number of documents of each class registered during the year under review with similar registrations in 1883-84; and in the tabulated statement appended to this Resolution further information of statistical interest is furnished in connexion with the operations of the Department:—

	Number of registrations affecting immoveable property.			Number of other registrations.	Grand Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.		
1883-84 ...	815,976	465,596	1,281,572	207,613	1,489,185
1884-85 ...	886,610	516,579	1,403,189	224,161	1,627,650

3. The aggregate results for the various Governments and Administrations, as stated above, are on the whole satisfactorily distributed with regard to localities. To begin with the Madras Presidency, the progress which has been s

marked during the past few years has been fully maintained. In this presidency the number of registrations has risen from 478,134 in 1883-84 to 510,609 in 1884-85; and it is a satisfactory feature in this increase that it is even more apparent in the optional than in the compulsory class of registrations. In the latter the percentage of increase is 5·6, while in the former it is 7·7. The financial results are also very satisfactory, the income of the year having risen to nearly 7½ lakhs, showing an increase of 19 per cent. above the highest revenue obtained in any year since the organisation of the department. This increase is no doubt to some extent attributable to the introduction of a revised scale of fees, by which fees leviable on documents of high values were slightly raised. The Governor General in Council would be glad to know whether, concurrently with this enhancement of fees at the top of the scale, any reduction in the fees at the bottom, with which the poorer classes are chiefly concerned, has been found practicable. It is noticed with approval that in the expenditure of the department attention was paid to providing additional office accommodation.

4. In the Bombay Presidency an increase of 9·89 per cent. in the number of (mostly compulsory) registrations was also accompanied by a substantial increase in receipts, which amount for the year under review to Rs. 3,18,351. In only one district, Kanara, do results show any noteworthy falling off; and here the decline is attributed to diminished sea-borne export trade, in consequence of the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway. In this Presidency a system of registration by a peripatetic agency, which is being tried experimentally, has not hitherto been financially successful, though it is stated to have proved a convenience in certain localities. The system is being given a further trial. The Government of India regards with approval all well-considered efforts to popularize or extend facilities for registration.

5. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the year's results show a very satisfactory increase both in registrations and in receipts. In the number of documents registered the increase amounts to 14·5, and in the receipts to 10·23 per cent., in the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The increase in registrations is fairly distributed between the optional and the compulsory class. A noticeable feature in the returns is the increase in deeds of sale of petty holdings and leases of agricultural land. The latter is, the Government of India is glad to observe, attributed to some extent to the conclusion of amicable arrangements between landlords and ryots in the Mymensing district, which has been unfavourably known as the theatre of long-standing agrarian quarrels. The Governor General in Council notices that in the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the increase of deeds of sale of petty holdings is not due so much to the necessitous circumstances of the owners as to increasing appreciation of the benefits of registration. The point is one, however, to which the Government of India is desirous that special attention should be paid by registering officers.

6. The Reports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the last two years showed a decline in registration in the united provinces, which the Governor General in Council was disposed to attribute to defective organization. The Report under review shows an improvement on its immediate predecessors; but the Government of India agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that there is still room for amendment. Last year there was in both Provinces a slight rise in the total number of registrations, the increase in the North-Western Provinces being due to a rise in optional transactions relating to immoveable property. This increase, however, may, in the opinion of the Local Government, be possibly due to the operation of the Transfer of Property Act, to which allusion has been made in the second paragraph of this Resolution. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the transactions affecting moveable property, the decline being attributed to a change in the system under which the sugar industry is carried on. Instead of making advances direct to the tenants who are cane-growers, sugar-refiners have, it is stated, begun to make advances to the landlords, thereby making one bond serve the purpose for which heretofore several were necessary. This change of system suggests matter for consideration from an agrarian as well as from a fiscal standpoint.

In Oudh there was some increase of registrations under all heads, the chief rise, however, being under the head of compulsory transactions affecting immoveable property, mostly deeds of mortgage and term leases. Mortgages of low value are, comparatively speaking, more frequent in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, but sales are fewer. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is observed, desires that the causes underlying this variation should be, if possible, ascertained; and the Government of India would be glad to learn in due time the results of any enquiry in this direction that may be instituted.

There was but slight variation in the total receipts and expenditure compared with the previous year, and the small increase in receipts which is shown was counterbalanced by a larger expenditure on improved administration.

7. The results of the year's operations in the Punjab show a slight increase in the number of compulsory, and a considerable decrease (4·6 per cent.) in the number of optional, registrations regarding immoveable property. The provisions of the Transfer of Property Act do not at present extend to the Punjab, and have therefore had no effect on the registration statistics of the year similar to that noticed in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The net result was a small decline compared with the preceding year in the total number of documents registered. The principal causes assigned for the decline are the agricultural prosperity of the province and the liberal distribution of loans to agriculturists, which obviated the necessity of their contracting debts or selling property. There was, notwithstanding the decline in the number of registrations, a slight rise in the receipts of the department, while the increase in the expenditure from Rs. 88,030 to Rs. 1,00,147 shows that steps were taken to afford the people increased facilities for registration. Considerable changes were made during the year in the organization of the registering agency. The most important change was in the direction of gradually replacing official by non-official gentlemen at the head-quarters of nine districts as sub-registrars, thus entirely relieving the Treasury Officers of those places of registration duties. Another important change was the employment, for the first time, of Tahsildars in the work of registration, the object of this measure being to exact some return from this class of officers for the allowances they receive from the Registration Department, and at the same time to give relief to Treasury Officers whose registration allowances have been withdrawn.

As the special registrations under the provisions of section 89 of the Act impose work on the Registration Department, in respect of which it obtains no accession to its income, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Department should be relieved of this duty, and that it should be entrusted to Revenue officers. In the draft of a Bill to amend the Land Revenue Act now under consideration, it has accordingly been provided that certificates required under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, who will cause them to be entered in the register of changes and occurrences affecting entries in the record of rights for the estate to which they relate. The Local Government considers that this will be a simple and convenient procedure, and, if accepted by the Legislature, should fully meet the objections of the Registration Department, which will no longer be concerned with work bringing it no advantage.

8. In the Central Provinces there was a slight decline in the total number of registrations. The decline was due to a falling off in the number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property; while registrations of the optional class showed an increase. The decrease in compulsory registrations was chiefly owing to a falling off in the number of registrations of mortgages of immoveable property in the Hoshangabad District, while the increase in optional registrations was due to the rise in the number of transactions in the Jubbulpore and Nimar Districts. Taking the results as a whole, it appears that registration has been stationary in the province for the past few years. Some important reforms, having for their object the provision of more efficient inspection, were either carried out or inaugurated. It is believed that these measures when completed will have a beneficial effect on the operations of the department. The income of the department declined slightly (by ·7 per

cent.), while the expenditure rose by 23·4 per cent., the increase in expenditure being due to the reforms referred to.

9. There has been an increase in British Burma in the total number of registrations, which rose from 8,176 to 9,498. The increase was general under all the principal heads of registration, but was most marked in the case of compulsory registrations of mortgage deeds affecting immoveable property, which advanced by 19·5 per cent. The value of such instruments rose from Rs. 40,62,208 to Rs. 71,48,817, the increase being chiefly due to the depressed state of trade in Rangoon and Akyab. The receipts and expenditure of the department rose by 23·92 and 24·32 per cent. respectively, the increase in expenditure being chiefly due to the strengthening of the establishment in the Rangoon Town office.

10. The operations of the Registration Department in Assam increased by 2,410 transactions. The increase was confined to transactions relating to immoveable property; the advance of 1,202 in the number of optional registrations being a satisfactory feature. As in the previous year, the most marked increase occurred in the Surma Valley districts of Sylhet and Cachar, in which more than five-sixths of the total number of transactions were effected. The receipts of the department increased by Rs. 2,780, and the expenditure, including refunds, amounted to Rs. 3,055 more than in 1883-84.

11. There was a slight rise in the total number of registrations in Coorg and there was a proportionate increase in the receipts and expenditure of the department, of 15·61 and 19·14 per cent. respectively.

12. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, exclusive of the increased work done in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, there was a satisfactory increase of 14·5 per cent. in the number of registrations under all heads. The districts of Amraoti, Buldana, and Ellichpur chiefly contributed to the increased business, which is due to the opening of additional sub-registry offices and to the introduction of increased special agency. The increase in the number of optional registrations shows, as remarked by the Resident, that the people are beginning to better appreciate the benefits arising from registration. The receipts and expenditure of the department increased by 12·4 and 14·6 per cent. respectively, the increase in expenditure being mainly due to the substitution of Sub-Registrars on fixed salaries for those paid by commission.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N. W. P. and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6												7			
Provinces.	Total number of registrations.			Receipts.			Expenditure.			Percentage of column 4 on column 3.			Aggregate value of property registered by registered documents.						Proportion of offices to area and population.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.			Total of aggregate value.			Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Registration Offices.	Average area in square miles to each Registration Office.	Average population to each Registration Office.
													1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.					
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Madras ...	435,391	473,434	510,609	5,74,710	6,24,613	7,44,778	5,50,353	5,93,585	6,99,182	95·7	95·0	93·8	11,29,68,236	9,96,66,280	10,53,52,270	86,14,645	91,26,988	1,16,35,281	12,15,82,911	11,87,93,177	11,69,87,551	1,39,365	3,08,32,848	320	435	96,352
Bombay ...	84,903	97,342	106,976	2,56,513	2,84,624	3,18,351	2,22,839	2,33,826	2,48,412	82·9	83·1	78·0	4,78,42,817	5,12,23,191	6,06,84,270	22,30,397	25,81,403	27,71,300	5,00,73,214	5,38,04,594	6,34,55,600	1,21,122	1,64,54,414	248	500	66,751
Bengal ...	555,141	601,062	683,350	9,48,104	9,74,711	10,74,501	4,95,180	5,04,755	5,54,110	52·2	51·8	51·6	10,96,35,971	11,01,55,323	11,60,83,180	1,87,77,613	1,77,94,526	2,03,95,960	12,74,13,584	12,79,49,848	13,64,78,210	1,03,108	6,95,36,961	290	666	2,39,782
North-Western Provinces ...	138,312	134,442	135,423	2,65,568	2,60,171	2,83,986	1,44,289	1,46,076	1,50,100	54·3	56·1	57·7	4,90,79,649	4,82,83,657	4,94,13,581	67,33,769	67,89,461	69,59,614	5,58,13,412	5,50,73,137	5,63,73,195	81,865	3,27,20,128	221	370	1,48,054
Oudh ...	45,114	41,817	43,822	81,924	79,705	79,655	45,421	47,238	45,394	55·4	60·0	56·96	1,45,55,103	1,51,77,277	1,41,02,923	31,62,246	40,07,374	35,97,278	1,77,17,439	1,91,84,651	1,77,00,201	24,216	1,13,87,741	125	193	91,101
Punjab ...	63,565	66,377	66,294	1,65,142	1,73,111	1,74,564	86,652	88,030	1,00,147	52·4	50·8	57·3	2,19,34,585	2,34,59,365	2,30,42,946	21,16,687	24,45,802	21,68,955	2,40,51,282	2,59,35,167	2,52,11,901	1,00,632	1,88,50,437	230	451	79,873
Central Provinces ...	22,304	22,380	22,280	63,504	68,536	68,054	38,736	39,957	35,766	42·5	42·3	52·55	75,64,904	75,05,664	76,19,704	5,76,536	8,72,516	4,86,997	81,41,441	83,78,180	80,86,701	84,445	98,98,701	71	1,111	1,32,956
British Burma ...	8,025	8,176	9,498	17,755	19,753	24,490	9,940	10,347	12,863	55·9	52·3	52·64	64,07,389	1,52,57,173	1,31,28,281	23,43,729	22,84,516	29,59,835	87,51,118	1,75,41,689	1,60,88,216	87,220	37,36,771	80	1,090	46,709
Assam ...	14,316	15,738	18,143	26,414	27,767	30,547	16,562	16,315	19,370	62·6	58·7	63·4	29,01,748	32,81,518	34,11,315	11,66,409	9,75,021	8,02,659	40 68,157	42,56,539	42,13,974	46,341	48,81,426	22	2,106	2,21,891
Coorg ...	575	610	616	3,270	3,789	4,382	1,715	2,042	2,433	52·4	53·9	55·4	6,67,387	7,08,590	9,41,918	3,07,615	5,05,805	3,53,569	9,74,902	12,14,395	12,95,487	1,583	1,73,302	10	158	17,330
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (including Secunderabad).	22,218	22,367	25,565	50,536	52,136	59,622	30,300	31,549	36,171	59·8	60·5	61·7	47,39,245	48,79,920	55,90,254	3,77,074	3,08,252	3,82,425	51,03,319	51,88,181	59,72,679	17,711	26,72,673	60	295	44,545
Total ...	1,389,865	1,489,185	1,627,650	24,58,746	25,67,916	28,57,903	16,51,276	17,02,760	18,03,857	66·37	66·31	67·09	37,73,84,024	37,46,07,976	39,93,70,732	4,54,06,714	6,76,91,583	5,15,93,072	42,26,90,738	44,22,99,558	45,09,63,804	9,05,725	20,10,90,302	1,680	538	1,19,271

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. 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 5th JUNE, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported generally from all parts of India, except Sind, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. In the south of the peninsula, in Assam, and in the tracts east of the Bay of Bengal, especially at Chittagong, the falls have been heavy.

In most parts of Madras and in Mysore and Coorg prospects continue good.

Preparations for the *kharif* are in progress in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces, and have commenced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Mooltan and Shahpur districts of the Punjab. The *rabi* in the Punjab is not yet completely gathered.

Agricultural prospects have improved in Rajputana, the water-supply in most States having been replenished by the recent rain.

Cultivation is going on well in Bengal, and the crops in the ground are thriving. The state and prospects of the crops in Assam continue satisfactory.

The public health is fair in Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and generally good elsewhere.

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras –(June 9th)		
Bellary . .	Average 1·50	Standing wet crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average 1·22	Small-pox in three taluks, cattle-disease in one.
Ganjam . .	Average 1·08	Slight small-pox in five and cattle-disease in three taluks; slight cholera. Average number employed on Chilka canal last week 186.
Kistna . . .	Average 3·46	River 2·5 feet over anicut. Slight fever; cholera in eight taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 3·22	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·54	Standing crops good, but *cholum* suffering from insects in parts of four taluks; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn average. Fever in one taluk, small-pox abating in another.
Tanjore . . .	Average last week since revised, 5·05; this week, 1·11.	Standing crops good, except in parts where some garden crops damaged by late heavy rain and wind; harvest paddy and cotton, outturn below average. Slight cholera in one taluk.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, ·83; this week, ·46.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar . .	Average 3·06	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one slight small-pox in nine, and cholera in three taluks.
Travancore . .	2·51	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 9th)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	Weather cooler. River at Kotri on 7th, 13 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in three villages in district, seven remaining sick from former number. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36, in Shahbandar 20, 42 and 42, and in Johi 32, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	Slight showers in Tando-Bago taluka.	Transplantation general. River at Kotri on 7th, 13 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in two, small-pox and cattle-disease in three talukas. High winds in Hyderabad. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	1·79	Total rainfall 2·95. Agricultural operations continue. One death by lightning at Dhandhuka; public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda . .	·36	Public health good. Small-pox and measles prevailing in Naosaro. Crops in fair condition; preparations being made for *kharif* crops. *Bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Mandvi, 1·23; minimum at Bardoli, ·12; *nil* in Pardi.	Manuring commenced. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Rain throughout the district; maximum at Igatpuri, 3·08; minimum at Baglan, ·03.	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowing. Public health good. Wheat $34\frac{1}{2}$, *bajri* $33\frac{3}{4}$, and rice $17\frac{3}{4}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain from 2nd to 5th, heavy on 5th.	Total rainfall since 1st January 2·88, being ·58 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 2nd, 3rd and 8th, 5° cool on 5th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air excessive from 2nd to 5th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind from south-east on 5th, from north on 7th and 8th; wind normal on all other days; thunder and lightning on 4th and 5th.
Poona . . .	Bhimthadi, 2·89; Maval, ·96; light showers in Junnar, Kod, Sirur, Purandhar, and Haveli talukas.	Cattle-disease in Junnar, Bhimthadi, and Haveli, and small-pox in Haveli. Sowing of rice and *nachni* in progress in petha Malshi and taluka Mavai; in the rest of the talukas soil being prepared for sowing. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 45; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *juari* 38 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	Jamkhed, 1·50; Rahuri, 1·19; Nagar, ·62; very slight in the remaining talukas; Akola, *nil*.	Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 39, *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Barsi, 2·76; Sholapur, 1·01; Madha, 2·60; Karmala, ·93; Pandharpur, ·99; Sanjola, 2·19; Malsiras, ·10.	Land being prepared for sowing in Barsi, Madha, Pandhapur, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59 and *bajri* 43 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at all stations, except Karajgi and Hangal, varying from 4·42 in Nargund to ·03 in Mugud.	Rice sowing in progress in western talukas, elsewhere land being prepared for sowing early crops. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one village of Hangal taluka. Rice 23 and *juari* 49 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	Karwar, 14·41; Kumpta, 12·36; Yellapur, 1·01; Haliyal, ·26.	Total rainfall 20·15. Sowing operations continue throughout the district. Anthrax in Supa and Karwar; measles in Karwar; small-pox in Honawar and Mundgod. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	·30	Weather hot. Public health generally good. Wheat 33, *bajri* 31, and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts of the Presidency, excepting Sind. Preparation for sowing *kharif* crops in progress in most districts. Fever and small-pox in parts of nine and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts.
Bengal—(June 9th)		
Chittagong . .	25·54	Prospects of crops somewhat damaged; *pania aus* being reaped. Prices rising. Cattle-disease continues; public health good.
Dacca . . .	0·59	Prospects of crops good; *amun* paddy being sown in lowlands. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	*Nil*	Sugarcane doing well; lands being prepared; sowing of jute and early rice begun. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	Some rain	Weather sultry. Sowing of rice still in progress; all prospects good. Price of rice stationary. Public health fair.
Rungpore . .	0·43	Prospects of early rice and jute favourable; land being prepared for *amun*; *cheena* harvested; *kaon* ripe in places. Public health fair.
Burdwan . .	0·01	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur . .	2·38	Cultivation very forward; *bhadoi* sowings in progress, but heavy rain in north has damaged them a little. Public health good.
Purneah . .	2·15	Crops doing fairly. More rain wanted. Sowings being made wherever possible. Public health good.
Patna . .	*Nil*	*Cheena* being cut; sugarcane looks promising. Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported from Barh town.
Durbhunga . .	1·07	Late rain has done good to paddy and other standing crops; land being ploughed for *bhadoi* sowings. Prices remain stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather very close and sultry. Ploughing and sowing in progress all over the district; sugarcane doing well. General health good.
Cuttack . .	2·46	Weather cloudy. Ploughing in progress; sowing commenced. Price of rice a little higher. Public health generally good; scattered cases of cholera in interior.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore . .	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Cultivation still in progress. Public health good.
Khoolna . .	0·39	Weather hot. *Aus* sowing progressing; *amun* plants being ploughed. Public health good.
Dinagepore . .	0·6	Cultivation progressing well. Cholera reported from Patiram and cattle-disease from three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Public health fair.
Gya . .	0·61	Weather cloudy and threatening. Crops doing well; *cheena* being harvested. Prices moderate. Public health generally good.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Indigo and other standing crops good; lands being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Prices stationary. A few cases of small-pox reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain, though not general, fell in most districts during week; in Chittagong it was excessive and caused some damage to crop prospects. Cultivation generally going on well; *aus* rice and jute already sown in many places and thriving well; sugarcane and indigo prospects also favourable. Price of rice generally continues stationary. General health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(June 9th)		
Benares (June 7th)	*Nil*	Weather off and on cloudy. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	Slight in Sadr	Weather close and cloudy. Preparation of land for *kharif* sowings in progress. Very slight rise in prices. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind. Prices unchanged. Supplies ample. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Supplies sufficient. Prices almost stationary. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sultry. Sugarcane and *jetwa dhan* are being irrigated. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Some cases of cholera reported from tahsil Digbijaiganj.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with variable winds. Markets well supplied. Prices nearly stationary. Slight cholera in Patti tahsil, but health generally good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot and dry. Preparation for *kharif* commencing. Markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Slight showers at Akbarpur.	Weather close and cloudy. *Rabi* harvested. Prices steady. Condition of people good; cattle-disease in Bilhaur and Akbarpur.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Indigo and cane promise well. Prices steady. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	The weather has cleared up. The grain is being rapidly removed from the *Khaliyans*. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Winds westerly; weather cool. Prices rising. Public health normal.
Banda („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prices easy. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 8th)	·60 in Rasra tahsil	Weather close. Prices steady. Health good.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Kharif* weeding commenced. Prices stationary. Five deaths reported from *mahamari*; measles in district; cattle-disease on decrease.
Agra („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	1·20	Weather cloudy. Lands being prepared for *kharif* cultivation. Prices steady. Health of people good; slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 8th)	Slight rain in Meerut on 5th.	Weather hot, with westerly winds. Cane and indigo germinated well. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues unsettled. *Kharif* ploughing in progress in some districts. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Public health fair; a few cases of cholera reported, also cattle-disease.
Punjab—(June 9th)		
Hissar (June 8th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Delhi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Umballa . .	·14	Health fair. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest comparatively good.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest below average.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
Rawalpindi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . .	Slight rain	Health good. Prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices of wheat slightly rising, other grains falling.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen, except in Umballa and Shahpur districts. General health good; small-pox in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in the Hissar, Umballa, Ferozepore, and Shahpur districts, and falling in the Mooltan and Peshawar districts, elsewhere stationary. *Rabi* harvest operations in progress; *kharif* sowings commenced in the Shahpur and Mooltan districts.
Central Provinces— (June 5th)		
Nagpur . .	·52	Weather hot and cloudy. Ground being prepared for sowing. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	·10	*Kharif* ploughing commenced. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (June 8th)	*Nil*	Winnowing nearly completed. Small-pox and cattle-disease continue. Prices steady.
Seoni . . .	·74	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Prices risen slightly.
Hoshangabad . .	Slight rain	Weather hot and cloudy. *Kharif* ploughings commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . .	·87	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* preparations continue. Health fair. Prices unchanged.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Ground being prepared for sowing. Cholera continues; cattle-disease abating. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (June 5th)	3·91	Weather cloudy and stormy. Sowing commenced. Cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and hot, with some rain. *Kharif* ploughings in progress, and sowing commenced in Sambalpur. Cholera continues in Raipur; fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
British Burma— (June 5th)		
Akyab . (June 5th)	14·66	Total rainfall 20·73. Public health good; cattle-disease in two circles.
Bassein . . .	10·77	Total rainfall 18·69. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon . .	7·05	Total rainfall 17·20. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	9·04	Total rainfall 27·98. Public health good; cattle-disease slight.
Pegu . .	13·90	Total rainfall 21·21. Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	8·67	Total rainfall 14·27. Cholera and cattle-disease in one township.
Prome . . .	4·67	Total rainfall 6·44. Slight cholera in Prome town; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo . .	2·82	Total rainfall 13·97. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmayo . .	2·25	Total rainfall 6·15. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in three districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease of a mild type in nine districts.
Assam—(June 5th)		
Gauhati . .	5·82 during week ending 8th instant.	Weather hot. Cholera diminishing both in Sadr station and district; cattle-disease said in some mouzahs. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . .	7·02	State and prospects continue satisfactory.
Cachar . .	4·81	Weather warm. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops continues. Common rice 13 seers 5¼ chittacks per rupee. Four deaths from cholera from Kalgora and one from Hailakandi reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh . .	·87	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cholera abating in North Lakhimpur; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 5th)		
Bangalore . .	General rainfall in Civil and Military stations, 3·0; Bangalore district, 1·84; Kolar, 1·3; Tumkur, 2·18.	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices slightly risen in the Malnad district.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	2·12	Ploughing and sowing of rice in active progress. Slight fall in prices since last week. Prospects of season good. Public health fair.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (June 9th) .	·42	Weather cloudy. Fields are ready for *kharif* sowings. Wheat 22 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	1·29	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad . .	Average 2·27	Total rainfall since 1st January 7·17. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues. Recent rainfall slightly damaged standing *tabi* crops. Ground being prepared for sowing of *kharif* crops. General health fair. Monsoon set in on 6th instant. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 20½, yellow *juar* 21½, and *tur* 14½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(June 5th)		
Indore	1·72	Total rainfall 6·63. Monsoon apparently set in.
Gwalior	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy; heat intense.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Neemuch	·43	Weather warm.
Goona	·17	Few cases of small-pox in Goona city, otherwise health good.
Agar	·65	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	·29	Total rainfall ·89. Weather cooler and no immediate prospects of the monsoon. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	Slight in Dhar and Manpur.	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices of food-grain stationary.
Rajputana—(June 5th)		
Abu (June 9th)	·75	Weather again clear and cooler.
Sirohi („ 6th)	3·85	Tanks filled; wells good. Health good. Weather fine and clear again and cooler.
Marwar („ 4th)	2·83	About two months' fresh water brought into tanks by this week's rain. Health much improved. Weather cooler. Prices rising slowly.
Kherwara („ 6th)	2·99	A few tanks fuller; wells low. Indian-corn sowing begun at places. Health good. Prices steady. Heavy thunderstorm, with rain and floods on 1st; weather much cooler.
Meywar („ 5th)	1·26	Tanks and wells low. Health very good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	Very slight rain	Weather cloudy. Some water in wells. Health good. Prices rising.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 2·37; Tonk, ·20	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Kharif* operations commenced. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	Jhalrapatan, 1·75	Rain general throughout State. Prices slightly rising. Ploughing commenced. Health good.
Kotah („ „)	4·32	Health good.
Ajmere („ 8th)	Rain throughout district.	Weather cloudy. Small-pox in Beawar. Ploughing operations commenced.
Jeypore („ „)	·31	Prices steady. Health fair.
Kerrowlee („ 5th)	·73	Tanks and wells decreasing. *Makka* and cotton being cultivated. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Ulwur („ 8th)	Average of seven tahsils, ·28.	Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 5th)	1·85; Sujangurh, 2·05	Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices low. Weather cloudy and hot.
Nepal—(June 3rd)		
Katmandu (June 4th)	1·10	Unusual rain has been slightly injurious to Indian-corn lately sown.

No. $\frac{99}{29\text{-}2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, 10th June 1886.

Read the following:—

Memorandum on the Snowfall of the Himalaya and Western Mountains to the end of April 1886.

The following is a summary of the reports received up to date.

The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan reports that the snowfall on the Suleiman range was unusually heavy in the months of January, February and March. The snow line, on the hills beyond the border generally, was lower than in average seasons. The snow remained on the higher ranges through February, and melted towards the commencement of March. After the beginning of March, there was a fresh fall on the Takht-i-Suleiman and the higher ranges, but it melted towards the middle of the month. The season was a severe one with unusual cold.

The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu is to the like effect. The fall of snow on the hills near Bannu in the months of January, February and March was somewhat heavier than usual, but not sufficiently to call for any special remarks.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat reports a good fall of snow on the Safed Koh, and mountains and plains of Tirah, in January, to the depth of about 6 feet on the Safed Koh, and 1 foot on the Tirah plains. The Assistant Commissioner of Thull further reports an unusually heavy fall on the 15th and 16th February, which he estimates at from 10 to 15 feet on the Spinghar, (Safed Koh), 3 feet on the Tirah plains, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in the Kurram valley.

He considers that the snowfall of the season has been exceptionally heavy. There was a further good fall in March on the Safed Koh and Tirah and Ali Khel Maidans, but the heavy rain, which followed, washed it away from the lower hills. There were also two falls in April; on the 1st and 2nd, and again on the 21st and 22nd, on the Spinghar and other high mountain ranges.

The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, reporting on the Khyber and Tirah (Afridi) hills, says that the heavy rainfall of the 18th—20th January in the Peshawer valley (2·8 inches), was accompanied with a fall of 2 feet of snow on the Lakka Lar and hills of the Larghur range, and the fall must have been proportionally heavier on the higher Bara, Tirah, and Morgha ranges. This was succeeded by further falls on the 22nd—24th, and again on the 31st January and 1st February, and on the 15th to the 17th February. This last fall was 3 feet deep on the Landi Kotal, and 2 feet at Ali Musjid.

On the 17th and 18th March, a slight fall took place on some of the higher ranges, but it melted soon afterwards.

With respect to the hills adjacent to the Eusufzye Subdivision, the Assistant Commissioner sends a return of the total fall, on the several hills, during January and February, varying up to 9 feet, the heaviest being in the Utman Bolak Subdivision on the Banrah range.

At Murree, the total fall of snow in January is reported as 8 feet 8 inches, and on the hills adjacent to Kuhuta as 5 feet; in February, as 5 feet 8 inches at the former, and 9 feet on the latter; in March as 6 inches only at the former and 2 feet on the latter. In April the falls were insignificant.*

Sir O. St. John reports, from Cashmere, that the first snow fell on the Pir Panjal on the 31st September, *i.e.*, 15 days later than in 1884. There were slight falls only in October and November, and a further fall from the 16th to the 18th December appears not to have been very heavy. The latest report, dated 16th January, reports about 3 inches of snow on the 4th and 5th of the month.

* In the corresponding months of 1885 it was 12 feet 3 inches in January, 7 feet 7 inches in February and about 8 inches in March at Murree; and on the Nurrur hills adjacent to Kuhuta, 6 feet in January, 5 feet in February, and none later. At Murree, therefore, the snowfall of 1885 exceeded that of the present year, and, excepting in February, the same at Kuhuta.

As has been the case in previous years, the Resident Commissioner of Kulu sends very full and detailed reports on the depth of the snow, and gives a monthly tabular return of its thickness on the different passes. The following is a summary of this table for some of the principal passes in Kulu and Plach:

	Name of Pass.	Elev. Ft.	Depth of snow at the end of the month. January. Ft.	February. Ft.	March. Ft.	April. Ft.
Kulu ...	Rotang	13,000	12	10	7	10
	Hamta	14,500	12	10	? 4	? 2½
	Babbu	10,000	4	4	4	7
Plach ...	Baleo	10,500	4	9	4	2
	Jabori	10,000	3	?	?12	3

The first important fall occurred on the 3rd January, when the valley was under snow down to 4,000 feet. This melted rapidly up to 6,500 feet, and the snow line remained about that level till the 22nd January, when another heavy fall brought it down to 4,500 feet. At the end of the month, the lowest snow was at 5,500 to 6,000 feet. Both in Kulu and Plach, the season was mild. It remained so during February; and at the lower elevations, there was little rain or snow; early in the month, and again on the 20th, the snow fell down to 5,000 feet; but, by the 1st March, it was certainly not lower than 7,500 feet.

The snowfall of March was normal. There were falls on the higher ranges, and, as late as the 29th, stormy weather whitened the hills down to 7,000 feet. But, on the whole, the weather was mild. The Hamta pass was closed throughout the month; but a few Lahaulis crossed the Rotang, though the pass was not open to traders; and the lower Babbu pass, though crossed by pedestrians, was not passable to laden coolies or animals.

A somewhat remarkable dust cloud enveloped the whole valley on the night of the 30th March, and lasted through the 31st, in such density, that the sun was not visible at any time of the day. A similar occurrence is reported from Lahaul.

In April, the weather in the valley was remarkably mild, though there were several snowstorms in the higher ranges, and there was a considerable amount of fresh snow. On the 23rd, there was a great snowstorm on the Rotang, and 4 feet of snow fell at Koksar bungalow.

The Superintendent of the Kailang Observatory in Lahaul, the Revd. A. W. Heyde, writes on the 12th March—"The present winter has been so far about a normal one, though there has been much cloudy weather. Since the 17th December we have had 27 days with snow, but not more than about 7 feet down here at Kailang (10,500 feet)."

In a subsequent letter dated 6th April: he says: "Since the middle of March we have had very rough weather and much snow; especially on the 19th, 30th and 31st." Describing the dust cloud above noticed, he says: "On the 30th in the afternoon, while the snow was densely falling, the whole valley was suddenly lit up for about 1 hour or more by a gloomy yellow light, which was so strong that the white walls of the room looked quite yellow. When it had cleared up next morning, the fresh snow was everywhere up to the height of more than 15,000 feet covered with some yellowish dust-like substance."

In April the weather in Lahaul, unlike that in Kulu, was remarkably 'rough,' wet, and cold with much wind. Snow and rain fell on not less than ten days; from the 9th to the 12th, on the 16th, and finally, daily, from the 20th to the 24th.

Up to the 8th May (the latest date of report), it was extremely cold, and the 5th, 6th and 7th were rainy days. But Mr. Heyde remarks that the spring is more favorable for agriculture than that of last year; the snow having so far disappeared that the fields could be ploughed a month earlier than in 1885.

The Deputy Commissioner of Simla gives a return of the snowfall at Simla, Kotkhai, and Kotgurh and Kilba in the Sutlej valley, for the 3 months, December to February, as follows:—

		December 1885.	January 1886. ft.	inch.	February 1886. ft.	inch.
Simla	...	Slight	3	5	0	10
Kotkhai	...	Do.	1	1	0	9
Kotgurh	...	Do.	1	4	0	10
Kilba	...	1 ft.	12	0	5	7

The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bashahir Division, who resides at Kilba, sends the following report dated 24th March: "The depth of snow on the passes from the North-Western Provinces, Spiti, and Tibet is reported to be unusually deep. Above Kilba, 10,000 feet elevation, the depth of snow was measured ten days ago, and was over 4 feet.

I measured myself on a pass (9,000 feet elevation) from Sarparu to the Ganwi valley in Pundrabis, and found it 3 feet 6 inches in depth. At present the snow lies at 7,000 feet on the northern slopes, and about 8,000 feet on the southern.

At Mussoorie, 7 inches of snow fell on the 4th January, 6 inches on the 1st, and 1 inch on the 7th February: all other falls being insignificant.

The reports of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon on the snowfall on the Johar, Dármá and Byams passes, are tabulated as follow:—

	December 1885.	January 1886.	February.	March.	April.
Johar pass ...	1 ft.	2 feet.	2 feet.	2½ feet.	2 feet.
Dármá and Byams	?	?	?	2½ „	?
Neighbouring ranges	?	?	2½ feet.	3 „	2½ feet.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling reports 1 foot 3 inches on the Sikkim passes, Jelep, Cho, Guathin, Donkia, Thanka, Giagong, and Noko in October 1885, 1 foot 6 inches in November, 4 feet 6 inches in December, 2 feet $1\frac{2}{7}$ inches in January, 1 foot $6\frac{3}{7}$ inches in February, and 3 feet 5 inches in March. The accuracy of the measurement in January and February, (to fractions of an inch), taken in conjunction with the remarkable uniformity of the fall, on all the passes, in every month, is a circumstance to be noted.

On the whole, it appears that, although there has been a considerable amount of snow on the North-Western Himalaya and the hills of Eastern Afghanistan during the past winter and spring; and in January and February, greater than usual, there has been less than last year, especially in the spring months; and it is certain that the snowy range, as seen from Simla in May, and now at the beginning of June, is less thickly covered, than in 1885, and the snow does not extend to such low levels.

At the same time the winds on the west coast of the peninsula have been less northerly; and, during the month of May, those in the Punjab have been decidedly more southerly and easterly than usual. On the Bombay side, therefore, there seems no present reason to anticipate a retardation of the monsoon.

The atmospheric pressure during May has been slightly below the average on the plains of the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Bombay and the Central Provinces, but above it on the hills, on the plains of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and most so in Bengal. This is favourable to the advance of the easterly branch of the monsoon, and generally to southerly winds; on the assumption, which experience renders probable, that the same general conditions continue to hold. As compared with the average of former years, the barometer is lowest in Bombay and on the west coast.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Simla, 4th June 1886.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the paper be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,
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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble O. R. Newmarch.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E.

OUDH RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, the Hon'ble Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur and the Mover. He said :—

"I had intended, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India and that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to make this Motion during the last Calcutta session, but was prevented from carrying out my intention by the unfortunate illness of our hon'ble colleague Rájá Amir-ud-dowlah Bahadur. It was obviously desirable that in discussing the principles and provisions of this Bill the Council should have the assistance of a representative of the taluqdárs, whose interests are largely affected by it. And in fairness to them the Motion was suspended in the hope that the illness of Rájá Amir-ud-dowlah would be but of short duration. Unhappily my hon'ble friend is still unable to attend our meetings. In his temporary absence the Legislative Council has been reinforced by the addition of Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, Vice-President of the Taluqdárs Association and owner of a large taluqa in Southern Oudh, whose knowledge and experience will, I have no doubt, be of great value to us in carrying the Bill through its remaining stages. I hope also that we may still have the benefit of Rájá Amir-ud-dowlah's attendance either here or at the consultations on the Bill which Sir Alfred Lyall hopes to hold at Lucknow before it is finally read.

"The interval that has elapsed has given members an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the contents of the lengthy papers which have been printed and circulated, and of appreciating the motives and reasons which have induced Government to recommend legislation on behalf of the Oudh tenantry. It has also enabled the taluqdárs to assemble and discuss the measure, and to inform the Local Government of their views respecting it. When moving for leave to introduce the Bill I dwelt at some length on the necessity for legislation of the nature proposed, and even at the risk of repetition I shall again briefly invite the attention of Council to the prominent facts which in the opinion of the Government leave it no option in the matter.

"The province of Oudh is very densely populated; the bulk of the population live by agriculture, manufactures being few and inconsiderable; 79 per cent. of the cultivated area is occupied by tenants-at-will holding farms averaging something under five acres, and liable to annual enhancement of rent and to eviction at the mere will of the landlord; and of the total number of cultivators only one in 200 enjoys any protection against these incidents of tenure. The landlords consist of 346 taluqdárs and 180,000 proprietors of the zamindári class. Tenants with rights of occupancy under the Oudh Rent Act are 8,117, and tenants-at-will 1,800,000. During the last 15 years there has been a rise of rents which varies in different districts but averages for the province 24 per cent., the average rise of prices during the same period having been about the same. The power of ejectment has been freely exercised by the landlords, the number of notices having risen from 23,600 in 1876 to 92,602 in the current year. An examination of 28,477 tenancies in different districts made three years ago showed that of that number there were only 5 per cent. in which the component fields and the rent had remained materially unchanged during the last fifteen years, and that in 46 per cent. the tenants were all new-comers. The provisions of the existing law which allowed tenants to claim compensation for improvements on enhancement of their rent have remained a dead-letter, and those which gave a similar right on ejectment have been largely evaded by contracts.

"When bringing these facts to the notice of Council I stated that they showed that the cultivation of the soil was carried on by a body of raiyats holding under a tenure which might be described as a yearly tenancy in its simplest and most rudimentary form, and I declined to waste your time by attempting to prove, what is notorious to all who have thoughtfully considered the subject, that this form of tenure when the pressure of population is severe is the one most discouraging to agricultural efficiency and most likely to lead to the impoverishment and degradation of the cultivators of the soil.

"It has, however, been urged as an objection to the Bill that the condition of the tenantry has, on our own showing, improved, and that we have made out no case to justify legislation. On this point, I am quite prepared to join issue.

"As regards the improvement in the condition of the tenantry, special causes have been at work to bring about this result, the continued operation of which can no longer be relied upon. The substitution of the British for the Native Government after the pacification of the province enabled every man to enjoy the fruits of his industry in peace, and thereby gave a great stimulus to production. Good roads were everywhere opened out, and of late years railways have brought tracts hitherto practically inaccessible within reach of the markets of the East and West. The cultivation of waste land has extended with great rapidity. The latest returns available give reason for believing that the increase since settlement is some 20 per cent. These causes have efficiently promoted the prosperity of the province, and have enabled the tenantry, whose were rents largely regulated by custom, to share in it.

"But, as I have already stated, they cannot be expected to give rise to the same progress in the future as they have done in the past.

"The establishment of our Government substituted for the good old rule of each party taking and keeping what he could a strict reign of law, which affords security to landlords as well as tenants, but arms the former with the whole power of an irresistible Land Act, and, as always happens in such cases, gives the advantage in the struggle to the richer and stronger of the two parties. A generation has grown up accustomed to the benefits of British government; the main lines of roads and railways throughout the province have been completed; the area of culturable waste land is rapidly diminishing and customary rents are fast disappearing. We have reached the

summit of the watershed, and have to guard against a facile descent in the opposite direction. Moreover, the progress testified to by no means excludes exceptional cases of great hardship, which tend to increase in number.

"Here I may fitly reproduce a passage from the report of Mr. (now Sir) H. Davies quoted by Mr. Strachey when introducing the present Oudh Rent Act in 1867:—

'The doctrine that rents paid by labourers raising their wages from the soil cannot safely be exposed to competition, as expounded by Mr. J. S. Mill, is now generally accepted by political economists. It is seen that a rapidly increasing population is soon straitened for food, that they will contend fiercely among themselves for the payment of the rent of land from which alone in a purely agricultural country they can extract it; that such contention, whilst nominally and transiently raising rents, must lead to impoverishment and reduced wages; that with increasing poverty the secondary wants necessarily diminish, self-respect vanishes, whilst the multiplication of numbers is accelerated; that the end is to the landlord a shrunken rent-roll and deteriorated property; to the country a degraded and desperate peasantry. It is admitted, on the other hand, that rents paid by capital may safely be left to competition, that sensitive fund giving timely and early warning of over-exaction to the investor. Contending, not for bread, but for the fair interest of his money, he, unlike the starving cultivator, can and will separate from the soil. Whence is suggested an answer to the question often asked 'why allow competition for grain and not for the rent of land paid by peasants?' Because competition for grain has no tendency to multiply the number of mouths to be fed; but, by adjusting its price in proportion to the supply, rather puts people on their thrift; whereas competition for rackrent leases, by encouraging false confidence, by eventually lowering wages, and by minimising the prudential checks, has a direct tendency to stimulate the increase of population and in course of time to lessen the fund for its support.'

"This is a forcible statement of an economic deduction the soundness of which is unassailable. If any one wants an inductive proof of the proposition, he has but to study the history of the land question in Ireland for the last 50 years, and to consider the results there brought about by the operation of competition rents on a teeming agricultural population.

"I would ask Your Excellency and hon'ble members bearing in mind this theoretical argument to weigh the facts stated in the following passages from Major Erskine's report:—

'126. Although I am able to say that the condition and prosperity of the cultivating classes as a body have not yet been injuriously affected under the administration of Act XIX of 1868, I cannot regard the numbers of those classes, the size of their farms, the incidence of the rent they pay and the insecurity of their tenure without feeling that, as the inevitable multiplication of their numbers proceeds and competition for the land becomes more keen, their condition will under the present law deteriorate, and that it is advisable to take some action on their behalf. And I am strongly of opinion that any remedial measures which are adopted should be such as will protect all cultivating tenants as a body, and not merely those of certain castes or classes, those who are descended from former proprietors or those who have been in occupation for certain periods arbitrarily fixed. Interference is justified on the broad ground that it is imperatively necessary in the interests of the general community that the complete efficiency of the agricultural industry be maintained, and that that efficiency is under present conditions seriously threatened.

'127. The ordinary tenant now holds from year to year; he is liable to be called on each year to agree to an enhancement of his rent on pain of summary eviction if he refuses the enhancement; and he is moreover liable to summary eviction at the end of any year at the mere caprice of the landlord. The landlord need not give him notice to quit until the 15th April; and unless he is in a position to contest the notice, he must vacate the land by the 15th May or he may be forcibly removed. From all parts of the province it is said that landlords throw obstacles in the way of tenants seeking to make improvements, and withhold their consent to the construction of these works until the tenant contracts himself more or less out of the provisions of the Rent Act which secure him compensation. When the rent is a produce-rent, it is regulated by custom; but when it is payable in money it is mainly determined by competition, by which I do not of course mean that the lease of the tenancy or field is put up to auction (though even that is spoken of by the Deputy Commissioner of Unao), but that the landlord ordinarily takes as high a rent as he can get: it is to be feared that, except in rare instances, the landlord does not trouble himself to ascertain the relative productive capacity of his fields and to fix the rent of each on this basis; he treats the tenancy as a whole, and demands what he thinks the tenant will pay or what he thinks another man will give.

'128. Under a system which places him in such circumstances as are above described the Oudh peasant has little incentive to exercise self-denial, prudence and thrift. It may be true that even with greater security of tenure he would still be deficient in those characteristics; that he would still adhere to his old habits; indulge without restraint his sexual instincts and embarrass himself by extravagant expenditure on marriages, &c.; but at least he should be put in a position in which it would be to his plain advantage to be prudent and economical. Such a position he does not now occupy.'

"It has also been argued that the evils for the removal of which we propose to legislate are apprehended, not actual, and that until they come into existence legislation is unwarranted.

"If the evils were in themselves slight, or if the apprehensions of their approach rested on insufficient grounds then no doubt there would be some force in the arguments; but I hope I have satisfied the Council that neither of these conditions exist in the present case, and that we have only too strong grounds to dread the approach of serious evils, and to believe that, if we do not interpose, their arrival at no distant date is a matter of certainty.

"If this be so, it is surely the duty of Government to take timely measures to keep out the deluge before the country is submerged—to lay by a store in the present plenteous years against the famine which awaits us. In homely phrase, prevention is better than cure. And measures adequate to ward off the disaster will fall far short of those necessary to remedy the calamities caused by it if we allow it to fall upon us.

"In this connection I would read to the Council an extract from a memorandum by Mr. Quinn, written when Commissioner of Sitapore, which is referred to in Major Erskine's report. Mr. Quinn is an officer of sound judgment and long experience in Oudh, and the division from which he wrote consists of one district the lowest as regards density of population, and of two in which the population to the square mile is under the provincial average:—

'I myself am convinced that the keen competition for land which is essential to rack-renting is only commencing, but will rapidly develop. Twenty years hence the whole of the culturable land in Oudh will probably be under cultivation. An ejected cultivator will then become a ruined man. I would earnestly protest against waiting till the cultivator has reached the destitute condition of the Bengal (he might more fitly have said *Behar*) raiyat, and till landlords have come to live up to an unduly inflated income. Now, when class animosities have not sprung up between landlord and tenant, and when the cultivator is still fairly prosperous, is the time for such a moderate reform of the rent law as may ward off the evils which alone the backward state of Oudh has hitherto kept in check.'

"In Southern Oudh, where population is more dense and the area of waste land is much smaller, the state of things dreaded by Mr. Quinn is within very measurable distance, competition rents are rapidly superseding those regulated by custom, and in one district there has been a rise of 49 per cent. in rents in 15 years.

"No candid observer of these facts can accuse the Government of precipitation in initiating the present proposals.

"I stated in my speech on the introduction of the Bill that most of the taluqdárs were understood to admit that under the circumstances some amendment of the existing law in the direction of the draft Bill is expedient, necessary and inevitable, and that I had grounds for anticipating that they would acquiesce in a measure of this kind. Since that speech was made the taluqdárs have met and considered the Bill, and in their corporate capacity have accepted its main principles. This acceptance was intimated to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in a reception of taluqdárs held by him at Lucknow in the end of April, and was formally notified to the Secretary to Government in a letter of the 24th of that month, giving cover to a memorial which will be found at page 9 of No. 2 of the printed papers on the Bill. As the memorial is short, I shall make no apology for reading it:—

'May it please your Honour,—We, the taluqdárs of Oudh, beg to submit a translation of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of our Association held on the 22nd April, 1886, in deliberation on the Oudh draft Rent Bill, from which it will appear that we accept in their entirety the rules of seven years' lease and of the limitation of enhancement to 6¼ per cent. We, however, beg to suggest that land given on clearance lease, *cunjar*, *jungle*, new alluvial land, *parti*, and land subsequently to this Bill rendered culturable by landlords at their own expense, should be exempted from the provisions of the above clauses.

'We would also, with due respect and deference, draw Your Honour's attention to sections 38 and 129 of the Bill, which, in our estimation, contain provisions derogatory to our position

and rights, and which also are, in our opinion, unnecessary for the protection of our tenants. These sections we wish to see removed from the Bill.

'We further respectfully beg to be allowed to point out what seem to us certain defects and errors in the Bill, which we consider should be removed, and also to suggest some useful provisions which may be inserted therein.'

"It confirms what I then stated—and before going on with my argument I may add that on the points to which exception is taken we are prepared to allow the fullest weight to the objections consistent with securing the objects at which we aim, namely, moderate stability of tenures for the cultivator, and a reasonable assurance that the power of enhancement will not be pushed so far as to make that stability a nullity, for no tenure is worth fixing if the enhancement is severe.

"I have thus, I hope, successfully met the objection as to the absence of any necessity for legislating on behalf of the Oudh tenantry. I now turn to the provisions of the Bill as introduced.

"With the Statement of Objects and Reasons will be found printed a letter from the Local Government, giving reasons for the form which the Bill assumes, and for the various minor alterations proposed in the present Rent Act. I shall not trouble Council with recapitulating these on this occasion. They will be fully discussed in Select Committee, and such of them as are finally agreed upon can be referred to so far as is necessary when the Report is presented and taken into consideration.

"I confine myself now to the more important changes, the first of which is that the tenant should have rest for seven years. For that period, dating from the last change in his rent or the last alteration in the area of his holding, we propose to bar enhancements of rent and the issue of notices of ejectment. The present Rent Act does not provide for the issue of notices of enhancement, and the consequence is that notices of ejectment are largely issued for the purpose of securing enhancement as well as for eviction—a fact which must be borne in mind in weighing the annual statistics respecting them. I have already stated that the number of these notices has risen from 25,744 in 1869, the year in which the present Act came into force, to 92,602 in the current year. I shall not trouble Council with the figures for each year, though I have them by me, but state simply that the total number issued in 18 years has been 1,869,964, which would give more than one for every cultivator in the province. This, however, conveys a very inadequate idea of the effect of the notices, for there are districts in which the issues have been comparatively few, and estates where they are little known; and here it is right that I should state that by far the largest proportion of notices has been issued on coparcenary properties, and that tenants on taluqdári estates, speaking generally, have been much less subjected to this form of pressure. Zamindári or coparcenary estates constituted two-fifths of the area of the province, and hence it may be conjectured to what an extent landlords of this class have availed themselves of the power of exaction or eviction with which the law arms them.

"Further the enquiries reported on by Major Erskine clearly brought out the fact that the number of notices issued was no satisfactory gauge of the degree to which rents were enhanced under their operation. A few notices on the boldest recusants are sufficient to induce the bulk of the cultivators to comply with the landlord's demands. In one large village of Kurmi tenants, the most careful and industrious class of cultivators in Oudh, in which a special enquiry was made in 1881, the Government demand was Rs. 400. The rent-roll had been brought up to Rs. 1,027. A stranger got possession, and by the issue of only 18 notices and availing himself of dissensions, among the cultivators succeeded in raising the rents of nearly all the tenants from 10 to 20 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner of another district writes in an annual report:—

'The results of the notices appear to have been much the same as last year. Over the greater portion of the Atraula tahsil enhancement of rent is practically made without having recourse to process by notice. The raiyat is actually able to pay something more than he pays at present; the landlord's karinda visits a village and calls on all the raiyats to sign a new kistbundi at enhanced rates. They all refuse at first, then gradually by dint of vigorous

harassment and no doubt occasional violence a few are forced to give in, after which most of the rest follow like sheep, inwardly resolving not to pay a penny more than they used to do. A few independent souls hold out, and are marked down for next notice season. The bulk of the agricultural population in this district are timid and spiritless and extremely ignorant peasants.'

"I could adduce much more testimony did time allow in support of my proposition that the number of tenants affected by the notices of enhancement largely exceeds that of those on whom those notices were served, large though that be.

"On the other side the tenants did not fail to avail themselves, so far as in them lay, of the means of resistance in their power against these attacks of their landlord. The law allows of a tenant giving a notice of relinquishment, and a considerable number of these were issued year by year. Where there were most disturbances at the instance of the landlords there were most relinquishments on the part of the tenants. The districts most distinguished for the action of the landlords in ejectment are those which show the greatest number of tenants' relinquishments. This, however, was a weak defence, and failed when it was most wanted, as in bad years the proportion of relinquishments to ejectments invariably fell, and the landlord was master of the situation. The Commissioner of Rai Bareli writes:—

"The proportion of rents enhanced by notices of ejectment to rents abated by notices of relinquishment is as ten to one.'

"It requires no lengthy argument to prove that the existence and continuance of such a struggle between two parties so unequally matched must prove fatal to the prosperity of the localities where it prevails, and that the first step to be taken for the protection of the weaker and the ultimate good of both is to make the war to cease. This, as I have stated, is the first point aimed at by the Bill in the provisions fixing a statutory tenancy for seven years. That period is an arbitrary one, but it has been fixed in what seemed to be the interests of both parties, and has met with no serious opposition. Like all such arbitrary periods, it may be too long to please one party and too short to please another; it may be impossible to say why it should not be six or eight rather than seven; but it was not arrived at without mature consideration, and I need not detain Council with the reasons which led the Government to adopt it.

"The next point to be considered is what is to happen at the end of the seven years. Are we to allow the present law to come into force again, and had landlords with appetites whetted by seven years' abstinence to enhance and eject *ad libitum*. This is obviously impossible, and the mode in which protection should be afforded to tenants has been the subject of long and anxious consideration. It might have been proposed that rents should not be enhanced for the term of settlement, and that the landlord's power of ejectment except for non-payment of rent and breach of the conditions of tenure should be carefully swept away. This course, however, was not for a moment contemplated, and, as in Oudh it is beyond the sphere of practical politics, it may at once be dismissed from our consideration.

"Many authorities were in favour of allowing only such enhancements of rent as might be judicially determined by Courts or officers specially empowered to settle rents. This view has in theory much in its favour. The decisions of Courts of Justice are looked upon, if not as the perfection of human reason, yet as the fairest means attainable of doing right in the controversies between man and man. The Courts, however, must decide on evidence furnished to them by the parties, and are shut out from sources of information which, in cases like those involving the fixation of rents over large areas, are essential to the right determination of particular cases and vital as regards the welfare of the agricultural community. Officers specially appointed for the task may indeed after careful study and practical experience acquire such a knowledge of the different soils prevailing in selected localities and of the amount and nature of their produce as may render their decisions less dangerous than those of Courts giving judgment in isolated cases, but they must fail in allowing due weight to the countless diversities which make uniform rates of rent inapplicable to all the fields in a village, circle or other arbitrarily assumed

area. No satisfactory standard has yet been devised for determining the fairness of a given rent; and in the North-Western Provinces, where the Settlement-officer's assessment rates, which are easily ascertained, are generally used for this purpose, I can vouch from experience that no more difficult task is thrown upon the Revenue Courts than the trial of enhancement cases. No doubt, valuations of land and produce for the purpose of fixing rent are not uncommon in England and elsewhere, and, where farms are large and capital abundant, furnish a rough and ready means of settling disputes between landlord and tenant. Profits in such countries are large enough to allow a margin for errors in calculation on one side or the other; but in Oudh there is no such margin. The average size of the farms is but five acres, upon which the first burden must be the support of the cultivator and his family; and when the funds necessary for this are deducted, the balance available for the rent is too small to allow of room for miscalculations or error. Any increase to it, however trifling, can only be made at the expense of the subsistence fund, the diminution of which means the deterioration of the peasant, upon whom in the last resort the support of society depends. The system of determining rent at the present day in this part of India by estimating the money value of a proportion of the gross produce received its deathblow in the lengthened discussions on the Bengal Tenancy Act a year or so ago, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to take up time by arguing against it.

"Another difficulty attendant on the introduction of this system of judicial rents into Oudh I shall just touch on—that is the provision of machinery adequate and competent for the task. Existing establishments have been cut down to the lowest scale, and are working under high pressure; so that it would be obviously impossible for them to undertake the duty of settling rents in hundreds of thousands of cases at the close of the seven year period, and it would be equally impossible for Government to provide at once from other provinces a sufficient number of officers qualified to conduct an operation so delicate and so gigantic even if the successor of my hon'ble friend Sir A. Colvin saw his way to make the necessary financial provision for them—a contingency which the outlook at present scarcely warrants our contemplating.

"All projects for fixing rents judicially being thus abandoned, Government were driven to the alternative of leaving those most interested to adjust rents by mutual agreement, subject to a certain maximum imposed for the protection of the weaker party to the contract. That maximum is an increase of 6¼ per cent on the existing rent. This gives the landlord an opportunity of revising his rents four times within the currency of a 30 years' settlement, and would enable him under the most favourable circumstances to raise his rents about 27 per cent during that period, while it would at the same time afford him some assurance as to the principle on which the Government demand would be adjusted at the next settlement of land-revenue. Assessments would be based not on conjectural valuations of produce, but on rents actually paid.

"The proposal to fix the limit of enhancement at a proportion of existing rents is not free from objections; like all arbitrary limitations it is open to criticism, but if we are to wait until we can find a solution of the Oudh tenant-right question against which no objection can be brought, the amelioration of the condition of the tenantry must be deferred to the Greek kalends. The practical question is not what is a theoretically perfect system, but what changes in the present system, effective for the object we have in view, is open to the fewest and weakest objections.

"This limitatation of enhancement proposed is based on a principle universally admitted, that sudden and harsh enhancements are injurious and should be restrained; and existing rents are taken as a starting point, because under the almost unrestricted influence of competition through a series of years and after a general and steady advancement of rents they are understood to be on the whole very closely approximate to the full market-rates, and to bear probably a more uniform relation to the net produce than could be attained by any official revision of them however carefully conducted. It is very probable that the landowner will at the expiry of each statutory period avail himself of his

legal right of enhancement *should the circumstances of the market admit it*, but this is an incident of tenure not unknown in the most prosperous examples of British farming.

"The arrangement also possesses the undeniable advantage of certainty, thereby affording to the tenant at the same time security against sudden and excessive ennancement and a stimulus to devote his utmost skill and industry to the improvement of his holding during the seven years for which the law guarantees him undisturbed possession of it.

"The Government, however, are not unaware that change of circumstances may render useless or mischievous a hard-and-fast rule as to the maximum rate of enhancement, and in view of this we have taken power enabling the Local Government to vary within periods of not less than seven years the limits of the enhancement to which tenants with rights of occupancy are liable. I pointed in my speech on the introduction of the Bill to some causes which might render a fixed maximum oppressive or inadequate, and recent experience in Ireland, if such were necessary, warns us that a few bad seasons may have such an effect on rents fixed on what seemed at the time to be equitable principles. The power is no doubt an important one to be entrusted to the executive Government, but it would be put in force only on exceptional occasions, and its exercise would be carefully watched. It is not desirable that on every occasion where circumstances may call for a variation of the limit of enhancement the intervention of the legislature should be resorted to, and the whole question of the relations between landlord and tenant be thereby again opened up. It must also be borne in mind that Government has a substantial interest in holding the balance fairly between them on this point. As the interdependence of land-revenue and rents is becoming closer every year, any large reduction of rents must affect the Government revenue. I now pass on to the subject of ejectment.

"Enhancement and ejectment hang together. As I have pointed out on a previous occasion, provisions for protecting the tenant from enhancement are of little use if the power of ejectment at his will and pleasure is left to the landlord. **A tenant in an agricultural community such as we have to deal with will agree to any demand which does not involve starvation sooner than part with what affords the means of subsistence for himself and his family; and the unrestricted power of ejectment is really a power to rackrent. That this power has not everywhere produced its natural consequences hitherto is due to the moderation of the majority of the landlords, and to the fact of the pressure of the population on the land not having reached its extreme limit in all parts of the province. But this state of things is passing away, and the moderation of landlords will be subjected to a strain too great to be resisted. Moreover, cases are but too numerous, where the power, chiefly I am bound to say among the smaller landlords, has been unsparingly exercised, and also where the lessees of absentee proprietors have not failed to push to the utmost the advantage which the law gives them. Limitations on the power of ejectment are therefore a necessary consequence of those on enhancement.**

"The Bill proposes in the first instance to render more effective the provisions of the existing law regarding the payment of compensation for tenants' improvements. On this point I need not now dwell. The new section has been drawn on the lines of that passed for Bengal last year, and is likely to excite little controversy. The principles on which it is based were thoroughly discussed in this Council on more than one occasion, and have encountered no opposition.

"The mere payment, however of compensation for improvements is not a sufficient deterrent, as in the cases where it will operate the landlord is sure of receiving again a return for the money expended by him. Something further is required to prevent landlords from using the power of ejectment harshly or capriciously to the detriment of their tenants generally, and this the Bill furnishes in the shape of compensation for disturbance. A landlord who ejects a tenant willing to pay the statutory enhanced rent at the end of the seven years' period of occupancy must pay the

tenants so ejected one year's rent. Compensation for disturbance is not altogether a new idea in India. In No. 1 of the printed papers hon'ble members will find an account by Mr. J. B. Lyall of a system based on this principle which was introduced and worked by him for a time with the assent of the zamindárs in the Kangra district. Three years ago this Council accepted the principle and embodied it in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. I have referred to my friend the Officiating Chief Commissioner as to the working of the provision. He tells me that the time that has elapsed since the Act came into force has been too short to allow of the law on this point being made much use of, or to admit of any valuable opinion being formed as to its operation. The principle was also contained in the Bengal Tenancy Bill as introduced, and was dropped out only at the last moment, having been found to be not required for occupancy-tenants. The non-occupancy-tenants were believed to be only a minority of the cultivators of Bengal, and it was considered that they would derive sufficient protection from the system of judicial leases established by the Act. In Oudh, circumstances, I need scarcely point out, are certainly different. The whole of the Oudh cultivators are practically tenants-at-will, and the Bill makes no distinction between classes among them, and establishes no favoured grade—a principle which has been steadily kept in view in maturing the present proposals. Compensation for disturbance has thus been for some time under discussion in this country, and Government has failed to discover any more effective means of checking evictions made with the view of securing harsh and unreasonable enhancements.

"A low scale of compensation for disturbance will not operate strongly, it is true, in checking enhancements where there is a keen competition for land, and the landlord can look forward to receiving at once from the incoming tenant a bonus sufficient to recoup the compensation paid to the tenant who vacates; but, unless under very favourable conditions, it must act in some degree as a deterrent to a landlord who wishes to proceed to enhancement by way of eviction. The necessity of paying down cash the recovery of which may be open to some doubt will in such cases make a landlord pause, and the knowledge that if ejected he will not be turned out on the world as a pauper will promote the self-respect of the tenant and nerve him to apply his skill and industry to making the most of his holding.

"This is, however, one of the points in the Bill to which objection is made by the Taluqdárs Association.

"In the discussions on this Bill the Government have shown themselves desirous as far as possible to meet the objections of the taluqdárs, and is my hon'ble friend can bring before the Select Committee any modification of our plan of compensation for disturbance, or any substitute for it which is likely to prove equally effective for checking capricious evictions, I can assure him of the fullest and most favourable consideration for it.

"I may, however, state here some considerations which have occurred to me respecting the objections to our proposal urged by the taluqdárs. Their objection, as I understand, is not so much to the imposition of a penalty on the exercise of their power of ejectment as to the indignity of being obliged to pay money to a tenant from whose presence they are anxious to free their estate. There is doubtless force in this objection in the case of a good landlord who desires for the benefit of his property to get rid of a bad tenant. But all landlords are not good and all tenants are not bad. And we are legislating to prevent bad landlords from doing what good landlords have not hitherto felt inclined or compelled to do. A bad tenant would in most cases be slack in the payment of his rent, and we have introduced a new provision into the Bill which will enable a landlord at any time to get rid of a tenant who cannot or will not pay up arrears of rent decreed against him. This is a considerable extension of the powers of realising arrears of rent by ejectment possessed by landlords under the existing law, and will, I hope, be taken as outweighing in some degree the obligation of paying compensation for disturbance to tenants ejected on other grounds.

"It is also urged that the right of compensation for disturbance at the close of the seven years' tenancy implies a right of occupancy in the land against the will of the landlord, and that the recognition of any such right in the tenants derogates from the rights guaranteed to the taluqdárs. This applies only to taluqdári estates, and has no bearing on two-fifths of the land of Oudh, which is not held by taluqdári landlords; and I would appeal to my hon'ble friend to consider before he pushes home the argument, whatever be its worth, whether, having acknowledged most candidly the necessity for affording tenants stability of tenure for a period of seven years and protection from excessive enhancements at the end of that period, the taluqdárs of Oudh are prepared to nullify the provisions on this last head by insisting on opposing for the benefit of bad landlords measures by which alone those provisions can be made a reality.

"The Bill as it stands enables any landlord to get rid of the obligation of paying compensation for disturbance by granting leases for a longer period than seven years, which, coupled with the power of requiring the prompt ejectment of a tenant who fails to pay arrears of rent decreed against him, limits the range and mitigates the stringency of the provisions objected to.

"My Lord, I feel I have trespassed on the patience of Council to an unconscionable extent, and I shall add only one word as to the objection taken to section 129 of the Bill, which reserves power to the Local Government to revise and settle rents under certain conditions. I explained on a former occasion that this section was drafted in order to define the liability of the taluqdárs under the sanads by virtue of which they hold their estates. I showed that even in case of small zamindárs the grant of such powers was not unprecedented, that it would really be a relief to good landlords to know exactly what they might and might not do without incurring the risk of penalty, and that it was supported by a warm friend of the taluqdárs. Their Association, however, objects strongly to the grant of this power to the Local Government; and as the enforcement of the conditions of the sanad is of the highest political importance and one on which no doubt as to the views of the Government of India and indeed of Her Majesty's Government at home should be allowed to remain, I shall leave the objection to be dealt with by the members of the Executive Council who follow me."

The HON'BLE RANA SHANKAR BAKSH then addressed the Council in the vernacular, a translation of his speech being read by the Secretary as follows:—

"My Lord,—As a Member of this Hon'ble Council, I feel it my duty to express my humble views on the broad and difficult questions involved in the Oudh Rent Bill, which is now before Your Excellency's Council. But I shall confine myself to a few remarks which will not take up much of the valuable time of the hon'ble members.

"From the results of formal and elaborate enquiries which have from time to time been made into a tenant-right in Oudh, it has been universally admitted that the landlords in Oudh have never practised extortion towards their tenants. In support of this I respectfully refer Your Lordship to the Minute of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 28th December, 1882; to letter No. 135, dated 1st June 1883, from Major Erskine, the Special Commissioner; and to letter No. 3939, dated 21st December 1882, from the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the face of such high authorities exonerating the taluqdárs from the charge of rackrenting and oppression, I humbly submit that I am quite unable to understand how such a charge can for a moment be supposed to be true or well-founded, and how the notorious Sahlamao case can be cited in support thereof.

"The sanads granted to the taluqdárs, when read with the letters of the 10th and 19th October, 1859, leave no doubt as to the fact of the protection therein afforded being confined, with certain conditions, to those under-proprietors who occupied an intermediate position between the superior proprietors or taluqdárs and tenants-at-will, and who were actually found to possess an occupancy-right in 1855. But in obedience to the will of Government, and with the sole view of

benefiting these intermediate holders, the taluqdárs have loyally submitted to the extension of the period, during which their claims may be heard, to twelve years. This is sufficiently proved by the following legislative enactments and official circulars to which I humbly draw the special attention of this Hon'ble Council:—

"By Act XVI of 1865 the period in question was extended from the 13th February, 1844, to the 13th February, 1856.

"By Act XXVI of 1866 under-proprietary rights in *sír*, &c., were conceded to sub-lessees and under-proprietors.

"By Act XIII of 1866 the right of redemption of mortgage was allowed, contrary to the express provisions of the sanad.

"By Circular IV of 1867 compensation was made to ex-proprietors in the shape of an under-proprietary title.

"By section 5, Act XIX of 1868, a right of occupancy was conferred on ex-proprietors in their *khudkásht* land.

"Having mentioned briefly some of the most valuable concessions made by the taluqdárs in favour of their tenants, I proceed to examine the broader question of an alleged 'tenant-right' in Oudh. On this important question I think I cannot do better than draw the attention of this Hon'ble Council to the elaborate and complete enquiries made in 1865, which resulted in the famous despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State dated 10th February, 1865, wherein it was finally settled and authoritatively declared that no tenant-right had ever existed in Oudh, that is, tenants-at-will possessed no right whatever in the land they cultivated. But the taluqdárs of Oudh, in deference to the wishes of Government and with the sole view of gaining their goodwill and promoting the welfare of their tenants, have, of their own accord, by a Resolution of the Committee of the British Indian Association held on the 22nd April, 1886, agreed to make two fresh valuable concessions in favour of the latter, and cheerfully accepted the rules of seven years' lease, and of the limitation of enhancements, subject to the following very important exceptions:—

"*(a)* *nautore* (land given on clearance lease);
"*(b)* *banjár*;
"*(c)* jungle;
"*(d)* new alluvial land;
"*(e)* *parti*;
"*(f)* land rendered culturable by the landlord at his own expense.

"Thus, my Lord, the taluqdárs of Oudh have on every occasion proved their loyalty and devotion to the British Government, have always earnestly endeavoured to gain its goodwill, and have always shown moderation and liberality to their tenants and those who hold under them. Under these circumstances, I respectively submit that the charge of rackrenting and oppression brought against them is far from being just and reasonable. But, as experience has shown that section 43, Act XIX of 1868, has not worked as well as could be desired, and that some amendment should be made therein in the interests of all concerned, I do not feel myself justified in saying that I hold a different opinion.

"Now, with Your Lordship's permission, I propose to examine some other provisions of the Oudh Rent Bill which, in my humble opinion, are open to serious objections.

"Among these I would, with due deference, draw Your Lordship's attention to the provisions of section 38 (A), regarding compensation for disturbance, and of section 129, authorizing the Local Government to interfere in cases of great mismanagement. These sections, I humbly submit, should be entirely expunged from the Bill, because 'compensation' presupposes the existence of a right in lieu whereof something is given; and as no tenant-right is proved to have ever existed in Oudh, nor can any be created, it does not appear for what the proposed compensation is to be given. If this compensation is for ejectment, it involves the loss of the proprietary rights of the landlords, and will inevitably have the effect of depriving them thereof. It will be a very great hardship to the landlord if, after being debarred from ejecting his tenant for seven years, and enhancing

his rent beyond one anna in the rupee on the expiration of that period, he is compelled to pay one year's rent to the tenant so ejected. Such a measure would almost be intolerable to the landlord. As an illustration of this I would humbly ask Your Lordship to look into the case of a tenant who has to pay an annual rent of one hundred rupees, and who, on being ejected after the expiration of the statutory period of seven years, is paid that amount, and the land is let to another tenant on a rent of Rs. 100 *plus* Rs. 6-4. During the next seven years the landlord will realize from the new tenant Rs. 43-12 only, which is less than one-half of the amount he has paid to the old one as compensation for disturbance; that is to say, out of a total rent of Rs. 100 the landlord will lose Rs. 56-4, and will have no prospect of realizing that amount from any one by any means, nor will he be able to recoup himself during the next fourteen years for the loss thus sustained. The compensation for disturbance rule, which is a very hard-and-fast rule indeed, will, in the long run, deprive the landlord of his power of ejectment altogether, and will give the tenant a right to hold the land for a practically unlimited period. Upon those who cannot afford to pay any compensation at all, it will have the effect of permanently transferring their properties to their tenants. It is the duty of this Hon'ble Council to have due regard for the rights and interests of all classes for whom it proposes to legislate.

"Another effect of this compensation for disturbance rule will be that it will be an irresistible temptation to tenants to shift their holdings as frequently as they could, and will set them wandering about in quest of a better land and a more lenient landlord from whom they could squeeze a larger amount as compensation for disturbance. One of the main objects of this Bill, as I understand it, is to give fixity of tenure to the cultivator, and to induce him to devote more time and labour to the cultivation of his holding. This object, I humbly submit, will be utterly defeated by the rule in question, which, diverting the tenant's attention from the cultivation of his holding, will fix it on compensation This, as a matter of fact, will lead to the deterioration of the soil, and will leave no chance of its improvement. What justification is there, I would respectfully ask, for depriving the party justly entitled of a portion of his right and giving it to another party which does not possess the shadow of a right? Will it be just and reasonable to deprive the landlord of the only means of getting rid of a bad tenant by making this objectionable rule applicable to all classes of tenants? The ejectment of recalcitrant tenants should, like that of defaulters, be made a rule rather than an exception.

"Now, with due respect and deference, I beg to draw the attention of this Hon'ble Council to the provision of section 129. I will not dwell upon the reasons and motives which have prompted the insertion of this section in the present Bill. I will leave it to the hon'ble members to consider and decide whether it is necessary to retain this section after adequate provisions have been made for fixing the term of the lease and limiting the enhancement of rent. The term of the lease having been fixed and the rate of enhancement limited, I humbly submit that this section seems to me to be entirely unnecessary and undesirable, and should be expunged from the Bill.

"In conclusion, I humbly pray that sufficient time may be allowed to the taluqdárs for submitting their objections to certain provisions of this Bill, and suggesting some useful provisions for insertion therein, and explaining the exceptions subject to which they have accepted the rules of seven years' lease and of the enhancement of rent. I beg leave to support the Motion that the Oudh Rent Bill be committed to the Select Committee for consideration and report."

The HON'BLE SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think, my Lord, that the Council are to be congratulated in the circumstances under which they are now proceeding with this Bill, as the announcement which we have just heard from the hon'ble member who represents the Taluqdárs' Association, that they accept the two main principles of the Bill, renders unnecessary a great deal of irritating controversy as to the legislation of 1868, and the circumstances of the inquiries which led up to it. There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, but it cannot be said without raising a certain amount of unpleasantness, and for that reason I am very glad that it has not come to be

discussed. With regard to the legislation of 1868 itself, I have only to make one observation, and that is that Sir John Strachey, who introduced the Bill himself, looked forward to the time when under the stress of unlimited competition it would be necessary to take fresh legislative action in order to strengthen the tenants' position; and he was careful to point out that the hands of the Government of India were as much unfettered in intervening in questions between the landlord and tenant in Oudh as in any province in India, except in regard to the one point as to the conditions under which the rights of occupancy should be exercised. He mentioned this, and he significantly added that it would be desirable that there should be no misunderstanding on that point. Nor need I now, after the exhaustive explanation which the hon'ble mover of the Bill has given us, enter at any length into the present condition of affairs, which has rendered legislation necessary. The Council are well aware that the province of Oudh is a purely agricultural country, that it is very thickly populated, and that, of the tenant-cultivators, over 99 per cent. are cottier tenants-at-will, liable to be ejected every year on a notice of one month. The inquiries instituted, and which lasted for several years, were very exhaustive, and the result, as the papers before you show, was that there was an unanimous opinion on the part of the district officers that, in view of the rapid rise in rents, of the rapid increase in notices of ejectment and of the general status of the cultivators which I have just pointed out, it would be absolutely necessary to strengthen their position with a view to giving stability to cultivation and encouraging improvements. Those were the conditions which led to the introduction of the Bill.

"Turning now to the speech of the hon'ble member who represents the taluqdárs,—a speech which follows the main lines of the memorial of the 23rd April, submitted by them,—I have first to remark that I think the Government ought to acknowledge heartily the loyalty and moderation with which the body of taluqdárs have advanced half-way to meet the wishes of the Government; and I think that, on our part, we ought to give very careful consideration in consequence to whatever objections they may urge to the special provisions of the Bill, and that as far as possible, with due reference to the security which it is the main object of the Bill to obtain for the cultivators, we ought to do our utmost to meet their wishes. The two points to which both in the memorial and in the hon'ble gentleman's speech the greatest attention is given are sections 38 and 129. Section 38 provides that, when a landlord elects to eject a tenant at the expiry of his lease without giving him the option of staying on at an enhanced rent, he shall give that tenant compensation for disturbance equal to one year's rent. Section 129 provides that, when the agricultural condition of an estate is greatly deteriorated owing to gross mismanagement, the Government shall have the power to send in an officer to settle the rents, and the rents so settled shall be stable for a period of ten years.

"I will, with the permission of the Council, deal with the latter of those two sections first. The history and object of that section, as has been explained by my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, was to give effect in a modified form and in a legal method to a well known provision of the taluqdárs' sanad. That provision is to the effect that they should be retained in possession of their estates so long as they maintained the agricultural prosperity of those estates and secured those holding under them in the possession of their rights. This clause in the sanad has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. Sir Charles Wingfield, who was the strongest upholder of taluqdári rights, refers to it distinctly as a condition which warrants the Government in interfering in order to prevent oppression; and Sir George Couper in one of his letters speaks of it as the Magna Charta of the Oudh rights. Well, no doubt that condition in the sanad does give Government the power of interfering to prevent oppression, but the terms are somewhat vague and indefinite, and the penalty—no less than confiscation or sequestration—is so enormous that it is not to be wondered at that the Government have been very reluctant to take executive action under that condition. As a matter of fact, it has only once been acted upon. It therefore appeared possible that, instead of leaving this tremendous "bludgeon clause" hanging over the heads of the taluqdárs, a modified penalty to be exercised under

the definite provisions of the law might be found to meet all the requirements of the condition, and might not be unacceptable from that point of view as a definite and milder penalty to the taluqdárs. For my own part I cannot confess to feeling any surprise that, on consideration, the taluqdárs have preferred to go on living under the same indefinite terror, to which they have become accustomed, rather than to accept a more definite, although very much milder, penalty about which they could only predicate that in occasional cases it might be reverted to with less reluctance than the severer one. Speaking for myself, I should say that this Bill gives generally such protection to the raiyats as to render it unnecessary to have recourse to special and exceptional action in regard to individual ill-doers. Consequently, if the proposal is accepted by the Local Government, I shall without regret see the section expunged by the Select Committee.

"The question of compensation for disturbance is a much more difficult one. It is discussed very fully and carefully in Sir Alfred Lyall's letter of the 21st December, 1883; it runs in and out throughout the whole correspondence, is perpetually cropping up, and argued first from one point of view and then from another; and when you think it is put aside for the moment, you find that every question comes back to this as the main prop on which almost all the other provisions of the Bill hinge. The point is this—In order to give stability to the cultivator and encourage him to make improvements, Sir Alfred Lyall has laid very great stress upon the necessity of giving the sitting tenant at the end of his seven years' lease option of holding on at the enhanced rate. I should explain that under the accepted provisions of the Bill he gets under a seven years' lease and a limit on the enhancement. Sir Alfred Lyall then says that the sitting tenant ought to have the first option of a new lease at the enhanced rate. But, if side by side with that provision you leave it in the power of the landlord to eject a tenant without compensation, what becomes of the safeguard that Sir Alfred Lyall thinks absolutely necessary? The condition that the sitting tenant shall have the first option of the renewed lease at an enhanced rate is nullified; as a matter of fact you come up to almost unrestricted competition. On the other hand, the position taken up by the taluqdárs is very strong. I cannot quite follow my hon'ble friend in the first of his arguments that, because a tenant has no occupancy-right, therefore, the offer of compensation is a distinct deduction and derogation from the proprietary right of the landlord. It is true that the decision of the Government was that the tenant has not, and never had, an occupancy-right which could be enforced; but it is well known—and I do not think that the fact will be disputed anywhere—that the tenant in Oudh, as elsewhere, has by custom an hereditory occupation. That was the opinion of Lord Lawrence's Government in their letter to the Chief Commissioner of the 16th February, 1886, in which it is said:—

'3. The evidence adduced tends to show that under the Native Government of Oudh there was vested in the raiyat no right of occupancy which could be successfully maintained against the will of the landlord.

'4. It is at the same time held by no means certain that the landlord had a legal right to oust a raiyat who continued to pay the customary rent, and there existed a prevailing usage by which the occupant-cultivators did, in point of fact, generally maintain the hereditary possession of their lands at the customary rents.

'5. It is unnecessary here to enquire whether this usage was the remnant of a former right of occupancy surviving thus imperfectly a long reign of anarchy, or whether it sprung spontaneously out of the mutual relations and necessities of landlord and raiyat. It is admitted very generally to exist, and in some quarters with such strength and distinctness as closely to resemble an actual right.'

"Well, it is admitted the raiyat's status is a question of custom and not of right, but, admitting this, I cannot see that compensation involves any real weakening of what is generally understood as the landlord's proprietary rights. Apart however, from this objection, I think that from the landlord's point of view there is objection to be taken very strongly on two other sides of the question. The landlord might very properly say 'Why, if I want to get rid of a recalcitrant tenant, should I be fined for it?' Or, even if he does not look at the matter from that point of view, he may very strongly say 'Why, when I find it essential to the peace of the neighbourhood, owing to the carelessness of

a man or to his disposition to cause trouble, or even owing to caste prejudices—if I find it necessary for my own peace and perhaps to retain my other tenants—if I find it necessary to oust him—why should I have to make him a present of a year's rent?' This really becomes a premium on turbulence and misconduct, and from that point of view I must confess there is a great deal to be said in favour of the objection; and Sir Alfred Lyall, in the letter from which I have quoted, had not failed to notice the point. He discussed it and tried to find a remedy; the remedy which he proposed, or rather discussed, was that, when it became a question of getting rid of a recalcitrant tenant, a landlord should be able to get rid of him by satisfying the Revenue Courts that he had sufficient reason for so doing. Sir Alfred Lyall in discussing the matter came to the conclusion that in the first place this would involve a great deal of unpleasant litigation—litigation which would probably cost the landlord quite as much as the year's rent which he was asked to pay as compensation for disturbance, and which, if the cost were thrown on the raiyat, would ruin him; and further he objected that the particular grounds for getting rid of the man were such that the question would be one in which no Court could come to a satisfactory decision. He consequently rejected that suggestion and fell back upon the proposal now made in the Bill. The point is one on which there is a great deal to be said on both sides, and on which I confess I should like to reserve my final opinion. I think that, while we ought to attach very great importance to the object Sir Alfred Lyall has in view, the particular method here brought forward in the Bill is one to which an equal importance does not attach; that is to say, if this security can be attained by any other method, or if after full consideration the local officers and the Local Government think that the Bill gives sufficient security without any further safeguards, then I for my part should be very willing to be guided by their advice.

"The other points discussed in the memorial are mainly questions which must be viewed in the light that may be thrown upon them by local custom; they are consequently questions upon which I am not prepared at present to give any opinion at all, and they will be more properly discussed in Select Committee. I am glad to learn from what my hon'ble friend has mentioned that before the question comes before the Select Committee it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to meet the taluqdárs at Lucknow, and to go into the question again fully with them. Under these circumstances I think the Select Committee will have the best possible advice; their task will be very much simplified, and they will be able to arrive at a much more satisfactory decision than they otherwise could have done.

"Finally, I have only to say that, believing as I do that this Bill is calculated to do much for the agricultural prosperity of the province, I think that Sir Alfred Lyall is to be congratulated on having initiated it. I think also that he is to be congratulated on the confidence in his justice and farsightedness which he has inspired in the taluqdárs, and which has influenced them in accepting the two main principles of the Bill, although no doubt they derogate somewhat from their present powers."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I shall only trouble the Council with a very few observations, and I cannot preface them in a manner more consonant to my own feelings and to the sentiments which I know to prevail amongst my colleagues than by congratulating them and myself upon the acquisition of our new member, who has already shown by the ability with which he has expressed his views what a useful and [illegible] he is likely to prove to the Legislative Council of the Govern-

[illegible] At our last meeting in Calcutta I explained that the reason why we did not proceed with the Bill was the unavoidable absence of our colleague, the Hon'ble Rájá Amir Hosan, who was prevented from taking his place owing to severe illness. I added, however, that the Local Government, in order to save time, intended to publish a draft of the Bill, and to collect the opinions of competent authorities upon it. Rájá Amir Hosan is, to our great regret still

disabled from attending here, but a very well-qualified representative of the taluqdárs, the Vice-President of their Association, has been appointed to assist us by his advice. The Bill has now been examined by the taluqdárs, and we are in possession of their views; and I am glad to learn that in the main principles of the Bill they have expressed their acquiescence. I myself am fully convinced of the expediency of legislation on the lines of this Bill, and, while congratulating the taluqdárs on the moderation they have shown, I am glad to understand from the previous speakers that there is a disposition to meet, as far as possible, the wises of the Association on minor points.

"There is one special matter, however, upon which I should like to say a word in reply to what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, and that is the question of compensation for disturbance. I understand that the taluqdárs are inclined to consider that, were a claim of this sort to be conceded to the tenants, it would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of a right of permanent occupancy in their favour. Now, this is a matter which has for many years past occupied my attention, and I must confess that in my opinion no such consequences can be held to flow from it. When a yearly tenant is unexpectedly evicted from his holding, the injury he sustains is not limited to the loss of his improvements, but it entails a further loss occasioned by the disturbance introduced into his plan of life and his industrial undertakings. As a landlord I have myself always recognized the equitable claim of the tenant-at-will to compensation on this account, especially under a system of agriculture such as that which prevails in Oudh and in my own country, but I never held nor admitted that it implied either a proprietary or an occupancy right. When, moreover, we remember that this claim only amounts to one year's rent (in Ireland it was assessed at between four and seven years), and that it can be neutralized by the grant of an eight years' lease, I do not think that its recognition by the legislature can be complained of by any one. I admit however, that the interests of the landlord in regard to the tenant's disturbance claim should be safeguarded by allowing him to plead certain considerations as an offset or justification. However, I will not dilate further on this particular point, because it falls more properly within the competence of the Committee to which this Bill has been referred. I will only conclude by saying that there is now no reason for further delay, and the Bill will proceed in due course through the regular stages. Between this and the time when the Select Committee will meet, the criticisms of the public on the Bill will be invited, and it will be examined anew by the Association of the taluqdárs and discussed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, who will visit Lucknow for the purpose."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I obtained leave in Calcutta to introduce this Bill and that to which the following Motion refers in February last and refer them to a Select Committee, I stated at length the reasons which in the opinion of the North-Western Provinces Government rendered legislation necessary. I have not had the advantage of attending the meetings of the Select Committee, but the criticisms received have been duly considered and the Bills have emerged from the crucible with no alterations of importance.

"Under these circumstances I feel justified in asking the Council to pass them today."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR. S. BAYLEY introduced the Bill to alter the constitution of the body corporate known as the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and to confer certain additional powers on that body, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEBTORS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt. He said:—

"I am reminded by the audience who are facing me that the Council is practically sitting to-day as a local legislature for the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—territories to which a separate legislature has not been given under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act,—and accordingly this is, I think, a suitable opportunity for the introduction of a measure the immediate application of which will be confined to those territories.

"In moving recently for leave to introduce the Indian Bankruptcy Bill I referred to the important subject of imprisonment for debt, and, whilst frankly stating my personal opinion that the present law is a bad law, I went on to say that in the present state of Indian public opinion I was not prepared to propose any amendment of it which should apply to the whole of India. But I took care to reserve my opinion on the question whether the Government would not be justified in proposing legislation confined in its scope to a particular province where the balance of authoritative opinion was in favour of such legislation. It is a measure of such limited application that I am now asking leave to introduce.

"The present state of the law is this. Under the Civil Procedure Code a decree or order for the payment of money may be enforced by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor. The Court has a discretionary power to refuse execution at the same time against both person and property, but has no discretionary power to refuse execution either against person or against property at the option of the creditor. When an application for execution of a decree is presented, it must, if it is not barred by efflux of time and is otherwise in order, be admitted, and then the Court must order execution of the decree *according to the nature of the application*. The Court cannot refuse to issue its warrant for the execution of the decree unless it sees cause to the contrary, and "cause to the contrary," as interpreted by the Courts, means some cause which deprives the decree-holder of the right to execute, or to execute against the party against whom execution is sought, or to execute in the mode prayed for.

"But to this general law there is one remarkable local exception. In the four districts of the Dekkhan to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies, arrest and imprisonment for debt have been altogether abolished in the case of the class of persons described in the Act as agriculturists. 'No agriculturist,' says the Act, 'shall be arrested or inprisoned in execution of a decree for money'. The Act has now been in operation for more than six years, and the periodical reports of its working show that this simple and trenchant provision has worked well, and has been attended with beneficial results. Now the Dekkhan Relief Act is, substantially, an amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, confined in its scope to a specified, but extensive and important, set of transactions; and I have always considered that such of its provisions as are found by experience to work well ought eventually to be generalized and embodied in the Code. The experience already gained of this particular provision is, I think, at least sufficient to justify us in trying it on a more extensive scale.

"It will have been seen that, under the general provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, the discretion as to whether a debtor shall be arrested and imprisoned or not rests not with the Court but with the creditor. It may be clear that the debtor has property available for attachment, and that a warrant of arrest has been applied for from vindictive or other improper motives, and yet, if the creditor asks for a warrant of arrest, a warrant must issue. The debtor may be a woman, she may even belong to the class of women who by the law of this country are exempted from public appearance in Court, and yet, if the creditor says that he wishes to send her to prison, to prison she must go.

"Now, in the year 1881 a case occurred which illustrated the working of this provision of the law and attracted a good deal of public attention. The case was one in which a *paradánashin* lady in Calcutta was arrested and imprisoned in execution of a decree for money obtained against her. Some correspondence with respect to the case took place between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, and eventually, as a result of the correspondence, a circular was in November, 1881, addressed by the Goverment of India to all Local Governments and Administrations, stating that the Government of India had under consideration the question of amending the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure bearing upon the question of the arrest of *paradánashin* women in execution of the decrees of Civil Courts, but that before coming to any final conclusion on the subject the Governor General in Council thought it desirable to deal with the larger question of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and for this purpose to enquire whether sufficient reasons exist for the continued maintenance in India of the present system. Local Governments and Administrations were accordingly requested to favour the Government of India with a full expression of their opinion on the matter.

"The replies to the circular disclosed much difference of opinion with respect to the advisability of maintaining for India the present system of imprisonment for debt, and the usual arguments, with which most of us are familiar, were duly marshalled on either side.

"The arguments on which the upholders of the present system relied fall into two classes: first, arguments which, if valid at all, are valid for England as well as for India; and, secondly, arguments based on the special circumstances and conditions of India.

"To arguments of the first class belongs the assertion that "to remove from the Statute-book the penalty of arrest and imprisonment in execution of a decree for money would be to paralyze the commerce and trade of the country." These general predictions are dangerous. Precisely the same objection was made in England, first to the abolition of arrest on mesne process, and afterwards to the abolition of arrest on final process. It is the kind of objection which, as logicians would say, *solvitur ambulando*. The power of arrest was removed, and neither commerce nor trade shewed any symptoms of paralysis.

"Those who uphold imprisonment for debt, not as being generally expedient, but as being specially required for India, do so mainly on two grounds: first, the complexity and obscurity of Indian titles to property; and secondly, the exceptional prevalence of fraud in India, and the exceptional difficulties of detecting it.

"As to the first ground, I will only say that two wrongs do not make a right. If it is wrong, as I hold it is, to allow a debtor to pledge his person as security for his debts, it is not the less wrong because, owing to the defects of Indian property law, he finds difficulty in giving a satisfactory security over his property.

"In the argument based on the prevalence of, and difficulty of detecting, fraud there is undoubtedly much force, though, after having in the course of my professional career studied most of the reports and evidence bearing on the law of debtor and creditor in England and conversed with a large number of persons who have a practical experience of its working, I am inclined to doubt whether the moral complexion of the Indian debtor is really so much darker than that of his English brother, and whether the obstacles which can be placed in the way of a creditor realizing his debts are not as great in England as in India. But, however this may be, to make an honest, though needy, debtor liable to imprisonment, simply because fraudulent debtors are numerous and difficult to detect, appears to me something like making homicide by misadventure punishable by death, simply because the crime of murder is rife and hard to prove.

"There are, in my opinion, two principles which ought to be observed in every law of debtor and creditor. The Courts ought not to give effect to any pledge by a debtor either of his person or of the bare necessaries of life. The debtor ought not to be allowed, by his own action, supplemented by the action of the Courts, either to deprive himself of his personal liberty, or to reduce himself to starvation. If he cannot obtain credit except on one or other of these securities, it is better that he should not obtain credit at all. These principles appear to me to be as applicable to India as to England—to an uncivilized as to a civilized country. The Code of Civil Procedure recognises one of these principles by exempting from seizure for debt the debtor's bare means of subsistence. But this recognition is nullified by the refusal to adopt the principle of exempting the debtor's person from seizure. Of what use is it to reserve by law to the debtor the bare necessaries of life, when he can be compelled to give them up by the threat of imprisonment? By those who advocate the retention of the present system much reliance is placed on the very small proportion of actual imprisonments to warrants of arrest; and the inference drawn from this proportion is that the law, though harsh in theory, produces no hardships in practice. But my belief is that, in the great majority of cases, exemption from arrest is purchased either by renewal of bonds on extortionate terms, or by surrender of property which the law has exempted from seizure, or by surrender of property which does not belong to the debtor at all but to his relations or friends. In other words, the law enables a creditor to do indirectly what it forbids him to do directly.

"It is said that the honest debtor has an easy way out of prison through the door of insolvency. But in the first place, the honest debtor ought not to be sent to prison at all; and in the next place, the door which is provided for his release is, for some reason or other, very rarely used. There is, or was until recently, a strong concurrence of opinion to the effect that the Insolvency chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure is practically a dead letter. As to the causes of its failure,—whether it is to be accounted for by the preliminary proceedings being unnecessarily cumbrous or expensive, or by the difficulty of satisfying the Court that the debtor has not been guilty of any kind of misconduct, or by ignorance of the law and of the modes of relief available to debtors,—opinions differ; but about the fact of failure there appears to be no difference. The legislation of 1879 has done something towards the improvement of the Insolvency chapter of the Code. But I believe that the experience of those who have been concerned in the working of that chapter will bear me out in saying that notwithstanding those improvements the number of orders passed under it falls very far short of what might be expected under a thoroughly satisfactory and workable law. And whilst this is so it would be unfair to point to the provisions of the chapter as a justification of a law which, but for those provisions, would be admittedly unjust and defective.

"My own strong opinion, on the evidence before me, is that imprisonment for debt, as such, ought to be abolished in India as it has been abolished in England and other civilized countries, but that in India as in England imprisonment should be retained as a punishment in those cases where indebtedness involves an element of fraud.

"If I thought that the objections to the present law were merely theoretical, if the conclusions at which I have arrived were based merely on *à priori* reasoning and were not supported by practical experience, I should hesitate to bring forward proposals about the expediency of which doubts are entertained by a large number of the Indian judicial authorities. But this is not the case. The evidence collected by the Dekhan Riots Commission is sufficient to show, if other evidence were wanting, that the existing law is not only defective in theory but oppressive in practice, and my opinions are shared by those whose authority to speak on Indian subjects no one could question. Looking round this table, I can appeal to Sir S. Bayley, who, writing in April 1882 as Resident at Hyderabad and with the experience which he had acquired in Bengal and Assam, was of opinion that the present system of imprisonment for debt is not wanted to compel payment, while it may be used to bring undue pressure to bear on a debtor, and that this is especially the case in an agricultural country where land is generally given as security for debt; to Sir Theodore Hope, who, in the speech which he made in 1879 in introducing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Bill, stated the case against the present system more forcibly and concisely than it had ever been stated before; to Sir Auckland Colvin, who was himself a member of the Dekkhan Riots Commission; and to Sir Charles Aitchison, who intimated very clearly in 1882 that, but for 'the weight of learned opinion' by which he was embarrassed, the Punjab Government would then have been ranked among the decided opponents of the present law.

"With Sir T. Hope's permission I will read to the Council some extracts from his admirable and exhaustive speech on the Dekkhan Relief Bill. In referring to the provisions of the Bill with respect to the mode of enforcing execution of a decree, he expressed himself as follows:—

'As to execution against the person by arrest and imprisonment, I rejoice to state that it is now considered expedient to abolish it altogether. Imprisonment will still be inflicted as a punishment for fraud detected on insolvency; but that is a totally different thing. The maintenance of imprisonment for debt, as found in the Indian law, is equally indefensible in principle and in practice. As to principle, the Dekkhan Riots Commission make clear that point, utilising the opinions of John Stuart Mill. Their appendices teem with evidence in detail as to the extortion and wrong of which the warrant of arrest becomes in practice the engine. Unacknowledged payments, fresh bonds for sums unadvanced, life-long slavery and even female dishonour may all be obtained—the first three constantly, by the mere production of the warrant of arrest without enforcement. They say, for instance, that in 1874 "it would seem probable that somewhere about 150,000 warrants had been used as threats only." The outcry against imprisonment from officers well qualified to judge of it has been uniform and persistent. Its abolition is unanimously recommended by the Dekkhan Riots Commission. Mr. Pedder and Miss Nightingale have in *The Nineteenth Century* brought the evils it causes prominently before the British public. Sir Erskine Perry gives its abolition his "unqualified approval" in a note dated December 1st, 1877. Judicial officers and pleaders take the same view as the Executive. Were it even defensible in theory, which we have seen that it is not, the abuses to which, in a country like Western India at least, it is proved to lead in practice afford sufficient ground for its condemnation in the districts to which the Bill is to apply. * * * Imprisonment was, at best, a barbarous device to meet the case of a debtor's concealing his property or refusing to give it up. Under the draft Bill, it will be quite unnecessary for these purposes, and reserved for cases of flagrant fraud or dishonesty in insolvents. In this altered position I trust that no hesitation will now be felt by the Council in abolishing a system which has been proved to be grossly abused as an engine of extortion, and is in opposition to the legislation of the civilized world.'

"These are the opinions of an officer whose experience was derived mainly from the Bombay Presidency. Let me add equally weighty testimony from another part of India. This is what was said by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1882:—

'5. Sir A. C. Lyall has long been of opinion that the powers of subjecting a debtor to arrest and imprisonment should not be entrusted to the decreeholder, but to the Courts only; and, in leaving with the Courts the authority to imprison, he would limit its exercise to cases in which clear proof should be shown of fraud or dishonest evasion of payment on the part of the judgment-debtor. The existing practice of placing in the creditor's

hands the power of selecting his own method of coercion is, Sir A. C. Lyall believes, a relic of the old semi-barbarous debt laws which has now been eliminated from almost every civilised code of judicial procedure. The retention of this process in our Indian code would, upon this principle, be justified only by showing that it was specially required by the circumstances and conditions of the administration of the debt law in this country; and Sir Alfred Lyall does not think that any such imperative reasons for retaining it can be adduced.

'6. It has been argued that, by restricting the process of arrest to cases of proved dishonesty or contumacious refusal to pay debts, the debtor would be given an opportunity for getting out of the way, and thus evading arrest if the Court should determine to order it. But, in the first place, the position of an absconder from process is a very uncomfortable one; so that only the class of debtors who now run away from the creditor are likely to run away from the Court; and, in the second place, the additional risk that would be imposed on the creditor in his realisation of bad debts seems quite worth incurring for the purpose of relaxing the severity with which the present system operates against all debtors, honest and dishonest, indiscriminately. Of the persons arrested, only a comparatively small number seem to be actually imprisoned after arrest; and this fact has been taken to prove that most of these debtors were able to pay but refused to do so till arrested. But it is at least quite as probable an explanation that the debtor, when arrested, preferred, rather than go to jail, to accept any terms which his creditor chose to dictate to him, and to save himself from prolonged imprisonment by executing or renewing bonds on hard or ruinous conditions, or by mortgaging or selling all his property, including property exempt by law from attachment under a Civil Court decree. The effect of arrest, in neutralising the legal exemptions from attachment, seems indeed to merit particular attention. For although section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that certain things shall be exempt from attachment under a decree, the provision can be practically of little use when the creditor can, by exercising or threatening to exercise his power of arrest, compel the debtor to give up any property whatsoever that he may possess. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has cited, as an instance of the difficulty which creditors would experience in realising their debts if the power of arrest were abolished, the case of a debtor who holds a pension, which the law forbids the Court to attach, but who owns no other tangible property. It is argued that such a man may be made to pay his debt while the law allows him to be arrested, but might defy his creditor if the power of arrest were removed. But, according to this view of the case, it is clear that the power of arrest now operates in a great degree to annul the exemption from attachment assigned by law to the pension, since the creditor, though he cannot directly attach the pension, can imprison the pensioner till he comes to terms that may be equivalent to its transfer.

'7. There may be cases falling under section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure in which it may be necessary to reserve power to the Court to order the imprisonment of a judgment-debtor who has wilfully disobeyed the Court's specific order, for instance, in the case of a suit for the recovery of a wife. (I will remark here, parenthetically, that I wish to reserve my opinion as to the expediency of a law which enables a husband to obtain the imprisonment of a contumacious or runaway wife, but this question does not arise on the present Bill, which is confined to money debts. To proceed with my quotation.) But all such cases would fall under the rule of dishonest or contumacious evasion; and it would be quite sufficient to invest the Court with discretion and authority sufficient to enforce its own specific mandates. And the reservation of the power of personal coercion to the Courts would prevent the process being employed, as there is reason to believe it occasionally is employed, to gratify a vindictive feeling on the part of the creditor, as in cases where there has been a quarrel, or where a debtor, knowing himself to be insolvent, has favoured another creditor at the expense or to the disadvantage of the decreeholder.

'8. Sir A. C. Lyall would therefore advocate the entire abolition of the process of arrest for debt, so far as it is a process that can be set in motion at the discretion of the creditor, and would allow the Courts to order arrest only on proof of fraudulent and contumacious attempts to defeat the operation of a decree.

'9. It is possible that the abolition of the power of arrest would make the recovery of debts somewhat less easy; but, granting this, the law is not bound to go beyond a certain limit in aiding creditors, and in Sir A. C. Lyall's opinion it goes too far when it leaves to creditors uncontrolled power of imprisoning their debtors. Imprisonment is especially hard on the cultivator and working man, whom it deprives of their means of subsistence and of providing for their families, and these are the classes who probably are most frequently imprisoned.'

"There is no branch of the law which more intimately affects the welfare of the poorer classes throughout India than the law of debtor and creditor; and if the Government of India entertains an opinion that that law is seriously defective it would incur a grave responsibility if it were to hesitate or unduly delay to give its opinion practical effect.

"Why then, I may be asked, did not the Government of India undertake legislation in 1882 or 1883? The answer is that it would have been inconvenient and inexpedient to do so at a time when analogous legislation was still under discussion in Parliament. The English legislation of 1869 proceeded on the sound principle that provisions for the relief of the honest debtor should be accompanied by provisions for the punishment of the fraudulent debtor. The Debtors Act of 1869, which abolished imprisonment for debt, as such, contains two Parts, of which one is headed '*Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt*' and the other '*Punishment of Fraudulent Debtors.*' Concurrently with it was passed the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, which remodelled the system of bankruptcy for England, and with reference to which the penal provisions of the Debtors Act are framed. Now in 1882 and 1883 the English bankruptcy law was in the legislative crucible, and it appeared to me that, much as the Indian insolvency law stood in need of amendment, it would be desirable to defer proposals for its amendment until the new English law had been passed, and some little experience of its working had been obtained, and that then, and not till then, would be the proper time for dealing with the cognate subject of imprisonment for debt. As soon as the new English Bankruptcy Act had become law I set about the preparation of a corresponding measure for India, but the preliminary steps occupied some time, and it was not until a fortnight ago that I was able to introduce the Indian Bankruptcy Bill into this Council. The main provisions of that Bill will operate only within the Presidency-towns and a few other like places, but it contains one Part, the Part headed 'Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors,' which applies to the whole of British India. This part is taken from the English Debtors Act of 1869, as amended by the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. When read with the Indian Penal Code, it will be found to contain those full and strong powers for the arrest and punishment of fraudulent creditors and debtors which are the essential adjuncts of every proper bankruptcy law. Therefore I am now in a position to say that I have already brought forward those proposals for the amendment of the penal law which in the opinion of the Parliament of 1869 were the proper supplement and corollary of proposals for the relief of the innocent debtor.

"I may add that the interval which has elapsed since 1883 has not been wholly unfruitful of results. I was anxious to fortify myself with information about the law of imprisonment for debt in foreign countries, and through the kindness of Sir H. Maine I obtained from Her Majesty's representatives abroad a series of interesting reports on that subject. A summary of those reports has been published, and fully bears out the statement made by Sir T. Hope in 1879 that the existing Indian system is 'in opposition to the legislation of the civilized world.'

"I have described the steps which were taken with reference to this subject in 1881, and have explained why legislation was not initiated as an immediate consequence of those steps. It remains for me to explain the nature of the proposals which on behalf of the Government of India I am bringing forward now. Having regard to the authority and experience of some of those who are opposed to a change in the law, and bearing in mind the immense diversity of circumstances and conditions which prevails throughout this vast peninsula, we thought that, while we should not be justified in further delaying legislation, our most prudent course would be to confine its application in the first instance to some one province where the balance of authority, administrative and judicial, is clearly and strongly in its favour. There is such a province. I have read to the Council the opinion that was expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh in 1882, and I am in a position to say that the opinion which Sir A. Lyall held then he holds after four years' further experience now. His opinion was briefly but emphatically endorsed by the Hon'ble Judges of the Allahabad High Court, who were, and are, strongly in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt as such.

"Under these circumstances I propose that the measure which I am asking for leave to introduce should apply in the first instance only to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but that it should be capable of extension hereafter to other provinces by the Local Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. From the opinions which were received from Lower Burma in 1882, and again with reference to the draft Bankruptcy Bill which was published last year, there appears to be a strong feeling in that province in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt where the debtor has not been guilty of fraud. But on the whole I think it is preferable that the primary application of the measure should be confined to the territories under one Local Government only, and that its effect there should be ascertained before the Act is extended to other parts of the country. The Bill follows generally the principles of the English Act of 1869, by enacting that a Civil Court shall not imprison for debt except in certain specified cases, and that in those cases imprisonment is to be treated not as a measure of coercion but as a punishment. The excepted cases are—

"*(a)* where the order is for payment of a fine;

"*(b)* where the defaulter is a trustee or person acting in a fiduciary capacity, and the decree or order requires him, as such, to pay any money which is in his possession or under his control, or any money for which he is accountable and of which he has not discharged himself;

"*(c)* where the Court is satisfied that, since incurring the liability in respect of which the decree or order was made, the defaulter has fraudulently transferred, concealed or removed any part of his property, or committed any other act of bad faith in relation thereto, with the object or effect of impeding the enforcement of the decree or order by the attachment and sale of his property;

"*(d)* where the Court is satisfied that the defaulter either has, or has had since the date of the decree or order, the means to pay the money, and has refused or without reasonable cause neglected, or refuses or neglects, to pay the same.

"In these excepted cases the debtor may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months: he is to be imprisoned in the civil jail, but is nevertheless to be subject, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the discipline prescribed in the case of a criminal prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment, and his creditor is not to be liable to pay subsistence-money for his maintenance in prison. It appears to me that these consequences logically follow from the theory that imprisonment is inflicted as a penalty and not as a screw. The liability of the judgment-creditor to maintain his debtor when in jail existed under the old insolvency law in England, and the Act which imposed it was once described as giving the creditor 'the power of imprisoning and tormenting his debtor at the expense of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.' I regard it as a bad qualification of a bad law, and think that the law and the qualification should disappear together.

"These are, very briefly, the main provisions of the Bill. For its subsidiary provisions I must refer the Council to the Bill itself and to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, both of which I propose to publish at once. The Bill is comparatively short and simple, but the subject with which it deals is as important as any that have ever engaged the attention of the Indian legislature."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH WASIKAS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871. He said:—

"Certain allowances, locally known as Amanat Wasikas, Zamanat Wasikas and Loan Wasikas, are paid by the British Government to the descendents of certain relatives and dependants of the Bahu Begam and the Vazirs and Kings of Oudh. Till the year 1880 no doubt was entertained that these allowances were pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871. In that year it became desirable on financial grounds to commute one of the largest of them, and, a dispute having arisen as to the person entitled to receive the capitalized amount of the allowance, the Government had to consider whether it could safely pay the amount under cover of the Pensions Act to the person who appeared to be best entitled. The Hon'ble the Advocate General inclined to the opinion that a Wasika was a pension within the meaning of the Act, but thought there was a good deal to be said in favour of the opposite view. As the sum involved was so very large that the Government would not have been justified in incurring any risk in disposing of it, a special Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council and passed as the Táj Mahál's Pension Act, 1881.

"This step, which the Government was compelled to take for its own protection, necessarily suggested a doubt as to the applicability of the Pensions Act to Wasikas.

"As it is expedient on political considerations that there should be no room for question as to the applicability of the Act to Wasikas, the Government has decided to introduce this Bill to remove the doubts created by the legislation of 1881."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 23rd June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 11th June, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Length Total mean open.	Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Length Total mean open.	Receipts for week ending 15th May 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th May 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Guaranteed.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
15th May 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,38,603	228	680	1,70,465	251	9,03,404	226	10,57,303	242	1,53,899	...
22nd do. ,,	Madras	801	1,31,032	152	801	1,41,559	164	9,18,889	162	9,20,587	168	10,698	...
22nd do. ,,	South Indian	654	78,809	121	654	99,507	152	5,79,180	135	6,33,155	151	53,975	...
22nd do. ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,31,628	619	1,504	11,15,691	742	66,11,193	669	68,98,437	713	2,87,244	...
22nd do. ,,	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,24,259	703	461	3,33,000	722	20,91,307	690	22,60,228	745	1,17,021	...
	TOTAL	4,088	16,04,571	392	4,100	18,60,282	447	1,11,03,973	413	1,17,20,710	439	6,25,737	...
	State.												
22nd May 1886	East Indian	1,509	11,01,194	730	1,515	10,37,760	685	69,23,220	698	65,54,131	673	...	3,69,089
22nd May ,,	Eastern Bengal	233	75,471	324	234	70,892	341	5,76,859	377	5,28,755	351	...	48,104
22nd do. ,,	Nalhati	27	1,402	52	27	1,501	58	9,574	53	11,245	64	1,671	...
22nd do. ,,	Northern Bengal	249	35,184	141	249	48,240	194	2,47,091	151	2,88,551	181	41,460	...
22nd do. ,,	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,051	82	37	1,791	48	20,276	83	14,256	60	...	6,020
22nd do. ,,	Tirhoot	226	32,114	142	240	30,596	124	1,00,075	134	2,05,575	130	6,500	...
22nd do. ,,	Patna-Gya	57	9,110	160	57	10,209	179	99,928	186	83,541	228	13,613	...
29th do. ,,	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	15,633	63	253	26,604	105	1,07,079	65	1,40,521	98	42,442	...
22nd do. ,,	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,578	132	12	1,507	126	8,808	113	8,649	112	...	249
22nd do. ,,	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,07,789	218	1,411	3,86,000	274	20,85,166	225	23,02,850	264	2,07,684	...
22nd do. ,,	Wardha Coal	45	14,505	324	45	14,087	313	95,558	343	1,07,947	373	12,389	...
22nd do. ,,	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	38,273	257	149	38,801	261	3,37,338	345	3,28,158	343	...	9,179
15th do. ,,	British Burma	254	42,482	167	327	42,499	130	3,57,851	214	3,28,419	150	...	29,432
22nd do. ,,	Sindia	75	5,910	79	75	7,441	99	48,214	90	50,690	100	2,476	...
22nd do. ,,	North-Western	1,803	6,63,093	368	1,803	4,82,101	267	48,02,331	410	31,00,668	277	...	16,55,663
22nd do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,411	82	66	5,191	79	43,432	99	30,830	94	...	3,402
22nd do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,109	33	30	2,170	60	9,030	42	15,107	63	5,171	...
15th do. ,,	Dacca	10	1,803	180	80	3,284	38	13,474	204	30,071	55	16,597	...
29th do. ,,	Jorhat	23	627	27	30	437	15	2,879	19	3,514	18	635	...
22nd do. ,,	Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...	42	3,003	72	...	...	17,629	65	1,626	...
	TOTAL	4,962	12,54,606	253	5,185	11,85,411	229	90,94,749	279	78,10,976	233	...	12,83,773
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,559	39,60,371	375	10,860	40,83,453	376	2,71,21,942	391	2,60,94,817	373	...	10,27,125
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,76,093	180	1,33,08,357	190	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,45,849	211	1,27,86,460	183	...	18,59,389
	Assisted Companies.												
8th May 1886	Bengal-Central	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 59,421	85	(c) 55,755	82	...	3,666
22nd do. ,,	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,886	58	67	6,673	100	33,574	76	48,074	112	14,500	...
8th do. ,,	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 23,900	55	(c) 30,073	87	13,064	...
22nd do. ,,	Southern Mahratta	214	10,032	47	316	36,278	115	75,133	53	2,07,570	102	1,32,437	...
22nd do. ,,	Bengal and North-Western	303	29,340	97	303	40,530	134	1,84,973	93	2,75,921	140	90,948	...
22nd do. ,,	Tarakessur	22	4,703	214	22	4,848	220	40,778	282	41,356	289	578	...
	TOTAL	606	47,961	79	708	88,329	125	4,17,788	78	6,95,049	113	2,47,801	...
	Native States.												
22nd May 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	27,654	143	193	35,335	183	1,73,762	140	1,83,292	144	9,530	...
22nd do. ,,	Jodhpore	64	3,079	48	64	4,350	68	19,783	47	26,295	64	6,512	...
8th do. ,,	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 1,40,672	209	(c) 1,23,295	109	...	17,377
15th do. ,,	Mysore	140	7,285	52	140	8,174	58	49,220	54	50,981	57	1,761	...
22nd do. ,,	Rajpura-Patiala	16	738	46	16	1,290	81	6,642	63	8,503	83	1,861	...
	TOTAL	413	38,756	94	413	49,149	119	3,90,079	111	3,92,366	98	2,287	...

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 May 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th May 1886.

SIMLA,
The 9th June, 1886.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1886.

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 FOURTH QUARTER OF 1885.

No. 570 R.T., dated Simla, 10th June 1886.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 559R.T., dated 20th June 1885.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 282R.T., dated 18th March 1886.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 347T., dated 26th May 1886.
Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 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 41 or 6·70 per cent., against an increase of 771·75 miles, or 6·72 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,498,830 miles, or 14·90 per cent. in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

Railway.	Accidents. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Train Mileage. Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Great Indian Peninsula	...	21	...	40	8	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	20	...	95	...	21	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	34	...	40	9	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	8	...	57	...	2
Rajputana-Malwa	27	..	41	...	26	...
Eastern Bengal	16	...	31	...	3	...
Northern Bengal	...	12	...	32	...	8

2. Besides the above, there were 25 accidents on the Assam Railway and 15 on the Jorhat Railway. No return was received for the former, and the latter was not open for traffic during the corresponding quarter of 1884.

3. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the decreases took place chiefly under "Goods trains, or parts of Goods trains, engines &c., leaving the rails" and "Trains running over cattle on the line," the number of accidents under the former being 5 against 22, and that under the latter 7 against 12.

4. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the increase mainly took place under "Other accidents," the number of cases being 26 against 12.

5. Of the decrease of 31 accidents on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 14 were under "Trains running over cattles on the line," 6 under "Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 5 under "Failure of couplings" and 8 under "Other accidents."

6. The decrease on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway was principally due to no accidents having been recorded under the head "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" against 6 accidents during the corresponding quarter of 1884.

7. The total number of accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway increased from 66 to 93; of this increase 6 accidents occurred under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains; 4 under "Trains running over cattle on the line;" and 6 under "Failure of couplings."

8. Of the increase of 16 accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 6 occurred under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," and 4 under "Trains running over cattle on the line." Under the former head there was no accident reported in the fourth quarter of 1884.

9. On the Northern Bengal Railway, the number of accidents decreased chiefly under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and "the failure of couplings;" the decreases under these heads being 5, 4 and 4 respectively. The total number of accidents on this line was 26 against 38.

10. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among "Passengers and others," 8 injured against 11 killed and 33 injured; and among servants, 1 killed and 10 injured, against 4 killed and 7 injured. Of the casualties to "Passengers and others," injury to 4 men was due to a collision between an up passenger train and some wagons standing at the Singea station on the Bengal Central Railway; and of the casualties to Railway servants, 1 was killed and 3 injured in a collision which occurred on His Highness the Nizam's Railway on 17th November 1885 between 4 loaded wagons (with men in them) and a construction engine whilst shunting.

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

Description.	No. of accidents.	No. of passengers and others.		No. of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, vehicles standing foul of the line	8	...	4	...	...	...	4
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	28	...	...	1	5	1	5
Collisions between light engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description.	No. of accidents.	No. of passengers and others.		No. of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	186	...	...	...	3	...	3
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
Trains running through gates at level crossings	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure axles	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of couplings	36	...	...	...	..	...	...
The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	46	...	...	..	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	61	...	4	...	1	...	5
Total	653	...	8	1	10	1	18

12. The number of cases in which passenger trains or parts of passenger trains left the rails increased from 15 to 33, of which 9 occurred on the Assam, 6 on the Eastern Bengal, and 5 on the Jorhat Railways.

13. The number of cases in which goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the rails decreased from 92 to 72 or by 20. The number of accidents under this head on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were 5 against 22 in the second half of 1884, and on the Northern Bengal 5 against 10; the former showing a decrease of 17 or 77 per cent., and the latter 5 or 50 per cent.

14. The cattle accidents numbered 186 against 201. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone there occurred 38 accidents, being the largest number as compared with other lines. In reviewing the accident returns for the second and third quarters of 1885, the attention of the Government of Bombay was invited to the large number of accidents occurring under this head with a view to the supply to the Government of India of a report on the fencing of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, but as yet no reply has been received. Compared with

the corresponding quarter of 1884, there is an increase of four in the number of accidents of this description on this line. Next to it stands the Eastern Bengal Railway, the number of accidents being 31 against 27.

15. Of the 19 cases of "the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," the highest number, as in the same period of 1884, took place on the Indus Valley Railway, where they numbered 11 compared with 15; and of the 57 cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 11 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, and 7 each on the South Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Rajputana-Malwa Railways;—the Indus Valley, in this also, showing the largest number in the two periods under comparison.

16. The couplings failed in 36 instances, of which 13 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa, 8 on the Indus Valley, and 7 on the Eastern Bengal Railways; the Rajputana Malwa, with 7 such accidents in the second quarter of 1884, showing an increase of nearly 86 per cent., and the largest number in both quarters.

17. The number of cases of "Fire in trains" was the largest on the Indus Valley Railway, being 23 out of a total of 46 compared with 18 out of a total of 37 in the same period of 1884. In all the cases of fire, wood fuel was used in the engines.

18. The accidents classified as "Other accidents" numbered 61 against 39, there being an increase of 22. These accidents were the largest on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, *viz.*, 26 against 12 and 9 against 17 respectively, the former showing a considerable increase.

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

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	3	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	1	1
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	2	14
Other accidents	2	3
TOTAL	9	21

20. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	10
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	4	16
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	3
Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	2
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	7

	Killed.	Injured.
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	...	10
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	2	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	2	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	3
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	6	10
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	13
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	...	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	5
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber weights	...	9
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	8	9
Miscellaneous	6	14
TOTAL	39	119

21. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 39 were killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide, and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 4 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

22. 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:—

	4TH QUARTER, 1884.		4TH QUARTER, 1885.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	11	33	...	9
From misconduct or want of caution	8	18	9	20
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	6	16	4	16
From misconduct or want of caution	27	78	36	113
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level crossings	4	...	2	1
Trespassers including suicides	29	8	48	11
Other persons	5	5	4	2
TOTAL	90	158	103	172

23. In addition to the above, 25 persons are reported to have been killed and 48 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 146 persons to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government of Bombay should be again invited to the increase in the number of cases of trains running over cattle on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with request that the Government of India may be informed of what is being done towards increasing the fencing mileage on that line.

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 Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, 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 to the Government of India.

* Document accompanying.
Abstract Return of Accidents for the fourth quarter of 1885.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Fourth Quarter of 1885 were received from the Local Governments and Administrations.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Bengal and North-Western	19th January 1886.	
2	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (includes B. P. S. Ry.)	19th „ „	
3	Eastern Bengal	26th „ „	
4	Punjab Northern	29th „ „	
5	Indus Valley	1st February „	
6	Jodhpore	1st „ „	
7	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	4th „ „	
8	Oudh and Rohilkhand	4th „ „	
9	Wardha Coal	5th „ „	
10	Bhavnagar-Gondal	5th „ „	
11	Great Indian Peninsula	6th „ „	
12	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6th „ „	
13	Rajputana-Malwa	6th „ „	
14	His Highness the Gaekwar's	6th „ „	
15	Southern Mahratta	6th „ „	
16	Deoghur	8th „ „	
17	Mysore	8th „ „	
18	Cawnpore-Achnera	11th „ „	
19	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	12th „ „	
20	Burma	15th „ „	
21	Madras	15th „ „	
22	His Highness the Nizam's	19th „ „	
23	Darjeeling-Himalayan	27th „ „	
24	Nalhati	27th „ „	
25	Northern Bengal	27th „ „	
26	Kaunia-Dharlla	27th „ „	
27	Tirhoot	27th „ „	
28	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	27th „ „	
29	South Indian	8th March „	
30	Jorhat	27th „ „	
31	Assam	8th April „	
32	Thaton-Duyinzaik	9th „ „	
33	East Indian	13th „ „	Tables 1 to 4.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth 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.
1,653	East Indian	1884	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	8	3	27	3	35	...	...	9	3	...	1	9	4	14	46
(a) 1,675		1885	...	4	1	7	1	11	...	3	8	24	8	27	...	1	20	2	3	...	23	3	32	41
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1884	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	4	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	12
861		1885	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	7	1	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	11
654	South Indian	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
(b) 654		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
1,475¼	Great Indian Peninsula	1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	10	6	11	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	10	14
(c) 1,501¼		1885	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	5	19	5	19	...	...	5	...	1	1	6	1	12	23
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	6	8
(d) 461		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	7
(e) 756	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1884	...	12	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	3	23
(f) 763		1885	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	11	3	11	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	6	14
594	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
608		1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	9
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
214	Southern Mahratta	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
315		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
71	Bengal and North-Western	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	2	5
6½	Deoghur	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) 4		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
50	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1884	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
51		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(h) 91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun, (includes Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
91		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	Thaton-Duyinzaik	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
446½	Punjab Northern	1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
446½		1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
653	Indus Valley	1884	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	7	3
(i) 653		1885	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	4	4	5	4	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	12
1360½	Rajputana-Malwa	1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	9	8
(j) 1411½		1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	9	5	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	8	11
359	Eastern Bengal	1884	11	14	...	...	11	14	3	1	4	5	7	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	22	20
(k) 359		1885	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	11
45	Wardha Coal	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
27¼	Nalbati	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249	Northern Bengal	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249		1885	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
37	Kaunia-Dharlla	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
226	Tirhoot	1884	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
226		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
240	Cawnpore-Achnera	1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
253½		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
149	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
149		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
254	Burma	1884	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
327		1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	6
...	Jorhat	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																							
193½	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½		1885	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
59	His Highness the Gaekwar's	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Jodhpore	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	His Highness the Nizam's	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	5
129	Mysore	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
140		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(l) 11,478½	TOTAL	1884	11	33	8	18	19	51	6	16	27	78	33	94	4	...	29	8	5	5	38	13	90	158
12,250½		1885	...	9	9	20	9	29	4	16	36	113	40	129	2	1	48	11	4	2	54	14	103	172

(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 Fateh Branch worked by the Company.
(e) Excludes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways worked by the Company, but excludes the 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways, and Ferozepore Tramway (7 miles) worked by the Company, but excludes the 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi.
(g) Rohini Branch, 2¼ miles closed from 1st November 1885.
(h) Excluding 12 miles of the Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway twice included in the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway mileage during the fourth quarter of 1884.
(i) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(j) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore line, worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(k) Includes the Poradaha Branch, the Bengal Central and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth 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.																						SER											
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																				See											
			1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c. Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.	
	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.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	4	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	7	1	11	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GUARANTEED.																																		
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	..	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																		
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (includes Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																		
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	3	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Eastern Bengal	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																		
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																		
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
His Highness the Gaekwar's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
His Highness the Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1885	...	8	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	14	2	3	9	21	9	29	1	10	4	10	4	16	...	3	...	2	3	7	...	10		
TOTAL ... 1884	11	33	2	5	3	3	1	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	8	18	19	51	4	7	4	9	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	9	1	8		

RAILWAYS.	VANTS.																														OTHERS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																																							
	7. Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		Total.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.			
	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.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	3	5	8	27	8	27	...	1	15	1	5	1	3	...	23	3	32	41
GUARANTEED.																																									
Madras	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	8	1	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	11
South Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	5	18	5	19	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	6	1	12	23
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	11	3	11	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	14
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	1	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	9
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																									
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	5
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (includes Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																									
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Indus Valley	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	8	4	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	12
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	8	5	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	11
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	11
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																									
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Kaunia-Dharlla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cawnpore-Achnera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																									
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
His Highness the Gaekwar's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
His Highness the Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	...
TOTAL ... 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL ... 1885	2	1	2	3	1	3	6	10	2	1	1	13	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	9	8	9	6	14	39	119	40	129	2	1	39	10	9	1	4	2	54	14	105	172
TOTAL ... 1884	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	8	9	1	1	...	8	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	8	1	6	4	19	99	87	33	94	4	...	23	7	6	1	5	5	38	13	90	183

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth 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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	..	...	...	..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	31	...	4	...	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	225,401,724							63,176,126							54,816,983 (a)							121,650,412							58,100,666					
„ of Servants employed	23,771							5,954							8,030 (a)							23,643							5,299					
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,319,662							570,847							453,229 (a)							2,255,013							2,177					

(a) Excludes the Pondicherry Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	GUARANTEED—*concluded.* SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							ASSISTED COMPANIES. SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.							BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							DEOGHUR.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	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. Trains running over cattle on the line	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Number of Passenger miles	75,439,792							38,141,091							8,621,286							10,836,084							154,043					
„ of Servants employed	17,283							6,264							3,447							2,443							59					
Train-mileage of all descriptions	857,868							485,567							136,311							138,377							3,476					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*																								IMPERIAL STATE.						
	ASSAM.							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDES BAREILLY-PILIBHEET STATE RAILWAY).							THATON-DUYINZAIK.							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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	(a)							207,024							1,666,255							52,192							28,358,093						
„ of Servants employed	794							591							766							69							3,204						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	26,221							26,232							22,637							1,744							265,768						

(a) Correct figures not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.*																								PROVINCIAL STATE.						
	INDUS VALLEY.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA.							EASTERN BENGAL.							WARDHA COAL.							NALHATI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	75	...	...	...	1	...	1	93	...	...	...	1	...	1	67	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	36,974,793							102,723,300							36,715,813							738,620							653,582						
„ of Servants employed	5,371							15,127							6,545							428(a)							134						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	619,708							1,518,000							352,780							19,756							10,319						

(a) Includes 15 servants employed on the Colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.*

	NORTHERN BENGAL.							KAUNIA-DHARLLA.							TIRHOOT.							NARAYANGANJ-DACCA-MYMENSINGH.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	10,998,691							388,375							12,162,396							934,627							11,748,221						
„ of Servants employed	2,048							195							3,500							982							2,513						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	187,437							6,808							100,056							13,884							119,381						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1885, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.* NATIVE STATES.

	NAGPUR-CHHATTISGARH.							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.		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	4,977,709							16,822,377							(a)							8,388,000							1,395,814						
„ of Servants employed	2,224							2,992							103							667							224						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	68,643							197,387							5,157							73,640							15,316						

(a) Correct figures not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth 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 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	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	4			
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	5	1	5			
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	3	...	3			
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	1			
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	4	...	1	...	5			
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	...	8	1	10	1	18			
Number of Passenger miles	...	...	...	...	...		2,460,567			8,495,003					4,195,270							947,484,929(a)									
„ of Servants employed	...	...	...	...	...		280			801					893							147,644									
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	...	...	...	...		14,929			90,116					50,597							11[illegible],59,043									

(a) Exclusive of the figures for the Jorhat and Assam Railways.

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

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.
East Indian	...	2	6	...	...	1	1	"1	8	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																					
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	25	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	2	...	4	5	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	1	14	2	...	5	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Southern Mahratta	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (includes Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																					
Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	1	3	1	...	3	2	...	8	2	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2	7	1	...	4	...	4	38	4	...	2	7	4	...	4	...	13	...	1	...
Eastern Bengal	...	3	2	1	6	2	...	...	31	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																					
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL 1885 ...	2	8	28	4	38	72	10	5	186	24	15	19	57	7	1	9	...	36	1	9	7
TOTAL 1884 ...	4	14	13	2	15	92	11	2	201	24	9	27	50	5	...	7	1	33	...	9	12

(a) Excludes figures for the Pondicherry Railway.
(b) Correct figures not received.
(c) Excluding 12 miles of the Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway twice included in the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway mileage.

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1885, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the KILLED or INJURED thereby.

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.
...	3	...	1	31	...	4	...	...	...	4	1,675•	3,177,179	2,319,662	225,401,724	1,897	1,385	134,568	...	1·259	...	0·017
...	3	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,388,406	570,847	63,176,126	1,216	663	73,375	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	(a)1,510,116	(a)453,229	(a) 54,816,983	2,303	693	83,817	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	4	32	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,501½	1,958,395	2,255,013	121,650,412	1,304	1,502	81,020	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	26	41	...	...	..	...	...	...	461	2,244,636	532,177	58,190,666	4,869	1,154	126,227	...	...	...	...
6	1	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	1,411,491	857,868	75,439,792	1,850	1,124	98,872	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	608	732,582	485,567	38,141,091	1,205	799	62,731	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315½	189,546	136,311	8,621,286	601	432	27,347	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	284,038	138,377	10,836,084	940	457	35,763	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38,515	3,476	154,043	9,630	869	38,510	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	19,995	26,221	(b)	256	336	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	51	8,573	26,232	207,024	168	514	4,059	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	48,570	22,687	1,666,255	534	249	18,310	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6,524	1,744	52,192	815	218	6,524	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	446½	517,572	265,768	28,358,093	1,158	595	63,476	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	2	75	...	...	...	1	...	1	653	477,799	619,708	36,974,793	732	949	56,623	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	93	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,411½	1,614,500	1,518,000	102,723,300	1,144	1,076	72,792	...	...	...	...
..	1	...	5	67	...	4	...	...	...	4	359	1,221,175	352,780	36,715,813	3,402	983	102,272	...	3·276	...	0·109
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	45	29,416	19,756	738,620	654	439	16,414	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	5	...	...	..	...	...	..	27½	30,686	10,319	653,582	1,126	379	23,985	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	246,266	187,437	10,998,691	989	753	44,171	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	37	21,986	6,808	388,375	594	184	10,497	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	386,412	100,056	12,162,396	1,710	443	53,816	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	86	77,404	13,884	934,627	900	161	10,868	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253½	421,680	119,381	11,748,221	1,665	471	46,394	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	209,525	68,643	4,977,709	1,406	461	33,407	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	327	626,605	197,387	16,822,377	1,916	604	51,445	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,604	5,157	(b)	87	172	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	193½	194,244	73,640	8,388,000	1,005	381	43,414	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	18,939	15,316	1,395,814	1,172	260	23,738	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	55,667	14,929	2,460,567	870	233	38,446	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	121	133,740	90,116	8,495,003	1,105	745	70,207	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	139,242	50,597	4,195,270	995	361	29,966	...	...	...	...
10	46	3	61	653	...	8	1	10	1	18	12,250½	19,494,928	11,559,043	947,484,929	1,606	952	78,035	...	0·410	...	0·008
2	37	3	39	612	11	33	4	7	15	40	(c) 11,478½	17,314,269	10,060,213	847,228,161	1,511	876	73,731	0·635	1·906	0·013	0·000

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	14 0	...	9 0	10 3	...	...	22 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	15 0	28 13	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	170 2	10 14	
	Kistna	7 5	...	14 10	15 3	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	12 6	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 5	...	10 5	12 0	23 11	23 14	27 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 13	
	Anantapur	13 0	...	10 11	11 5	25 3	17 6	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	11 14	30 14	23 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	14 0	...	11 6	12 2	26 11	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 11	14 11	...	19 13	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 11	14 0	...	21 2	25 5	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 8	14 2	...	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	13 8	14 6	...	24 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Tanjore	11 0	...	16 10	...	...	21 11	30 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 3	
	Trichinopoly	12 8	...	14 6	14 14	...	20 5	26 3	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 3	
	Madura	12 8	...	14 11	15 3	...	23 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 8	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 14	...	10 6	11 3	15 6	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	11 14	...	11 3	14 2	21 13	19 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 14	...	13 10	14 11	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	128 13	17 6	
	Malabar	10 6	...	12 2	12 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	19 2	7 5	11 2	17 14	15 0	15 12	16 10	16 3	19 2	13 14	62 6	14 6	
	Daskrohi	16 0	23 0	6 8	10 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	14 8	26 8	9 4	10 0	17 8	...	21 0	16 12	18 8	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	17 10	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	71 2	14 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	21 6	...	...	14 5	...	...	220 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	22 8	9 0	17 12	...	7 8	106 8	15 12	
	Ahmednagar	15 8	...	7 15	9 8	26 1	19 3	...	...	20 5	...	11 12	93 10	16 5	
	Poona (City)	12 10	7 6	8 9	9 3	17 6	14 15	13 0	...	13 13	...	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	10 14	27 10	20 3	...	14 15	18 14	...	19 4	94 13	13 4	
	Bijapur	18 13	...	7 1	9 5	30 12	25 8	...	...	17 0	...	19 15	100 0	11 11	
	Satara	13 1	...	8 14	10 0	17 5	15 3	...	...	15 4	...	...	116 8	14 9	
	Belgaum	15 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	118 0	14 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 14	...	7 13	11 5	15 10	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	11 4	120 0	10 6	
Bom.	Kartwar	12 5⅓	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	13 0	...	13 0	213 5½	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	13 5	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	No return received.													
	Diss Cantonment	16 9	21 4	7 2	9 8	20 8	22 12	...	...	22 1	...	11 0	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 8	22 0	8 0	10 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	18 0	190 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	29 4	7 0	8 0	32 15	21 10	...	13 0	26 11	35 12	14 4	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 11	*21 1	9 3	11 3	21 4	21 7	...	...	19 13	...	11 3	160 0	*12 1	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	22 8	8 8	17 8	22 8	19 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	140 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	12 8	22 0	9 12	11 8	19 0	23 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	180 0	13 3	
	Sukkur	15 8	26 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	13 8	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 2	...	...	15 5	...	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0	37 8	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	20 12	120 0	13 5¼	*a*
	Bankoora	18 8	24 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 4	32 0	21 8	280 0	12 8	*b*
	Beerbhoom	15 0	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	*c*
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8	*d*
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	*e*
	Howrah	16 0	...	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	16 0	21 6	8 4	16 0	19 0	13 0	...	18 0	20 6	20 6	18 6	64 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	26 0	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	18 0	90 0	12 13	*f*
	Nuddea	17 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½	*g*
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	*h*
	Jessore	13 4	...	13 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	...	*i*
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	120 0	...	*j*
	Dinagepore	15 8	17 8	17 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	100 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	17 0 to 21 0	32 0	16 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	240 0	12 12	*k*
	Rungpore	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 4	120 0	...	*l*
	Bogra	18 0	...	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	22 8	...	7 14	18 6	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	19 0	200 0	12 6	*m*
	Darjeeling	11 0	9 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	128 0	8 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	120 0	12 0	*n*
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	16 0	25 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0	*o*
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12	*p*
	Backergunge	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 0	*q*
	Mymensingh	13 4	...	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	...	12 4	*r*
	Chittagong	16 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	100 0	12 0	*s*
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	
	Tipperah	12 4	...	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	8 0	...	12 0	*t*
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In Contai and Tumlook retail prices 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.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), and Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers.
h In Bagirhat and Satkhira retail prices 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, and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
k In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 12 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt in Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 12-4 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:—Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Behar.														
	Patna	21 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	120 0	11 S	
	Gya	19 0	30 0	8 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	16 0	24 0	...	23 0	160 0	11 0 14	
	Shahabad	19 0	28 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	18 0	160 0	12 8 0	
	Durbhunga	19 0	28 0	10 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	22 8	140 0	12 0 8	
	Monghyr	20 0	30 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	28 0	...	22 8	27 8	27 0	160 0	12 0 8	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	28 0	7 8	16 0	...	...	30 0	18 0	24 8	26 0	27 4	160 0	12 0 8	
	Saruj	21 0	32 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	12 0 8	
	Chumparun	22 0	27 12	12 1	15 12	24 2	...	...	...	27 12	21 0	27 0	126 0	12 4 8	
	Monghyr	21 3	30 5	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	21 0	25 4	25 4	20 3	176 12	13 2 8	
	Bhágalpur	20 0	...	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	128 0	10 0 8	
	Purneah	21 0	...	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	160 0	11 8 0	
	Maldah	16 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	23 0	200 0	11 8 24	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs														
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	19 11	...	10 8	17 1*	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	...	
	Pooree	15 12	...	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	...	...	...	
	Balasore	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	
Bengal—*continued.*	*South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Chota Nagpore.														
	Hazáribagh	17 0	24 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga	19 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singhbhoom	24 0	32 0	8 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manbhoom	17 0	32 0	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	...	10 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cachár	10 10½	...	11 6¾	14 8¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kámrup	16 8	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darrang	6 8	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibságar	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur	10 0	...	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
N.-W. Provinces:	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sahárunpur	20 7	30 13½	7 8½	10 12	23 10½	27 15	37 10	32 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 9	13 4	18 11	19 12	19 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	18 8	30 0	6 9	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	21 8	32 0	8 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aligarh	19 8	31 0	5 4	10 0	...	17 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Garhwal	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bijnor	19 6	32 10	11 13	12 6	...	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moradabad	10 8	20 12	6 0	14 8	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budaun	10 6	19 12	6 0	13 3	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bareilly	21 0	28 0	6 4	13 7	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahjahánpur	21 8	31 4	8 12	16 0	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	28 8	6 0	13 12	...	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muttra	19 8	25 8	7 8	12 0	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra	17 8	27 2	6 0	9 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Farukhabad	20 0	27 8	6 4	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mainpuri	20 12	27 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etáwah	19 8	30 6	7 0	14 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etah	21 0	34 0	8 0	14 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalaun	21 12	29 2	7 8	15 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	21 0	24 6	10 0	12 0	...	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur	24 6	30 0	7 8	12 0	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore	20 12	32 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur	18 8	25 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánda	20 0	27 8	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	17 8	28 0	7 8	13 8	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hamirpur	22 0	25 8	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	9 7	14 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	31 8	9 7	16 0½	...	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Basti	19 15	28 12	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh	18 0	27 0	8 0	13 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur	18 7	27 0½	6 7	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Benares	18 10½	35 2	10 5	15 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gházipur	20 1	39 13	9 12	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balia	18 12	33 12	15 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pilibhit	No return received.													
	Almora														
Punjab.	Sultánpur	22 8	36 0	11 0	18 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pertábgarh	21 10	33 12	15 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad	19 8	28 0	10 8	16 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khori	26 8	35 0	8 0	14 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lucknow	20 8	30 0	6 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bára Banki	21 8	32 0	8 0	20 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bahraich	24 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rai Bareli	21 0	29 0	7 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sítapur	23 0	35 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gonda	23 0	35 8	14 12	17 0	...	26 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unáo	20 0	29 6	8 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hardui	21 0	33 6	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hissar	22 0	38 0	...	18 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	21 0	38 0	...	13 0	29 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	20 0	34 0	...	10 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Delhi	23 0	32 0	...	12 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karnál	22 0	38 0	...	11 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Umballa	14 0	32 0	...	12 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	19 0	34 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kángra	21 0	32 0	9 0	13 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	36 0	...	8 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundur	22 0	35 0	...	7 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiána	23 0	35 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18 seers 6 chittacks to 21 seers per rupee.
† Rate for whole grain and not for dal is given.
‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurungabad 11·4 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
§ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Bhabuah 11 seers, and Sasseram 11·6 seers.
¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11·8 seers.
** In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sikkamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12·4 seers.
†† In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dalsingsarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
‡‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
§§ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, and Mudchpura and Soopole 10 seers.
¶¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
*** In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Pakour 12 seers, Deoghur and Jamtara 13 seers, Rajmehal and Godda 11 seers.
††† In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
‡‡‡ At Kharagdiha in Chiridi sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
§§§ At Dalhongunge retail price of salt 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
¶¶¶ In Govindpur retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA, FOR THE and HALF OF MAY 1886—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	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	19	0	35	0	...		12	0	22	0	...		...		14	0	34	0	25	0	...		95	0	14	0	
	Montgomery	15	0	26	0	...		11	0	18	0	...		22	0	16	0	23	0	25	0	...		80	0	14	12	
	Jhang	16	0	24	0	...		10	0	16	0	...		...		18	0	28	0	18	0	12	0	200	0	14	8	
	Lahore	17	0	33	0	...		10	0	...		20	0	...		20	0	27	0	22	0	...		90	0	12	0	
	Montgomery	18	0	34	0	...		10	0	20	0	22	0	21	0	23	0	31	0	28	0	13	0	90	0	14	8	
	Amritsar	21	0	33	0	...		13	0	20	0	22	0	...		16	0	28	0	28	0	17	0	120	0	14	0	
	Gurdaspur	22	0	30	0	...		13	0	18	0	22	0	...		...		25	0	22	0	12	0	140	0	14	0	
	Sialkot	19	0	40	0	...		13	0	22	0	24	0	...		...		27	0	28	0	...		100	0	15	0	
	Gujrát	18	0	30	0	...		14	0	20	0	22	0	...		...		25	0	23	0	...		90	0	15	0	
	Gujránwala	23	0	35	0	...		14	0	22	0	17	0	...		16	0	27	0	25	0	...		100	0	16	0	
	Shahpur	22	0	32	0	...		12	0	24	0	22	0	24	0	...		28	0	23	0	10	0	240	0	16	0	
	Jhelum	22	0	40	0	...		11	0	23	0	34	0	...		...		27	0	32	0	12	0	90	0	15	0	
	Rawalpindi	19	0	33	0	...		12	0	20	0	20	0	...		...		28	0	40	0	25	0	240	0	15	0	
	Hazára	23	0	31	0	...		15	0	26	0	27	0	...		...		21	0	24	0	32	0	120	0	15	0	
	Pesháwar	22	0	46	0	...		15	0	27	0	30	0	...		...		22	0	26	0	10	0	105	0	15	0	
	Kohat	31	0	37	0	...		15	0	26	0	36	0	...		...		28	0	27	0	13	0	100	0	15	0	
	Bannu	28	0	37	0	...		9	0	38	0	13	0	...		...		34	0	30	0	13	0	80	0	15	0	
	D. I. Khán	28	0	33	0	...		8	0	35	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	34	0	36	0	13	0	80	0	15	0	
	D. G. Khán	18	0	24	0	...		9	0	19	0	11	0	15	0	16	0	19	0	...		11	0	135	0	20	0	
	Muzaffargarh					...		6	0	16	0	...		...		...		22	0	...		...		100	0	14	0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																												
	Saugor	21	15	...		10	3	10	10	...		...		...		...		28	0	...		...		240	0	29	3	
	Damoh	21	5	...		12	5	13	2	...		...		...		...		32	0	...		...		200	0	26	14	
	Hoshangabad	17	12	...		10	0	13	0	...		...		...		...		21	0	...		...		535	11	22	1	
	Nimár	24	0	...		13	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		28	0	...		...		139	11	28	0	
	Betúl	21	5	...		9	7	15	0	...		...		...		...		37	0	...		...		...		...		
	Hoshangabad	17	3	...		8	7	15	15	...		...		...		...		21	5	...		...		...		...		
	Nimár	18	4	...		7	8	11	4	27	9	...		...		...		24	2	...		...		...		...		
	Chhindwára	15	7	...		8	10	11	14	18	5	...		...		...		23	12	...		...		...		...		
	Wardha	16	12	...		9	0	10	0	20	9	...		...		...		19	7	...		...		...		...		
	Chánda	17	8	...		8	0	10	0	26	11	...		...		...		22	13	...		...		...		...		
	Nágpur	20	0	...		8	14	13	5	27	8	...		...		...		16	0	...		...		...		...		
	Bhandára	18	2	...		8	7	14	6	20	0	...		...		...		18	0	...		...		...		...		
	Bálaghát	17	10	...		11	4	15	0	...		...		...		...		20	0	...		...		...		...		
	Raipur	17	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Bilaspur	27	1	...		13	11	23	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Sambalpur	35	8	...		13	0	22	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
		26	4	...		20	2	27	12	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
ARAKAN DIVISION.																												
	Akyab	...		...		11	8	14	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Northern Arakan	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Kyaukpyu	...		...		13	6	14	13	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Sandoway	...		...		19	2	22	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
PEGU DIVISION.																												
	Rangoon Town	16	4	...		12	8	14	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		320	0	29	3	
	Pegu	...		...		10	2	14	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		137	8	26	14	
	Tharrawaddy	...		...		11	14	12	15	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		535	11	22	1	
	Prome	14	9	...		12	3	13	12	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		139	11	28	0	
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																												
	Bassein	...		...		14	4	12	13	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		265	14	28	6	
	Henzada	...		...		11	15	15	10	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		183	8	35	8	
	Thonegwa	No return received.																										
	Thayetmyo	15	1	...		11	2	13	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		490	0	18	15	
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																												
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9	0	...		9	0	12	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		220	0	30	8	
	Tavoy	...		...		13	12	19	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		399	3	16	1	
	Mergui	...		...		13	13	15	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		428	0	14	9	
	Toungoo	...		...		12	10	12	13	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		27	0	18	12	
	Shwegyin	...		...		9	13	10	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		200	0	18	14	
	Salween	No return received.																										
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																												
	Secunderabad	15	15	...		7	2	10	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Bolarum	18	1	...		7	8	12	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Chadarghat	11	8	...		8	0	9	12	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Amráoti	20	0	...		7	0	11	0	28	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Akola	17	0	...		8	0	11	0	28	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Ellichpur	19	0	...		8	0	11	0	26	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Buldana	23	0	...		8	0	11	0	28	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Wun	17	0	...		8	2	11	5	36	5	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Basim	26	5	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
MYSORE.																												
	Bangalore	11	1	...		9	6½	11	12	23	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Kolar	11	5	...		9	6½	11	12	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Tumkúr	...		...		10	0	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Mysore	13	0	...		9	8	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Hassan	11	4	...		7	0	11	0	24	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Shimoga	...		...		8	0	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Kadur	13	10	...		11	9	13	10	26	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Chitaldroog	10	0	...		12	0	14	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
		15	0	...		17	2	13	11	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
COORG.																												
	Coorg	9	12	9	12	12	14	14	15	...		...		...		25	12	...		...		...		...		...		
RAJPOOTANA.																												
	Jeypore	18	0	28	0	4	8	8	4	...		...		...		...		30	0	22	0	...		...		...		
	Kishengurh	19	0	31	0	12	8	10	0	28	2	...		...		...		28	0	25	0	...		...		...		
	Kerrowlee	20	5	27	8	6	12	13	12	23	12	...		...		...		23	12	21	0	...		...		...		
	Ulwur	21	5	29	4	8	0	9	12	24	4	...		...		...		24	4	15	12	...		...		...		
	Bhurtpore (City)	18	12	30	8	3	0	8	0	30	0	...		...		...		30	0	20	0	...		...		...		
	Ajmere	16	0	27	0	5	8	11	0	40	0	...		...		...		23	8	31	0	...		...		...		
	Deoli Cantonment	23	15	32	12	...		9	0	23	8	...		...		...		20	0	23	0	...		...		...		
	Erinpura	18	0	39	4	...		7	0	19	0	...		...		...		16	0	20	0	...		...		...		
	Sirohee	16	0	27	0	...		6	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Abu	14	0	22	0	...		6	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Ajmere	16	4	24	0	...		6	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Jeypore	18	0	...		5	0	10	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Jeysalmere	22	0	...		...		12	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Bikaner	15	10	24	0	9	0	15	0	23	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	26	14	17	15½	8	9½	9	6	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	26	0	30	0	8	0	9	6	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	28	8	29	4	9	0	12	8	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Pertabgarh (Meywar Agency)	26	8	...		9	6	12	8	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Meywar (Jodhpore)	16	8	...		5	0	12	8	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 6	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	20 6	...	11 7	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	26 0	40 0	10 0	10 6	38 8	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Kotah	26 8	28 0	8 0	9 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	38 0	30 0	32 8	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	22 0	33 0	9 8	13 4	37 4	...	...	13 0	35 0	...	...	160 0	12 4	
	Jhallawar	23 9	25 0	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	14 10	34 13	...	11 13	175 0	11 0½	
	Shahpoora	23 0	32 4	10 8	15 8	30 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	30 8	...	160 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	17 14	23 11	9 0	...	22 8	19 2	...	20 4	25 14	28 2	36 6	90 0	12 6	
Central India.	Indore	16 4	23 0	9 3	10 0	30 0	19 3	*	*	22 5	34 4	10 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 6	22 9	7 5	9 13	18 15	15 2	*	18 4	22 13	*	30 2	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	28 0	20 0	10 4	10 8	30 0	*	*	*	34 0	30 0	16 8	200 0	11 12	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	30 0	8 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	35 0	200 0	10 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement *of the Net* ***Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding*** *Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1886-87, and of the* ***fifteen preceding*** *years.*

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the two months, April and May.																				Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				British Burma.				Total British India.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72.
1872-73	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73.
1873-74	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74.
1874-75	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75.
1875-76	1,67	12,73	2,05	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76.
1876-77	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77.
1877-78	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78.
1878-79	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79.
1879-80	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80.
1880-81	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81.
1881-82	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82.
1882-83	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83.
1883-84	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84.
1884-85	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85.
1885-86	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,09	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86.
1886-87	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2*	10,80	12,42	7,71	16	7,87	14,26	22,13	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
Statistical Branch;
Calcutta, 21st June 1886.

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 23rd JUNE, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported generally from all parts of India, except Sind, the western districts of the Punjab, and some places in Rajputana. The falls have been heaviest on the Bombay coast, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are on the whole favourable.

Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* crops are in general progress in Bombay, Berar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and have commenced in the Punjab and Rajputana.

In Bengal sowings of *aus* rice and jute have been generally completed. Ploughing is in progress in Assam, and agricultural prospects are generally good.

The public health is generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in the Delhi district, and rising in the Shahpur district of the Punjab, and have slightly fallen in Bangalore. Elsewhere they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras –(June 23rd)		
Bellary . .	Average last week since revised, 1·35; this week, 1·19.	Standing crops generally good, but young plants suffering from insects and locusts in parts; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average last week since revised, ·65; this week, ·59.	Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average 2·31	Slight small-pox in four, fever and cattle-disease in three taluks; slight cholera.
Kistna . . .	Average ·58	River 4·35 feet over anicut. Slight fever and small-pox; cholera in four taluks and one division; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) . .	Average ·85	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Small-pox in one taluk and fever in another; cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·31	Standing crops good, but *cholum* suffering from insects in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy average, *cumbu* above average, and *cholum* about average. Fever in one taluk and slight cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore . .	Average ·14	Standing crops generally good. River on to 7 feet.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·34; this week, ·05.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar . .	Average 1·64	Fever in one, slight small-pox in seven, and cholera in two taluks.
Travancore . .	8·91	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 23rd)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	Days unbearably hot and weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 21st, 13 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Rice transplanting progressing in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions; *kookai* and turtles have again injured seeds sown a second time in parts of Ghorabari. Hot winds have damaged crops in Shahbandar taluka. Deficiency of water felt in Johi and Dadur talukas. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox in three villages, two fresh cases, three recovered, two remaining.
Hyderabad . .	Little rain in Tando-Alahyar taluka on 17th instant, and drizzling showers in four talukas.	*Kharif* cultivation in progress; rice cultivation suffering from want of water in Badin taluka. Insufficiency of water is generally felt throughout the district. River at Kotri on 21st, 13 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, cattle-disease in one, and small-pox in three talukas. Wheat 25½, *juari* 40, *bajri* 37, white rice 19, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	4·73; total rainfall 7·68.	Sowing commenced in four talukas. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	·72; total rainfall 1·08	Public health good. Preparations for *kharif* crops continue; sugarcane in good condition in Naosari mahal. *Bajri* 21, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Bulsar, 7·69; minimum at Mandvi, ·35.	Sowing operations commenced. Slight fever in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *bajri* 46 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	Rain throughout the district—maximum at Nandgaon, 6·58; minimum at Malegaon, 1·22.	Sowings of *kharif* commenced in almost all talukas. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day—heavy on all days, except 16th, 20th and 22nd; total rainfall of week 33·07; total to date 36·0, being 19·72 above average, that of the 18th, 16·10, is the largest single day's rainfall on record.	
Poona	Rain general throughout the district—maximum 3·24 in Poona City, minimum ·41 in Petha Baramati.	Sowing of early crops in progress. Public health good; cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 45 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Newasa, 3·72; Shrigonda, 2·99; Sheogaon, 2·64; Akola, 2·55; Jamkhed, 2·31; Kopargaon, 2·20; Parner, 1·71; Rahuri, 1·56; Nagar, 1·10; Sangamner, 1·09; Karjat, ·92.	*Kharif* sowing begun in Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Rahuri, and Akola. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Karjat. *Bajri*—maximum 57 pounds and minimum 36; *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, 1·26; Barsi, 3·76; Madha, 2·39; Karmala, ·84; Pandharpur, 5·53; Sangola, 1·44; Malsiras, 1·90.	Sowing operations in progress in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. More rain wanted in Sholapur, Karmala, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59½ and *bajri* 41¾ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from ·18 in Mundargi to 4·10 in Hangal.	Rice sowing still continued in a few places; sowing of early crops commenced in three talukas, elsewhere land is still being prepared. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Ranibennur taluka. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 20·48; Kumpta, 10·93; Sirsi, 8·12; Haliyal, 1·80; total rainfall 45·03.	Rice plants in good condition. Anthrax continues in Supa. Common rice at Karwar 13, district average 12¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	5·45; total rainfall 7·21.	Public health generally good. *Juari* 43, *bajri* 30, and wheat 34 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind. *Kharif* sowing operations in progress generally. Deficiency of water in parts of Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Fever in parts of eight, cattle-disease in parts of twelve, and small-pox in parts of five districts.
Bengal—(June 23rd)		
Chittagong	2·77	Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* paddy continues. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	4·76	Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of paddy going on. Rain has benefited the crops. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	7·67	Weather unsettled. Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane satisfactory. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	3·52	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *dhan* going on. Public health good.
Rungpore	1·73	Weather very hot. Prospects of *amun* and *aus* crops good, except at Jaibanda, where rain is needed. Cholera at Nageswari; public health otherwise good.
Burdwan	7·75	Weather much cooler; rain has done good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	2·63	Weather sultry till 17th, when heavy rain fell. Prospects of crops very good. Cultivation going on.
Purneah	3·40	Recent rain has lowered temperature, which was otherwise hot. Crops benefited by rains; *bhadoi* crops doing well.
Patna	2·11	Weather hot. *Cheena* and sugarcane promise well; *bhadoi* sowings have commenced. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga	0·58	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects of paddy on lowland favourable. More rain wanted for *bhadoi*; *moong* is being harvested. A few cases of cholera reported from Madhubani; public health otherwise good.
Hazaribagh	0·20	Weather very hot up to 15th, heavy rain since. Indian corn, *marua*, and rice being sown. General health good.
Cuttack	6·21	Weather cloudy, with heavy showers of rain. Sowings of rice going on. Sporadic cases of cholera reported; public health otherwise good.
Midnapore	5·83	Weather cyclonic. Rainfall general throughout district. Sowings in active progress; crops good. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna	10·25	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* rice growing; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	1·36	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aus*, jute, and sugarcane good. A few cases of small-pox and cattle-disease reported; public health otherwise good.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·34	Weather very hot. Crops good. Health good.
Gya	2·50	Rain set in. *Kesari banga* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from three villages; public health good.
Chumparun	0·37	Weather cloudy. Lands for *bhadoi* crops being prepared. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in all the districts more or less. Cultivation going on vigorously; *aus* rice and jute mostly sown. Price of rice stationary. Cholera prevalent in some places in Rungpore and Cuttack; cattle-disease prevalent in some places in Gya and Dinagepore; small-pox in latter district prevalent; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 23rd)		
Benares (June 21st)	3·90 at Sadr	Weather seasonable. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Public health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	1·80 at Sadr	Weather close and cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair; a few cases of cholera.
Fyzabad („ 22nd)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	*Kharif* sowing commenced. Prices steady. General health good.
Lucknow („ 21st)	6·40 to 11·30	Supplies ample. Prices steady. *Kharif* ploughing commenced. No disease either among men or cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	6·5 at Sadr	Weather cloudy; wind easterly. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cases of cholera reported from Digbijaiganj.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	Average over 6·00	Ploughing throughout the district, and *makka*, *kakan*, and *sawan* sowings commenced. Prices somewhat fluctuating.
Allahabad („ „)	Heavy fall of rain all over the district on 18th; showers subsequently average 5·10.	Weather cloudy. Monsoon appears to have set in. Ploughing for *kharif* in progress. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Health excellent.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain throughout the district from 1·00 to 5·00.	Weather cloudy and stormy. Ground being prepared for *kharif*. Prices slightly risen. Condition of people good; cattle-disease in one village.
Banda („ 21st)	First rain on 15th, good falls since all over the district.	Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in one village.
Farakhabad („ 22nd)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from 1·6 to 5·00 on 18th and 19th; heavy at Fatehgarh on the morning of 22nd about 4·00.	Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Favourable rain has fallen throughout the district.	*Kharif* sowing has commenced.
Bareilly („ „)	Heavy rain in all tahsils since 19th.	*Kharif* sowing begun. Prices, except that of barley, tending to rise. Health normal.
Ballia („ „)	Average 1·50	Weather comparatively cool. *Kharif* sowing commenced at some places. Supplies ample. Health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain during week	Weeding of *kharif* in progress. Prices stationary. General health fair; typhoid fever in the district; cattle-disease decreasing by degrees.
Agra („ 21st)	Good rain in all parganas from 2·70 to 4·30.	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings begun. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Average 4·0	Heat excessive. Prices unchanged. Health of people good; cattle-disease continues.
Meerut („ 22nd)	Rain all over the district on 19th, averaging from 2·10 to 5·10.	Weather still cloudy. *Kharif* operations in full swing. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, and the monsoon appears to have set in. *Kharif* sowings are in progress. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(June 22nd)		
Hissar (June 15th)	3·60 at Sadr	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Delhi	9·61	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	4·01	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	1·90	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	2·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	5·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	·80 on 14th and 19th in Tahsil Riah.	High winds; weather warm. *Kharif* crops being sown. Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	4·2	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	No rain at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Prices of wheat rising and other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Lahore, and Rawalpindi districts. General health good, but there is some small-pox in the city of Dera Ismail Khan and several fatal cases of measles have occurred in the Peshawar district. Prices fluctuating in the Delhi district, rising in the Shahpur district, elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* sowings commenced.
Central Provinces—(June 23rd)		
Nagpur	·61	Weather rainy and cool. Sowings in progress. Cattle-disease in Kutol tahsil. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	2·88	Weather stormy. Sowings commenced in places. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (June 22nd)	1·48	Weather cooler. Ploughing continues. Prices fallen. Slight fever.
Seoni	2·84	Weather cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease decreasing; slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	1·69	Weather cloudy and close. Ploughings continue. Small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	1·13	Weather cloudy. Sowings commenced. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Raipur	Slight rain	Weather cloudy and close. Sowings commenced. Cholera and cattle-disease decreasing. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (June 19th)	4·13	Weather favourable for sowing. Sugarcane good. Rice 23 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—There has been sufficient rain for the *kharif* sowings to be commenced, and prospects are favourable. Prices are steady, and health generally good.
British Burma—(June 16th)		
Akyab (June 12th)	4·74; total rainfall 25·47.	Public health good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Bassein	3·42; total rainfall 22·11.	Public health good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Rangoon	3·67; total rainfal 20·87.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	9·57; total rainfall 37·55.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight.
Pegu	4·26; total rainfall 25·47.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	3·75; total rainfall 18·02.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Prome	2·38; total rainfall 8·82.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo	1·47; total rainfall 15·44.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmayo	1·26; total rainfall 7·41.	Small-pox and cattle-disease in one circle.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Thonegwa district and small-pox in one circle of Thayetmayo district; elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in parts of nine districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing commenced in six districts.
Assam—(June 23rd)		
Gauhati	2·55 during week ending 22nd instant.	Weather hot. Cholera much diminished; cattle-disease still prevalent in some mouzahs. Ploughing land for *sali* commenced; prospect of *ahu* good.
Sylhet	3·41	State and prospects favourable.
Cachar	8·24	Weather wet. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops progresses, but *aus* must now be a very poor harvest. Common rice 14 seers 5 chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea satisfactory. Four deaths from cholera from Katigora reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh	3·23	More rain required for all crops. *Ahu dhan* partially destroyed by insects. Cholera abating in North Lakhimpur; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 23rd)		
Bangalore	Rainfall good in the Malnad district and fair in other parts of the State.	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices slightly fallen in the Bangalore district.
Mysore		
Mercara	6·58	Weather seasonable for agricultural operations. Fever prevalent in parts. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (June 23rd)	3·05	Weather warm. Cotton sowing commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	1·99	Weather cloudy and hot. Cotton sowing commenced.
Hyderabad	2·75; total rainfall since 1st January 11·28.	Fields continue to be ploughed for *kharif* crops; sowing of *kharif* crops commenced in some places. General health of taluks fair, except in Palloor, where fever prevails. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 21½, yellow *juar* 22⅝, and *tur* 14¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(June 23rd)		
Indore	2·92; total rainfall 11·15.	Monsoon weather. Health good.
Gwalior	1·13; total rainfall 1·30.	Health good. Weather cloudy and stormy.
Sutna	2·85	Health good.
Neemuch	·23	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Goona	·28	Two deaths from small-pox in Goona city, otherwise health good.
Agar	·10	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	·87; total rainfall 1·77.	Weather much cooler. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	3·55; total rainfall 7·25.	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(June 23rd)		
Abu (June 23rd)	2·71	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 20th)	2·32	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops being sown. Weather hot and sultry.
Marwar („ 18th)	·20	Six months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Weather cloudy and warm and extremely close and sultry. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 20th)	·74	Tanks and wells west of Kherwara full, others very low. Ploughing and sowing continue. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices steady. Weather hot and sultry, with thunderstorms.
Meywar („ 19th)	·78	Tanks and wells low. Ploughing begun in some places. Health very good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·30	Some water in wells. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy, showery, and stormy.
Harowti („ „)	Tonk, ·99; Shahpura, ·15.	Weather cloudy and close. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	·29	Heat great. Health fair. *Kharif* operations commenced. Prices rising.
Kotah („ „)	·30	Heat very great. Health good. Prices rising.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Heat again increasing. Cattle-disease in some parts of district. Weather cloudy.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Occasional storms; weather cloudy and hot. Health fair.
Keowlee („ 19th)	·14	Tanks dry; wells decreasing. Cotton and sugarcane cultivation good; *kharif* preparations commenced. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot, with severe storms.
Dholepore („ 18th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells decreasing. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Ulwur („ 22nd)	Average of nine tahsils, 1·04.	Health fair. Ploughing of *kharif* commenced. Prices steady. Weather monsoonish.
Bickanir („ 19th)	Slight rain	Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and windy.
Nepal—(June 17th)		
Katmandu (June 18th)	·65	Rain lately fallen, favourable to crop prospects.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th May 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th May 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
29th May 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,54,830	255	680	1,65,512	243	11,97,129	230	14,32,078	250	2,34,949	...
5th June ,,	Madras . . .	861	1,50,748	175	861	1,55,394	180	12,04,535	163	12,24,987	169	20,452	...
5th do. ,,	South Indian . .	654	94,295	144	654	86,566	132	7,63,577	137	8,29,706	151	66,129	...
5th do. ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,904	8,85,591	589	1,504	10,50,890	699	83,72,139	650	90,67,954	715	6,95,815	...
29th May ,,	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	3,63,106	788	461	3,30,000	716	27,84,639	705	29,23,012	750	1,38,373	...
	TOTAL .	4,088	16,48,570	403	4,160	17,88,362	430	1,43,22,019	409	1,54,77,737	442	11,55,718	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
5th June 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	9,82,875	651	1,515	10,14,725	670	89,64,370	693	86,24,132	676	...	3,40,238
5th do. ,,	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,650	152	57	9,729	171	80,257	176	1,03,295	214	17,038	...
5th do. ,,	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,401	117	12	1,355	113	11,720	114	11,545	114	...	181
5th do. ,,	Sindia . . .	75	6,926	92	75	7,741	103	61,640	97	64,837	103	3,197	...
29th May ,,	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,411	3,52,325	250	1,411	4,41,000	313	27,28,339	226	32,45,830	273	5,17,491	...
5th June ,,	Southern Mahratta .	214	14,700	69	316	39,209	124	1,01,438	55	2,81,667	166	1,80,229	...
12th do. ,,	Indian Midland . .	...	...	...	42	3,529	84	...	...	24,495	69	24,495	...
	TOTAL .	3,278	13,66,877	417	3,428	15,17,288	443	1,19,53,770	426	1,23,55,801	428	4,02,031	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
5th June 1886	Eastern Bengal . .	233	70,506	303	234	86,106	368	7,23,002	362	6,99,498	355	...	23,504
5th do. ,,	Nalhati . . .	27	1,305	48	27	1,470	54	11,941	51	14,382	62	2,441	...
5th do. ,,	Northern Bengal .	249	41,204	165	249	60,340	242	3,26,309	148	4,00,143	190	73,744	...
5th do. ,,	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,288	62	37	2,017	55	25,081	79	18,195	59	...	6,886
5th do. ,,	Tirhoot . . .	226	25,449	113	246	33,469	136	2,50,219	129	2,70,233	130	20,014	...
5th do. ,,	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	16,983	68	253	22,863	90	1,38,646	65	2,00,768	94	62,122	...
5th do. ,,	Wardha Coal . .	45	4,508	100	45	15,095	335	1,13,834	295	1,36,914	361	23,080	...
5th do. ,,	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	34,909	235	149	36,778	247	4,17,338	327	3,94,262	314	...	23,076
29th May ,,	Burma . . .	254	45,383	179	327	44,857	131	4,40,959	202	4,18,412	152	...	22,547
12th June ,,	North-Western . .	1,803	6,22,516	345	1,803	5,52,089	306	61,65,800	398	42,60,601	281	...	19,05,199
12th do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	5,379	82	66	6,248	95	53,791	95	51,575	92	...	2,216
12th do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	1,473	41	36	1,798	50	12,600	41	19,147	63	6,547	...
5th do. ,,	Dacca . . .	10	2,406	241	86	9,274	108	17,678	206	42,257	58	24,579	...
29th May ,,	Jorhat . . .	23	284	12	30	618	21	3,626	18	4,601	18	975	...
	TOTAL .	3,407	8,74,773	257	3,588	8,71,022	243	87,00,914	298	69,30,988	229	...	17,69,926
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	10,773	38,90,220	361	11,176	41,76,672	374	3,49,76,703	378	3,47,64,526	369	...	2,12,177
	Gross Estimated Expenses .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,89,283	174	1,77,29,908	188	...	...
	Net Receipts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,87,420	204	1,70,34,618	181	...	18,52,802
	Assisted Companies.												
5th June 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	8,665	69	126	10,050	80	86,265	80	86,328	81	63	...
5th do. ,,	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	7,550	113	67	6,070	91	45,027	80	60,425	107	14,498	...
22nd May ,,	Assam . . .	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 32,480	55	(c) 51,500	89	19,017	...
5th June ,,	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	28,600	94	303	52,000	172	2,40,073	95	3,64,907	143	1,18,834	...
5th do. ,,	Tarakessur . .	22	5,454	248	22	5,273	239	51,236	272	51,755	276	519	...
	TOTAL .	518	50,269	97	518	73,393	142	4,61,990	90	6,14,921	122	1,52,931	...
	Native States.												
5th June 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	28,476	147	193	32,018	166	2,41,672	146	2,46,569	151	4,897	...
5th do. ,,	Jodhpore . . .	64	3,348	52	64	4,130	65	25,894	47	35,632	66	9,738	...
22nd May ,,	Nizam's . . .	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 2,00,476	219	(c) 1,74,571	113	...	25,905
29th do. ,,	Mysore . . .	140	6,965	50	140	7,933	57	64,515	54	67,345	37	2,830	...
12th June ,,	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	844	53	16	1,035	64	8,266	60	10,728	80	2,462	...
	TOTAL .	413	39,633	96	413	45,116	109	5,40,823	119	5,34,845	102	...	5,978

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd May 1886.

SIMLA,
The 23rd June, 1886.

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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 23rd June, 1886.

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.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel O. R. Newmarch.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

DEBTORS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE said:—

"Having for many years devoted a good deal of my time and attention to the improvement in various ways of our cumbrous and unsuitable Civil Procedure Code, and especially to the question of imprisonment for debt, I need scarcely say that I hailed with the very greatest pleasure the disposition to deal with that most important subject which was indicated in the recent speech of our hon'ble colleague the Law Member on the Bankruptcy Bill; and although the few words which then fell from him indicated that the measure which he contemplated was at most but a limited one, still I waited with great interest for the development of his scheme, and his exposition of the grounds of the conclusion at which he had arrived. Having had the advantage on the last occasion of our meeting of hearing the case put out in full, I hope that I may be permitted to say that his argument in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt altogether appears to me to be unanswerable, and his reply to the objections brought against that measure to be complete. It seemed to me that the whole question could not be better summed up than in the two statements which my hon'ble friend put before us, namely, that 'imprisonment for debt, as such, ought to be abolished in India as it has been abolished in England and other civilized countries, but that in India, as in England, imprisonment should be retained as a punishment in those cases where indebtedness involves an element of fraud'; and further that, 'if the Government of India entertains an opinion that the law is seriously defective, it would incur a grave responsibility if it were to hesitate or unduly delay to give its opinion practical effect.'

"Now, following such an effective exposition of the whole case as that, I viewed with more regret than ever my hon'ble friend's conclusion that the measure ought at present to be confined to one administration only in the whole of British India; but I must confess that my heart altogether sank within me as I listened to his final opinion that the effect of that application to one Local Government only ought to be ascertained before the Act was extended to

any other parts of the country. I would invite the Council to consider how very great must be the delay involved in such a postponement, and what a considerable period must elapse before the working of the Act in the province to which alone it is to be extended can be ascertained in such a clear and satisfactory manner as to satisfy objectors in other parts of India. This question, I may remind the Council, is not even one dating from the year 1879, when, as our hon'ble colleague the Law Member reminded us the other day, I brought it before this Council in connection with the Dekkhan Raiyats Bill. It goes back farther than that. Two years previously the battle raged, and in 1877 I succeeded in carrying an amendment of the Civil Procedure Code Bill, connected with the subject, which now is to be found as section 336 of that Code—that is to say, nearly ten years have elapsed since this question began to be placed actively before this Council from time to time. Now, the Dekkhan Raiyats Act of 1879, as my hon'ble colleague has stated, has fully justified the expectations entertained at the time as regards its provisions relating to imprisonment for debt. That Act, I am glad to say, has gradually been living down both the theoretical objections and practical obstruction with which it was at first for a long time assailed. Each year's report has established more clearly the soundness of its principles and the beneficial effect of its fundamental provisions; and no report that I have seen has been more convincing on this point than the very last one which we have received. But, notwithstanding all this, seven years have elapsed before that experience has been considered sufficiently strong—has carried sufficient weight—to enable the question of imprisonment for debt to be again brought before this Council. The evil, however, is no less than it is characterized, and is one that is very severely felt. I hold in my hand a vernacular petition which I received a few days ago from twenty-one debtors confined in one of the civil jails of the Bombay Presidency. These persons, we may all be glad to see, take an interest in the proceedings of this Council. At any rate, they have addressed me in the vernacular, saying how glad they are that their woes have at last come to the notice of the Supreme Government, and praying that they may receive early relief. I need scarcely say that they are careful to suggest likewise that whatever measure is brought in may have retrospective effect! Now, how much longer, I would ask, is the state of things, or the injustice, as I might more rightly term it, pointed out in this petition to be allowed to continue? It appears to me that we may very well consider whether such delay as would be involved in waiting for the experience of the application of the Act to the North-Western Provinces before it is allowed to be extended to any other parts of the country is really necessary or not. I should say that the other Governments might just as well accept the experience which they have already got from the seven years' working of the Bombay Act as wait for the several years' more experience of the North-Western Provinces. I would farther ask whether they are more likely to be convinced by the experience in the latter case which is yet to come than by the experience in the former case which they have already acquired; if they do not believe in the experience derived in the one case, what reason have we to assume that they are likely to believe it in the other? They will probably, some of them at least, be convinced by nothing except by that actual experience in their own case which is proverbially said to be the only effective mode of convincing the majority of us. Now, I gather that my hon'ble colleague has been unwillingly led to the conclusion, which he felt himself bound to enunciate, as regards this postponement, and that this recommendation for postponement, which I understand he deplores as much as I do, has been brought about by the authority and experience of the opponents whom he finds arrayed against this measure. As far as I am aware, this adverse authority and experience is chiefly to be found in the papers relating to the inquiry which took place in 1881-82. I have again looked into a considerable proportion of these, and I should like, with the permission of Your Excellency, just to read one of the opinions upon which this decision for delay may be held to be based—that is, the opinion given on 12th February, 1882, by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice of my own Presidency of Bombay. Sir Charles Sargent wrote as follows:—

'I think it would be highly unadvisable to abolish imprisonment for debt. There is no reason to suppose it offends the public conscience, and undoubtedly, in numerous cases, affords the only means to the judgment-creditor of obtaining satisfaction of his decree. It should be remembered that the position of a judgment-creditor in this country is one of peculiar difficulty. The legal incidents of the undivided Hindu family, the minute distribution of property occasioned by the Muhammadan law of descent, and, though last, not least, the practice of creating *bénámi* titles so common in this country, afford the dishonest debtor endless opportunities of baffling the efforts of his judgment-creditor to attach his property. In numerous instances the only hope of obtaining payment of a judgment-debt lies in the possibility of putting pressure on the debtor and his relations by the arrest of the former.'

That is to say, the Chief Justice of Bombay considers that a certain mode of recovering private debts is justifiable because it is revolting to the general feelings of those to whom it is even indirectly applied, and that a judgment-creditor may properly recover his claims by subjecting his debtor to a process so distressing that a man's relations, although entirely unconnected with his private affairs, will be forced to come forward and subscribe for his release. I do not think that I need dilate further on the value of such arguments as that. I regret to see that this opinion was endorsed by four other Judges of the Bombay High Court, who disposed of the whole matter in less than half a page of print. Only one other judge, Mr. Justice West, with that caution which might be expected from his well known ability and experience, abstained from committing himself so far, and said that it would be desirable before going farther to institute a careful inquiry into the present working of the system.

"I will now come to the practical conclusion of the remarks which I have ventured to offer, and that is, that I trust that the declaration which our hon'ble colleague made in the course of his speech may not be taken to be an absolute one, and that I trust, moreover, that all the Local Governments will consider the promulgation of this Bill as an invitation to reconsider the whole question upon its abstract merits as they have now been so clearly put forward by our hon'ble colleague, and also upon the actual results of the seven years Bombay experience now available to them. I would fain hope that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may be induced by such fresh consideration to hesitate no longer in throwing over that "weight of learned opinion" by which in 1882 he felt himself to be embarrassed; that others may also follow the same course; and that upon such support the Hon'ble Law Member himself may take heart of grace, and may be able at any rate to see his way in the Select Committee to following the precedent adopted in the Indian Forest Act, and other Acts, of allowing the Act to apply at once to as many localities as may express a desire for it, and leaving the others to follow whenever circumstances or their own opinions may justify its application.

"By this means—and, as it seems to me, this means alone—can this Council and Your Excellency, its President, be relieved of the painful alternative of continuing in the greater portion of British India a system which is admittedly opposed to the law of other civilized nations of the world, and which the Law Member lately characterised as 'bad for the debtor, bad for the creditor, and bad for the country altogether.'"

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I hope not to detain the Council any length of time with what I have got to say about this Bill, but, my hon'ble friend who introduced it having referred to the view which I expressed when Resident of Hyderabad in favour of the principle now introduced, I wish to add that I have since that date had the opportunity of examining the matter a good deal more closely and in the light of the correspondence which was gathered together in 1883. That correspondence included the opinions of selected judicial officers and administrative officers in all parts of India; and, though the majority of opinions was against the abolition of imprisonment for debt pure and simple, there was a very strong element in favour of such modified abolition as Mr. Ilbert has introduced into this Bill; and I can only say that the result of a more lengthened study of the subject has been to confirm me strongly in the conviction that the principle on which this Bill is based is a right and a sound principle. I think the public are perhaps likely to be led away by the use of the expression 'the abolition of imprisonment for debt,' though its

meaning is sufficiently clear when you go into the Bill. The Bill does not absolutely and universally abolish imprisonment for debt even in those districts to which it will be applied. What the Bill does propose to do is to take away from the creditor the absolute and irresponsible power that he now has of imprisoning his debtor at his own will and pleasure. As the law now stands in regard to any debtor, whether he be honest or dishonest, whether it be a pardánashin lady, or the father of a family upon whose support they depend, or whether it be a widow with young children, if the creditor applies to the Court for a warrant of arrest the Court has no discretion but to place itself as a passive instrument in the hands of the creditor to carry out his wishes. The Court cannot say in one case 'there seems no dishonesty but merely misfortune, and the debtor should not go to jail'; the Court cannot say in another case 'the debtor has property, you should proceed against his property before you proceed against his person'; the Court, as I have said, is simply a passive instrument in the hands of the creditor. Well, what the Bill proposes to do is to remove this absolute power from the hands of the creditor and to give discretion to the Court, and at the same time it instructs the Court that it is to use this discretion in the matter of imprisonment only when the debtor is either fraudulent or recalcitrant, that is to say, when he makes away with or hides his property or when he obstinately refuses to pay. Most of the supporters of the law as it at present stands take up the position that in cases of fraud or in cases of recalcitrancy the creditor has really no other means than that of imprisoning the person of his debtor, for getting back the money that is due to him. On this point the weapon remains as before, that is to say, it remains at the disposal of the creditor, but it is to be used through the Court. It may be said that it would be very difficult to convince a Civil Court of fraud. It cannot, however, be very difficult at all events to satisfy the Court, in the words of the law, in cases where the defaulter, having means to pay, has refused *or without reasonable cause neglected* to pay. That is all that has to be proved; and, judging from the manner in which some similar clauses have been worked at home by County Court Judges, it does not seem that the judicial officers will have much difficulty in satisfying themselves on the point or in working the law so as to give sufficient relief to creditors. We are also told that if this Bill were generally applied it would restrict credit by destroying the value of personal security, and some of the objectors go farther and say that, in agricultural communities especially, agriculturists have nothing to offer but personal security, and that in their case it will make credit so difficult that they will probably not be able to get money when they want it, and that therefore they will not be able to pay the land-revenue. That is one of the strongest arguments against the measure. Well, I think that there is here a little confusion of ideas about personal security. True, the agriculturist without rights of occupancy has no landed security to offer, but what he borrows on is not the security of his person but the security of the coming crop. For generations and generations this security has been given and accepted; it is now left as it was before in the Bill; and I think we may trust that for generations to come that security will be found to be sufficient by the village-mahájan. But I do not wish to minimise the effect which the Bill is likely to have on credit. I think that in a limited class of cases in which people borrow money having absolutely nothing against which the creditor can go, and in which he is bound therefore to trust to the small benefit of putting his debtor in jail,—in those cases I have no doubt that the Bill will restrict credit, and I think that anybody who watches the cases of insolvency in our Presidency-towns will say that in those cases credit is rightly restricted, and that the ultimate result will be to put the whole relations of that class of cases on a much better footing than they are at present.

"I wish to avoid going over the whole extent of ground traversed in the speech of my hon'ble friend when he introduced the Bill, so I will not emphasise one strong point, namely, the extraordinary anomaly that imprisonment for debt may be used to defeat certain provisions of the legislature. Those provisions are that the bare necessaries of life are to be left to the debtor, and that in certain cases a debtor's pension should not be touched; but, as Mr. Ilbert pointed out, bringing this threat of imprisonment to bear, you can make a man give up his implements of agriculture, or make him transfer his pension, and then what possibly

remains of those provisions which it was the object of the legislature to keep in force? But I do want to lay some emphasis on the fact that under this Bill the creditor will be very little, if at all, worse off than under the existing law in regard to those who *will not* pay, and that in regard to those who *cannot* pay the provisions of the existing law are a cruel scandal and a discredit to our administration. I suppose that, out of every five hundred warrants for arrest issued, not more than one is ever followed by the arrest of the debtor. They are used *in terrorem*, to make him give fresh bonds, practically to make him bind himself for life; and it is in this respect, as a screw for extorting money either from him, or, as our colleague Sir Theodore Hope has pointed out, from his friends and relatives, that the real power of arrest is useful to the creditor. If I am allowed I should like to read a few sentences from one of the papers that came up in 1883 which shows how this power was stated to be used in the district of Kandeish. The report is by the District and Sessions Judge of Kandeish, and in it he wrote as follows:—

'The liability of the creditor for his debtor's subsistence while in confinement deters the majority of parties applying for execution from seeking this method of redress. It has, more than any other form of enforcement, the effect of lessening the debtor's prospects and means of payment at the very moment when his obligations become most pressing. Further, it spreads the distress, arising from the inability to pay, over a wider circle, leaving those who are dependent on the personal labour or exertions of the debtor in a state of destitution. As a matter of fact, the creditor seldom or never carries into execution the power thus given him over his debtor. He prefers to stop short of the last step; and though he applies for enforcement of execution by imprisonment, he does it only that he may hold the warrant *in terrorem* over his judgment-debtor and, when opportunity offers, exact more advantageous terms for himself.'

"And then he goes on to say:—

'In former years, to judge from reports, this power was frequently exercised by the saukárs to assist the most flagitious designs on the females of the debtors' families. There is ground for hope that this most heinous abuse is dying out if not extinct; but still the saukárs appear to aim at involving, if possible, in their claims the mother or wife of the principal debtor. Their reason for doing so is not far to seek, and affords an instance of the most flagrant abuse that is now made of the law of arrest for debt. It is simply a more ingenious form of the torture and pressure applied to extort from the judgment-debtor the entire surrender of his present and future property and his personal labour. If the Kunbi or the Bheel fears confinement for himself, the prospect is not less alarming to him when it threatens to consign to imprisonment in the district jail an aged mother or a youthful wife. He is willing, rather than submit to such pain and degradation, to consent to almost any terms, however impossible of fulfilment, and, if he is unable to offer to his creditor any property in existence, he consents to resign his own liberty of action by becoming a saldár (or yearly servant) to the creditor or the purchaser of the decree. There is thus ground for believing that the statement made in former reports is literally true, that "in the Satpuras the Bheels are bought and sold as slaves." The shortest personal experience in this district teaches us that the facts are not exaggerated. A number of bonds, even as they appear on appeal, bear not only the signature of the actual borrower but also that of the wife or mother; nor is this practice confined to the Bheel debtors; it is equally common in the case of Kunbis. The execution of a deed by the wife or mother is regarded as an excellent security; under the circumstances none could be more effective for the creditor's purposes. The number of salkhuts (agreements to service for a year) in satisfaction of decrees is a sufficient confirmation of the statement that the personal labour of the indebted classes is a matter of traffic among creditors. Decrees pass from hand to hand, and with them the livestock which represent the only means of satisfying them.'

"Well, I must repeat the fact that under the existing law the Courts of Justice are the mere passive instruments of carrying out oppression of the above kind; that it is a great blot in the existing system; and that it is a duty which the Government of India ought not to postpone longer than is absolutely necessary to remove that blot and put the law on a proper footing. As Mr. Ilbert has informed the Council, we have obtained from the Secretary of State a report from almost every country in which Great Britain has Consular Agents of the state of the law in regard to this subject; and, having looked through that report, I find that in almost every country of Europe and America the existing law is on the lines on which we propose to base this new Bill. In France and Italy, in Portugal and Spain, in the German States and Austria, in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, in the United States of America mostly, and in most of the States

even of Southern America, imprisonment for simple debt is a thing of the past; and in all those countries where imprisonment remains it is as a punishment for conduct either fraudulent or recalcitrant. I am now speaking only of ordinary civil debts. The only countries apparently in which the law stands as it is in India are the Ottoman Empire, Tunis, and some parts of Russia. Well, I have referred to the correspondence which took place in 1883, and, as I have said, the majority of the officers consulted were against any material alteration of the law. I think, notwithstanding what has fallen from my hon'ble friend Sir Theodore Hope, that in this state of the case the Government of India were justified in not attempting to force in the face of public opinion an advanced measure and to apply it at once to the whole of India. I think they were justified in making it an experimental step and in applying it only to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where both the High Court and the Local Government are strongly in favour of it. It occurs to me as possible that the difference of opinion which is so marked in those papers has perhaps for its foundation a not very obscure difference of circumstance; that those authorities who for the most part had under their eye agricultural operations and the interests of the agriculturists were strongly in favour of altering the law at the earliest possible moment; whereas those authorities who dealt mostly with cases of a commercial nature did not see their way so readily to making any alteration of the law. Be that as it may, think that in the face of the opposition shown at that time the Government of India were bound to apply the Bill in the first instance to a limited area where it was shown that there was a sufficient authority in favour of it. I can only say that I most heartily concur in the hope and wish expressed by my hon'ble friend Sir Theodore Hope that other Local Governments will soon follow the example of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and I hope that the reproach will soon be removed from India of having on the subject of imprisonment for debt a law which is more backward than that of States like, let us say, Egypt and Servia in the Old World and like Venezuela and Montevideo in the New."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I am very much indebted to my hon'ble colleagues for the effective support they have given to the measure which I introduced at the last meeting of this Council. My hon'ble friend Sir Theodore Hope is quite right in supposing that, if I had felt myself at liberty to act in accordance with my own opinion of what the law ought to be, I should have given wider application to the measure; but in saying, as I did, that I thought it preferable that the primary application of the Bill should be confined to the territories under one particular Local Government, I merely wished to indicate my view as to the course which, in the presence of the body of opinion now before us, it would be most prudent and politic to take. The extent of the application of the Bill is a question which it is within the competency of the Select Committee to consider; and if the authorities of any other province should, in the light of the further experience which has been acquired since the discussions of 1881-82, and after having seen what are the actual proposals of the Bill,—should these authorities express an opinion that the Bill should be extended at once to that province, I should be extremely glad if the Select Committee could see their way to modifying the Bill accordingly."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH WASIKAS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, also moved that the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACTS ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875. He said:—

"The grounds on which it is desired to introduce the measure indicated on the notice paper is this. Certain steamers are engaged in the coasting trade

of the Madras Presidency, but are not 'coasting steamers' within the meaning of the expression as defined in Part III of the Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875. They have therefore to pay port-dues at every port they call at in a group, instead of only paying them at the first port they call at and being free at every other port in the group for a period of thirty days. The owners of these steamers represented to the Government that the levy of these full port-rates at every port the steamers call at is a considerable hardship and is detrimental to the trade which their steamers are fostering, and they have asked that their steamers may be treated as coasting steamers. The Government of India is of opinion that the law, as it stands at present, bears hardly not only on these steamers engaged in the coasting trade, but also on other steamers and sailing vessels. The provisions of the law at present applicable to ports within the limits of the Madras Government do not extend to the ports situate in the Bombay Presidency, where the existing practice is similar to that which it is the object of the proposed Bill to render legal. The financial effect of the measure on the local port trust funds will not be considerable. It appears therefore desirable that the law should be amended generally for all vessels calling at ports in the Madras Presidency. The present Bill has been prepared in consultation with the local authorities and Chamber of Commerce. With the object of settling the port-dues on as fair and liberal a basis as is consistent with obtaining a sufficient income, the Bill recasts Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act on the lines indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which I think it unnecessay to recapitulate here."

GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward. He said that he was very glad to be in a position to reinforce the Select Committee by the appointment of a representative of the Muhammadan community.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Tenancy of Land in the Punjab. He said:—

"MY LORD,—Eighteen years having nearly elapsed since the Punjab Tenancy Act was passed, it will, I think, be convenient if, before explaining the grounds on which it is proposed to amend it, I briefly describe to Your Lordship and the Council the circumstances under which it was passed, and the general scope and character of the measure itself.

"When, after the Sikh wars of 1845-46 and 1848-49, the Punjab was annexed to the British possessions in India, one of the earliest and most important duties which fell to the revenue-authorities of the time to perform was the making of what is called a settlement of the land-revenue. This, as is well known, consists of two operations—the assessment of the revenue, and the framing of a record of the rights and interests of all who are in any way connected with the land from the produce of which the revenue is paid. The inquiries made by the officers who were charged with this duty showed that the agricultural population of the Province was chiefly made up of cultivating communities of small peasant-proprietors; but interspersed among these in varying proportions were found persons who, though they might not in the eyes of the country have a claim to proprietary right, had cultivated the lands in their occupation for long periods on almost the same footing as the recognised proprietors, and had moreover in many instances been the first to reclaim those lands from waste. The officers who made the earlier regular settlements, following in this respect the well-known twelve-year rule which had been in force in the North-West Provinces, whose revenue-system had been authoritatively introduced into the Punjab, caused

a large proportion of these non-proprietary cultivators to be shown in the settlement-records as having rights of occupancy. No opposition on the part of the proprietors themselves was made to this proceeding; on the contrary, they everywhere showed a readiness, amounting almost to eagerness, to induce men of this class to share with them, on almost any terms, the new and then much-dreaded responsibility of our system of fixed cash assessments; and the terms generally recorded were, that for the period of settlement these tenants should hold their lands on payment of the quotas of revenue assessed thereon, with the addition sometimes of a small proprietary fee, or málikána, varying from five to ten per cent. on the revenue.

"But by the time some of these first regular settlements came to be revised, circumstances had greatly changed, and with them the attitude of the proprietors towards this class of tenants. Fifteen years of peace and settled government, combined with improvements in communications, had greatly developed trade and raised prices; and the landlords had begun to look with a covetous eye on the large profits which these tenants were now enjoying, and in which, by the conditions of the expired settlements, they had hitherto been debarred from sharing. Their cause was vigorously taken up by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Prinsep, and, on the ground that great mistakes had been made during the first settlements in creating, in disregard of local customs, rights of occupancy on the basis of mere length of occupancy, a general inquiry into the status and rights of these tenants was instituted in the districts of the Lahore and Amritsar Divisions, and resulted in reducing two-thirds of these tenants to the position of either lease-holders for various terms or mere tenants-at-will.

"Two opposite views were taken of these proceedings. On the one side, it was contended that they amounted to a wholesale confiscation of rights of long standing which had been created and guaranteed by the British Government. On the other hand, it was urged that the entries relating to these rights had been made without sufficient inquiry, and without due regard to the superior rights of the landlords—rights of which the exercise might for a time have been suspended owing to the oppressive character of the Sikh revenue-system, but of which the memory was still tenaciously cherished, and which, in consequence of the moderation of our assessments, had once more become valuable.

"The Act was a compromise between these conflicting views, and was based on the results of long and careful inquiries into the relations of proprietors and tenants during Sikh times, made from the best sources of information then available.

"The immediate effect of the measure was to restore to the greater number of occupancy-tenants the status of which the proceedings of the Settlement Commissioner and his subordinates had deprived them. But it, at the same time, greatly improved and strengthened the position of the landlords by giving them what they really wanted—the means of obtaining a fair share of the profits of the lands cultivated by these tenants. Apart from this, the chief value of the Act was that it defined with precision the rights of occupancy-tenants, and regulated the relations of the landlords with tenants of all classes. To use the words of our present Lieutenant-Governor in a Minute on this question written in 1882, 'it is probably in its main principles the nearest approach to the old law and custom of the Province in respect of occupancy-right that could at the time have been hoped for'; and, quoting again from an opinion left on record by the late Lieutenant-Governor, 'in spite of its many imperfections, Sir Robert Egerton regards this much-controverted measure as one of the greatest boons conferred on the Punjab by the administration of Lord Lawrence: regarded by some, at the time, as a confiscation of proprietary right, it has been found defective only in the comprehensiveness of its provisions for maintaining the status of tenants, while in the greater part of the Province it is the bulwark and charter of a contented peasantry.'

"In the revision of the Act now proposed it is not contemplated to depart in any important particular from the principles and policy to which it gave expression, but to confine the operation to the correction of mistakes which had crept into it owing to the haste with which, in its later stages, it was passed through the Council, and to supply defects which subsequent experience of its working has shown to exist.

"The first proposals for the amendment of the Act were made in 1876 by the Financial Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Egerton, with the general concurrence of the Judges of the Chief Court. But the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Henry Davies), thinking it inexpedient to reopen questions of principle which had been fully discussed and decided when the Act was passed, confined himself to advocating a few minor modifications in the law. The Government of India was, however, unwilling to resort to legislation until its necessity had been further demonstrated, and the matter for the time was allowed to drop.

"More recently, during the revision of the settlement of two of the districts of the Province, facts have come to light which show that certain provisions of the Act have caused, and, if allowed to stand, would be likely to cause, hardship to this class of tenants. The Famine Commissioners in their report have also made numerous proposals with a view to improving the relations of landlords and tenants generally, many of which have been accepted and introduced into the revised Rent and Tenancy Acts of other Provinces. I propose, with the permission of Your Lordship, to say a few words on each of these subjects.

"In one of the two districts referred to—that of Sirsa—the question which arose between landlord and tenant was mainly one of title. Eighty years ago the tract of country comprised within the limits of this district was uninhabited waste. It was colonised chiefly by immigrants from the surrounding Native States, where, while there was no limit to rent, there was no practice of ejectment. Up to the commencement of the regular settlement of 1852 there was no restriction on the power of the individual colonists to break up as much of the waste as they chose, on condition of paying the customary rent and dues on their cultivation, and in practice each cultivator held the land reclaimed by him undisturbed so long as he made these payments. At the first regular settlement, however, the proprietorship of each estate was declared to belong *exclusively* to the leaders of the body of colonists who had settled in it, or to the representatives of those persons who had first received permission from the State to found a village therein; and it was further declared that the ordinary cultivators would thenceforth have no right to break up land without the permission of those to whom proprietary rights had been granted. At the same time, however, rights of occupancy in the land then held by them were granted to the cultivators from whom proprietary rights had been withheld. The result of this settlement was that the whole area of the district—nearly two million acres—was declared to belong in proprietary right to about 5,000 persons, while the remaining 25,000 cultivators were recorded as holding under them as tenants, with rights of occupancy in about nine-tenths of the half million acres cultivated by them.

"When this settlement came to be revised, twenty years later, it was found that considerable changes had taken place in the interval. Occupancy-rights had been lost or abandoned in about a fourth of the area in which those rights had been recorded, but, on the other hand, a large proportion of what was uncultivated waste when that record was framed had been brought under the plough, and, owing to the decision above referred to, so much of this newly reclaimed land as had been broken up by the tenants was shown in the annual papers as held without a right of occupancy. Thus at the revision of settlement it was found that of the total cultivated area of more than a million of acres, about two-fifths were held by tenants without any right of this kind. Up to 1874, when the term of the first settlement was about to expire, the Punjab Tenancy Act had little effect on the Sirsa District. The area of unreclaimed land being still very large, it was to the interest of the proprietors to have as much of it as possible brought under the plough; and they had therefore encouraged their tenants to extend their cultivation, and ejectment-proceedings were almost unknown. But the proprietors, hearing

that the settlement would soon be revised, now began to fear that, unless they asserted their rights, the same procedure might be followed at the revised as had been adopted at the regular settlement, and that the tenants might be recorded as having rights of occupancy in all the land cultivated by them. They accordingly set to work to issue notices of ejectment under the Act in great numbers. This was done apparently, not so much with the object of actually ousting their tenants or of raising their rents, as of clearing their own title by establishing their right to eject the tenants from the lands which the latter had reclaimed since the first settlement. During the six years ending in October, 1880, notices of ejectment were served on the tenants of 64,500 acres, or about a sixth of the area held by tenants without rights of occupancy. On the other hand, the tenants, accustomed to be left in possession of their cultivated lands so long as they paid the rent due on them, felt that they were being hardly treated in being ejected from land which they had themselves in many instances reclaimed from waste. They naturally expected that they would be as fully protected in the occupation of these lands as they had been in the possession of those broken up by them before the first settlement; and in this belief more than half the notices of ejectment were contested by them in Court, while more than a thousand suits were brought on other grounds to establish a right of occupancy in lands held by them. The Courts, however, felt themselves bound by the decision of Government already referred to, according to which the waste land had been left at the absolute disposal of the proprietors; and the result generally was that the tenants' claims were dismissed, and the tenants were compelled either to leave their lands, or to acknowledge themselves as holding at the will of the proprietors.

"In answer to a call made by the Government of India, whose attention had been attracted to the subject by a passage in the Annual Revenue-administration Report of the Province, a special report on the working of the Tenancy Act in this district was submitted in 1881. The Financial Commissioner (Mr. Lyall), concurring with the Settlement-authorities, recommended special legislation with the object of protecting the tenants from ejectment from the lands which they had reclaimed from waste and held for long periods. The chief grounds for this recommendation were (1) the reasonable expectations formed by the tenants that they would be maintained in the occupation of these lands; (2) the injurious effect of these wholesale ejectments on the well-being of the district; and (3) the arbitrary nature of the grant of proprietary rights in the waste at the first settlement to a few persons whose claim to those rights was not, in any marked degree, superior to that of their fellow-colonists, to whose co-operation, rather than to their own labour, the development of the district and the value of their rights were mainly due.

"In reporting these circumstances to the Government of India in October, 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir R. Egerton), though holding that a law to enable Settlement-officers at the time of settlement to fix the rents of tenants with rights of occupancy would be an undoubted advantage, did not consider that the need of special legislation for this district had been established. But the Government of India, in replying to the Punjab Government in the following May, stated that it was not disposed to accept the view that the evils brought to light did not afford a sufficient case for legislation; that, on the contrary, they seemed to demand decisive action; and that, if, under this view, the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act, as a whole, should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be required, the magnitude of the question would not deter the Government of India from entering upon it. It was added that, before forming any definite conclusions on this question, the Government wished to have the opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison, who, by this time, had succeeded to the charge of the Province.

"Before describing what followed on this communication, it will, I think, be well to complete the history of the struggle between the landlords and tenants of this district. Towards the end of 1881 the latter were informed by Sir R. Egerton's order that their relations with the former would continue to be regulated by the Tenancy Act of 1868, and, finding that the Courts held that under the provisions of that Act they were liable to be ejected from land broken

up by them since the date of the first settlement, they accepted the position and acknowledged themselves to be at the mercy of the landlords as regards these lands.

"A somewhat remarkable result followed on the submission of the tenants. In many cases the landlords either sold or made a free gift of occupancy-rights in such land to their tenants, and the result was that on the completion of the settlement-record in 1882 it was found that, in place of 350,000 acres held with rights of occupancy, more than 420,000 acres were now so held. Since then the Government has itself conferred rights of this kind in 80,000 acres on the cultivators in certain villages which were held in farm, and the total area held with rights of occupancy is now about 500,000 acres, or half the total cultivated area of this district. The rents of all tenants of this class were fixed by the Settlement-officer, but under the present law these rents are liable to enhancement every five years, and I am sorry to have to add that a number of suits for enhancements have already been instituted.

"I may now return to the main line of my narrative. The views of Sir Charles Aitchison were expressed in a Minute, which, with a Memorandum by the late Financial Commissioner (Mr. J. B. Lyall), was forwarded to the Government of India in the beginning of July, 1882. While concurring with his predecessors and the Chief Revenue-authority that no radical change should be made in the principles and policy of the existing Tenancy Law, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that experience had shown that a few modifications in the mode of applying those principles in practice were urgently called for. The most important of these related to the system under which enhancements of rent were made.

"As just stated, the existing law prescribes that on certain specified grounds the Courts on the suit of the landlord may decree enhancement at intervals of five years.

"Statistics, the Lieutenant-Governor wrote, showed that suits of this kind were increasing; that a difference of interest was thus making its appearance between landlords and occupancy-tenants, which in time might embitter the relations between these classes; and, as the most suitable remedy for this evil, he proposed to revert to the law formerly in force in the Punjab, and empower Settlement-officers to fix the rents of occupancy-tenants paying in cash, in terms of the revenue, and for the period of settlement. I may here mention that a precisely similar recommendation, based on the same grounds, had been made by the Famine Commissioners, whose proposals on this subject had about this time been circulated for the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. As bearing directly on the subject I am treating of, I may perhaps be allowed to quote a short passage from that portion of their report which deals with the relations of landlord and tenant in Northern India. In paragraph 26 of this section they wrote as follows:—

'The chief scope which our system affords for the exercise of the antagonistic feelings which, as stated in paragraph 19, exist between the two classes, is in the Rent Courts, where the landlord can sue for enhancement of rent. These suits are extremely perplexing in their character; they involve a great deal of minute and laborious inquiry into the soils and the current rates of rent, and the decision of the Courts have often been conflicting; such circumstances give encouragement to litigation, and leave a feeling of bitterness behind them when the suits are decided. It is to the interests of all parties and of the State that litigation of this kind should be discouraged as far as can be fairly done with due regard to the claims of either side. Under the present law a landlord who has sued a tenant for enhancement of rent can sue him again after a period of five years in the Punjab, ten years in the North-West Provinces, one year in Bengal, and the same in the Central Provinces, in respect of a "conditional" occupant. Moreover, as the landlord can sue his tenants in detail in successive years, the sore is constantly kept open. We are of opinion that most of these evils could be avoided by reverting to the original principle, under which the rent of privileged tenants could be altered only at the same time as the revenue, and had to be fixed periodically by the same officer who fixed the revenue.'

"But to return from this digression. The case of the Sirsa tenants was then discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the conclusion arrived at by him was that, in the face of the clear grant of proprietary right to others, it would not be just or expedient to create by legislation occupancy-rights which

might or might not have accrued if circumstances had been different. But he agreed with the Financial Commissioner in thinking that compensation for disturbance should be given to these and to all other tenants who had broken up waste-land. A few less important alterations in the law proposed by Mr. Lyall were also supported by Sir Charles Aitchison; and his proposals having met with the general approval of the Government of India, instructions were issued, towards the end of the year, to the Financial Commissioner to prepare, in consultation with the Settlement Commissioner, a draft Act comprising such of the amendments proposed as Mr. Lyall was prepared to accept, and such others as he himself might wish to see adopted.

"While these matters were still under consideration, reports were received which showed that a burning question relating to enhancement of rents had arisen in the Hushiarpur district, then under settlement. It was pointed out in these reports that this district is exceptionally situated in respect to the number of holdings of tenants of this class paying at revenue-rates with or without the addition of a cash málikáná, or proprietary fee, rarely exceeding two annas in the rupee; that these tenants, more than 90,000 in number, were liable under section 11 of the Act to have their rents raised to 'the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of *the same class* for land of a similar description and with similar advantages,' less only a deduction of fifteen per cent.; and figures were furnished showing that the cash-rents paid by tenants-at-will were seldom less, and were often more, than twice and even *three times* the revenue assessed on the land held by them. Further, that though these rents were paid on only a very small portion of the whole cultivated area, the area so held was large enough to enable proprietors to base their enhancement claims on these exceptionally high rents. At the same time it was confidently expected that the occupancy-tenants would firmly resist the claims to these severe enhancements, and it was argued that they would be right in so doing, for the reason that these cash-paying tenants-at-will were not, as regards the tenancies on which these high rents were paid, *of the same class* as the occupancy-tenants; and in explanation of this it was stated that these exceptional rents were paid for land usually cultivated by the owner, but let to men who, having other land of their own, were willing to pay a high rent for one or two additional plots to be cultivated with spare stock and at spare moments. For these and other reasons it was anticipated that long and harassing litigation was impending, which, besides ruining the parties to it, would generally and permanently embitter the relations between these two important sections of the agricultural population; and on these grounds the Settlement Commissioner, strongly supported by the Financial Commissioner, recommended that application should be made to the legislature either to pass a short enactment temporarily introducing into this and other districts under settlement the revised provisions for enhancement contained in Chapter III of the Draft Bill, or a law giving to the Local Government power to suspend the decision of suits for enhancement of rents for a certain period. Sir Charles Aitchison was, however, unwilling to advocate special and emergent legislation of this kind, and preferred to proceed with the revision of the Tenancy Act for the Punjab generally. Up to the present time the old light rents have been in most cases maintained, because they are in accordance with entries in the old settlement-record, which under section 2 of the Act have the force of agreements; and the Chief Court has, by recent decisions, held that these agreements remain in force until the new record-of-rights is handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, under a direction of the Local Government on the report of the Financial Commissioner that the operations of the settlement are completed. Under these circumstances the Government has purposely refrained from giving a direction of this kind in regard to the records of the settlement of this district. It is obvious that, unless the law is altered, the same difficulties will arise in other districts now under settlement as those which have arisen here.

"These are, My Lord, the circumstances which have led to the proposal to revise the Tenancy Law of the Province, and, having described them, I will add

a few words regarding the form which it is proposed that legislation shall take. The Draft Bill framed by the Financial and Settlement Commissioners in April, 1883, did not altogether meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and for reasons which were fully explained at the time (but which I need not occupy the time of the Council by repeating, as the whole of the correspondence on the subject will shortly be placed before it if this Motion is carried) he was at first inclined to limit legislation, if undertaken at all, to minor modifications involving no very important principles, and such as were required mainly for the purpose of removing ambiguities and correcting mistakes and omissions, of partially enlarging the provisions relating to the more privileged classes of tenants, and of affording a limited protection to tenants who had earned a right to special consideration by breaking up waste land.

"After some further discussion in correspondence with the Government of India, it was decided that legislation should proceed on this basis; and further, that, reverting to the law and practice with respect to the fixing of the rents of occupancy-tenants which had been in force in the Punjab before the passing of the Act of 1868, these rents should be adjusted, at the time of revising the assessment, with reference to the land-revenue instead of at short intervals by comparison with the rents paid by tenants-at-will. These conclusions were communicated to me in February 1884, some time after I had succeeded Mr. Lyall in the office of Financial Commissioner; and I was asked, after consultation with Colonel Wace and any other officers whose views I might wish to ascertain, to prepare and submit a revised Bill, together with a full exposition of my own views. I thereupon circulated for opinions both drafts—that prepared by Mr. Lyall and Colonel Wace, and the more limited draft prepared in the Punjab Secretariat—to some of the most experienced Revenue-officers of the Province. Their replies were considered by a Committee consisting of Mr. Barkley, Colonel Wace and myself; and we came to the unanimous conclusion that as the existing Tenancy Act requires so much alteration and so many additions, it would be best to replace it by an altogether fresh enactment in which the law on this subject would be placed before the people, and those who would have to administer it, in the most complete and simple form possible. Taking, therefore, as the basis of our draft the Bill submitted to the Punjab Government in April, 1883, we revised and rearranged it, and then submitted it to our own Government. This was done in June, 1884.

"During the course of the past summer the proposals of our Committee were carefully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and, in personal communication with both Financial Commissioners, the draft sent up by us was gone through section by section, and was further revised till it assumed the shape in which it was submitted to the Government of India in November last.

"With the permission of the Council I will now explain the more important changes in the existing law proposed to be made by the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce.

"The first is the omission of section 2 of the present Act, by which a highly artificial authority was given to entries in the records-of-rights of the first regular settlements in regard to certain matters dealt with by the Punjab Tenancy Act. The section as originally framed and passed ran as follows:—

'Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the operation of any decree of Court under which a tenant holds, or of any agreement between a landlord and tenant where such agreement is in writing or recorded by the proper officer in the record of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Local Government.

'All entries in such record in respect of matters comprised in Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall, when attested by the proper officer, be deemed to be agreements within the meaning of this section.'

"The chapters specified in this second clause refer—III to rent, IV to ejectment, V to relinquishment, leases and under-leases, alienation and succession, and VI to compensation for tenants' improvements. The effect, therefore, of this section was practically to exclude from the operation of

nearly the whole of the Act all parts of the Punjab in which a regular settlement had been made and sanctioned by the Local Government. The only part of the Act to which this clause did not apply was Chapter II, which deals with 'rights of occupancy.' The object of this clause was clearly to give a character of conclusiveness to the entries in the records of the first regular settlements in regard to the several matters treated of in the chapters specified therein. Whether it was intended to have prospective as well as retrospective effect was very fully discussed by Sir James Stephen when presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill which afterwards became the Punjab Land-revenue Act of 1871; and the question was decided in the negative by the introduction into this clause, by section 21 of the Act, of the words which have restricted its operation to entries in the records of settlements made *previously to the passing of the same Act*. It is now proposed altogether to omit this section, on the ground that it has done its work and is no longer required. To show that this is the case as regards the second clause of the section, I would mention that of the regular or revised settlements sanctioned before the 18th November, 1871 (the date of the passing of the Land-revenue Act), those of only four districts still remain in force. Of these, two are already under revision, and these, with the remaining two shortly to be taken up, will be completed within the next six years. The provisions of this clause have, therefore, ceased to apply to 27 out of the 31 districts of the Province, and will cease to apply to the remainder from periods varying from two to six years. I may add that many of the entries in the old settlement-records relating to matters dealt with in Chapters III to VI of the Act do not accurately represent local customs, are often so ambiguous that the Courts on this ground have refused to enforce them, and are not unfrequently opposed to public policy. So far as the clause has had a beneficial effect in enabling local custom to override the law, provision has been made in the Bill for the maintenance of this useful object. As regards rent, the revised provisions of Chapter III will do much to give the custom hitherto prevailing the force of law; and in respect of alienation and succession, special provision has been made in section 38 for keeping alive such customs as may be applicable to such subjects. But where custom is found to be opposed to public policy—as, for instance, where it would prevent tenants from making improvements, or deprive them of compensation for improvements on ejectment—we propose deliberately to set it aside, and section 46 of the Bill declares entries of this kind in the records *void*, as being contrary to public policy. As to the first clause of section 2 of the Act of 1868, it seems sufficient to say that decrees of Court cannot of course be affected by subsequent legislation which does not in express terms deal with their subject-matter, and agreements stand on their own merits, whether they are entered in a record-of-rights or not. The fact is, the whole section was obviously enacted to set at rest the controversies of eighteen years ago already referred to; and as the records of Mr. Prinsep's revised settlements of certain districts were annulled by the Tenancy Act of 1868 in important matters relating to the status of tenants, it was thought advisable to declare in express terms to what extent they would be maintained. The revision of these records, rendered necessary by the passing of this Act, was shortly afterwards carried out, and the first part of the section has therefore long since ceased to be of any practical use.

"Next to this come the changes in certain of the clauses of section 5 relating to rights of occupancy. The object of these modifications of the law is to extend the benefits of these clauses to certain classes of tenants who appear to be equitably entitled to them, but who, according to the interpretation put upon these clauses by the Chief Court, have hitherto been excluded from their benefits. The first of these changes consists in the omission of the word '*heretofore*' from clause (1) of this section (section 4 of the Bill), and the addition of an explanatory sub-section by which on proof by the tenant of continuous occupation of his tenancy for thirty years and payment of nothing in the shape of rent beyond land-revenue and rates and cesses, a presumption is raised in his favour that the conditions of clause (1) have been fulfilled. This alteration of the law was first proposed by the late Financial Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Lyall,

in a memorandum on proposed amendments of the Act written in 1882, from which, with the permission of your Lordship, I will quote the relevant passage:—

'I would certainly,' he wrote, 'strike out the word "heretofore" in clause (1) of section 5. It may be argued that this is a deviation from the great principle expressed in the first sentence of section 9. If it is so, I would allow an exception in this case. By a recent decision of the Chief Court, which is no doubt legally correct, no tenant can establish a right under clause (1) of section 5 unless the land had been held free of rent and service for three generations in 1868. Before that decision was published, many Courts had been decreeing in favour of tenants now holding in the third generation, though they did not so hold in 1868. Most Settlements-officers, I think, interpreted the law in that way. I do not think the law amended as I propose would give a tenant a right greater than he may be held to be equitably entitled to. On the other hand, very few tenants can possibly establish a right under the clause as interpreted by the Chief Court. Except in the districts of the old Delhi territory, it is almost certain that the grandfather of the tenant of 1868 must have died before annexation, perhaps long before. Few men now survive who can give evidence as to those times, and there are no records to refer to.'

"In forwarding on to the Government of India a copy of this Memorandum with a Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor the proposed change was supported by the Punjab Government in the following words:—

'Mr. Lyall suggests that this amendment may involve a deviation from the principle that no occupancy-right shall be acquired by mere lapse of time. It does not, however, appear that this is so; for the reasons for acknowledging the right depend not upon any particular duration of tenure (for obviously the time during which the land may pass through the hands of grandfather, father and son may vary enormously in different cases), but rather upon the custom of the country, and perhaps also on the circumstance that the proprietor stands by and sees two successions take place without interference.'

"The amendment together with others proposed at the same time was accepted by the Government of India, and when the Bill to give effect to them was drafted the explanatory sub-section already referred to was added. The object of this addition is to place a reasonable limit on the evidence to be required of a tenant claiming under this clause. It is contended that, if a tenant can show that he succeeded his father or uncle, and that he and his father and uncle together have held on these favourable terms for thirty years, it is only reasonable to throw on the landowner the burden of proving that the grandfather's or granduncle's tenancy was of a different nature. It is not often that older evidence would be forthcoming, and, if it is obtainable, it should be for the owner to produce it.

"In a recent criticism it has been objected that these changes in the law will have the effect of converting into occupancy-tenants of the most privileged class many thousands of tenants in the districts of the old Delhi territory who are now recorded as tenants-at-will only, and are paying at the same rates as the proprietors, as it will probably, in many cases, be impossible for the landlords to rebut the presumption given by the 'explanation' referred to. This may be, and probably is, quite true; but, if so, the reply to the objection is that, although recorded as tenants-at-will, these tenants are, by the ancient custom of the country, entitled to hold the lands occupied by them undisturbed, so long as they pay the quotas of revenue assessed thereon. If proof of this be wanted, it will be found in abundance in the Settlement Reports of that part of the Punjab, and in particular in the admirable Report on the Settlement of part of the Karnal District by Mr. Ibbetson, who in paragraphs 257 to 259 has given a full and interesting history of the origin and growth of tenant-right in those parts. In the latter paragraph he writes:—

'In short, as already pointed out in paragraph 241, the conclusion is irresistible that, in old times, any body who broke up new land, or even who was given old land to cultivate, except as an obviously temporary measure, acquired a right to hold the land so long as he paid the revenue on it.'

"These tenants, I would explain, belong largely to the same classes as the landowners, and the fact that no rent, properly so-called, has been hitherto demanded from them is partly due to this cause, but more still to the excessive pressure of the old assessments, in consequence of which, to quote again from Mr. Ibbetson,—

'the village was only too glad to get cultivators to accept land on these terms; and the explanation of the fact that the people even now fail to distinguish between occupancy-

tenants and tenants-at-will of any standing is, not that old custom failed to raise the ancient tenants approximately to a level with owners, but that it treated both owners and tenants of all kinds alike, so far as the right of cultivating possession was concerned.'

"Much more might be quoted in support of this view, but I think I have said enough to show that where the position of the so-called tenants-at-will is so strong as it is in this part of the Punjab, and where they can show an unbroken occupation of three generations, or of thirty years, and the payment of no rent beyond revenue and cesses throughout this period, it is only equitable to give them the same status, and the same protection from ejectment and undue enhancement of rent, as that which was given by the first clause of section 5 of the Act to the almost precisely similarly circumstanced tenants of 1868. Nor will the proprietary bodies have any fair cause to complain of this change, for whereas they have up to this time been receiving nothing from these tenants but revenue, and rates, and cesses, they will, under section 15 of the Bill, be enabled to obtain from them in addition a proprietary fee of two annas in the rupee.

"The next alteration in this section which seems to call for notice is that made in its third clause. The clause has been so worded now as to admit to its benefits not only those who were at the date of the passing of the Act of 1868 the *representatives* of persons who settled as cultivators in a village along with the founders, but also the settlers themselves. There can, I think, be no doubt that the exclusion of the latter by the framers of the existing Act was intentional, but there is at the same time good reason for believing that the exclusion was contrary to the custom of the country, and, as remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Minute already referred to, it involved a somewhat grotesque anomaly, namely, that a man should not be possessed of what his heir can inherit from him, and that his heir should take from him rights larger than those which he himself enjoyed. Instances have come to light in which cultivators who had held from the founding of a village up to 1868 were denied rights of occupancy merely because they had survived the date of the passing of the Act, whereas if they had died before that date the right would have accrued to their heirs. The removal of so anomalous and unjust a restriction seems to require but little justification. An explanatory sub-section with respect to this clause has been added at the end of the section, the object of which is the same as that of the sub-section relating to clause (1). The opportunity of the revision of this clause has been taken to require evidence of *continuous* occupancy, which the Chief Court has held is not necessary under the clause as it at present stands, but which was certainly its intention.

"The last change I have to explain in this section is in clause (4), and this has been rendered necessary by a decision of the Chief Court, who have held that a right of occupancy can only be acquired by the jágírdár or ex-jágírdár himself, and not by his representative. The right in such cases has its origin in the position of authority held by the jágírdár under Sikh rule, which gave security to his tenure; and provided the land was originally occupied by the jágírdár during the continuance of the jágír, and has since been uninterruptedly occupied by him and his representative for the term of twenty years, as originally fixed in this clause of the Act, there seems no good reason for excluding the latter from the right given by this clause. On the contrary, the fact of his having succeeded in maintaining his cultivating possession of the land after the death of the jágírdár strengthens his claim to recognition of this right.

"The two last alterations have been effected by so defining the word 'tenant' as to include the *predecessors* and *representatives* in interest of a tenant.

"The only other amendments in this chapter are those in section 6 (section 5 of the Bill) and section 9. The alterations in the former are purely verbal and make no substantial change in the law. They will be found fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The change in the latter section consists of the correction of the generally recognised mistake in its second clause, which, in place of providing that joint owners of the common lands of a village shall not acquire occupancy-rights in those lands, enacted that no right of occupancy shall be acquired in the common lands of a village

held on a pattidári tenure. The clause, as it stands, has been a great stumbling-block to the Courts generally, and conflicting decisions have been pronounced under it by the superior Courts. In 1871 the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Egerton) held that the bar to the acquisition of rights of occupancy laid down by it related only to the claims of proprietors cultivating land of which they were joint-owners, and did not exclude claims by others who were not members of the proprietary body. In the following year the Chief Court took the opposite view. The interpretation put upon the clause, as it stands, by the latter Court is undoubtedly the more correct one, but a study of the blue-book containing the discussions which took place prior to the passing of the Act leaves no doubt that the decision of the former Court gives more accurate expression to the custom of the Province, and to what was probably the intention of the legislature, in regard to this particular provision of the law.

"I pass on to Chapter III, which deals with the important subject of rent. By the changes made in this chapter power has been restored to officers engaged in making and revising assessments of the land-revenue to fix at the same time the rents of occupancy-tenants, and the present scale for the enhancement and reduction of the rents of these tenants has been readjusted so as to bear a fixed relation to the land-revenue demand. The grounds on which these alterations have been made have already been sufficiently explained, and I will only touch briefly on the detailed provisions for giving effect to the change of policy in this respect, which, as before remarked, is based on the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, and has received the approval of the Government of India.

"Ordinarily the cash-rents of occupancy-tenants will be revised only when the assessment of the land-revenue undergoes revision, and the officer who determines the sums payable by the landowners as land-revenue will, at the same time, fix, with reference to these sums, the rents to be paid by their occupancy-tenants according to the scale laid down in section 15 of the Bill. But circumstances may occur which may render it only equitable to grant, *at other times*, to the landlord or tenant, as the case may be, enhancement or reduction of the rent originally fixed. For instance, it may, on the one hand, be found that when the Bill becomes law the revenue in some districts has been raised, but the rents of this class of tenants have not been adjusted to the enhanced assessments according to the new scale, or, at any other time, that the area of land held by the tenant is greater than that for which he has hitherto been paying rent; or, on the other hand, that the area of the tenancy has been reduced by diluvion, or its productive powers have been decreased by any cause beyond his control. In all such cases it is only right and fair that the Revenue-officers should have power to revise the rents of these tenants *at any time*, on the application of the landlord or tenant; and accordingly this power has been given to them by section 10. The rents of grain-paying tenants cannot of course be subject to the ordinary law of enhancement and reduction, and will therefore only be capable of revision under the circumstances described in sections 14 and 16.

"As to the scale for enhancement and reduction of rents laid down in section 15, it is based on the assumption that the land-revenue is half of what is on an average paid by tenants-at-will, or the full rental of the estate; and an attempt has been made so to graduate the maximum rents for the several classes of tenants described in sections 4 and 5 of the Bill as to correspond approximately with the existing scale in the third ground of section 11 of the Act. It is not pretended that the correspondence is exact; indeed, it may be safely asserted that any nearer approach to an exact arithmetical correspondence therewith would be unfair to the landlords, who, owing to the fact that the grain and cash rents paid by tenants-at-will have almost everywhere very largely exceeded twice the land revenue, have under the present law been able to obtain unduly severe enhancements, but who, on the assumption on which the scale in section 15 of the Bill has been calculated, would obtain nothing but *bare revenue* from the most privileged class of occupancy-tenants, and would themselves be liable to pay the rates

and cesses! Such an anomaly as this was of course never contemplated, and could not be allowed to exist in any scheme of future legislation. The legislature in framing the Act of 1868 evidently intended that even the highest class of occupancy-tenants should be liable to some slight enhancement, or, in other words, that the landlord should have the right to demand from them something more, though perhaps not much more, than revenue and rates and cesses; and this the proposed legislation, while improving the position of occupancy-tenants as a whole, will secure to them.

"The only other point which I think I need notice in this chapter is the addition of a section (19) which empowers revenue-officers, when allowing a suspension or remission of the land-revenue, to direct a proportionate suspension or remission of rent. This has been inserted with reference to principles laid down by the Government of India in a circular issued in 1882, and approved by the Secretary of State.

"Chapter IV of the Act, which treats of 'relinquishment and ejectment,' has been redrawn with a view of clearly distinguishing the procedure to be adopted in ejecting a tenant with right of occupancy from that to be observed in evicting a tenant-at-will. The procedure in both cases has been made as simple and complete as possible. The only other notable change in this chapter is the omission of clause (2) of section 19 of the Act, which enables a landlord to buy out the lowest class of occupancy-tenants. This clause, I must explain, was introduced into this section at the strongly expressed desire of the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir D. MacLeod, who attached great importance to it and believed that the powers given by it to landlords would be extensively made use of; but, as a matter of fact, it has been almost, if not quite, a dead letter. The retention of this novel provision was, I may add, strongly opposed at the time by certain members of the Council, on the ground that it was wrong in principle and opposed to the custom of the country; and, during the final debate on the Bill, words were added, on the motion of Sir R. Temple, which limited its operation to the lowest class of occupancy-tenants, and to those of this class who had been less than thirty years in occupation of their tenancies. As, owing to the lapse of time, the clause must have become wholly inoperative, it has been determined to omit it from the Bill.

"In Chapter V, on 'Alienation of, and Succession to, Right of Occupancy,' the following are the more important amendments. A new section (36) has been introduced with a view to the protection of the interests of a tenant having a right of occupancy who makes an invalid alienation of his right; and in section 37 of the Bill it is proposed to substitute the ordinary law of succession for the somewhat artificial rule for the devolution of the right of occupancy prescribed in section 36 of the Act. The former change has been rendered necessary by a series of decisions of the Chief Court, which have laid down that the previous offer of the tenancy to the landlord is a condition precedent to the valid exercise of the power of alienation vested in the tenant by section 34 of the Act, and that, if without making such offer the tenant transfers his land to any other person the landlord can sue for, and obtain possession from, the transferee. But whether the tenant has forfeited his right by making the invalid transfer is a point which has been left in doubt by these rulings, and it is proposed to set this doubt at rest in favour of the tenant. Inasmuch, however, as the landlord is put to trouble and expense in proving the alienation to be invalid, it is considered equitable that he should be allowed to purchase, should he wish to do so, the right which was improperly alienated. The latter change is one which has been introduced tentatively. It is believed that it will be found to be in accord with the general views of both landlords and tenants, and the decisions of the superior Courts show that it is certainly supported by custom, so far as the grant to the widow of a life-interest in her deceased husband's right of occupancy is concerned. Whether the alteration is right in other respects is a point to which special attention will be called with a view to local inquiry and report. It will be seen that by section 38 of the Bill the provisions of sections 5 and 7 the Punjab Laws Act

are duly saved in regard to this matter, and the effect therefore of section 37 is to introduce the ordinary law of succession where no special custom affecting these tenures can be proved.

"The subject of compensation to tenants on ejectment (*a*) for improvements made by them, and (*b*) for disturbance in the case of certain tenants, is dealt with in Chapter VI of the Bill. The changes and additions which have been made in this chapter under the first heading are, for the most part, the result of rulings of the superior Courts of law under sections 25 and 37 of the Act; and it will, I think, be sufficient if I draw attention to the more important omissions and defects which have in consequence been supplied and remedied, without referring particularly to the decisions on which they are based. These latter have been collected together and reprinted in a convenient form, arranged according to the different sections of the Act to which they severally relate, and are available for reference when required by the Council.

"The present Act is altogether silent as to who may and who may not make improvements, and the conditions on which they may be made. These matters are provided for in sections 39 and 40 of the Bill. By the former an absolute right of making improvements is given to an occupancy-tenant, while the latter lays down that a tenant-at-will may only make improvements with the assent of his landlord. The most important provision on the subject of compensation for improvements is that contained in section 41 of the Bill, which provides that in all cases in which compensation is found to be due to a tenant on ejectment it shall be paid to the officer ordering the ejectment before the tenant is evicted. The object of the section is to remove all technical restrictions on the complete adjudication of every claim for compensation which a tenant may have when proceedings are taken for his ejectment. These provisions are called for in common fairness to tenants, and have been rendered necessary by some of the decisions referred to.

"The only other important amendment in this Chapter, namely, the introduction of the new section relating to compensation for disturbance, is the result of a proposal originally made by Mr. J. B. Lyall, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, and accepted by the Government of India. Its object is to afford a limited protection to tenants who have brought waste land under cultivation. Its justification can, perhaps, be best given by a quotation from the paper in which the proposal was first made. In paragraph 4 of his Memorandum of 18th June, 1882, Mr. Lyall wrote as follows regarding it:—

> 'When the Tenancy Act was under discussion, many officers were of opinion that it would be in accordance with the custom of the country to give a right of occupancy to all tenants holding land which they had broken up from waste. This proposal was nearly carried. I myself thought at the time, and still think, that the general custom of the country would have justified the insertion of such a provision in the Act of 1868. At the present day there are a few tracts in the Punjab in which such a custom still exists, and is admitted by the proprietors. In other tracts it did exist formerly, but has more or less died out. In most districts, and especially in tracts where breaking up the waste is difficult, there is still a strong feeling among the tenants that a tenant who has cleared the waste ought not to be evicted; and the proprietors themselves generally admit in practice a claim, though they would object strongly to the creation of a positive tenant-right. I do not recommend the addition to section 5 of a clause giving occupancy-right to all tenants who have broken up waste land; but I am strongly in favour of inserting a provision in the Act giving them compensation for disturbance.'

"In supporting this proposal the Punjab Government added that the Financial Commissioner's suggestion amounted 'to a just and practicable compromise between the incidents of a beneficial custom, still strong in places, but often moribund or insusceptible of judicial proof, and the express language of existing legislation.' As to the justice and good policy of a provision of this kind, there will probably be no dispute, though some difference of opinion may arise as to the amount which should be given as compensation for disturbance.

"This, My Lord, is all I have to say in support of the motion for leave to introduce this Bill, and in explanation of the changes which it makes in the

existing law. I have, I fear, trespassed too long on the time and exhausted the patience of the Council. If so, my excuse, for the length to which my address has run, must be the magnitude of the subject with which I have had to deal, the many difficult issues involved in it, and the necessity for justifying every material change in a law of this kind, on the proper framing of which the prosperity, peace and contentment of the whole agricultural population of this important Province will largely depend."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Punjab Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and greed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 25th June, 1886.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT FOR 1884-85.

Circular No. $\frac{40S.}{36—9}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—under date Simla, the 21st June 1886.

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.

Personnel.

The administration of the Department during the year remained in the hands of Colonel G. C. DePrée, B.S.C., who also held direct charge of the working of the Topographical Branch. The Revenue and Trigonometrical Branches were superintended, respectively, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., and Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E.

2. Part II of the Report contains detailed accounts of the operations of the several survey parties.

Triangulation.

3. The work of the Secondary Triangulation Party extended over about 240 miles of coast line from near Berhampore to the mouth of the Godávari. An area of 1,240 square miles was traversed, 600 miles of which were covered with fresh triangles; the positions of 20 beacons were determined, and 4 light-houses and 83 permanent and conspicuous objects were fixed.

4. Topographical surveys were conducted by 12 parties, of which 4 were employed in Bombay, and one each in the Andaman Islands, Assam, Baluchistan, Central India, Mysore, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, and British Burma. The operations generally were continued in the same districts as in the previous year, the only changes being the suspension of topographical operations in the Aligarh district of the North-Western Provinces, the party being transferred for revenue work elsewhere, and the introduction of topographical survey into the Shwegyin district in British Burma when cadastral operations came to an end.

Topographical Surveys.

5. In the Andaman Islands triangulation was extended as far as the Middle Island, covering an area of 1,000 square miles, and including the station on Saddle Peak in the North Andaman Island. About 900 square miles remain to be triangulated. Surveying in detail was completed with considerable difficulty over an area of 111 square miles on the scale of 4 inches = 1 mile, and 670 square miles were surveyed on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale. The outturn is satisfactory, considering the difficulties which the party had to encounter, and the Governor General in Council concurs in the Surveyor General's opinion that it reflects credit on Captain Hobday and the party under his orders.

Andaman Islands party.

6. An exploration party under Colonel Woodthorpe, with a small escort of the 44th Assam Light Infantry under the command of Major C. R. MacGregor, and accompanied by Mr. T. D. LaTouche of the Geological Survey Department and Surgeon D. St. J. Grant, triangulated and surveyed a large tract of the Singpho hills lying to the east of the Great Trigonometrical stations Jaitu, Maiobúm, and Maiúm, and extending to the Mile Kha river in the Bor Kampti country. The tract embraces country both north and south of the Dihing (or Diyun) river. One of the objects of the expedition was to obtain particulars regarding possible trade routes to Burma and China. Neither of the two passes explored by the party could be rendered fit for the purpose without considerable expenditure. The party added much to the scanty knowledge previously possessed of the geography of these hills. The work done was arduous, and involved much difficulty and hardship. His Excellency in Council is glad to avail himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the good service rendered by Colonel Woodthorpe, Major MacGregor, and the officers and men associated with them.

Assam and North-Eastern Frontier party.

7. The regular survey of the Baluchistan agency on the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to a mile was continued; the frontier survey was extended up to Dera Ghazi Khán, and a large area beyond the British frontier was reconnoitred by a small detachment of the survey party accompanying the Zhob Valley Field Force. The personnel of the party was subject to several changes and some reduction, and, owing to this cause and to unfavourable weather, the outturn of work was less than in the previous season. 7,717 square miles (including 2,320 square miles of reconnaissance) were surveyed topographically on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale between the Sulemán range on the east and the Khelát hills on the west.

The Baluchistan party.

8. The party employed on the Cutch survey accomplished 754 linear miles of traverse, 1,611 square miles of topographical survey on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile, 612 square miles on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale, and a small area in the city and cantonment of Bhuj on the scale of 12 inches = 1 mile. It is expected that the Cutch survey will be completed during the current year.

The Cutch party.

9. The three other Bombay parties carried on topographical surveys in the South Deccan, in Gujarát, and in the Konkan and Southern Marátha country. Besides topographical work, consisting of 1,662 square miles on the 2 inch scale, the triangulation of 2,467 square miles and the traversing of 1,108 linear miles, the South Deccan party completed the survey of the town of Pandharpur

South Deccan, Gujarát, and Konkan parties.

on the scale of 80 inches = 1 mile. The Gujarát party suffered much from sickness, but accomplished 2,162 square miles of triangulation, 445 linear miles of traverse, and the topographical survey of 1,711 square miles on the 2 inch, and 22 square miles on the 4 inch, scale. The completion of the work before this party is estimated to take about 5 years. The Konkan party was employed in the Thána and Kolába districts and in the Southern Marátha country near Belgaum, and surveyed topographically 483 square miles on the 4 inch scale in the Thána district for the Forest Department, and 566 square miles in Kolába and in the Jawhár State on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile. 519 linear miles were traversed, and a considerable area was triangulated preparatory to detailed survey in the ensuing year. The party has completed its work in the Thána district.

10. The Malwa party was employed in the Dúngarpur and Oodeypore States of Rajputana and in the Independent States of the Mahi Kántha Agency in Bombay. It surveyed in detail 1,157 square miles on the 1 inch scale, the city of Dúngarpur (6 square miles) on the 6 inch scale, and the Kherwára Cantonment (4 square miles) on the 12 inch scale. The work of this party has now been completed, and it has been transferred for revenue work to the Central Provinces.

The Malwa party.

11. The work done by the Mirzapur party consisted of 543·2 square miles surveyed on the 2 inch scale, and 441 miles of boundary traverses. The country was for the most part difficult. Two soldier surveyors were attached to the party as students, and gave much satisfaction.

The Mirzapur party.

12. The Mysore party completed its triangulation of the entire State, executed 242 miles of traversing with the theodolite, and surveyed topographically 2,365 square miles in the Mysore district on the scale of 1 inch = 1 mile. The present year will probably bring the work of this party to a close.

The Mysore party.

13. The revised survey of Ajmere on the scale of 12 inches to the mile having been completed, the Rajputana party made a detailed survey on the 6 inch scale of the cities of Jeypore and Amber and of the surrounding hills, covering 77·3 square miles. 1,808 square miles were also surveyed topographically in the Jodhpur State and parts of Sirohi and Pálanpur. Two military students were attached to this party and learnt their work well.

The Rajputana party.

14. The party employed in Shwegyin, of which financial exigencies had compelled the transfer from revenue work, was reorganized, commenced topographical work in the north of the same district, and, in continuation of the area cadastrally surveyed in previous years, covered 1,142 square miles on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile. The party has since been transferred for revenue work to the Central Provinces.

Shwegyin party, British Burma.

15. The Burma Forest party was split up into three camps, and traversed an area of 500 square miles. It also triangulated 814 square miles in the Prome and Toungoo districts. Of 314 square miles of reserved forests surveyed topographically on the 4 inch scale, and of 44 square miles of unreserved forests surveyed on the 2 inch scale, nearly the whole was situated in the Tharrawaddy district. The work of the party has throughout been attended by considerable difficulties.

Forest Surveys, British Burma.

16. Six entire cadastral parties and one detachment were employed in the year under report,—two in British Burma, one in Assam, and two and the detachment in the North-Western Provinces. Of these parties, two—those in the Dehra Dún district of the North-Western Provinces, and the Henzada district in British Burma—have completed the survey work assigned to them.

Cadastral Surveys.

17. The cadastral survey of *khalsa* villages in Ajmere-Merwara, comprising an area of about 1,200 square miles, was continued and finished on the same

Ajmere-Merwara.

system as in the previous year. The officer in charge of the survey also undertook the permanent demarcation and the instruction of the district staff in cadastral surveying. Major Steel's report on this subject is very satisfactory.

Akyab and Bassein-Henzada Surveys.

18. In British Burma two parties were employed in the Akyab and in the Bassein and Henzada districts respectively. In Akyab 562 square miles were surveyed cadastrally on the 16 inch scale, 70 square miles of river on the 2 inch scale, and 2½ square miles of the Akyab city on the 64 inch scale. The permanent demarcation of the traverse stations was effected to provide for accurate mapping hereafter of new cultivation by the local supplementary survey establishment. The training of indigenous surveyors was carried on as usual in Akyab, but it is reported that the boys taught betake themselves, after receiving certificates, to more lucrative employment. The cadastral survey of the remainder of the district (exclusive of those portions which, being useless for settlement purposes, will not be surveyed) will occupy about 2 years. In the Henzada and Bassein districts the only work done was the completion of the area of 900 square miles remaining for cadastral survey. The party has been withdrawn since the close of the year.

The Basti party.

19. Cadastral survey operations and the preparation of the record-of-rights were conducted in parganas Amorha, Nagar, and Basti. The survey of river-side villages in the Fyzabad district was also completed on the right bank of the Gogra river as far as the cadastral survey on the Basti side had been executed in previous years. The system of survey was the same as before, though some changes were made in the manner of writing up the village records by the introduction of a modified form of the Benares system. The work done consisted of the cadastral survey on the 16 inch scale of 666·58 miles in Basti, and of the *mauzawár* survey on the 4 inch scale of 69·81 miles in Fyzabad. The cost of the combined work of survey and of compiling records and assessment statistics is Rs. 229-13-8 a square mile, the rate being higher than that in Gorakhpur owing to the relatively larger number of fields comprised in the area surveyed.

Gorakhpur party.

20. The cadastral survey of the Gorakhpur district was continued on the same system as in the previous year, and extended over 747·37 square miles in Gorakhpur on the 16 inch scale, and 92 square miles of *mauzawár* survey in Azamgarh on the 4 inch scale. Certain changes have been introduced in the division of labour between the Survey and Settlement Departments, which, though somewhat increasing the work of the former, will, it is hoped, lead to improved results from the combined efforts of the two departments. The cost of survey operations alone during the past year was Rs. 171-2-0 a square mile.

Kámrúp party.

21. The work of the Kámrúp party was continued along the right bank of the Brahmaputra river, 478·05 square miles being completely surveyed, and the preliminary boundary traverses being executed of 772 square miles. No change was made in the system of survey. The party suffered considerably from fever, and difficulty was experienced in keeping it up to its proper strength. The cost of survey operations amounted to Rs. 220-11-4 a square mile.

Punjab party.

22. The objects with which surveys are now being carried out in the Punjab are thus described: (*a*) To furnish a basis for and check on the *patwári* measurements under progress in the Sub-Himalayan districts; (*b*) to obtain revised topographical maps by utilizing settlement maps prepared by *patwáris*; and (*c*) to carry out the survey of riparian tracts subject to fluvial action. To this end the following plan of operations for future surveys in the Province has been agreed upon between the Survey and Settlement Departments:—

(1) that an attempt should be made to construct topographical maps from the *patwári* maps on the basis of the old professional survey traverse data in districts recently surveyed by the *patwári* agency;

(2) that in districts of which no *patwári* survey has yet been made skeleton traverses should be run, fixing as a minimum two points in each village to serve as checks on the *patwári* measurements, and as a basis on which topographical maps can in future be framed from the *patwári* maps;

(3) that the topographical maps should be locally tested, and the details corrected and compiled where necessary.

Following this procedure, the party completed the traverse survey of the whole of the Ferozepore district and about two-thirds of the Umballa district.

The result of the season's work shows that *patwáris'* maps can be utilized for the framing of topographical maps on a small scale, when fixed points are established by professional traversing, though it also shows the necessity for the fixed points required to fit the village maps together comprising all the village trijunctions. The aggregate cost of traverse survey and compilation of *patwári* maps, local test, and fair mapping has amounted to Rs. 18-7-6, or about two-thirds of that of a new survey. The Deputy Superintendent in charge hopes that this expenditure may be further reduced. The results already attained are creditable, and have been acknowledged by the Government of the Punjab.

Central Provinces.

23. The detachment which had been employed in the previous year in Raipur was, during the year under report, engaged in the survey of the Sambalpur district on the "field block" system, which was fully described in the last report. Another detachment was formed in Raipur for instructional purposes, the result being that three Assistant Commissioners, four District Revenue Inspectors, 69 Revenue Inspectors, and 319 *patwáris* were made efficient in survey work. The outturn of work in the Sambalpur district amounted to 499 square miles on the 16 inch scale, the average size of the blocks being 95 acres. Preparatory traverses were also extended over 104 square miles. The season was unhealthy, and the party suffered considerably. The total cost of operations was Rs. 58-4-7 for combined traverse and boundary survey.

Geographical and Miscellaneous.

24. The work of the Himalayan, formerly called the Darjeeling, party consisted of (1) the survey of the Daling hills; (2) the demarcation of the Nipál boundary; (3) the mapping and computations connected with the Nipál boundary survey, the Sikkim triangulation, and the revisionary survey of Darjeeling; (4) the triangulation of the Simla Hill States; and (5) the geography of the Himalayas. In the Daling hills the blocks of land set apart for tea cultivation were demarcated with permanent pillars. On the Nipál Frontier, a topographical survey on the 1 inch scale was executed along the Gandak river, and a re-survey was made of the Mechi river with a view to the re-arrangement of the boundary. A ditch was also dug along those portions of the boundary which were surveyed last year. The attention of the Governments of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be invited to the necessity for looking after this landmark. The triangulation of the Simla Hill States was effected between Kalka and Simla westwards of Dagshai and Sabáthu. Sufficient materials have now been obtained for mapping the geography of the Mahabarat range from Tribeni to Darjeeling, and of all the ridges north of the Mahabarat which are visible from the plains. Data have also been collected for rectifying a considerable amount of the geography of Upper Bhután. A careful exploration by R———N———has added much to the knowledge hitherto possessed of the neighbourhood of Kinchinjanga. Interesting extracts from Colonel Tanner's narrative report of his exploration in Eastern Kumaon and from R———N———'s narrative are appended to the report.

Tidal observations.

25. Of the 19 tidal observatories which were in working order during the previous year, two—at Beypore and Vizagapatam—were closed, their equipment being transferred to new stations at Cochin and Coconada. The False Point Observatory

was destroyed by a cyclone, and will not be re-erected. The tide tables for 1886 contain the predictions of high and low water at 23 ports, or three more than last year—Galle, Colombo, and Marmagao being the new ports added. The predictions made at the open coast stations were very accurate in respect both of the time and the height of the tides.

Spirit levelling operations.

26. The spirit levelling operations consisted of a double line from Madras along the railway line to Beypore, with a branch from Jalárpet Junction to the Bangalore base line, and of two lines of connection between the Madras and Beypore tidal stations, and the erection of two pairs of test bench marks. A levelling party was also employed with the Revenue Survey party in the Henzada district.

Geodetic.

27. Owing to the transit instrument being under repair and to the want of a second officer trained to use the electro-telegraphic longitude apparatus, operations were suspended during the year, and the observations for astronomical latitudes with the zenith sector, in abeyance since 1871-72, were resumed. The reduction of the observations taken was not completed during the year. One Astronomical party was engaged in taking observations for direct latitudes at eight stations of the Amúa Series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Head-Quarters' Offices.

28. The account, given in Part III, of the work of the Drawing, Engraving, Photographic, and Lithographic Offices, and of the Mathematical Instrument Depôt at Calcutta, has been read with interest. Much progress has been made, especially in the Photographic Department.

The total number of maps issued was 235,636, valued at Rs. 1,86,380. These figures, compared with those for the preceding year, show an increase of 36,579 in number and of Rs. 13,858 in value. An arrangement which will, it is hoped, conduce to economy has been introduced since the close of the year. Under it Local Governments and Departments will be charged for the work done for them and for maps supplied by the Survey of India.

Among maps undertaken on special requisition were (1) a railway and road map of the North-West Frontier as far as Quetta, (2) a map showing the distribution of the principal religions in India, and (3) a large skeleton map of India. The last of these, as well as an elaborate model, based on the 32 mile map of India, showing all the hills of which the scale admits, was prepared specially for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Besides the issue to other departments of 27,643 instruments valued at Rs. 1,61,590, to additional work amounting in value Rs. 12,437 was done by the Mathematical Instrument Office. A thorough and much-needed stock-taking of the instruments and stores in the depôt was effected.

Dehra Office.

29. The Computing Office at Dehra made good progress with the reduction of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The pictures of the Sun obtained with the photo-heliograph were much more satisfactory during the year under review than in 1884.

30. In conclusion the Government of India desire to acknowledge the good work which has, as usual, been done by the Survey Department during the year under review.

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 30th JUNE, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report rain has fallen in nearly all parts of India, except the Western Punjab, and the falls have for the most part been abundant.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg prospects continue favourable.

Sowings for the *kharif* are in progress in Bombay, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Hyderabad.

Agricultural prospects are very good throughout Bengal, the standing crops are doing well, transplanting of *aman* rice has commenced, and *bhadoi* sowings are in active progress in Behar. In Assam ploughings continue, and prospects are favourable.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are generally steady, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Delhi district of the Punjab, where they are fluctuating, and in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab and in Coorg, where a rise has taken place.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras – (June 30th)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, 1·20; this week, ·33.	Standing crops generally good, but young plants suffering from insects in one taluk; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, ·71; this week, ·40.	Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 2·76; this week, ·73.	Fever in one, slight small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera prevails. Average number employed on Chilka Canal last week 204, this week 148.
Kistna	Average ·44	Seedlings damaged by locusts in two taluks. 6·6 feet water over anicut. Cholera in four taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·21	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·06	Standing crops good, but *cholum* suffering from want of rain in one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy average, *cholum* about average, and *ragi* above average. Small-pox in one village, fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore	Average ·57	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn paddy below average, rest average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·08; this week, ·30.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	3·71	More rain wanted in two taluks. Fever in one, slight small-pox in seven, and cholera in two taluks.
Travancore	1·09	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay – (June 30th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather high, with monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 28th, 16 feet 1 inch against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops by deficiency of water in five talukas and from salt water freshets in Ghorabari taluka. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain at Badin on 22nd, 1·0; drizzling showers in Dero Mohabat taluka on 25th.	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 28th, 14 feet 1 inch against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *juari* 40, *bajri* 30½, white rice 19, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee. High wind in Hyderabad.
Ahmedabad	1·64; total rainfall 9·32.	Rain throughout the district. Sowing of *kharif* in progress. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	4·09; total rainfall 5·17.	Public health good. Sowing operations continue. *Bajri* 26, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some talukas. Small-pox among cattle in Bardoli taluka; fever in Olphad and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 7·11; Peint, 3·15; maximum at Yeola, ·40; minimum at Malegaon, ·15.	More rain wanted in Chandor, Yeola, and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of *kharif* in progress in almost all talukas. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 31¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain everyday—total of week 7·0; total to date, 43·0, being 22·04 above average.	Average abnormal temperature *nil* on 25th and 26th, and 2° cool on other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd, northerly from 27th to 29th, wind normal on all other days; distant lightning on 27th and 28th.
Poona . . .	Rain in five talukas and in Poona City; maximum at Naval, 2·73; minimum at Poona City, ·34.	Young plants doing well; sowing of *bajri* retarded for want of sufficient rain in Purur taluka; more rain wanted in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas. Public health good; cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 44 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 38 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	Nagar, 1·20; Karjat, ·45; Akola, ·43; very slight in four other talukas and none in the rest.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress, except in Kopargaon and Sangamner, where more rain wanted. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 57 pounds and minimum 36, and *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Sholapur . .	Sholapur, ·02; Madha, ·02; Karmala, ·13.	Sowing operations retarded for want of rain in Karmala and parts of Sholapur, Barsi, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59½ and *bajri* 40 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Mugud, 1·04; Bankapur and Kod, ·59; Hangal, 45; Hubli, ·30; Karajgi, ·20.	Sowing of early *juari* commenced in Gadag taluka; in others land being prepared; young rice plants healthy. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Ranibennur taluka. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	Karwar, 4·80; Kumpta, 2·08; Sirsi, 3·75; Yellapar, 5·46; total, 49·83.	*Rice* plants healthy; transplanting on coast talukas; cardamom planting in Sirsi. Measles and cattle-disease in Karwar; slight small-pox in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 14, and district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	·84; total 8·05	General health good. Sowing operations in progress; *juari* 43, wheat 34, and *bajri* 30 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Good rain in most districts; more wanted for sowing purposes in three talukas of Poona, and two of Ahmednagar and in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Cattle-disease in parts of ten, fever in parts of seven, and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal—(June 30th)		
Chittagong . .	11·18	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops somewhat damaged by heavy rain. Small-pox reported from Mirserai, otherwise public health good. Prices steady.
Dacca . . .	2·62	Prospects of crops good; sowing of *roachia* and *shail* paddy going on; *aus* paddy and *til* being harvested. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	1·98	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane good; cultivation of land for *amun* paddy forward, and sowing in low lands commenced. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	Good rain	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice nearly stationary. Public health good.
Rungpore . .	8·49	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* rice going on. Fever increasing.
Burdwan . .	2·96	Cultivation progressing; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bhagalpur . .	1·21	All crops doing well; transplantation commenced in north. Cholera still in a few villages in Soopool. Prices easy.
Purneah . .	3·69	Farming operations progressing favourably; all crops doing well. Public health good.
Patna . .	6·93	*Bhadoi* sowings commenced; paddy seedlings growing in nurseries. Public health good.
Durbhunga . .	2·84	Cultivation of *bhadoi* progressing; prospects of early paddy satisfactory. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	0·20	Weather seasonable; general rain. Sowing still progressing; crops germinating; prospects favourable. General health good.
Cuttack . .	1·57	Weather warm and cloudy. Rice plants growing well. Price of rice a little higher. Public health good; some cases of fever in town, and cholera in interior.
Midnapore . .	1·11	Weather seasonable. Rice sowings completed. Transplantation commenced; prospects good. Public health good.
Khoolna . .	1·42	Weather cloudy and wet. Prospects of *aus* rice good; transplanting of *amun* rice going on. Public health good.
Dinagepore . .	5·71	Heavy rain. Prospects of crops excellent. Cattle-disease in five thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	2·18	Crops doing well. Public health good.
Gya . . .	2·72	Crops doing well; ploughing active. Prices moderate. Public health good.
Chumparun . .	1·96	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops commenced. Prices stationary. Public health fair; some cases of small-pox reported. *General Remarks.*—Good general rain during the week. Agricultural prospects very promising everywhere; *aus* rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* rice commenced; in Behar *bhadoi* sowings in active progress. Price of rice generally remains almost stationary. General health continues fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 30th)		
Benares (June 28th)	From ·70 to 4·20	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices steady. Markets well supplied. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	·50 at Sadr	Weather close and cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 29th)	Heavy showers	Agricultural operations progressing satisfactorily. Prices almost unchanged. General health good.
Lucknow („ 28th)	·10 to ·80	Weather often cloudy. Ploughing in progress; *juari*, *kodo*, *arhar*, *marioo*, and *moong* are being sown in places. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly rising. No disease either among men or cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	1·30 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Fields being prepared for *kharif* crops. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera reported from tahsils Digbijaiganj and Rae Bareilly.
Partabgarh („ 29th)	1·0 to 2·10	Cultivators actively employed in sowing rice, *mandua*, *arhar*, &c. General health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Rainfall all over the district 1·0.	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rainfall all over the district from ·60 to 3·10	Weather cloudy. Ground being prepared for *kharif*; sowing commenced. Prices steady. Condition of cattle and people good.
Farakhabad(„ „)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from ·20 to 3·40.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Rain averaging 2·40 has fallen throughout the district.	Sowings are in progress.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in all tahsils in early portion of week; heavy on 28th.	Prices of *bajri* and *juari* rising. Much fever reported.
Banda („ 28th)	Good and general rain.	Ploughings commenced. Prices of wheat and gram slightly lower. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 29th)	Average 2·20	Prospects good; *kharif* operations progressing. Public health satisfactory.
Kumaon („ „)	Partial rain	Weeding of *kharif* in progress. Prices steady. General health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 28th)	Rain in all parganas, ·30 to 2·0.	*Kharif* ploughings and sowings progressing. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	5·50	Sowings commenced in places. Prices steady. Public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 29th)	·30 to 1·20	Weather very hot, but seasonable; wind variable. *Kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress; cane and indigo flourishing. Prices steady. Health good. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall has been abundant, and *kharif* sowings are in progress everywhere. Markets are well supplied, though prices are fluctuating. Public health good.
Punjab—(June 25th)		
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Delhi . .	·05	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa . .	·49	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur . .	·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore . .	2·90 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . .	3·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . .	12·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . .	·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	·80	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·12	Prices stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. General health good, but there is some small-pox in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices fluctuating in the Delhi district, rising in the Rawalpindi district; elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(June 30th)		
Nagpur . .	4·72	Sowings commenced. Small-pox in parts. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . .	7·77	Weather favourable; high winds. Sowings well in hand. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (June 29th)	5·81	Weather cooler. *Kharif* sowings begun. Fever continues. Prices risen slightly.
Seoni . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy and cool. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Hosbangabad . .	2·40	Weather cloudy and close. Sowings commenced. Small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Khandwa . .	4·90	Weather cool and pleasant. Sowings in progress. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Raipur . . .	Heavy showers	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Cholera and cattle-disease decreasing. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (June 26th)	1·21	Occasional showers suitable for sowing. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain reported from all districts, and sowings are being carried on under favourable circumstances. Health generally good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(June 23rd)		
Bassein . . .	4·65; total rainfall 26·76.	Public health good; cattle-disease severe in one circle, slight in two townships.
Rangoon . .	9·92; total rainfall 30·79.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	5·22; total rainfall 42·77.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight.
Pegu . . .	9·15; total rainfall 34·62.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	6·63; total rainfall 24·65.	Some few cases of cholera in one township; cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome . . .	3·64; total rainfall 12·46.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo . .	7·31; total rainfall 22·75.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	4·26; total rainfall 11·67.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Hanthawaddy and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one circle of Bassein district and slight in parts of nine districts. Ploughing progressing in ten districts.
British Burma—(June 30th)		
Akyab . (June 26th)	5·97; total rainfall 36·11.	Public health good; cattle-disease in three townships.
Bassein . . .	2·66; total rainfall 29·42.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon . .	2·22; total rainfall 33·01.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	4·25; total rainfall 47·02.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight.
Pegu . .	2·66; total rainfall 37·28.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada . .	3·65; total rainfall 28·30.	Slight cholera in one township; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Prome . . .	1·66; total rainfall 14·12.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo . .	0·69; total rainfall 28·44.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	0·34; total rainfall 12·01.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of Hanthawaddy and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease reported in eight districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing in twelve districts and transplanting of seedlings commenced in two districts.
Assam—(June 30th)		
Gauhati . .	3·04 during week ending 29th instant.	Weather hot. Cholera almost disappeared in Sadr Division; cattle-disease still prevalent. Ploughing land for *sali* in progress.
Sylhet . .	6·46	The rains have improved prospects.
Cachar . .	5·94	Weather last two days warm. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops still continues, though it is time it was about over. Common rice $14\frac{6}{16}$ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Fifteen deaths from cholera from Hailakandi, three from Sadr, and two from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh . . .	7·93	District partially inundated; prospects of crops good.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 30th)		
Bangalore . .	Good rain in seven taluks of the Shimoga district, rainfall was reported scanty in other parts of the State.	Standing crops in good condition in Kolar and Mysore districts. Camps need rain. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	2·09	Prospects of season and public health good. Slight rise in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 30th)		
Amraoti . .	1·39	Weather cloudy. Cotton sowing continues. Wheat and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	2·98	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings commenced.
Hyderabad . .	·85; total rainfall since 1st January 12·13.	*Tabi* crops continue to be reaped; preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. General health of taluks fair, fever having disappeared in Pattur. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice $11\frac{1}{4}$, white *juari* $21\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juari* $22\frac{1}{2}$, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 30th)		
Indore . . .	4·20; total rainfall 15·35.	Health fair.
Morar (Gwalior) .	·66; total rainfall 1·96.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Sutna . .	·26	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Neemuch . .	5·89	Weather cloudy. One case of small-pox in cantonment, otherwise health good.
Goona . . .	2·89	Small-pox abating.
Agar . . .	·92	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	7·55	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Nowgong . .	2·04; total rainfall 3·81.	Weather seasonable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(June 30th)		
Abu (June 30th)	4·78 during first portion of week, weather clear during last.	Today cloudy again with indications of rain.
Sirohi („ 27th)	2·85	Tanks full, wells good. Health good. Crops sown. Weather cloudy and sultry.
Marwar („ 25th)	2·70	More than eight months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Ploughing general. Weather cloudy, close, and warm. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 29th)	4·34	Tanks and wells filling. Indian corn and rice being sown. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices steady. Weather seasonable. Rains begun.
Meywar („ 26th)	1·76	Tanks filling; wells still low. Crops sown in most parts. Health very good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·25	Some water in wells. Health good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy all the week.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·87; Tonk, 1·51.	Rain needed. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	1·57	Weather cloudy and sultry. Health fair.
Kotah („ „)	3·94	Health good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	Total rainfall 1·02	Heat increasing. Fever in some parts.
Kerowlee („ 26th)	1·98	Tanks filling; wells dry. Ploughing and sowing commenced. Health good. Prices average. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ 25th)	2·0	Tanks filling. Ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot.
Ulwur („ 29th)	·99	Health fair. Sowings progressing. Prices rising.
Bickanir („ 26th)	1·01	Sowing commenced. Tanks and wells filling. Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(June 24th)		
Katmandu (June 25th)	4·27	State and prospects of the crops good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
5th June 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,26,183	208	680	1,47,383	217	13,73,311	228	15,73,548	246	2,50,237	...
12th do. ,,	Madras	861	1,31,063	152	861	1,34,257	150	13,35,598	162	13,90,647	172	61,049	...
12th do. ,,	South Indian	654	92,930	142	654	95,732	146	8,50,507	137	9,25,148	150	68,641	...
12th do. ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,60,479	506	1,504	9,59,497	638	91,32,918	634	1,00,33,234	708	9,00,616	...
12th do. ,,	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,55,016	770	461	3,40,000	737	31,30,655	712	33,14,050	762	1,74,395	...
	TOTAL	4,088	14,65,671	359	4,100	16,76,869	403	1,57,87,689	403	1,72,42,627	440	14,54,938	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
12th June 1886	East Indian	1,509	9,67,551	641	1,515	10,19,618	673	99,31,021	687	97,00,651	679	...	2,31,270
12th do. ,,	Patna-Gya	57	8,802	154	57	9,607	169	95,059	176	1,09,534	203	14,475	...
12th do. ,,	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,315	110	12	1,507	126	13,041	110	13,124	118	83	...
12th do. ,,	Sindia	75	6,292	84	75	7,446	99	67,932	91	73,273	104	5,341	...
12th do. ,,	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,55,234	252	1,411	4,00,000	283	30,83,573	228	36,30,703	274	5,56,190	...
12th do. ,,	Southern Mahratta	214	11,184	52	316	37,855	120	1,12,042	55	3,19,522	107	2,66,909	...
19th do. ,,	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,849	68	...	...	24,849	63	24,849	...
	TOTAL	3,278	13,50,378	412	3,428	14,78,882	431	1,33,04,148	424	1,38,80,716	430	5,76,568	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
12th June 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	75,220	323	234	81,016	350	7,08,222	358	7,91,656	359	...	6,566
12th do. ,,	Nalhati	27	1,449	53	27	1,212	45	13,387	51	15,755	62	2,368	...
12th do. ,,	Northern Bengal	249	35,497	141	249	37,930	149	3,63,[illegible]	132	4,[illegible]	187	70,793	...
12th do. ,,	Kaunia-Dhaila	37	2,045	77	37	1,[illegible]7	53	22,[illegible]	78	[illegible],111	57	...	7,615
12th do. ,,	Tirhoot	229	29,810	130	249	32,[illegible]1	130	2,80,[illegible]9	130	3,03,313	130	22,284	...
12th do. ,,	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	13,282	53	253	24,[illegible]4	97	1,51,[illegible]8	64	2,23,[illegible]0	93	71,152	...
12th do. ,,	Wardha Coal	45	5,354	119	45	15,411	342	1,19,189	277½	1,52,274	339	33,085	...
12th do. ,,	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	30,227	203	149	26,636	179	4,47,705	314	4,21,098	300	...	26,517
5th do. ,,	Burma	254	38,088	150	327	38,[illegible]7	119	4,[illegible]047	107	4,57,839	148	...	21,708
19th do. ,,	North-Western	1,803	5,70,464	316	1,803	5,[illegible]2	3[illegible]	67,[illegible]04	3[illegible]	48,47,[illegible]3	285	...	18,88,801
19th do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,331	81	66	4,[illegible]64	64	59,122	94	55,839	87	...	3,283
12th do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,120	31	36	1,683	47	13,720	40	21,749	64	8,026	...
12th do. ,,	Dacca	10	2,359	236	86	3,088	43	20,037	209	45,945	53	25,908	...
5th do. ,,	Jorhat	25	441	18	30	637	23	4,007	17	5,[illegible]8	19	1,221	...
	TOTAL	3,409	8,10,984	238	3,588	8,56,348	239	95,11,899	291	77,98,249	230	...	17,13,653
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,775	36,27,033	337	11,176	40,12,099	359	3,86,03,736	374	3,89,21,589	369	3,17,853	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,57,719	172	1,98,50,010	188	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,46,017	202	1,90,71,579	181	...	17,74,438
	Assisted Companies.												
12th June 1886	Bengal-Central	126	9,581	76	126	10,363	82	95,846	80	98,032	83	2,186	...
12th do. ,,	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,308	64	67	6,446	96	50,235	78	67,743	107	17,508	...
29th May ,,	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 37,285	50	(c) 59,121	90	21,836	...
5th June ,,	Bengal and North-Western	303	26,840	89	303	47,360	156	2,72,013	94	4,37,492	153	1,64,579	...
12th do. ,,	Tarakessur	22	4,375	199	22	4,[illegible]8	103	55,011	204	55,[illegible]91	265	...	20
	TOTAL	518	45,104	87	518	68,407	132	5,11,890	90	7,17,079	128	2,06,089	...
	Native States.												
[illegible] 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	30,772	159	193	30,017	155	2,72,444	147	2,76,866	152	4,422	...
[illegible] ,,	Jodhpore	64	3,330	52	64	3,620	57	29,225	48	39,469	65	10,244	...
[illegible] ,,	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 2,23,232	216	(c) 2,01,932	116	...	...
[illegible] ,,	Mysore	140	8,288	59	140	7,813	56	72,803	54	75,158	57	2,355	...
[illegible] ,,	Rajpura-Patiala	16	882	55	16	1,183	74	9,148	60	11,911	79	2,763	...
	TOTAL	413	43,272	105	413	42,633	103	6,06,852	118	6,05,336	104	...	1,516

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th May 1886.

SIMLA,
The 30th June, 1886.

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

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	...	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	7 5	...	14 10	15 3	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	12 6	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	14 2	22 14	24 10	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	23 11	17 6	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	11 14	25 11	23 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 2	26 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 8	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 11	14 11	20 3	...	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	30 14	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	14 5	14 14	23 8	24 10	25 6	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	11 0	...	16 10	...	20 11	21 11	29 6	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 3	
	Trichinopoly	12 8	...	14 13	15 3	...	20 5	27 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 3	
	Madura	12 8	...	13 14	14 6	...	23 8	28 11	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	15 6	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	23 11	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 8	...	12 10	14 11	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	10 13	...	11 11	12 2	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	11 0	18 4	7 2	11 2	17 14	12 15	15 14	15 13	17 0	19 4	8 12	55 12	14 6	
	Daskrohi	16 0	24 0	6 8	11 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 8	24 8	9 0	10 0	18 8	16 12	20 0	...	18 8	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	17 10	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	71 2	14 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 0	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9½	...	...	14 5	...	...	220 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	22 8	...	17 12	...	...	106 8	15 12	
	Ahmednagar	16 0	...	8 0	9 0	25 2	19 3	...	...	18 14	...	10 1	93 10	10 5	
	Poona (City)	12 10	7 6	8 9	9 3	17 6	16 2	13 12	...	13 13	...	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	11 0	27 10	20 5	...	14 15	18 4	...	15 15	85 5	13 4	
	Bijapur	19 4	...	7 1	9 5	28 11	24 4	...	...	16 2	...	19 7	100 0	12 1	
	Sátara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	17 10	15 8	...	...	15 4	...	...	116 8	13 13	
	Belgaum	15 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	18 0	18 8	24 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	105 0	12 0	
	Dhárwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	10 9	16 14	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	...	105 0	10 6	
Bom.	Karwar	11 12	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	13 0	213 5½	12 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	9 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Ashtagarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 14	27 0	...	19 0	20 2	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Diesa Cantonment	17 0	21 0	7 2	8 8	21 14	21 8	...	...	21 13	...	10 12	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 8	22 0	8 0	10 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	22 8	23 0	13 0	180 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	28 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	21 0	...	13 0	27 0	32 0	14 4	90 0	14 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 4	...	6 8	9 0	21 4	15 4	...	...	18 4	...	8 0	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 7	21 14	9 3	11 3	21 6	21 14	...	...	19 13	...	11 3	160 0	*12 10	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	*16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	21 8	8 8	18 0	19 8	18 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	14 8	
	Shikarpur	12 8	22 0	9 12	11 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	180 0	13 3	
	Sukkur	15 8	27 0	10 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	12 8	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0	...	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 0*a*	
	Bankoora	18 8	23 8	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	32 0	21 8	280 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0*e*	
	Howrah	16 0	...	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	16 0	22 0	8 8	15 4	19 12	13 0	...	18 0	20 0	20 2	18 0	70 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	20 0	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	17 8	90 0	13 0*f*	
	Nuddea	16 0	23 0	13 5½	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	19 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*h*	
	Jessore	13 4	...	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 0*i*	
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	120 0	11 4*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	19 0	31 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 5	240 0	12 0*k*	
	Rungpore	22 8	...	18 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	18 4	...	13 0	120 0	13 4*l*	
	Bogra	15 0	...	12 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	90 0	10 8	
	Pubna	21 12	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	20 0	200 0	11 4*m*	
	Darjeeling	11 0	9 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 8	18 0	8 0	128 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	120 0	12 0*n*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	15 0	26 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 0*q*	
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	16 0	...	10 8*r*	
	Chittagong	14 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	100 0	12 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah	13 4	...	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	9 4	...	10 13*s*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 13 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), and Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 14-8 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat 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 and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
k In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-6 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n In Alipore (at Fallacotta) retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Naraingunge 11-7 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 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 11 seers, and Chandpore 12-12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*															
Behar.	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	17 0	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	31 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	24 0	...	21 0	200 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	19 0	30 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	...	26 0	...	19 0	160 0	12 8½	
	Durbhunga	18 8	24 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	11 8¼	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	32 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	22 8	27 0	22 8	140 0	12 0 0	
	Saran	18 8	28 0	7 12	19 0	...	...	22 8	...	25 8	26 8	25 8	160 0	11 0 0	
	Chumparun	21 0	32 0	10 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	
	Monghyr	22 1	29 4	12 9	15 12	...	...	...	16 13	...	27 0	24 2	126 0	13 2	
	Bhagalpur	20 3	30 5	16 14	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	164 2	11 1	
	Purnea	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	128 0	10 1	
	Maldah	20 0	...	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	200 0	11 8	
Orissa.	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	17 1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7	...	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	9 8s3	
Chota Nagpore, South-Western Frontier Agency.	Hazaribagh	17 0	20 0	10 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	24 0	18 0	240 0	19 0s4	
	Lohardugga	19 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 10s5	
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	11 12	
	Cachár	10 0	...	10 8	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	11 6½	
	Goalpara	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	16 0	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Kámrup	8 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	10 0	
	Darrang	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	9 0	
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	8 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	100 0	10 0	
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	3 3	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur	20 7	30 14	7 8¼	10 12	17 3	21 8	32 4	...	25 13	30 1¼	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	No return.	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	18 8	30	6 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	13 0	28 8	27 0	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	No return.	No return.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aligarh	20 0	31 0	5 8	10 4	21 0	17 8	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra	13 0	30 0	5 8	10 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Farukhabad	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	...	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gházipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Philibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OUDH.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bára Bánki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unáo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PUNJAB.	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

† Rate for whole grain and not for dal is given.

‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.

*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Kanigunge) 12 seers.

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

*3 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

*4 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

*5 In Govindpur sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jamtara and Deoghur 13 seers.

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

* In Sewan retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

* In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.

* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baukа 12 seers, and Mudehpura and Soopole 10 seers.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
			S. Ch.	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		20 0	36 0	...	11 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	34 0	25 0	...	95 0	14 8	
	Multan		16 0	25 0	...	10 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	22 0	...	100 0	14 8	
	Jhang		16 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery		17 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	27 0	22 0	13 0	200 0	14 0	
	Lahore		19 0	34 0	...	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	22 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Amritsar		21 0	38 0	...	13 0	20 0	14 0	...	21 0	31 0	28 0	14 0	120 0	14 0	
	Gurdaspur		22 0	30 0	...	12 0	18 0	22 0	...	14 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	135 0	15 0	
	Siálkot		19 0	35 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	27 0	...	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujrát		23 0	36 0	No return received.											
	Gujránwála		22 0	29 0												
	Shahpur		20 0	30 0												
	Jhelum		23 0	39 0												
	Rawalpindi		19 0	30 0												
	Hazára		22 0	43 0												
	Peshawar		21 0	31 0												
	Kohát		32 0	50 0												
	Bannu		24 0	37 0												
	D. I. Khán		18 0	24 0												
	D. G. Khán		17 0	24 0												
	Muzaffargarh															
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Sangor		22 3	...	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	...	9 11	7 0	14 12	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh		21 5	...	12 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	12 13	8 0	13 0	200 0	8 8	
	Jubbulpore		18 0	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	15 0	120 0	8 8	
	Mandla		22 13	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	13 0	15 0	256 0	9 0	
	Seoni		22 6	...	16 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	23 9	10 15	15 0	220 0	9 2	
	Nimár		16 6	...	9 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	24 2	13 0	15 0	140 0	10 0	
	Hoshangabad		14 8	...	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	13 0	10 4	200 0	11 0	
	Betúl		17 10	...	8 10	10 15	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	9 0	120 0	11 15	
	Chánda		18 10	...	7 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	22 13	...	11 7	320 0	11 2	
	Wardha		16 14	...	8 14	11 7	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 10	160 0	11 0	
	Nágpur		20 0	...	9 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	10 11	150 0	11 2	
	Bhandára		18 2	...	8 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	17 10	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Chánda		17 8	...	8 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	13 8	200 0	11 0	
	Bilaspur		21 0	...	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 12	144 0	9 0	
	Raipur		27 1	...	14 7	19 2	...	...	...	...	21 15	...	20 6	60 0	11 11	
	Sambalpur		35 8	...	13 11	23 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	26 4	128 0	9 0	
			25 6	...	18 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.															
	Akyab		...	...	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	9 2	
	Northern Arakan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyaukpyu		...	...	14 14	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	8 8	
	Sandoway		...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 11	9 0	

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*															
	Rangoon Town		16 4	...	13 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 9	15 15	9 11	320 0	10 14	
	Pegu		...	...	8 11	12 14	...	...	...	...	11 2	17 13	8 12	137 8	9 0	
	Tharrawaddy		...	...	11 14	15 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	10 13	535 11	11 0	
	Prome		14 9	...	10 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	10 6	15 0	10 15	167 9	10 8	
	Irrawaddy Division.															
	Bassein		...	...	12 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 2	14 0	12 2	265 14	11 6	
	Henzada		...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 15	13 0	12 0	183 8	12 0	
	Thonegwa		...	...	9 16	17 7	...	...	...	...	12 5	14 0	11 0	246 0	11 0	
	Thayetmyo		13 6	...	10 3	11 14	...	...	...	...	12 14	14 0	11 0	367 8	10 0	
	Tenasserim Division.															
	Moulmein Town and Amherst		9 0	...	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	8 8	
	Tavoy		...	...	12 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	9 0	
	Mergui		...	...	13 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	8 8	
	Toungoo		...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	9 0	
	Shwegyin		...	...	9 1	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	9 0	
	Salween		No return received.													
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad		...	...	7 2	9 14	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 15	12 2	125 0	9 9	
	Bolarum		15 15	...	9 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 5	12 2	116 14	9 9	
	Chadarghat		17 13	...	7 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 1	12 9	...	88 0	8 8	
	Amraoti		11 8	...	7 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 12	...	...	*	10 12	
	Akola		17 0	...	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	11 12	*	11 12	
	Ellichpur		17 0	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	21 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana		19 0	...	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Wun		24 0	...	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Basim		24 0	...	7 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
MYSORE.	Bangalore		10 14	...	8 8	9 8	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	11 6	
	Kolar		...	...	10 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	
	Tumkúr		13 0	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	12 0	
	Mysore		11 4	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	11 0	
	Hassan		12 10	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	13 0	
	Shimoga		12 10	...	14 11	13 0	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	10 8	
	Kadur		10 10	...	12 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog		15 4	...	15 0	13 1	32 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	28 13	64 0	12 0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Coorg		9 13	...	9 12	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	13 10	
	Jeypore		9 13	...	9 12	14 14	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh		10	...	8 4	8 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee		19 6	...	9 0	10 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	
	Ulwur		21 11	...	9 8	8 12	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)		15 15	...	8 11	6 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	12 4	
	Ajmere		15 0	...	8 8	9 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	160 0	12 8	
	Deoli Cantonment		23 0	...	7 8	8 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	12 8	
	Erinpura		18 0	...	8 0	11 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	12 8	
	Sirohee		16 0	...	8 0	9 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu		14 0	...	6 0	7 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	
	Amadra		14 0	...	6 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	230 0	15 0	
	Balmere		17 8	...	6 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Jeysalmere		12 0	...	5 0	9 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		20 0	...	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)		14 10½	23 0	8 9½	14 6	...	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	...	15 9	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		20 5	17 0	9 6	12 8	17 3	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	...	11 5	
	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)		No return received.	25 0			23 2	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	...	17 3	
	Marwar (Joshpore)		16 8	22 8	5 0	6 4	...	21 4	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 6	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	18 11	...	8 8	105 0	14 0	
	Boondee	25 0	38 0	10 0	10 8	38 8	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	180 0	10 8	
	Kotah	24 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	32 8	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	19 0	31 0	8 0	9 8	36 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	...	...	160 0	11 12	
	Jhallawar	22 7	25 0	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	14 2½	33 3	...	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	22 4	28 4	9 12	15 8	30 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	30 0	...	160 0	12 6	
	Dholpur	18 0	23 12	10 2	...	22 8	18 11	...	20 0	25 5	...	36 1	90 0	11 6	
Central India,	Indore	16 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	28 3	19 2	*	*	21 14	24 0	10 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 6	23 9	7 10	10 0	18 2	15 0	*	14 8	23 4	*	29 8	135 15	11 4	
	Goona	28 0	20 0	10 4	10 8	32 0	*	*	*	35 8	30 0	16 8	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 8	32 8	8 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	35 0	200 0	9 12	

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 (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 947 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 26th JUNE 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay.	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	15 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Sind and some districts of the Western Punjab little or no rain has yet fallen, but elsewhere rain has been general, and, except in parts of Southern India and Rajputana, on the whole abundant.

The season continues to promise well in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg.

In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and Rajputana, *kharif* operations continue. Agricultural prospects in these Provinces are generally good.

Prospects continue very satisfactory in Bengal, and are for the most part good in Assam.

The public health is fair in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in the Hissar, Delhi, and Shahpur districts of the Punjab, in Kolar in Mysore, and in Coorg, and are fluctuating in the Mooltan district of the Punjab. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 7th)		
Bellary	Average ·49	Standing crops generally good, but young plants damaged by insects in parts of two taluks; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, ·46; this week, 1·24.	Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average 1·40	More rain wanted in two taluks. Slight small-pox in two, fever in three, and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average ·37	River 5·15 feet water over anicut. Cholera in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 2·46	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·33	Standing crops good, but *cumbu* wants rain in one taluk; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, outturn above average. Small-pox in two villages; fever and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average 2·16	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and gingelly, outturn below average. Slight cholera in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Madura	.....	Report not received.
Malabar	Average 2·49	Rain insufficient for standing crops. Fever in one and slight small-pox in eight taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore	·10	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 7th)		
Kurrachee	Keti, ·08	River at Kotri on 5th, 17 feet 2 inches against 16 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in two villlages, three fresh cases remaining sick. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 24, 40 and 40, in Shabandar 20, 42 and 42, and in Kotri 26, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 5th, 16 feet 2 inches against 16 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in one, cattle-disease in three, and small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 37, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	4·20; total 13·52	Rain throughout the district. Sowing of *kharif* nearly completed. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	7·16; total 12·33	Public health good. Sowing operations continue. *Bajri* 26, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some talukas. Fever in Bardoli and Olphad talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Niphad, ·78; Dindori, ·66; maximum at Nandgaon, 10·47; minimum at Kalvan, 1·81.	More rain wanted in Niphad. *Urd*, *mung* and *til* sowing almost completed in Sinnar, Chandor and Baglan talukas. Preparations for *kharif* sowing continue vigorously in the *dangi* parts of Igatpuri, Kalvan, and Peint talukas; young plants of rice and *nagli* doing well. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 31 and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, except on 5th; total of week 5·60; total to date 48·60, being 22·91 above average.	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool from 31st to 2nd, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air normal from 30th to 2nd, afterwards excessive; abnormal wind from north-east from 30th to 2nd, wind normal from 3rd to 6th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona	Rain general throughout the district; maximum at Bhimthadi, 3·39; minimum at Poona City.	Sowing of early crops in progress throughout the district; transplantation of rice, &c., commenced in Petta Mulshi. More rain wanted in Khed and Sirur talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 45 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Nevasa, ·32; minimum at Shrigonda, ·11.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress throughout the district. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 35 and *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Sholapur	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Karmala, 6·38; minimum at Sangola, ·45.	*Kharif* sowing operations commenced throughout the district. More rain required in Sholapur, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59¼ and *bajri* 40¼ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations varying from ·09 in Mundargi to ·74 in Mugud, except Dharwar, Navalgund and Nargund, where there has been none.	More rain required both for sowing early *juari* and for the young rice plants which are good. Minor early crops, such as *sava* and *urd*, damaged by insects in Dharwar, Navalgund, Ranibennur and Karajgi talukas. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 49 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 6·31; Kumpta, 8·30; Sirsi, 3·96; Haliyal, ·93; total, 56·13.	Rice plants healthy; transplanting and weeding in progress throughout the district. Anthrax continues in Supa petta; slight small-pox in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13; district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	4·67; total 12·72	Health generally good. Sowing operations continue. Wheat 34, *bajri* 29, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Fair rain throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind; more wanted in some talukas of the Deccan. Young crops slightly injured by insects in parts of Dharwar and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of six districts.
Bengal—(July 7th)		
Chittagong	3·90	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair. Prices somewhat rising. Small-pox continues; public health otherwise good.
Dacca	7·49	Prospects of crops good; sowing of *roachia* and *shail* paddy nearly completed; jute plants thriving well. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·65	Prospects of jute, early rice, and sugarcane good; transplanting of *amun* commenced. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	Good rain	Weather sultry. Prospects of paddy crops good; transplanting of late paddy commenced. Public health good.
Rungpore	5·57	Transplanting of *amun* going on; *aus* still being harvested; jute looks well. Public health good.
Burdwan	0·97	Prospects of *aus* rice and sugarcane good; transplanting of *amun* going on fairly everywhere, except in Cutwa subdivision, where a heavy shower is wanted. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	2·81	Transplantation in progress; prospects good. Prices falling. Cholera in Soopore decreasing.
Purneah	6·94	Prospects of crops excellent.
Patna	5·14	Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy in full progress; maize and *kanni* already sown have germinated well. Sporadic cholera in headquarters of Behar subdivision.
Durbhunga	4·78	Progress of *bhadoi* sowing much retarded owing to continued and heavy rain; a break in the weather for a short time absolutely necessary. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	Good rain	Weather seasonable. Crops doing well; prospects favourable. General health good.
Cuttack	2·29	Weather cloudy. Rice plants being weeded and growing well. Price of common rice almost unchanged. Fever prevails in town; scattered cases of cholera reported from interior, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore	0·71	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Khoolna	1·83	Weather cloudy and wet. *Aus* rice growing; *amun* land being ploughed. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·44	Heavy rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. Cattle-disease in four thanas; three cases of small-pox reported from Gungarampur.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·35	Crops doing well. Public health good; some fever near Serajgunge.
Gya	1·45	Agricultural operations proceeding satisfactorily; prospects of crops good. Prices steady. Public health fair.
Chumparun	4·18	*Bhadoi* and *aghani* sowings in progress; standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Good general rain during week, more wanted in parts of Burdwan division. Agricultural prospects everywhere cheering; *aus* rice, jute and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* rice proceeding satisfactorily in Behar; sowings of *bhadoi* paddy crops in full progress. Price of rice continues generally stationary. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 7th)		
Benares (July 5th)	·90 to 1·30	Sowings in progress. Prices steady. Supplies plentiful. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	7·10 at Sadr	Weather dull and rainy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 6th)	Heavy rain	Prospects of *kharif* good. Small-pox in two tahsils; general health good.
Lucknow („ 5th)	Average 2·80	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good as well as condition of cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Good rain all over the district.	Agricultural operations in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	2·10 to 3·30	Prices of wheat, sugar, and rice fluctuating. Prospects reported favourable. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain averaging 3·0 all over the district.	Weather seasonable. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain in all tahsils from 3·0 to 5·20.	Weather cloudy. Ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad(„ „)	Rain in all tahsils ·70 to 6·60.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Health fair.
Sitapur („ 5th)	General rain averaging ·20 has fallen throughout the district.	Sowings in full progress and sugarcane doing well.
Bareilly („ 6th)	·80 to 8·0	Weather cool, with east winds. Prices slightly rising.
Banda („ 5th)	Heavy rain on 29th June and 3rd instant.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 6th)	General rain averaging 7·70.	Ploughing throughout the district; *kharif* sowings commenced. Supplies ample. Public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain almost every day.	*Kharif* crops doing well; weeding not completed yet. Prices rising. General health good; measles in part; cattle-disease still prevails.
Agra („ 5th)	Good rain during week.	*Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Rain during week	*Kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices show rise in wheat and gram. Public health good.
Meerut („ 6th)	Rain all over the district from ·10 to 1·80; frequent showers.	*Kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress; prospects favourable. Prices stationary. No sickness. *General Remarks.*—Ample rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere, and prospects good. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(July 7th)		
Hissar	1·20	Health good. Prices rising.
Delhi	2·86	Health good. Prices rising.
Umballa	4·80	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	1·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	3·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	·75	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rain in tahsil Khushal.	Health good. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices of wheat and barley rising, of other grains stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. General health good, but there is some small-pox in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in the Hissar, Delhi, and Shahpur districts, fluctuating in the Mooltan district; elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Rain much wanted in the Peshawar district.
Central Provinces—(July 7th)		
Nagpur	3·10	Weather cloudy and wet. *Kharif* being sown. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·01	Sowings progressing favourably. More rain wanted. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 6th)	2·26	Weather rainy. Sowings progressing. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Seoni	1·24	Weather cloudy and warm. Sowings progressing. Health good. Prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad	Rain daily	Sowings progressing. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Khandwa	2·65	Sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Sowings being pushed on. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 3rd)	1·49	Weather cloudy and sultry. Rain wanted for sowings. Health good. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable and favourable for *kharif* sowings, except in Sambalpur, where rain is wanted. Health generally fair. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(July 7th)		
Akyab	4·12; total rainfall 40·23.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships.
Bassein	4·81; total rainfall 34·23.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three circles.
Rangoon	1·57; total rainfall 34·58.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	8·28; total rainfall 55·30.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	4·11; total rainfall 41·39.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	3·48; total rainfall 31·78.	Cholera in one township; cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome	1·45; total rainfall 15·57.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo	1·98; total rainfall 25·42.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	1·10; total rainfall 13·11.	Small-pox prevalent in one circle; cattle-disease in two townships.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in one township of the Henzada district, and small-pox prevalent in one circle of the Thayetmyo district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in parts of eight districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing in all districts, except Akyab, where agricultural operations not yet commenced; transplanting of seedlings going on in several districts.
Assam—(July 7th)		
Gauhati	9·94 during week ending 6th instant.	Weather rainy. Cholera has disappeared from the Sadr station; general health fair; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali* in parts commenced.
Sylhet	8·86	State and prospects of crops good.
Cachar	11·06	Weather wet. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops nearly finished. Common rice 13 seers 5⅜ chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Three deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and five from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh	7·68	Heavy rain throughout the week; district partially inundated; damage to *ahu* and other crops anticipated. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 7th)		
Bangalore	At Civil and Military station, 1·04; Bangalore district, ·60;	Rain has been general throughout the State. Standing crops generally in good condition; prospects of season fair. Public health good. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar district.
Mysore	Mysore, ·49; Kolar, 2·28.	
Mercara	2·18	Prospects good, but monsoon rains have abated and prices have again slightly risen. Health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 7th)		
Amraoti	2·14	Weather rainy. Cotton plants in good condition; sowing of *juari* continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	2·13	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings almost completed.
Hyderabad	1·38; total rainfall since 1st January 13·51.	*Kharif* and *abi* sowings commenced. Tanks in Shahabad taluka filled plentifully. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 21¼, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 7th)		
Indore	3·26; total rainfall 18·61.	Health fair.
Morar (Gwalior)	9·01; total rainfall 10·97.	Health good.
Sutna	3·43	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	1·05; total rainfall 8·71.	Health good.
Goona	1·39	More rain needed.
Agar	1·68	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	1·23	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Nowgong	1·27; total rainfall 5·08.	Weather sultry. Prices rising. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	Total rainfall 15·40; good rain throughout agency.	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(July 7th)		
Abu (July 7th)	2·93	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 4th)	·94	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops being sown. Weather cloudy and cool.
Marwar („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Eight months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Sowings progressing; young crops rising. Weather clear; oppressively warm and sultry. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 4th)	2·70	Tanks and wells filling. Sowing continues. Health good. Prices slightly falling. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 3rd)	3·99	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	2·57	Health good. Weather cloudy and occasionally clear. Prices show a tendency to rise.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 1·11; Tonk, 1·77; Shahpore, ·57; previous week, 5·66.	Weather cloudy. Sowings continue. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	4·17	Rain general throughout State.
Ajmere („ 6th)	Rain throughout district.	Small-pox in Beawar town. In some parts sowing operations commenced.
Jeypore („ „)	3·60	Ploughing in progress. Health fair.
Kerowlee („ 3rd)	·58	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings in progress. Health good. Prices average. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Ploughing and sowing continue. Health good. Prices rising. Rain wanted.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·60	Sowings commenced. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 6th)	5·90; average of nine tahsils, ·44.	Monsoon broke in 36 hours, still threatening. Health good. Sowings continue. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 3rd)	Slight rain and heavy falls in some districts.	Sowings continue. Tanks filling. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 1st)		
Katmandu (July 2nd)	2·64	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel O. R. Newmarch.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT, on behalf of the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble 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 *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Tenancy of Land in the Punjab be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within ten weeks.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—

"My hon'ble colleague, when moving for leave to introduce this Bill, explained the reasons for it and its scope so clearly and exhaustively as to relieve me from the necessity or the temptation to take up the time of the Council with any remarks of my own. I may, however, at the present stage of the case be permitted to repeat that this Bill is of very limited scope. It makes no important departure from the present Tenancy Act. In its two most important features, namely, the adjustment of occupancy-rents by the standard of the Government revenue and the adjustment of those rents by the Settlement-officer at the time of settlement, it reverts to the old law and custom of the Punjab. The other changes which it introduces have either been necessitated by practical difficulties experienced in the working of the present law during the eighteen years it has been in operation, or embody interpretations of the law and decisions given by the Civil Courts. In short, the Bill raises none of those delicate and difficult economic questions which so often accompany discussions on tenant-right. Indeed, very great changes will have to pass over the social condition of the Punjab before such questions can assume magnitude in this Province. In the Punjab the land is not, as in some parts of India, concentrated in the hands of large proprietors, to whom the mass of the people stand in the relation of tenants. The Punjab is a country of small landowners and of peasant-proprietors who are their own tenants. The mass of the people are themselves the proprietary body, cultivating their own lands. The average area of proprietary estates is something under 25 acres. In an area of $63\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, something less than 9 millions are tenant-holdings. In a cultivated area of $23\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, 62 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors themselves, 13 per cent. by occupancy-tenants and 25 per cent. by tenants-at-will. In view of these facts I think the Council may commit this Bill to a Select Committee with some confidence that it is not likely to raise disturbing questions. It is in my judgment a Bill eminently calculated to foster and preserve the friendly relations which happily have hitherto existed in this Province between landlords and their tenants, who are often of the same flesh and blood, and oftener still of the same social class, as the landlords themselves."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab. He said:—

"The law on this subject is contained in Act XXXIII of 1871. This Act was the first attempt to express within a reasonable compass, and in clear language, the various rules and orders—based '*on the spirit*' of the Bengal Regulations—by which the proceedings of Revenue and Settlement officials in the Punjab had up to that time been regulated, and which had acquired the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act.

"The Act I am speaking of was framed with great care by a master of his art, Sir James Stephen, in close consultation with the then Financial Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Egerton, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies—both men of large revenue and settlement experience. But it is scarcely, I think, to be wondered at that, notwithstanding all the skill and care expended on it, this first attempt to condense and put into legal form a mass of rules and instructions governing one of the most intricate branches of the administration should, when subjected to the test of practical working, have been found to be incomplete in some respects, and to require amendment in others.

"What the principal defects in the existing law are I shall have to explain when I introduce the Bill, but I may now mention that some of them have already formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and many others have, as experience brought them to light, been supplied in the enactments on the same subject which have been framed for other parts of India. Moreover, the recent orders of the Government of India, based on recommendations made by the Famine Commissioners, demand that the continuous operations by which village-records are maintained correct to date shall be disconnected from those other occasional operations by which the assessment of the land-revenue is revised; and, in the endeavour to recast the body of rules which have been issued under the authority of the existing law with a view to the carrying out of those orders, technical difficulties have arisen which render the amendment of the Act a matter of necessity. The simultaneous revision of the Tenancy Act has also suggested certain changes in, and additions to, the Land-revenue Act.

"These briefly are, my Lord, the grounds on which it is proposed to amend the latter Act, and they will, I trust, be accepted by the Council as sufficient to support the motion I have made with this object."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to give priority, within certain limits, to the payment of salaries and wages in the distribution of the assets of a company which is being wound up under the Indian Companies Act. Provision to this effect was made by a Statute which was passed in 1883 to amend the English Companies Act, and corresponding provisions will be found both in the English Bankruptcy Act and in the Indian Bankruptcy Bill now before the Council. A recent decision of the Bombay High Court has attracted attention to the fact that there is no similar provision in the Indian Companies Act. I propose to insert such a provision, and thus to assimilate the Indian Companies Law to the English Companies Law, and the Law relating to Insolvent companies to the Law relating to Insolvent individuals."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

LOWER BURMA GAOLS DELIVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma. He said:—

"The necessity for, and the object of, this temporary measure are best given in the words of the Chief Commissioner, from whose report, with Your Excellency's permission, I will read. A letter dated the 12th June, 1886, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, runs as follows:—

'During the past five months some eleven districts* of Lower Burma have been disturbed by large gangs of rebels or dacoits. Villages have been burnt and numerous atrocities committed. The number of persons who have taken part in these disturbances has been very large. Some 1,500 have already been arrested, and numerous arrests continue to be made daily. Order has now to some extent been restored, but there are several gangs still at large, and there is little hope that the province will be restored to its normal condition for some months to come. Every effort has been made to cope with this outbreak of crime in accordance with the ordinary procedure, and two officers in succession (Mr. Ireland and Mr. Copleston) have been appointed Additional Sessions Judge for the purpose of assisting in the disposal of cases. But it has been found that something more than this is necessary if the large number of prosecutions now pending are to be disposed of with reasonable promptitude. There are at present over 1,000 prisoners in custody who have not yet been brought to trial; some of them have been over five months in jail; and to dispose of all these cases under the ordinary procedure will occupy many months. This is unfair to the prisoners themselves, some of whom may be innocent, and it is inconvenient to the Government, inasmuch as the overcrowded condition of our jails cannot be relieved until the cases of these prisoners have been disposed of. Moreover, as explained in Mr. Hodgkinson's note, there is reason to fear that, in some cases at least, guilty persons will escape punishment if their cases are not promptly brought to trial.

'Accordingly the Bill now submitted has been drafted with a view to introducing in the disturbed tracts, subject to certain safeguards, a more summary procedure than is admissible under the ordinary law. Sir Charles Bernard hopes that it will not be necessary in very many cases to sentence prisoners to long terms of imprisonment, and he believes that it will be possible, when the country has quieted down, to release many of the prisoners before their sentences have expired. In some cases it is probable that a whipping will prove a sufficient punishment for young lads who have joined rebel bands thoughtlessly or under intimidation, and a clause has accordingly been inserted in the Bill authorizing Magistrates to inflict this punishment in certain cases in which a whipping would not be a lawful punishment under the Indian Penal Code. The remaining provisions of the Bill are sufficiently explained in Mr. Hodgkinson's note, in which the Chief Commissioner generally concurs.

'In conclusion I am to submit that Sir Charles Bernard regards it as a matter of importance that some such enactment as that now submitted should be passed into law with as little delay as possible.'

* Shwegyin.
Toungoo.
Pegu.
Hanthawaddy.
Bassein.
Thôngwa.
Henzada.
Tharrawaddy.
Prome.
Thayetmyo.
Thatôn subdivision, of Amherst.

"These are the circumstances under which we have been asked to legislate. The draft Bill which Sir Charles Bernard submitted has been modified in some respects, and the shape which, under the advice of the Legislative Department, it will now take is as follows. It will extend only to those tracts which the Chief Commissioner may notify as disturbed tracts in Lower Burma. In those tracts the Chief Commissioner will have power to appoint District Magistrates and other selected Magistrates of the first class to try cases as Sessions Judges without the necessity of previous commitment.

"The procedure which these officers will follow in that class of cases will be the ordinary procedure of warrant-cases under the Criminal Procedure Code. The offences to which this procedure will apply are mainly offences against the public peace of a violent nature, and are entered in the schedule at the end of the Bill. The decisions of these officers will be subject in the ordinary course to both the revisionary and the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, who is the local High Court; but, as it is possible that the Judicial Commissioner will find himself unable to keep pace with those cases, power is given to the Local Government to appoint, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, an Additional Judicial Commissioner, or Additional Judicial Commissioners. The object of this last clause is in case it should ultimately be necessary in some very special circumstances to vest with the powers of the Judicial Commissioner officers such as the Commissioners of Divisions. But at present it is not intended to do that; it is proposed to leave the revisionary jurisdiction of the High Court in the hands of the Judicial Commissioner, and possibly to appoint an Additional Judicial Commissioner to go about and hold circuit. This Additional Judicial Commissioner will work under the ordinary checks of the Criminal Procedure Code. The only alterations of importance we have made are that in these cases of the disturbed tracts we reduce the period during which an appeal can be presented in cases other than capital cases from 60 to 30 days, and, for the reasons given in Sir Charles Bernard's letter, which I have just read out, we allow whipping in substitution of the severer penalties which the Penal Code generally directs.

"I may mention that the Judicial Commissioner, who, as I said before, is a local High Court, has been consulted, and he quite concurs with the Chief Commissioner as to the necessity for providing an effective procedure for these cases, though the procedure which Sir Charles Bernard and the Judicial Commissioner proposed is somewhat more summary than that which we have seen our way to accept. The Chief Commissioner will have the power to remove from the operation of this Bill any tract as soon as it ceases to be a disturbed tract, and we propose that the special law altogether shall expire at the end of the current financial year. I think that the provisions of the Bill will probably suffice to meet the object which Sir Charles Bernard has in view, and I do not think that anything less than a measure of this kind would have the effect."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. Bayley also introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 9th July, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. X OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
12th June 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,15,063	189	680	1,45,786	214	14,38,374	224	17,13,890	242	2,75,516	...
19th do. „	Madras . . .	861	1,43,688	167	861	1,46,718	170	14,79,286	102	15,44,004	172	64,718	...
12th do. „	South Indian . .	654	86,371	132	654	1,00,593	154	9,42,878	137	10,25,778	151	82,900	...
19th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,29,066	418	1,504	7,92,320	527	97,61,684	614	1,08,30,264	690	10,68,580	...
12th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	3,00,573	652	461	3,29,000	714	34,40,228	796	36,58,418	761	2,18,190	...
	TOTAL .	4,088	12,74,761	312	4,100	15,14,417	364	1,70,62,450	395	1,87,72,354	433	17,09,904	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
19th June 1886	East Indian . .	1,509	8,72,716	578	1,515	9,85,207	650	1,08,04,637	677	1,06,85,858	676	...	1,18,779
19th do. „	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,020	133	57	8,044	141	1,02,079	170	1,17,578	197	14,899	...
19th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	936	78	12	1,309	109	13,077	109	14,430	114	453	...
19th do. „	Sindia . . .	75	7,512	100	75	7,950	106	75,444	96	81,223	104	5,779	...
19th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,411	3,39,436	241	1,411	3,82,000	271	34,53,009	229	40,42,935	275	6,19,926	...
19th do. „	Southern Mahratta .	214	12,693	59	316	38,512	122	1,25,315	55	3,58,034	109	2,32,719	...
19th do. „	Indian Midland . .	...	...	...	42	2,982	71	...	...	27,831	64	27,831	...
	TOTAL .	3,278	12,40,913	379	3,428	14,26,001	416	1,45,45,961	420	1,53,27,889	429	7,82,828	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
19th June 1886	Eastern Bengal . .	233	70,750	304	234	86,772	371	8,68,072	353	8,80,529	361	11,557	...
19th do. „	Nalhati . . .	27	1,174	43	27	1,801	67	14,501	50	17,550	62	2,995	...
19th do. „	Northern Bengal .	249	30,009	121	249	42,080	169	3,01,605	148	4,83,480	180	91,875	...
19th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,510	68	37	1,739	47	30,242	77	21,581	56	...	8,661
19th do. „	Tirhoot . . .	220	23,052	105	240	34,011	138	3,03,681	127	3,34,556	127	30,875	...
10th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	16,980	68	253	22,274	88	1,68,908	94	2,42,383	92	73,475	...
19th do. „	Wardha Coal . .	45	4,308	96	45	13,985	311	1,23,497	200	1,05,995	354	42,498	...
19th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	24,281	163	149	27,123	182	4,71,846	300	4,45,479	287	...	25,367
12th do. „	Burma . . .	254	35,332	139	327	42,770	131	5,14,379	102	5,04,342	148	...	10,037
19th do. „	North-Western . .	1,803	5,36,280	298	1,803	5,90,188	332	72,72,544	382	54,40,051	200	...	18,25,893
19th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	5,917	90	66	5,101	77	65,039	93	60,070	63	...	4,969
19th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	1,418	39	30	2,241	62	15,138	40	23,987	64	8,849	...
19th do. „	Dacca . . .	10	2,266	221	80	3,700	43	22,243	211	49,320	55	27,083	...
12th do. „	Jorhat . . .	25	488	20	30	991	33	4,555	18	6,279	20	1,724	...
	TOTAL .	3,409	7,55,311	222	3,588	8,83,776	246	1,02,67,210	285	86,84,114	232	...	15,83,896
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,775	32,70,985	304	11,176	38,24,194	342	4,18,74,721	368	4,27,84,357	367	9,09,636	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,62,372	169	2,18,20,022	187	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,12,349	199	2,09,64,335	180	...	16,48,014
	Assisted Companies.												
19th June 1886	Bengal-Central . .	126	8,864	70	126	19,017	151	1,04,710	78	1,19,412	91	14,702	...
12th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	67	3,666	55	67	4,694	70	53,901	76	72,437	104	18,536	...
5th do. „	Assam . . .	...	(*a*)	...	...	(*a*)	...	(*b*)41,672	56	(*c*) 65,921	90	24,249	...
19th do. „	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	27,388	90	303	49,330	163	3,00,301	94	4,86,822	154	1,86,521	...
19th do. „	Tarakessur . .	22	4,317	196	22	6,308	284	59,928	258	61,899	267	1,971	...
	TOTAL .	518	44,235	85	518	79,349	153	5,60,512	89	8,06,491	129	2,45,979	...
	Native States.												
19th June 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	27,104	140	193	25,904	134	2,99,548	147	3,03,719	147	4,171	...
19th do. „	Jodhpore . . .	64	4,014	63	64	3,450	54	33,239	49	43,826	66	10,587	...
19th do. „	Nizam's . . .	121	20,513	170	208	23,228	112	2,68,818	210	2,49,289	115	...	19,529
12th do. „	Mysore . . .	140	7,324	52	140	8,487	61	80,127	54	83,645	37	3,518	...
19th do. „	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	804	50	16	1,065	67	9,952	59	12,976	78	3,024	...
	TOTAL .	534	59,759	112	621	62,134	100	6,91,684	122	6,93,455	107	1,771	...

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 7th July, 1886.

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

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 17, 1886.

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 three months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen 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.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	2,46	16,67	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42	1871-72.
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73.
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74.
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	1874-75.
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76.
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,29	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79.
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46*	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,96	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61	1881-82.
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09	1882-83.
1883-84	3,63	2	2,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	1883-84.
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,06	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69	1884-85.
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	15,78	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00	1885-86.
1886-87	3,32	5	2,69	6,06	3,08	16	42	3,66	1,16	3	27	1,[illegible]	1,64	1	1,31	2,96	2,41	—2*	14,05	16,44	11,61	23	11,84	18,74	30,58	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th July 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 14th July, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Colonel O. R. Newmarch.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES introduced the Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within nine weeks. He said:—

"At the last meeting of the Council, in moving for leave to introduce this Bill, I explained briefly the grounds on which it is proposed to amend the land-revenue law of this Province, and I have now to describe the more important changes and additions which the Bill, prepared with this object, makes in that law. In doing this it will not be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council to the same extent as I did when introducing the Bill to amend the Tenancy Act; for there is this broad distinction between the two measures, that, while the latter deals with valuable rights of property, this Bill is concerned chiefly with matters of procedure, the adjustment of which largely depends on considerations of administrative convenience and rarely involves the decision of questions of principle.

"I would first explain that this Bill is the outcome of the discussions of the past three years. Like the Tenancy Bill, the original draft of this Bill was prepared by Mr. Barkley and circulated for opinion to a number of the most experienced Revenue-officers of the Province. When their replies were received it was discussed and amended by a Committee consisting of the framer, Colonel Wace and myself, and lastly it underwent further revision at conferences held last year over which the Lieutenant-Governor himself presided. The two Bills, I may add, are closely connected, and this one has been so framed as to cover the entire jurisdiction of Revenue-officers, whether of a judicial, fiscal or executive character.

"I may pass over without notice the first chapter, which contains the usual definitions and other preliminary matters, and proceed at once to Chapter II, which deals with Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts. The more important changes in this chapter are two—*first*, in the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers to try certain

classes of suits, and *secondly*, in the course of appeal from decisions in suits, and from orders on applications. These matters are at present dealt with in Chapter V of the Punjab Courts Act, which it is proposed to repeal, and in section 65 of the Land-revenue Act. By section 45 of the former Act revenue-suits are divided into two groups, the first of which is by clause (*1*) of section 46 reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners, while suits in the second group are by clause (*2*) triable by Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs. The chief aim of these novel distinctions of jurisdiction was, I believe, to reduce the number of appeals. If so, they have perhaps answered their object, but they have at the same time caused much inconvenience. No such distinctions existed before the passing of the Courts Act, and there seems no good reason why Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs should not try suits of the kind mentioned in the first group. It is therefore proposed to revert to the former practice in this respect, and base distinctions of jurisdiction on the value rather than on the character of suits. The Local Government, by rules under section 13 of the Bill, will determine by what officers or classes of officers, and up to what limits of value, suits cognizable by Revenue-officers shall be tried. These alterations in jurisdiction to try original revenue-suits have necessitated changes in the course of appeal, and, in place of the somewhat complicated system of appeal prescribed in sections 47 and 48 of the Courts Act, the more simple system set forth in sections 19 and 20 of the Bill has been devised. It will put an end to second appeals in all cases in which the Appellate Court confirms the original decision, and where that Court interferes in any way a further appeal will lie to the Financial Commissioner. In addition to this the powers of revision given to this officer by section 65 of the Land-revenue Act have been enlarged so as to include decisions of subordinate Revenue-officers when acting in their judicial capacity, but in all such cases an opportunity will be given to the parties of being heard before an order is passed affecting questions of right. There is one other provision to which I ought perhaps to draw attention. Experience since the passing of the Courts Act of 1884 having shown that the subordinate Civil and Revenue Courts do not always succeed in avoiding mistakes as to the respective limits of their jurisdictions, a section (11) has been introduced by which the inconvenience and expense to the parties of setting aside the proceedings, where a Court has decided a suit without jurisdiction, will be avoided by a reference to the Chief Court, who will cause the decree to be registered in the Court which had jurisdiction, if satisfied that the suit was determined in good faith and the parties have not been prejudiced by the mistake of jurisdiction.

"In the next chapter (III), which treats of kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers, the only point that requires notice is that section 36, which authorises the levy of a cess for the payment of village-officers, remedies a defect in the present law which formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India some years ago, by enabling the cess to be levied on the owner's and water-advantage rates.

"After this come two chapters (IV and V) which deal with (1) the preparation and maintenance of records-of-rights, and (2) the assessment of the land-revenue. In drafting these chapters the language of the existing law, which describes these two operations under the general term "settlement," has been departed from. This change has been made to bring the law into harmony with the altered policy of the Government of India in regard to revisions of assessment. Briefly stated, the object of this policy is to so organise the ordinary revenue-establishments in each province as to enable them to maintain for each estate a continuous record of its financial and agricultural condition, from which the information required for the assessment of the land-revenue may at any time be obtained, and thereby to save the State from some part of the expense, and the people from the trouble and anxiety, which the existing system of periodical settlements by special establishments entails on them. But it is, I think, right to point out that a change of this magnitude, involving as it does the most careful training and constant supervision of the subordinate revenue-establishments, must be gradually worked up to, and cannot be suddenly introduced. Moreover, it is believed that there are still some districts of which the records are so imperfect

that they must be revised on the old system in order to furnish a good basis for future operations under the new one. And entirely new records have to be prepared from time to time as new estates come into existence. Accordingly provision has been made for this purpose in Chapter IV. The only other point which appears to me to call for notice in this part of the Bill is the addition of a section (48) which gives power to the Local Government to direct that the whole or a portion of a village-cess may be expended on conservancy or other object for the benefit of the estate in which the cess is levied. This is an authority which the Local Government often exercised in connection with the earlier settlements of the Punjab, it is one which is still occasionally needed, and it is to be found in the revenue laws of other Provinces.

"Chapter V, which deals with the assessment of the land-revenue, is so drafted that, while continuing all the provisions of the existing Act relating to this subject, it supplies some important omissions in that law. Among other important points, it expressly declares that the land-revenue is the first charge on the land, its rents and its produce, and further provides securities against the intercepting of any of these sources of income before the Government demand has been satisfied. The absence of clear provisions of this nature has been the cause of inconvenience in the past. It has not unfrequently happened that a decreeholder has attached the rents or produce of a landowner before the latter has paid his revenue, thus leaving the Revenue-officers no remedy except that of proceeding against the produce of the coming harvest, or against the land itself. The only other change in this chapter to which I think I need invite particular attention is in the procedure for giving effect to revised assessments. This will be found in sections 60 to 63. It dispenses altogether with the formality of taking from the landowners or their representatives written engagements accepting the new assessments. But, while doing this, it still leaves the owners at liberty to refuse to pay these assessments, and the consequences of refusal are the same as those which follow on the non-acceptance of an assessment under the present law. Refusals of this kind, however, seldom occur in the Punjab, and the really important point in the procedure lies less in the provisions dealing with these refusals than in the sections (61 and 62) which provide for the hearing of objections and appeals, and thereby obtaining modifications of assessments prior to their confirmation. In a country of small holdings, like the Punjab, an owner cannot afford to decline to pay the assessment fixed; hence the only remedy against over-assessment practically open to him is to appeal and get his assessment reduced; and this is the remedy which he almost always adopts.

"In the following chapter (VI), which describes the various processes which may be resorted to for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue, the alterations which deserve mention are only three. By section 78 the period during which a defaulter may be imprisoned has been reduced from one year to one month. By the following section the exemptions from attachment and sale of moveable property specified in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code are extended, in the case of a revenue-defaulter, to seed-grain, and to so much of the produce of his land as may be necessary for the support of himself and his family and the maintenance of his cattle until the harvest next following on the execution of the process. And with a view to render this chapter complete in itself, the procedure for the sale of a defaulter's land, instead of being described, as in the present Act, by reference to the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the sale of immoveable property, has been set out in full by incorporating those sections, with some necessary modifications, in this part of the Bill.

"Chapter VII supplements the provisions of the preceding collection chapter by providing for the recovery, as arrears of land-revenue, of a number of other Government demands. This is probably one of the most useful chapters of the Bill, but there is nothing in it that that seems to call for special notice at my hands.

"I pass on to Chapter VIII, the provisions of which are altogether new, but of which the general policy is believed to be entirely in accordance with the views of

the Government of India as set forth in a circular on the formation of fuel and fodder reserves issued in March, 1883. The chapter has been so framed as to secure in estates, where the conditions are suitable, the management of a portion of their waste-lands for the production of wood and grass. The areas to be so treated are not to exceed one-fifth of the waste in each estate, and power is taken to make rules for their management on behalf of the owners. All rules and orders under this chapter must be made and issued by the Local Government, and it is further provided that, before any order is issued declaring that an area is reserved, objections shall be invited and considered. There can be little doubt that a power of this kind is very much wanted in the interests of both the State and the people, and from my own experience I think I may confidently state that in many parts of the Punjab the intervention of the Government, to bring about the results aimed at by this chapter, will be welcomed by the people."

"Chapter IX, on Survey and Boundaries, contains the usual provisions for facilitating the survey of land for revenue-purposes. Similar provisions are to be found in most of the land-revenue laws of other provinces, and there is nothing in this part of the Bill which seems to call for comment or explanation.

"The last chapter (X) deals with matters for which provision could not conveniently be made in other parts of the Bill. Of these a few are of sufficient importance to require special notice. The first is contained in sections 126 and 127, which provide for the execution by Revenue-officers of decrees and orders of Civil and Criminal Courts. So long as civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction was vested in the same officers, the subordinate revenue-establishments, from the Tahsildár downwards, were at the disposal of the Courts for the execution of processes relating to land and its produce; but civil and revenue jurisdiction now vests in different officers; hence the officers presiding over Civil Courts have no longer at their command any agency by which orders of this kind can be carried out. The object of these sections is to supply the deficiency by continuing the practice which existed before the passing of the Courts Act of 1884. Next comes the provision made by section 133 for meeting the uncertainties of jurisdiction which frequently arise in cases relating to alluvial lands on the banks of the larger rivers, where those rivers form the boundary between districts. The want of a provision of this kind has been much felt, especially on the rivers where the *hadd-i-sikandárí*, or deep stream rule, prevails. And the last I shall notice is contained in section 134, which declares that all records and papers which a village-officer is required by law to prepare or keep shall be the property of Government, and makes provision for their production and proof. The chief object of this section is to avoid the too frequent summoning of patwáris to Court.

"I have now, my Lord, accomplished my task, and trust that I have sufficiently explained the more important additions and amendments which this Bill proposes to make in the land-revenue law of this Province, and that the measure will meet with the general approval of this Council and of the Select Committee for whose consideration it has been referred."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I believe that this Bill will prove to be an extremely useful measure, and I say so with the greater readiness because my personal share in its preparation has been very slight. The credit for it is mainly due to Colonel Davies and Colonel Wace, the Financial Commissioners of the Punjab, who have supplied the substantive proposals on which it is based, and to Mr. Harvey James, the Officiating Secretary in the Legislative Department, who has, after several protracted conferences with the Punjab officials, completely revised and re-cast the draft submitted by the Punjab Government, and has reduced it to a series of clearly expressed and well-arranged enactments.

"On comparing the Bill now before the Council with the Act of 1871, which it is intended to supersede, I am struck by two chief differences, one of addition and the other of omission. In 1871 the revenue law of the Punjab was to be found in a mass of executive instructions, based on the numerous

Acts and Regulations then in force in the North-Western Provinces, of which the most important was the well known Regulation VII of 1822. It was extremely difficult to ascertain what was the law in force in the North-Western Provinces, and still more difficult to determine how much of that law had been imported into the Punjab. The task which my eminent predecessor Sir James Stephen undertook was to explore this mass of instructions, to pick out from it such provisions as could properly and conveniently be given the force of law, to express them in legislative language and to embody them in an Act. He thus produced a law which in point of expression and arrangement was an enormous advance on anything then existing either in the Punjab or in the North-Western Provinces. But this first edition of directly enacted Punjab revenue law was necessarily incomplete. The framers of the Act wisely selected for enactment only the more important provisions of the law, and left a great quantity of subsidiary matter to be regulated by rules made under the Act. Since 1871 much has been done to make the revenue law for those parts of British India which have borrowed their principle of revenue settlement and administration from the North-Western Provinces more complete in substance, more satisfactory in form and more generally intelligible. In 1873 a comprehensive Revenue Act of 259 sections was passed for the North-Western Provinces, and it repealed, as I find from the schedule to the Act, no less than 53 Regulations and 8 Acts previously in force on the same subject. Eight years afterwards—in 1881—an equally comprehensive Revenue Act was passed for the Central Provinces. During the same period a great number of rules have been framed under the Punjab Act, and the experience of 15 years has shown which of them work well in practice and which of them are of sufficient importance to be embodied in an Act of the legislature. And last, but not least, Mr. Baden-Powell's admirable *Manual of Indian Land-revenue Systems* has done much towards making the revenue law and practice of different parts of India not merely intelligible to experts but even interesting to the general reader.

"Under these circumstances the task imposed on the draftsman of a revenue law is wholly different from what it was fifteen years ago, but it is none the less of a very laborious character. In the present case it has consisted, first, of giving legislative form to a selected number of rules framed under the existing Act, and secondly, of comparing the law proposed for the Punjab with the law now in force in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, with the view of making the law for the three Provinces uniform, so far as their differing circumstances will permit. Hints for improvement of the law have also been derived from the study of the Acts for other parts of British India, such as Bengal and Bombay, where a different revenue-system is in force. The intimate acquaintance of my friend Mr. Harvey James with the revenue law of the North-Western Provinces has made him eminently qualified to perform this latter task, and a glance at the marginal references on the Bill will show how carefully and exhaustively it has been performed. The result of these two processes has been to increase the bulk of the measure, which has been expanded from an Act of 67 sections to a Bill of 140 sections.

"But notwithstanding this growth in the size of the law, some important provisions of the Act of 1871 find no place in the Bill. Chapter II of the existing Act is entitled 'Of Settlements,' and describes the various kinds of settlements which may be undertaken—summary settlements, first regular settlements and re-settlements. There is no corresponding chapter in the Bill, and those who study its provisions will find that the phrases 'settlement' and 'Settlement-officer' have been carefully expunged. I gather from what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague in charge of the Bill, and from some paragraphs in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that this omission implies something more than an alteration of language, and is intended to give expression to an important and salutary policy. It means, as I understand, that the great work of settling the revenue of the country and compiling a Domesday record of the several rights and interests in the land, if not yet completed for the Punjab, is within a measurable distance of completion; that when the settlement of the districts now remaining to be settled has been finished, the work will, it is hoped, have been substantially done once for all; that within a not far distant future revisions of

settlement on the old system will, save under exceptional circumstances, have become things of the past; and that, instead of the tedious, harassing and expensive settlement-operations which have heretofore periodically taken place, an effort will be made to maintain, chiefly through the agency of village-officers, a continuous record of agricultural facts such as will make revision of assessment a comparatively easy and inexpensive task. This is a policy which the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India have for many years had at heart, and I am glad to see that it has found such significant expression in the Bill now before the Council."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting this Motion, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing, not only on my own behalf but on behalf of all the other members of the Council, our very high appreciation of the exceptionally able manner in which our hon'ble colleague has explained the provisions not only of this Bill but of the previous important measure which he laid before us a meeting or two ago. I am sure that it must be a matter of congratulation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that he should have at his disposal the services of so very capable an officer and colleague."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble 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.

LOWER BURMA GAOLS DELIVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved that the Bill to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I explained the provisions of this Bill at the last meeting of the Council, and I have only now to say that, since then, we have been in telegraphic communication with the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and that he has replied both for himself and for the Judicial Commissioner, whom he consulted. They have both accepted the Bill in the shape in which we have put it, but have asked that there should be introduced into it three amendments. These three amendments are, first, that, instead of making the Bill run to the end of March, we should make it run to the end of June next; secondly, that the period of appeal should be further reduced from 30 to 15 days; and, thirdly, that, with regard to cases which have been heard up to a certain point, the presiding officer, on receiving his new powers under the Bill, should be able to take up such cases at that point and should not be obliged to commence the proceedings *de novo*. Hon'ble members will see from the notices which are on this paper in my name that the first and third of these proposals have been accepted by us. The second one—for the further reduction in the period of appeal—did not commend itself to us, and accordingly we do not propose to make any alteration on that point."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that the following sub-section be inserted after sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Bill, namely:—

"(4) Proceedings pending before a Magistrate under Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure at the time of the conferment on him of those

powers of a Court of Session may be continued by him under Chapter XXI of that Code as if they had been commenced under the latter Chapter:

"Provided that the accused person may demand that any witness who has given evidence before the conferment of the powers be re-summoned and re-heard."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Bill be numbered (5).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that in section 8 of the Bill the words and figures "thirtieth day of June, 1887," be substituted for the words and figures "thirty-first day of March, 1887."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UPPER BURMA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to lay the foundation of a system of law for the new province of Upper Burma. The present condition of the law in that Province resembles that which prevailed in the Punjab for several years after its annexation, and which was described by Sir James Stephen when he dealt in this Council with the several measures introduced in 1871 for consolidating and codifying portions of the Punjab law. The civil administration of the country is being conducted under instructions which have been issued by Sir Charles Bernard, and by which civil officers are enjoined, amongst other things, to be guided, as far as possible, by the provisions of the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes, and, in matters relating to succession, inheritance, marriage, caste and religious usages and institutions, to observe the personal law of the parties except in so far as it is modified by local custom, or, in the absence of any such law or custom, to act according to justice, equity and good conscience. It was of course necessary to make immediate arrangements for administering the country, maintaining order and dispensing justice, and it was only by means of such instructions that these arrangements could be made. But the intention was that the instructions should be of a temporary and provisional character, and it is desirable that they should as soon as practicable be superseded by laws more formally enacted and more precisely expressed. The Bill which I am now asking leave to introduce will be the first stage of this process, and will possibly be the only stage that will come before this Council. Upper Burma has been constituted a scheduled district and brought under the operation of the Statute of 1870, which provides for those districts a more summary form of legislation than that conducted through the machinery of the Legislative Council. Consequently, such further laws as are required will take the form either of Regulations framed under the Statute of 1870 or of enactments extended under section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act. There will be a Civil Procedure Regulation, a Criminal Procedure Regulation, a Revenue Regulation and possibly one or two others; and it may be found desirable hereafter to add to the list of enactments scheduled to the present Bill. I need hardly say that it is not the intention of the Government to force upon the country any artificial, elaborate or unsuitable system of law. No greater body of law will be introduced than is believed to be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officers charged with the administration to understand the limits within which they can safely exercise their powers, and of assisting the people to understand the general character of the law to which they are to be subject; and in adapting Indian law to Burmese requirements care will be taken to study

the real needs and conditions of the country and the customs and usages of the people.

"After this preface I may describe shortly the provisions of the Bill. It begins by defining the Province of Burma as consisting of Upper and Lower Burma—the former being the newly acquired territories, the latter those previously administered by the Chief Commissioner of what has up to the present been known as British Burma. But it adds a power to transfer border tracts from Upper to Lower Burma, and *vice versâ*. The reason for giving this power is that the old boundary was, as may be seen from the map, drawn roughly in a straight line from east to west, disregarding the natural features of the country, and breaking rudely through the old limits of townships and circles; and it would be for the convenience both of the administration and of the people that some of the fragments thus unnaturally severed should be reunited. Then comes a section which declares that in existing enactments references to British Burma must be read as referring to Lower Burma. Then, after a repealing section, to which I will refer hereafter, follows one which enumerates by reference to a schedule the Indian enactments which are to be in force in Upper Burma, and bars the application of other enactments except in pursuance of powers to be hereafter exercised. The passing of these three sections is a necessary preliminary to the legislation contemplated under the Statute of 1870. Regulations under that Statute must be proposed either by a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner. But it would be inconvenient to constitute Upper Burma a separate Chief Commissionership, and the effect of placing it immediately under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma as such would be to extend to Upper Burma all the Acts which are expressed to extend to the territories for the time being under the administration of that functionary, and many of which are unsuitable to the conditions of the upper part of the province. At present there is no Chief Commissioner for the province as a whole or for the upper part of the province separately. Sir Charles Bernard is Chief Commissioner for the lower part of the province, and he is, as I understand, Agent for the Governor General without any distinctive appellation in the upper part of the Province. Before a Chief Commissioner for the whole province is appointed we propose to make it quite clear that the appointment will not involve any inconvenient legislative consequences. The schedule of the Indian enactments which are to be applied to Upper Burma has been prepared by the local authorities, and is based on the schedule of Acts declared to be in force in the Arakan Hill District, but with such differences as the circumstances of Upper Burma seem to require. Power is given by the Bill to withdraw any enactment if it is found to be unnecessary or unsuitable. I ought to add that the schedule consists of two parts—one enumerating the Acts which are to apply to Upper Burma generally, and the other specifying a few Acts the application of which is to be confined to the district of Mandalay.

"The only material modifications which it is proposed to make in the enactments scheduled for application are specified in section 6 of the Bill. They are three in number, and the only one of them to which I need refer is that which extends the number of cases in which whipping may be inflicted as a punishment. The Local Administration considers this extension necessary in the present state of the country, both because of the scarcity of jails, and because the crimes of violence with which justice has mainly to contend can be more effectually and suitably visited by corporal punishment, with or without a short term of imprisonment, than by imprisonment for a lengthened period. The infliction of the punishment is, as in the measure which has just been passed for the disturbed districts of Lower Burma, made subject to the conditions and exemptions laid down by sections 390 to 395 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I have said that all the material modifications proposed to be made in the applied enactments are specified in the Bill; but of course when Acts passed for one part of the country are applied to another, the language employed and machinery indicated will not always precisely fit. To go through each of the scheduled Acts and specify in detail the verbal modifications which must be made in order to adapt it to Upper Burma would be a work of considerable labour and doubtful utility; and I think the necessities of the case will be met by a section which I have borrowed from one of the Orders in Council recently passed by Her Majesty under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, and which directs the Courts to construe the enactments applied with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

"I referred previously to the repealing section. It repeals certain enactments relating to frontier posts and transit dues which have been made unnecessary by the abolition of the old frontier.

"The only other provisions of the Bill consist of two confirming sections. The first contains an indemnity in the usual form for acts done by officers of Government or persons acting under their authority since the date at which British troops entered Upper Burma; and the other declares that Sir Charles Bernard's instructions to local officers are to have the force of law until they are superseded by more regular enactments.

"The Bill will be sent to Sir Charles Bernard and his officers, and will not be passed until we have received their criticisms upon it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 16th July, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14th JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab and in Sind, rain has been general, and in most places abundant, during the week under notice.

The season continues favourable in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, and the standing crops are in fair condition.

In parts of Bombay more rain would be beneficial. *Kharif* sowings are in active progress in that Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Rajputana. Where sowings have been completed, the young plants generally promise well. More rain is wanted in the western districts of the Punjab.

Prospects continue very favourable in Bengal, though some injury has been caused by floods in Behar. In Assam floods have also done harm in the Surma Valley districts, but in other respects the season promises well.

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

The public health remains generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are stationary, except in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab, where they are rising, and in the Delhi district, where they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 14th)		
Bellary . .	Average last week since revised, ·69; this week, ·31. Average 1·26	Standing crops generally good, but young plants damaged by insects in parts of two taluks; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .		Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 1·50; this week, ·150.	Fever in two and small-pox in three taluks; cattle-disease in one; cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	Average 2·31	River 4·85 feet water over anicut. Slight small-pox and fever; cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 1·88	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Coimbatore . .	Average 1·54	Standing crops good, but *cholum* damaged by insects in parts of one taluk, and some dry crops want rain in two taluks; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, outturn *cholum* about average, *cumbu* above average. Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore . . .	Average 1·60	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, gingelly, and tobacco, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, ·87; this week, 1·36.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar . .	Average 3·10	First crop paddy slightly affected by unseasonable rain. Fever in one and slight small-pox in seven taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore . .	1·38	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 14th)		
Kurrachee . .	Slight rain on 13th; average during week in district, ·05.	Weather cloudy and warm. More rain expected. River at Kotri on 12th, 17 feet 5 inches against 17 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Rice transplanting continues; *kharif* crops greatly injured by *kottoki* turtle in Ghorabari taluka. Fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas; no fresh case of small-pox, two recovered, one remaining.
Hyderabad . .	Storm accompanied by drizzling rain in Hyderabad on 12th; slight rain also in Guni on 8th.	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 12th, 17 feet 5 inches against 17 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Severe duststorm. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad taluka. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 37¾, *juari* 40, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Weather close and sultry and indicating rain.
Ahmedabad . .	6·30; total rainfall 19·82, maximum at Ahmedabad, 6·30, minimum at Viramgaum, ·66.	Young crops doing well; transplantation of rice begun. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	·50; total 13·83	Public health good. Sowing operations continue. *Bajri* 36, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	Rain in all talukas; maximum at Jalalpur, 4·09; minimum at Surat; ·54.	In Bardoli and Chorasi talukas crops are being resown, where damaged by excessive rain; in other talukas sowing operations in progress. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Igatpuri, 11·21; Dindori, 1·86; Niphad, 1·13; Peint, 1·93; maximum at Baglan, ·79; minimum at Kalvan, ·02.	More rain wanted in Chandori, Niphad, and Yeola, where *kharif* sowing is retarded; preparations for *kharif* sowing continue in other talukas; young plants of minor or early crops, *udir*, *mug*, &c., doing well; transplantation commenced in Igatpuri and Peint. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain every day, heavy from 10th to 13th; total of week 18·33; total to date 66·93, being 36·43, above average.	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm from 7th to 9th, 3° cool from 10th to 12th, and 1° cool on 13th; vapour in air excessive from 7th to 9th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind from north-east from 7th to 12th and from north-west on 13th; thunder on 7th.
Poona . . .	Rain in six talukas, and slight showers in Khed, Purandhar Petha, Baramali, and Poona City; maximum at Naval, 2·10; minimum at Khed, ·13.	Young crops, where grown, are doing well; sowing retarded in parts of Khed and Sirur talukas for want of sufficient moisture; more rain wanted in Junnar, Khed, Sirur, and Bhimthadi talukas. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 36 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	Kopargaon, 1·68; Parner, ·70; Akola, ·66; Sangamner, ·54; from ·08 to ·45 in remaining talukas.	*Kharif* sowing in progress throughout the district. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 36, *juari*—maximum 90 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Sholapur, 1·05; Barsi, ·39; Madha, 1·51; Karmala, ·33; Pandharpur, 1·67; Sangola, ·12; Malsiras, ·77.	*Kharif* sowing operations in progress throughout the district. More rain required in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 58½ and *bajri* 40½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Maximum—Navalgund, 5·91; Hangal, 2·65; Ron, 2·55; Kalghatgi, 2·07; Gadag, 1·12; Nargund, ·70; Dharwar and Mugud, nearly ·50; Mundargi, ·66; Hubli and Ron, ·30; Ranibennur, ·15; Karajgi and Bankapur, ·05.	Young rice crops good, but require heavy rain; more rain required for sowing early *juari* in all the black soil talukas, except Ron and Gadag, where it has already commenced, and Nargund, where sufficient rain has fallen, and sowing will be commenced, shortly. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	Karwar, 16·91; Kumpta, 1·79; Sirsi, ·85; Haliyal, ·58; total 72·21.	Transplanting and weeding operations continue. Anthrax in Supa Petha, other cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta and Sirsi; slight small-pox in two talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	3·49	Weather cloudy. General health good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain throughout the Presidency, more still wanted in parts of the Deccan and of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Young crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of Kaira and Bijapur, and by *kottoki* turtle in Kurrachee. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(July 13th)		
Chittagong . .	9·56	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	6·92	Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on; *amun* and jute thriving; transplanting commenced. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	5·85	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* progressing. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	4·33	Copious rain. Weather seasonable. All prospects good; transplanting of late rice progressing well; *bhadoi* rice doing well in some places; early *bhadoi* has been cut; indigo and silk suffering from excessive rain. Public health good.
Burdwan . .	4·71	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur . .	2·35	In two northern subdivisions excessive rain causes anxiety for *marua* crops and for rice in low lands; elsewhere prospects excellent.
Purneah . .	4·31	Prospects of crops excellent; *bhadoi* harvest has begun in north. Public health good.
Patna . .	6·82	*Bhadoi* sowings in full progress; standing crops in good condition; *juari* and *rabar* also being sown. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga . .	5·32	Fair weather for last three days has given impetus to *bhadoi* cultivation; transplanting of *marua* and paddy going on in places. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported from Madhubani, otherwise public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	0·90	Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects favourable; all crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack . .	1·77	Weather cloudy. *Beali* rice being weeded; *sarad* rice growing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Midnapore . .	2·1	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Khoolna . .	1·84	Weather cloudy. *Aus* rice growing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of *amun* rice continue. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore . .	3·0	Prospects of crops good; *aman* being transplanted; harvesting *aus* progressing. Public health good.
Dinagepore . .	6·19	Weather favourable. Prospects of crops good; transplanting of late rice commenced. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	4·48	Crops doing well; *til* being reaped. Public health good.
Gya . .	3·62	Ploughing active; crops sown doing well. Prices moderate. Fever prevalent.
Chumparun . .	5·44	*Bhadoi* sowings nearly completed; *aghani* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General and heavy rain during week, excepting in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it was comparatively light; in Behar excessive rain has caused some damage to crops in places, otherwise general prospects very favourable. *Aus* rice, jute, and sugarcane promising; transplanting of *amun* rice proceeding well. Public health generally good. Price of rice remains almost stationary.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(July 15th)		
Benares (July 12th)	At Sadr, 9·50	The rain is beneficial to rice, but damaging small grains. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	At Sadr, 6·40	Weather cloudy. Prices slightly rising. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 13th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. General health good.
Lucknow („ 12th)	Average 1·90	Crops being sown. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle doing well.
Rae Bareli („ „)	At Sadr, 1·60	Cultivators actively engaged in agricultural operations. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	From 2·20 to 5·0	Tahsildars in two tahsils report that a good deal of seed is rottening from excess of water. Health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Varying from 3·0 to 11·0; heaviest in Trans-Jumna district, average 6·70.	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight rise. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	In all parganas from 1·60 to 9·40.	Weather cloudy. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices stationary. Condition of people and cattle generally good; a little cholera in city and cantonments.
Banda („ 12th)	Good and general rain.	Sowings in progress; early sowings germinating. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Farakhabad („ 13th)	Averaging 3·10	Weather now clear. *Kharif* crops progressing. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	An average of 2·70 rain has fallen throughout the district.	At present the weather is clear and fine, and prospects are favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from 1·10 to 7·0.	Sufficient rain for rice sowings. Prices slightly falling. Easterly wind.
Ballia („ „)	Average 4·20	*Kharif* operations in progress. Prices steady. No disease.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain occasionally	*Kharif* crops making good progress. Prices stationary. General health fair; typhoid and measles in district; cattle-disease prevails in parts.
Agra („ 12th)	Rain in all parganas, ·10 to 7·30.	*Kharif* ploughings and sowings continue. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Rain in all tahsils varying from 5·50 to 10·80.	Sowings in active progress. Prices rising. Health of people good; slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 13th)	1·50 to 4·90	General character of season favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen during the week, and in some places threatens to be excessive. Ploughing and sowing in progress everywhere. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(July 13th)		
Hissar . .	2·80	Health good. Prices nearly stationary.
Delhi . .	4·49	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa . .	4·02	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur . .	1·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore . .	·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . .	·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
[illegible]	1·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
[illegible]	Nil	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
[illegible]	Nil	Health good. Prices rising.
[illegible]	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary.
[illegible]	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	Nil	Prices rising.
[illegible]	·10	Health good. Prices—*juari* and wheat rising, other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; more rain much wanted in the Peshawar district. General health good, but some small-pox in the Dera Ismail Khan City. Prices rising in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts, fluctuating in Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (July 14th)		
Nagpur . .	4·20	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Slight small-pox. Prices risen slightly.
Jubbulpore . .	3·93	Sowings well advanced. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 13th)	2·11	Good rain for sowing. Fever continues. Prices steady.
Seoni . . .	5·32	Weather cloudy and warm. Sowings in progress. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	4·21, showers daily	Ploughing and sowing in progress. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Khandwa . .	1·17	Break seems to have set in. Sowings in progress. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	Several heavy showers	Sowings nearly finished. Cholera severe in Simoga tahsil. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 10th)	3·16	Weather rainy and bright alternately. Sowings in progress; sugarcane doing well. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain reported from all districts. Sowings progressing favourably. Cholera in Raipur and fever in Saugor. Prices steady.
British Burma— (July 14th)		
Akyab . . .	11·06; total rainfall 51·29.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein . . .	4·80; total rainfall 39·03.	Public health good; cattle-disese severe in two townships. Ploughing nearly completed.
Rangoon . .	5·89; total rainfall 40·47.	Public health good; cattle-healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	7·94; total rainfall 63·24.	Public health good; cattle-disease reported. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu . .	6·75; total rainfall 48·14.	Public health good; cattle-disease in one circle. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout district.
Henzada . .	3·48; total rainfall 35·26.	A few deaths from cholera in one township; cattle-disease slight in three townships. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome . . .	0·53; total rainfall 16·10.	Public health good; cattle-disease very severe in one township. Ploughing and sowing progressing.
Tounghoo . .	4·59; total rainfall 30·01.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo . .	0·43; total rainfall 13·54.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing continues.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in one township of Thongwa district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in Prome and Bassein districts, and slight in parts of nine districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of seedlings progressing in all districts. More rain wanted in certain parts of Prome district.
Assam—(July 14th)		
Gauhati . . .	·20 during week ending 13th instant.	Weather hot. General health fair; cattle-disease in some mouzahs. Transplantion of *sali* in progress in some parts; *ahu* is almost under water.
Sylhet . .	10·94	Damage to *amun* and *aus* by flood reported from Karimganj and South Sylhet subdivisions; some damage is also apprehended in the Sadr subdivision.
Cachar . .	5·75	Weather last three days warm. River going down. The flood caused much damage to *aus* and *asra* crops; cultivation for *sali* crops stopped on account of flood. Cattle-disease has appeared in many places. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Six deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and two from Cachar reported.
Dibrugarh . .	2·06	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 14th)		
Bangalore . .	Rain has been general throughout the State; at Civil and Military Station, 2·71; Bangalore district, 2·46; Mysore, 2·62; Kolar, 1·75.	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	11·59	Transplanting of rice commenced; crops in good condition.
Berar and Hyderabad— (July 14th)		
Amraoti . .	2·07	Weather rainy. *Kharif* sowings almost completed; cotton plants in healthy condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	·43	Cotton and *juari* plants in good condition.
Hyderabad . .	Average 2·31; total since 1st January 15·82.	*Kharif* and *rabi* sowings continue. Tanks in general have received no water yet, except those in Shahabad taluka. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 21½, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 15⅓ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(July 14th)		
Indore	1·09; total rainfall 19·70.	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	·41; total rainfall 11·38.	Health good.
Neemuch	·11	More rain wanted. Weather very warm. Health good.
Goona	·43	More rain required. Health good.
Sutna	2·36	Health good.
Agar	·90	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	5·80	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Nowgong	4·60; total rainfall 9·03.	Rainfall, though not very copious, has been opportune and beneficial. Agricultural prospects excellent. Health good.
Rajputana—(July 14th)		
Abu (July 14th)	·56; total from May 1886, 12·34.	Weather seasonable, but warm and sultry.
Sirohi („ 11th)	·10	Tanks full; wells goods. Health good. Crops good. Weather warm and cloudy.
Marwar („ 9th)	·60	A year's water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Sowings over; *jnari* crops thriving. Weather cloudy and less warm. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 11th)	1·01	Tanks and wells fairly full. Crops flourishing. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices slightly falling. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 10th)	·25	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling. Weather clear for some days past, latterly cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·69	Health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 2·97; Tonk, ·32; Shahpur, 1·59.	Weather seasonable. Health good. Rain wanted.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	2·14	Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 10th)	1·12; previous week, 3·03.	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 13th)	*Nil*	Fever and cattle-disease in Todgurh. Heat excessive. Ploughing operations continue.
Kerowlee („ 10th)	·91	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good; sowing progressing. Health good. Prices stationary. More rain wanted.
Dholepore („ 7th)	3·84	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore („ 11th)	4·03	Tanks and wells full. Ploughing progressing; sowings commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 13th)	3·43	Health good; slight fever. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 10th)	1·59	Good rain in many districts. Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 8th)		
Katmandu (July 7th)	2·70	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,06,618	175	680	1,23,632	182	15,44,992	220	18,42,487	237	2,97,495	...
26th do. „	Madras	861	1,45,808	169	861	1,43,088	166	16,25,094	163	16,97,525	172	72,431	...
26th do. „	South Indian	654	88,755	136	654	1,02,608	157	10,31,033	136	11,29,037	151	98,304	...
19th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,88,080	393	1,497	5,55,089	371	1,03,49,764	598	1,13,91,633	666	10,41,869	...
26th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,71,654	589	461	3,10,000	672	37,11,882	696	40,26,990	764	3,15,108	...
	TOTAL	4,081	12,00,915	294	4,153	12,34,477	297	1,82,63,365	386	2,00,88,572	424	18,25,207	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
19th June 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,50,862	564	1,515	8,57,742	566	1,16,55,499	667	1,15,43,600	666	...	1,11,899
19th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	7,679	135	57	8,513	149	1,10,358	167	1,26,091	193	15,733	...
19th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	825	69	12	1,118	93	14,802	106	15,548	113	746	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Sindia	75	6,729	90	75	7,273	97	82,173	95	88,496	104	6,323	...
26th June 1886.	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,08,118	218	1,411	3,35,000	237	37,31,127	229	43,80,491	272	6,49,364	...
26th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	13,011	61	316	39,154	114	1,38,326	56	3,94,188	109	2,55,862	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,586	38	...	...	29,417	62	29,417	...
	TOTAL	3,278	11,87,224	362	3,428	12,47,386	364	1,57,32,285	415	1,65,77,831	424	8,45,546	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
19th June 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	74,602	320	234	70,963	303	9,43,574	350	9,47,756	354	4,182	...
19th do. „	Nalhati	27	1,383	51	27	2,287	85	15,044	50	20,054	64	4,110	...
19th do. „	Northern Bengal	249	31,485	126	249	37,080	149	4,23,090	147	5,24,811	184	1,01,721	...
19th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,359	64	37	1,882	51	32,901	70	23,956	57	...	8,645
19th do. „	Tirhoot	226	23,431	104	249	28,221	115	3,27,113	125	3,64,760	130	37,647	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	22,318	89	253	17,304	69	1,91,226	66	2,00,083	90	68,857	...
19th June 1886.	Warehe Coal	45	2,689	86	45	16,419	365	1,26,186	242	1,82,380	355	56,194	...
26th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	15,847	106	149	20,058	135	4,87,693	283	4,67,030	274	...	20,663
19th do. „	Burma	254	32,174	127	327	36,866	113	5,46,553	186	5,41,208	145	...	5,345
Last 11 days of June 1886.	North-Western	1,803	4,68,774	260	1,803	5,75,769	319	77,41,318	371	60,22,420	292	...	17,18,898
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,745	72	66	5,383	81	69,784	91	66,323	88	...	3,461
19th June 1886.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,554	43	36	2,631	73	16,692	40	26,618	65	9,926	...
19th do. „	Dacca	10	2,175	218	86	3,989	46	24,418	211	53,315	54	28,897	...
19th do. „	Jorhat	25	563	23	30	843	28	5,118	18	7,122	21	2,004	...
	TOTAL	3,409	6,84,099	201	3,588	8,19,755	228	1,09,51,310	278	95,07,836	232	...	14,43,474
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,768	30,72,238	285	11,169	33,01,618	296	4,49,46,960	361	4,61,74,239	362	12,27,279	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,75,602	166	2,35,48,862	185	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,71,358	195	2,26,25,377	177	...	16,45,981
	Assisted Companies.												
19th June 1886	Bengal-Central	126	13,941	111	126	14,286	113	1,18,651	81	1,33,515	92	14,864	...
19th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,398	66	67	6,599	98	58,299	75	79,036	103	20,737	...
12th do. „	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)47,172	58	(c) 72,361	90	25,189	...
19th do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	26,069	86	303	48,340	160	3,26,370	93	5,35,162	160	4,08,792	...
19th do. „	Tarakessur	22	4,589	209	22	5,161	234	64,517	253	67,060	264	2,543	...
	TOTAL	518	48,997	95	518	74,386	144	6,15,009	89	8,87,134	138	2,72,125	...
	Native States.												
19th June 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	24,627	127	193	21,595	112	3,24,175	145	3,26,675	148	2,500	...
26th do. „	Jodhpore	64	3,305	52	64	3,050	57	30,543	49	47,476	65	10,933	...
12th do. „	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)2,68,818	210	(c) 2,49,289	115	...	19,529
19th do. „	Mysore	140	8,491	61	140	9,143	65	88,618	55	94,148	59	5,530	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Rajpura-Patiala	16	788	49	16	1,070	67	10,740	58	14,046	77	3,306	...
	TOTAL	413	37,211	90	413	35,458	86	7,28,894	118	7,31,634	103	2,740	...

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th June 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 14th July, 1886.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Nagli or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horsekeeper.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	3 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0
	Kistna	7 5	...	14 10	15 3	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Nellore	9 14	...	14 14	14 0	21 2	...	27 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	14 2	22 14	24 10	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	22 2	16 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	4 1 1	4 8 9	14 7 3
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	11 14	25 3	23 0	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 5	4 2 4	4 11 8	13 8 0
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 2	25 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 8	4 11 0	4 11 0	18 12 0
	Madras	11 0	...	12 11	14 11	20 3	20 8	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	4 8 0	6 0 0	14 5 4
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	30 14	...	30 13	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	South Arcot	9 6	...	14 5	14 14	23 8	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
	Tanjore	11 0	...	16 10	...	20 11	23 3	29 6	...	...	...	...	166 3	14 5	2 13 8	4 0 0	11 4 0
	Trichinopoly	12 8	...	15 2	15 10	...	20 5	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 10	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
	Madura	12 8	...	14 5	14 13	...	23 8	28 11	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 8 0
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	25 8	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	2 8 0	6 0 0	21 9 0
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 2	14 11	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	7 8 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
	Malabar	10 2	...	11 11	12 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	11 4 0	5 0 0	16 14 0
Bombay.	Bombay	11 1	18 0	7 2	11 0	17 14	12 10	15 14	15 13	15 4	20 10	8 12	54 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Dankroli	14 0	24 0	6 8	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Kaira	13 4	24 8	8 6	9 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	...	17 12	...	9 8	80 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	80 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	14 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 5	...	...	14 4	...	...	71 2	16 5	...	...	...
	Colába [Alibag]	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	90 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	15 3	...	10 8	220 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	22 8	...	17 12	...	7 8	106 8	15 0	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	15 2	...	8 0	9 3	22 13	18 14	...	...	17 13	...	11 10	95 11	13 11	...	...	...
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 12	8 9	9 13	18 8	16 2	13 8	...	13 13	...	9 9	60 13	11 2	...	...	...
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	11 0	27 10	20 5	...	14 15	18 4	...	12 15	75 5	13 4	...	...	...
	Bijapur	19 4	15 0	7 1	9 12	30 12	25 8	...	...	15 5	...	11 13	100 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	18 10	15 8	...	...	15 4	...	...	116 8	12 6	...	...	...
	Belgaum	15 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	23 0	...	12 0	...	8 0	97 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Habli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	10 9	16 14	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	10 14	105 0	10 6	...	...	...
Bombay.	Karwar	10 13½	...	7 0	13 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	13 0	213 5½	11 0	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	9 6	160 0	15 4	...	...	...
	Aden	3 9	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	...	...	...
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 2	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	...	...	...
	Dina Cantonment	16 10	20 0	7 2	8 8	21 4	21 6	...	...	21 0	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	22 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	180 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	27 5¼	7 0	8 0	30 10½	21 0	...	12 5¼	27 0	30 10½	14 1¼	90 0	15 5¼	...	...	...
	Rajkot Station	17 0	...	6 8	9 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	...	7 12	80 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	22 14	9 11	12 1	22 1	23 11	...	...	19 13	...	11 3	160 0	*12 10	...	...	...
	Karachi	14 0	20 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	7 0	90 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	20 8	8 8	12 8	19 8	17 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	13 8	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	13 0	22 0	9 12	11 8	18 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Sukkur	15 8	26 0	10 0	15 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
	Western Districts.																
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0	...	15 9	18 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	23 8	120 0	13 0z	8 0 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Bankoora	17 0	23 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 0b	5-8 to 9-0	4-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 15-0
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0c	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 0e	7 8 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
	Howrah	16 0	...	11 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 0 0	12-0 to 25-0
	Central Districts.			(New rice)													
	Calcutta	16 0	21 0	8 6	16 8	19 14	12 12	...	18 0	20 0	19 15	18 0	72 0	13 4	12 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 8	8 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	10 10	10 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Nuddea	17 0	23 0	13 5¼	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	19 0	...	11 10½f	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Khoolna	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0g	9-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 16-0
	Jessore	14 8	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 11h	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Moorshedabad	18 8	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	120 0	11 0i	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 4	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Rajshahye	19 8	33 12	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	240 0	12 0j	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 14-0
	Rungpore	22 8	...	18 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	13 0	120 0	12 4k	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	90 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Pubna	21 12	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	19 0	200 0	11 4l	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	140 0	9 0m	8 8 0	9 0 0	18-0 to 22-0
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	...	120 0	12 0n	8 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	15 8	26 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	12 0o	6-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
	Furreedpore	10 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12p	7 0 0	7 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	11 8q	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	16 0	...	10 8q	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Chittagong	10 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	11 0	100 0	12 0r	9-8 to 11-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 11-0
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	9 0s	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 5	...	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	8 0	...	10 0t	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	9 6 0	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0

* In common use.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Ranegunge 12-8 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
d In Tumlook retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
e In Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Chooadanga 11-8 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
j In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 13 seers, Kurigram 12 seers, and Gaibanda 9-6 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 11 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
r In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
s At Panchgachia Haut in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per Month.		
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	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.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*																
	Patna	22 0	30 0	11 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
	Gya	18 0	31 0	9 0	16 8	19 0	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	22 0	200 0	11 0	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0
	Shahabad	18 0	28 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	....	17 0	160 0	12 0*u*	5 0 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-8
	Durbhunga	18 0	23 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	...	21 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*v*	2-13 to 5-0	3-0 to 5 0	3-12 to 9-6
	Mozufferpore	19 0	26 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	...	23 0	31 0	23 0	140 0	12 0*v1*	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 12	27 8	7 12	19 0	...	...	22 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	26 8	160 0	11 0*w*	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	6-9 to 10-0
	Chumparun	16 0	29 0	10 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	12 4*x*	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	26 4	12 0	15 12	21 0	...	...	16 12	26 4	21 2	21 0	126 0	13 2*y*	4-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 12-0
	Bhágalpur	20 3	30 5	13 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	20 3	176 8	12 0*z*	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0
	Purneah	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	128 0	10 8*z1*	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Maldah	20 0	...	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	27 0	23 0	200 0	11 8*z2*	3 12 0	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0
	Orissa.									Kalai.							
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
	Pooree	14 7	...	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 7	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	130 0	10 0*z3*	5-2-6 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 9-0
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																
	Hazáribágh	17 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	...	19 0	21 0	18 0	240 0	10 0*z4*	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Lohardugga	20 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	26 0	...	18 0	...	20 0	120 0	9 0*z5*	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 12-0
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 10*z6*	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	14 8	...	12 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	11 8	108 0	11 0	*7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Cáchár	13 $5\frac{3}{10}$	...	11 $6\frac{4}{5}$	14 $8\frac{2}{5}$	...	...	...	...	13 $5\frac{3}{10}$	...	11 $6\frac{4}{5}$	64 0	11 $6\frac{1}{5}$	6 0 0	7 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	13 0	80 0	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 35-0
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 45-0
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12 0 0
	Darráng	7 0	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Nowgoag	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	9 0	80 0	9 0	6-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 25-0
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	160 0	9 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	8-0 to 25-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 35-0
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	9-0 to 20-0	9-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 60-0
	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	20 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Saháranpur	20 7	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	7 $8\frac{1}{3}$	11 13	17 3	21 8	32 4	32 4	25 13	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	23 $10\frac{1}{2}$	107 8	12 $5\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	34 2	6 9	13 4	16 8	19 12	19 12	12 2	26 14	22 0	17 10	110 0	12 10	...	...	...
	Meerut	19 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	31 0	100 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	20 0	31 8	7 0	12 8	16 8	17 0	...	32 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Aligarh	19 0	29 0	5 8	10 4	21 0	17 8	...	15 8	29 0	25 0	35 0	140 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 0	200 0	7 0	...	...	...
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	160 0	7 8	...	...	...

N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	19 2	31 8	11 4	12 6	11 4	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	135 0	10 13	...	...	...
	Moradabad	19 8	30 4	10 0	14 8	20 0	17 8	...	10 8	25 0	28 0	24 8	125 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Budaun	21 0	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	13 3	14 $6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	14 $6\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	15 $9\frac{1}{2}$	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	192 0	10 $12\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Bareilly	17 8	26 14	6 4	12 8	16 4	15 0	...	15 0	23 12	20 0	23 12	125 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	35 4	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	...	25 8	150 0	10 12	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	30 0	8 2	13 12	13 12	16 4	...	15 0	21 4	17 8	25 0	100 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Muttra	18 8	26 0	7 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	28 0	35 0	33 0	140 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Agra	16 8	25 8	6 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	25 12	...	19 0	100 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Farukhabad	17 12	24 12	6 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	120 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	19 12	26 4	4 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	28 8	160 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Etáwah	19 0	25 0	6 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	25 8	20 0	33 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Etah	19 8	27 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Jalaun	21 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	34 8	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Jhánsi	21 7	30 0	7 8	15 0	26 11	20 0	...	...	28 2	...	34 0	200 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	22 12	31 0	11 8	13 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	33 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	9 8	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	20 4	30 0	9 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	...	22 0	28 0	24 0	29 8†	160 0	12 12	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	17 4	25 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	31 0	160 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Bánda	17 0	26 0	8 0	14 8	24 0	19 0	30 0	21 0	35 0	...	24 0	160 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Allahabad	16 4	27 8	7 12	14 8	29 0	25 8	...	...	28 12	...	21 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hamírpur	18 5	20 14	8 0	12 14	18 4	17 4	...	...	31 6	...	34 8	140 0	10 4	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	19 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	...	29 0	155 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	18 7	30 $9\frac{1}{2}$	9 7	16 $10\frac{1}{2}$	19 13	19 13	25 3	25 3	27 $14\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	27 0	160 0	11 $9\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	...
	Basti	22 0	34 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	29 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	18 0	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	19 0	29 0	8 0	15 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	90 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Benares	17 14	24 6	10 0	16 8	21 6	20 14	15 3	21 11	24 6	22 12	24 11	100 0	10 11	...	...	...
	Gházipur	14 $10\frac{1}{2}$	25 12	6 7	12 4	14 $2\frac{1}{2}$	21 4	...	15 7	26 $6\frac{1}{2}$	...	27 $0\frac{1}{2}$	128 12	10 5	...	...	...
	Balia	19 4	27 8	9 0	14 0	...	...	20 8	12 14	27 0	...	24 8	100 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Philibhít	18 12	34 0	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	17 8	150 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Almora	No return received.															
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	20 8	32 7	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	21 11	180 0	10 15	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 4	29 0	10 0	15 12	...	...	16 0	15 0	28 4	...	28 8	100 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Kheri	25 0	36 8	10 0	15 8	26 0	29 3	36 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	18 0	140 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	19 7	29 10	6 0	14 0	17 0	16 12	...	19 0	27 4	...	26 12	100 0	10 12	...	...	...
	Bára Banki	19 0	30 0	8 0	13 0	...	20 0	...	20 0	29 0	...	29 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Bahraich	24 0	42 0	12 0	17 0	32 0	22 0	32 0	10 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Rai Bareli	20 0	28 0	7 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Sitapur	23 8	36 0	8 0	15 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	32 0	...	30 0	160 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Gonda	23 8	34 8	14 14	17 12	24 12	25 0	29 4	18 8	33 8	29 8	31 8	200 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Unáo	18 8	27 0	8 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hardui	21 0	35 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	26 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
Punjab.	Hissar	21 0	36 0	...	10 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	37 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Rohtak	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	34 0	24 0	...	80 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi	20 0	29 0	...	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	19 0	29 0	20 0	31 0	80 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Karnál	21 0	35 0	...	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Umballa	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Simla	14 0	17 0	...	8 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	70 0	9 8	...	...	...
	Kángra	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	32 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	33 0		8 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	20 0	...	105 0	13 12	...	...	...
	Jullundur	22 0	36 0	...	8 0	28 0	18 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	...	110 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Ludhiána	21 0	35 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8	...	...	...

* Inclusive of Food.
† Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
v1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 11-4 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
x In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 11 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Pakour 12 seers, and Rajmehal and Godda 11 seers.
z3 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z4 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.
z5 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z6 In Govindpur retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													Average Wages per Month.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	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.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Punjab—*continued*.	Ferozepore	20 0	36 0	...	11 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	16 0	...	95 0	14 8			
	Mooltan	16 0	35 0	...	11 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	23 0	...	80 0	14 0			
	Jhang	16 0	35 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	27 0	14 0	...	200 0	14 0			
	Montgomery	17 0	26 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	28 0	16 0	...	200 0	12 0			
	Lahore	19 0	34 0	...	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	30 0	24 0	17 0	...	90 0	15 0			
	Amritsar	22 0	38 0	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	...	25 0	30 0	22 0	...	90 0	15 0			
	Gurdaspur	24 0	30 0	...	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	26 0	27 0	24 0	12 0	132 0	14 0			
	Sialkot	19 0	35 0	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	33 8	23 0	...	140 0	15 0			
	Gujrat	18 0	36 0	...	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	28 0	17 4	23 0	...	100 0	15 0			
	Gujranwala	21 0	32 0	...	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	90 0	15 0			
	Shahpur	21 0	29 0	...	12 0	20 0	16 0	...	26 0	24 0	16 0	...	240 0	16 0			
	Jhelum	24 0	30 0	...	12 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	10 0	90 0	15 0			
	Rawalpindi	18 0	38 0	...	11 0	19 0	25 0	...	28 0	26 0	23 0	14 0	240 0	16 0			
	Hazara	21 0	28 0	...	11 0	...	22 0	...	26 0	18 0	28 0	25 0	120 0	15 0			
	Peshawar	21 0	42 0	...	11 0	18 0	22 0	...	28 0	22 0	23 0	...	106 0	15 0			
	Kohat	20 0	31 0	...	13 0	25 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	33 0	100 0	15 0			
	Bannu	No return received.															
	D. I. Khan	22 0	33 0	...	8 0	34 0	28 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	13 0	113 0	31 4			
	D. G. Khan	18 0	24 0	...	9 0	17 0	21 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	11 0	125 0	20 0			
	Muzaffargarh	17 0	24 0	...	9 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	24 0	25 0	13 0	100 0	14 0			
	Sangor	21 0	...	9 10	10 7	...	...	...	...	32 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	9 2			
	Dunoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	13 8	200 0	9 13			
	Jubbulpore	17 8	...	9 13	13 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	14 0	14 8	120 0	10 8			
	Mandla	22 13	...	13 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	16 0	13 8	250 0	9 0			
	Seoni	22 6	...	9 12	13 9	...	...	...	...	24 0	17 0	15 0	250 0	9 2			
	Narsinghpur	17 0	...	10 15	11 9	...	...	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 1	200 0	11 3			
	Hoshangabad	14 0	...	11 9	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	9 2			
	Nimár	17 10	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 1	200 0	11 3			
	Betul	18 9	...	7 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	22 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	11 3			
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	9 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	10 4	120 0	11 2			
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	...	...	...	...	26 0	14 0	10 4	120 0	11 2			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	No return received.															
	Chánda	17 8	...	8 12	14 3	...	...	...	...	28 0	14 0	13 8	320 0	11 0			
	Bhandára	17 8	...	12 10	13 12	...	...	...	...	32 0	14 0	13 8	320 0	11 0			
	Bilaspur	21 0	...	8 4	20 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	13 8	200 0	11 0			
	Raipur	20 8	...	9 6	14 7	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	13 8	200 0	11 0			
	Bilaspur	39 15	...	11 14	13 11	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	13 8	200 0	11 0			
	Sambalpur	26 4	...	10 13	14 7	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	13 8	200 0	11 0			
	Akyab	No return received.															
Arakan Division.	Northern Arakan	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kyaukpyu	...	...	13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sandoway	...	...	10 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													Average Wages per Month.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	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.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
British Burma.	Rangoon Town	...	...	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	320 0	29 3	30 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Pegu	...	...	8 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	30 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Thayetmyo	...	...	11 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	25 1	22 8 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu Division.	Prome	12 2	...	10 12	12 7	...	...	...	...	11 13	17 21	...	167 9	18 10	17 8 0	13 0 0	27 0 0
Irrawaddy Division.	Basein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	12 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	280 0	28 6	15 0 0	14 0 0	28 0 0
	Thongwa	...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	183 8	28 8	15 0 0	14 0 0	28 0 0
	Thayetmyo	13 6	...	9 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	28 3	...	244 14	28 7	25 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	367 8	18 15	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Tavoy	...	...	12 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	220 0	30 16	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	399 3	30 1	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	428 0	30 8	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 12	15 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0
	Salween	No return received.		9 13									250 0	18 14	15 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received.															
	Bolarum																
	Chadarghat			8 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	...	...	240 0	9 2	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
	Amrâoti	17 6	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	200 0	9 13	28 0 0	21 0 0	32 0 0
	Akola	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 3	...	...	120 0	10 8	21 0 0	16 0 0	25 0 0
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 15	...	...	250 0	9 0	26 0 0	16 0 0	32 0 0
	Buldana	23 0	...	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 7	...	...	250 0	9 2	38 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0
	Wun	18 0	...	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	11 3	27 8 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
	Bâsim	24 5	...	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	...	...	200 0	11 3	38 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 5	...	8 8	10 1	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	96 0	11 8	23 0	...	29 4
	Kolar	12 6	...	8 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	...	...	32 0
	Tumkûr	13 0	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	25 0	...	25 0
	Mysore	11 0	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	...	...	32 0
	Hassan	...	...	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	25 0	20 0	25 0
	Shimoga	12 10	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	...	...	34 0
	Kadur	10 8	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	25 3	...	33 0
	Chitaldroog	15 4	...	12 8	13 1	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	144 0	11 8	32 13	17 8	33 0
Coorg.	Coorg	10 4	...	12 14	14 7	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	220 0	30 8	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	27 0	4 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	399 3	30 1	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Kishengurh	19 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	30 8	25 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Kerrowlee	20 10	25 14	12 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	15 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0
	Uneir	19 14	27 10	8 1	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	18 14	15 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 8	27 4	6 12	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmere	16 0	26 0	3 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deoli Cantonment	18 0	13 15	5 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	No return received.															
	Sirohee																
	Abu																
	Jeypore	21 0	24 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	320 0	29 3	30 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Kotah	15 6	17 15½	6 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	30 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 0	25 0	6 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	25 1	22 8 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Dungurpur (Meywar Agency)	20. 16	25 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	17 21	...	167 9	18 10	17 8 0	13 0 0	27 0 0
	Partabgarh (")	No return received.															
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																
	Kishengurh	21 0	24 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	320 0	29 3	30 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Lawa	15 6	17 15½	6 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	30 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 0	25 0	6 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	25 1	22 8 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Dungurpur (Meywar Agency)	20. 16	25 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	17 21	...	167 9	18 10	17 8 0	13 0 0	27 0 0
	Partabgarh (")	No return received.															
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																
	Jeypore	21 0	24 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	320 0	29 3	30 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Ajmere	15 6	17 15½	6 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	30 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 0	25 0	6 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	25 1	22 8 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Dungurpur (Meywar Agency)	20. 16	25 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	17 21	...	167 9	18 10	17 8 0	13 0 0	27 0 0
	Partabgarh (")	No return received.															
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cartload, and not by weight.

† Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 12	...	3 6	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	17 0	...	8 0	100 0	14 0	4 1 0	5 0 0	5-10 to 11-12
	Boondee	25 0	36 8	10 0	10 8	36 8	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	160 0	11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	35 0	25 0	27 8	240 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Tonk	19 0	28 12	8 8	11 12	33 8	...	...	12 0	31 9	...	...	120 0	12 12	3 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Jhallawar	No return received.															
	Shahpoora	22 8	29 0	9 12	15 8	30 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	30 0	...	160 0	12 4	3 12 0	4 11 0	5-10 to 9-6
	Dholpur	17 10	23 4	9 0	10 0	22 0	18 10	...	19 0	23 0	...	23 0	90 0	12 10	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	16 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	28 3	19 3	*	*	22 15	28 3	10 0	100 0	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Gwalior	17 4	22 7	7 12	9 12	18 2	15 6	*	14 8	23 0	*	29 15	135 15	10 14	4 11 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Goona	27 4	20 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	*	*	*	35 8	25 0	16 8	200 0	11 12	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	29 8	*	35 0	200 0	9 12	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 8 0

* Not sold.

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 (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 999 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 10th JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
	Revised.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana.	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	26 4	30 0	6 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 8	33 12	...	...	12 8	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE EFFECT OF A LOW RATE OF EXCHANGE ON THE INDIAN EXPORT TRADE.

No. 2107, dated Simla, 21st July, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

A Note by Mr. J. E. O'Conor on the effect of a low rate of exchange on the Indian export trade.

RESOLUTION.—This Note will form a section of the forthcoming Review of the Trade of India for 1885-86, but may be conveniently published in separate form for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered accordingly that the Note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NOTE ON THE EFFECT OF A LOW RATE OF EXCHANGE ON THE INDIAN EXPORT TRADE.

IT has been so often stated recently that a low exchange is a benefit to India by stimulating trade, that it is desirable to examine the statement closely, and to ascertain how far it is in accordance with the facts. The argument briefly stated is this: A low exchange gives the exporter a larger number of rupees in exchange for the sterling price of his merchandise: he is therefore able to sell more cheaply in the consuming market and thus stimulates consumption there: he is also able to give a better price to the cultivator in India and thus stimulates production here. It has also been argued by some that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange, imports are correspondingly restricted because a low rate of exchange requires that a larger number of rupees must be given for the sterling value of the goods imported.

2. It is proposed to prove in this paper that these arguments leave out of sight important factors affecting trade in a greater degree than exchange; that the arguments are not sound in principle and are also opposed to the facts; that, though the exporter is certainly able to sell his goods more cheaply in the consuming markets, this cheapness has not actually had the effect of specially stimulating exports; that the exporter does not actually receive a larger rupee return now for his goods than he did when exchange was higher; that consequently he cannot and does not give a better return to the cultivator; and, therefore, has not specially stimulated production; that the import trade could not be restricted while the export trade was stimulated, for that both must increase or decrease in the same ratio, unless the country is increasing its debt to other countries; that the fall of prices in imported goods having much exceeded the fall in exchange there has been no such increase in their cost as to restrict

consumption, and that in fact there has been no restriction; that the low exchange has really operated merely to counteract partially the loss to Indian trade resulting from low prices; that the export trade has not made such progress since exchange began to fall quickly and heavily (that is, during the last three years) as in previous years when exchange was higher and more stable; that if the trade has not actually fallen off and has even made some though relatively slow progress, the fact is to be attributed to the extension of railways, to the completion on the main lines of through communication with the ports, to the reduction of railway rates and sea freights, and to good seasons in India.

3. The conclusion which is indicated from a consideration of all the facts is that, as the heavy fall in prices, or at any rate great part of the fall, and the low exchange, are both of them the outcome of the one cause, namely the appreciation of gold, an increase in the rate of exchange would be accompanied by a corresponding rise in gold prices, and that no restriction of the Indian export trade would result from a recovery in the rate of exchange.

4. It must be clear that, assuming all other factors in the regulation of prices and profits to remain unaffected, a low rate of exchange between India and England would work thus:

On the one hand a larger number of rupees would be obtained for the sterling price of goods exported.

On the other hand a larger number of rupees would be required for the sterling price of goods imported.

That is, while the return from the exports increases, say, ten per cent, the imports for the purchase of which the exports were shipped also increases in price by the same amount.

There is no special profit to the exporter in such a state of things, and there cannot possibly be such profit as to give a great stimulus to exports unless the price of the goods imported is diminished or not increased while the value of the exports increases.

5. The gold prices of imports into India have certainly fallen and the consumer obtains them more cheaply. If then the gold prices of exports had not fallen or if they had increased, the decline in exchange would undoubtedly have stimulated trade by making it extremely profitable, the country buying cheaply and selling dearly. But in fact the gold prices in other countries of the goods which we export in payment for what we receive have not only not increased but have fallen in quite as great proportion as the goods imported, if not in greater proportion. There has been a general fall of gold prices both in imports and in exports, and the fall in the London markets of the values of Indian produce has been so great that, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, it has certainly not been possible for the exporter to give a higher price to the producer.

Prices of wheat.

6. As so much attention has been given to the wheat trade, we may consider first the prices of wheat. The average price of wheat in the London

market in 1885 was 31·67 per cent less than the average price of 1870, the average of the last three years (1883 to 1885) being 27 per cent less than the average of the 13 years from 1870 to 1882 (see table of prices on page xx). In Calcutta the average price for the last three years has been Rs. 2-7-4, and the average of the previous twelve years was Rs. 3-2-7. As the exporter has actually been paying 22 per cent less for his wheat it is clear that he cannot have given the cultivator better prices than formerly as is alleged.

In Bombay the average price of the last three periods given was Rs. 26 the kandi, while in the previous 14 years the average was Rs. 32-15-10, so that the exporter on that side of India also has been giving 21 per cent less for his wheat and cannot have given better prices to the cultivator than formerly.

At no time since 1871 was wheat so cheap in Calcutta as in 1884 and 1885, and in Bombay wheat was never so cheap as in 1885. The price there has slightly risen since, but it is still lower than in any year since 1870, with three exceptions, as will be seen from the prices quoted below:

Calcutta.				*Bombay.*			
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	
5th December	1871	2 10 0	per maund.	January	1870	38 12 0	per kandy.
5th „	1872	3 0 0	„	„	1871	39 8 0	„
11th „	1873	3 14 0	„	„	1872	29 8 0	„
3rd „	1874	3 4 0	„	„	1873	34 0 0	„
9th „	1875	2 10 0	„	„	1874	26 4 0	„
7th „	1876	2 10 0	„	„	1875	25 4 0	„
13th „	1877	3 8 0	„	„	1876	25 12 0	„
12th „	1878	3 11 0	„	„	1877	30 10 0	„
4th „	1879	3 12 0	„	„	1878	35 14 0	„
7th „	1880	3 0 0	„	„	1879	44 6 0	„
10th „	1881	3 2 0	„	„	1880	46 8 0	„
14th „	1882	2 14 0	„	„	1881	28 0 0	„
3rd „	1883	2 10 6	„	„	1882	27 8 0	„
8th „	1884	2 4 0	„	„	1883	30 0 0	„
14th „	1885	2 7 6	„	„	1884	28 0 0	„
				„	1885	22 8 0	„
				„	1886	27 8 0	„

If prices had not fallen so heavily in England, the rupee return for wheat would, with a falling rate of exchange, certainly have been larger than before, and it could have been said with perfect accuracy that the low rate of exchange had stimulated trade. The rupee outturn for wheat has however not increased: it has actually diminished. Thus in January 1882 with exchange

at over 1*s.* 8*d.* and the price of wheat at 45·5*s.* a quarter, 1,000 tons of Indian wheat which in Calcutta the previous month cost Rs. 85,070 at Rs. 3-2 the maund, returned £10,616 = Rs. 1,27,272. In January 1886, 1,000 tons of wheat, which had cost in Calcutta the previous month, at Rs. 2-7-6 per maund, Rs. 67,205, returned £7,175 = Rs. 95,826, the price being 30·75*s.* the quarter, and exchange at under 1*s.* 6*d.* In the first case the difference between cost and selling price of 1,000 tons was Rs. 42,202; in the second case the difference was only Rs. 28,621.* The rupee return in the first case was at the rate of 49½ per cent on cost, in the last case at the rate of only 42½ per cent. If the price in Calcutta had not fallen from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 2-7-6, the return for Rs. 85,070 would have been only Rs. 95,826, which makes a return of not more than 12½ per cent. Of course if prices in India and exchange had not fallen with prices in London the results would have been disastrous to trade. The table appended, page xxi, shews the position each year since the end of 1881. It is, briefly, that in the period between December 1881 and December 1885 the price of wheat in Calcutta fell 21 per cent, in London it fell 32 per cent, while the fall in exchange was only 11¼ per cent. Whatever profit therefore might have been made by reason of the fall in exchange was cancelled by a fall in prices in London far exceeding the fall in exchange; and ruinous loss to the exporter, and cessation of trade have only been prevented by a fall of prices in Calcutta.

7. If, then, there have in fact been increased profits and a consequent stimulus to trade as alleged, the causes of such stimulus and profits must, it is evident, be sought for elsewhere than in the condition of exchange. These causes will be considered separately further on. At present it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact indicated by the figures given, that the wheat trade has not been stimulated by exchange; that the rupee return is smaller because sterling prices have fallen greatly in excess of the fall in exchange; and that certainly the cultivator has not only not received a higher price for his produce, but has actually obtained less, because it was necessary for the exporter to give him less if trade was to be continued at all.

Prices of other exports.

8. The argument about the stimulus to the export trade has been used in such close and frequent connection with the wheat trade, though it is meant to apply to all trade, that the facts about wheat have been employed first in order to test the validity of the argument. Let us now see whether the other staples of the export trade give any greater support to the argument than wheat has done.

9. The tables of prices and exchange appended (pages xix, xx, and xxiii) shew that the average rate of exchange in 1872-73 was 22·81*d.* and in 1885-86 18·25*d.*, the difference being almost exactly 20 per cent. Bar silver in London was quoted at 59·75*d.* the ounce in March 1873 and at 46·93*d.* in December 1885,

* It should be noted here that this calculation ignores all the other factors which contribute to determine the conditions under which wheat can be profitably exported to England from India. It is intended to shew simply that looking at actual prices in England and Calcutta, the fall in exchange has not made the profit of the exporter.

the difference being 21½ per cent. Prices in London of produce of the kind exported from India in the same period shew a fall in price as under:

Wheat	33·7 per cent.
Wool	53·3 „
Sugar	51·6 „
Coffee	42·2 „
Saltpetre	7·5 „
Tea	34 „
Jute	17·4 „
Linseed	29·3 „
Rapeseed	43·2 „
Rice (Bengal)	18·4 „
Silk (Surdah)	40·6 „
Shell lac (orange)	62·6 „
Indigo	26·2 „ (rise, not fall).
Cotton	38·6 „

These are the goods that comprise the bulk of our export trade. Except in the case of indigo (and saltpetre which is an unimportant trade) the list proves that the fall of exchange has been neutralised by a heavier fall in prices. As regards indigo it is important to note that it is an exceptional article, substantially almost a monopoly; that the price is regulated entirely by the crop in India; and that the high prices of 1885 coincided with an extremely small export, the trade having in fact fallen greatly in the last three years. It is always subject to great fluctuations dependent on the crops, and prices in the consuming market are regulated by the abundance or deficiency of the supply from India. As the trade has actually fallen off, this article will probably not be taken by anybody as an illustration of the prosperity to trade caused by low exchange. Nor can anybody who knows the conditions of the trade contend that the exports of jute have been unusually stimulated during the last few years, or that the trade has been unusually profitable. The rice trade recovered last year after the two most depressed export seasons known for years, and the quantity exported did not equal the quantity exported in 1881-82.

The tables on pages xvi and xvii further shew that prices of most of the great export staples have fallen in Calcutta and Bombay also, though not to such an extent as in London. We find prices in Calcutta to be as follows in January 1886 compared with March 1873*:

Wheat	— 26 per cent.
Linseed	+ 1 „
Rapeseed	— 21 „
Hides	— 13 „
Indigo	+ 7 „
Jute	+ 18 „
Gunny bags	— 15 „
Lac (shell)	— 41 „
Rice (Calcutta)	+ 30 „
Rice (in Rangoon)	+15·2 „
Silk (Surdah)	— 21 „
Tea	— 10 „
Saltpetre	— 21 „

It will be noted that only rice and the two very exceptional articles already referred to—indigo and jute—have increased materially in price, an increase dependent on special circumstances. The price of rice has temporarily

* These are prices at the port of shipment of articles constituting the bulk of the export trade. They fluctuate a good deal from year to year in sympathy with prices in the London markets and the condition of local supply in the export market. But it should be borne in mind that they do not afford a fair or satisfactory test of the general level and range of prices in the interior of India, and that no argument in regard to the value of silver in India can properly be based upon them.

risen to a high point owing to failure of crops in Bengal. The price of Burma rice, which constitutes the bulk of our exports of that grain, has risen in the same period in only half that proportion, namely 15 per cent. It is well known that for the last two or three years the exporters of rice have lost heavily.

10. The facts so far afford little support to the argument that the low rate of exchange has stimulated production and trade by enabling the exporter to get a larger return for his exported produce and therefore to pay higher prices to the cultivator. The exporter does not receive a larger return, for prices have fallen in the English markets in a greater ratio than exchange; on the other hand the corresponding fall in prices at the ports in this country has not been so great as in the English markets. The case may be stated roughly somewhat in this style:

Price in India, say 10 per cent less.
Price in London, say 30 per cent less.
Loss by fall of price, 20 per cent.
Gain by exchange, 20 per cent.

The merchant therefore practically stands where he did, the cultivator being apparently slightly worse off. (He is not really worse off, but this will be treated of further on.) If, then, the rate of exchange were the only factor in the situation, it is clear that it has had no appreciable effect on the alleged stimulus to trade.

Progress of trade: there has been no stimulus as alleged.

11. Let us now see whether there has in fact been a stimulus to trade, and if so to what cause or causes it is to be attributed.

The tables appended (pages ii to xv) give the trade year by year in the principal imports and exports for the last ten years, and shew the percentage of increase and decrease in quantity and value, year by year. The table on page i gives the aggregate imports and exports of India for the last 27 years, which years I have divided into nine periods of three years each, giving the average trade in each period. On examination of the figures of the exports it will be found that trade developed at an enormous rate of progress in the three years following 1861-62, the annual rate of increase being more than 28 per cent. This marked progress resulted from the phenomenal increase in the price of Indian cotton caused by the War of Secession in the United States. With the end of that war the prices of cotton were gradually reduced, and in the three years following 1864-65, the export trade shews a decline in consequence of the fall of price in cotton and of the great famine of 1866. The export trade after this period increased irregularly but constantly, and we find the rate of increase since 1873 (when exchange began the fall which has since continued) to be as follows:

1874-75 to 1876-77	2·91 per cent. (Exchange 21·45*d.*)
1877-78 to 1879-80	9·97 per cent. (Exchange 20·15*d.*)
1880-81 to 1882-83	20·84 per cent. (Exchange 19·78*d.*)
1883-84 to 1885-86	6·47 per cent. (Exchange 19·03*d.*)

Now, let us look at the aggregate value from year to year of the exports of Indian goods, and see whether our exports have increased, as the Lords of the Treasury in their recent letter to the India Office on the silver question affirm, by leaps and bounds. The figures for the last ten years are as follows:

	Value.	Yearly increase or decrease.		Value.	Yearly increase or decrease.
	Rs.			Rs.	
1876-77 ...	58,93,00,693		1881-82 ...	79,25,53,431	+10·1%
1877-78 ...	63,14,35,332	+ 7·1%	1882-83 ...	80,59,81,554	+ 1·7%
1878-79 ...	58,70,79,285	— 7 %	1883-84 ...	85,08,57,205	+ 5·6%
1879-80 ...	64,95,08,331	+10·6%	1884-85 ...	80,31,32,079	— 5·6%
1880-81 ...	71,97,40,678	+10·8%	1885-86 ...	80,71,72,592	+ 0·5%

It will be seen at a glance that there is no basis in fact for the statement. The export trade increased largely after the cessation of the famine of 1877-79, the progress continuing for three years, but since 1881-82 it has remained almost stationary. But, according to the statement that a low rate of exchange stimulates the Indian export trade, the rate of increase in the exports for the last three years should have been larger than it has ever been before, putting aside the period of the war in the United States which produced phenomenal conditions. The rate of exchange was never so low, as will be seen by reference to the table on page xxiii, and the seasons have been very good. Yet the increase of trade was very much smaller than in the preceding years when exchange ruled much higher, the years 1877-78 to 1879-80 being moreover years of widespread famine as well as of war (with Afghanistan). The export trade of the last two years, when exchange was lower than it had ever been, has actually fallen off in amount instead of increasing. The increase in the import trade has also been smaller in this same period than at any period since 1883-84. There has been a slackening of progress in both.

12. Let us now look at the principal staples of the export trade. The table on pages x—xv states these and the fluctuations of trade in them from year to year from 1876-77 to 1885-86 (ten years). In the exports of cotton, the most important of them all, there has been a serious decline during the last three years, shipments having fallen thus:

1882-83	cwt.	6,168,278	
1883-84	„	5,979,494	= — 3·1%
1884-85	„	5,066,057	= —15·3%
1885-86	„	4,189,718	= —17·3%

The exports of this last year are 8 per cent less than they were ten years previously. The next most important article, opium, was also 9 per cent short of the quantity exported ten years ago, saltpetre 13·74 per cent, wool 3·77 per cent, cutch 22½ per cent. Some other articles have increased so slowly that they may almost be said to have remained stationary: these are coffee, sugar, silk, teakwood, tobacco. Indigo, lac, coir, silk goods, spices, and rice have increased moderately. Certain articles on the other hand have increased very largely, such as wheat, tea, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods.

13. Now, let us see the progress or retrogression from year to year of these articles. The figures in the following table indicate the percentage of increase

or decrease in the quantities exported each year as compared with the year preceding it:

	Rice.	Wheat.	Tea.	Cotton.	Cotton yarn.	Cotton piece goods.	Jute.	Gunny bags.	Seeds.	Opium.	Indigo.	Hides and skins.	Wool.	Teakwood.	Shellac.	Spices.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Saltpetre.
1877-78	— 6·8	+ 13·6	+20·4	—24·1	+96·8	+12·9	+20·2	—19·6	+27·2	— 4·2	+20·1	+38·5	— 4·8	+26·2	—19·4	—10·7	—22·8	— 1·7	—16·6
1878-79	+13·2	— 63·5	+ 2·9	—14·3	+36·7	+28·3	+10·5	+71·8	—10·9	— 1·7	—12·9	—10·7	+15·1	—34·3	— 7·2	+61·2	—66·9	+14·8	— 1·7
1879-80	+ 6·2	+ 110·2	+10·9	+33·1	+21·2	+14·6	+10·9	+23·3	— 1·5	+15·7	— 3·9	+18·5	— 0·8	+ 3·2	—31·4	—19·2	+16·	+ 5·3	+33·2
1880-81	+22·2	+ 239·1	+21·6	+15·	+ 4·	+17·9	—13·	— 6·3	+44·2	—14·6	+15·8	—15·3	—14·3	+69·9	+43·9	— 8·5	+61·6	+ 2·8	—30·7
1881-82	+ 6·5	+ 166·8	+ 4·9	+23·9	+14·4	— 1·7	+20·3	—19·7	+ 2·3	— 3·1	+28·7	+ 0·4	— 4·5	—14·1	+38·7	—13·8	+71·8	— 6·2	+ 0·5
1882-83	+ 8·8	— 28·8	+18·6	+ 9·6	+47·4	+39·	+37·8	+44·4	+25·5	+ 2·8	— 6·2	+ 6·3	— 0·1	+ 5·	+19·5	+38·5	+13·7	+ 2·0	+12·6
1883-84	—13·5	+ 48·2	+ 3·7	— 3·1	+ 9·9	+33·7	—32·2	+ 4·8	+32·1	+ 0·2	+19·5	+ 5·7	— 7·1	—21·5	—17·1	—12·2	+23·6	— 3·8	+23·1
1884-85	—19·1	— 24·5	+ 7·1	—15·3	+32·1	—13·7	+19·2	+30·1	+ 5·2	— 5·9	— 8·3	+10·4	— 5·5	+ 2·3	+28·	+21·8	—31·3	— 3·4	— 8·1
1885-86	+28·1	+ 33·	+ 7·2	—17·3	+18·7	+ 7·5	— 7·	—23·	—5·5	+ 1·6	—14·3	+ 9·5	+22·3	+ 5·3	+6·3	+13·6	+ 9·	+13·1	—11·

Amid all the fluctuations due to various causes to which these figures testify, the fact stands out prominently that during the last three years when, according to the theory that a low exchange stimulates trade, the exports should have increased more largely than in former years when exchange was at a much higher level, all those articles which have continued to increase have done so in a smaller ratio than in previous years, while the exports of many articles have absolutely diminished.

The theory, it is evident, cannot be maintained; and it must be admitted that if there has been a general increase of trade in the face of a fall in prices which is greater in proportion than the fall in exchange, or if trade has not actually fallen off, the fact is to be attributed to other causes than any special stimulus given by the rate of exchange.

Alleged restriction of imports.

14. The answer to the argument that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange imports are correspondingly restricted, by reason of higher prices, is, firstly, that it ignores the fundamental principle which regulates the export trade of a country, namely, that exports pay for imports. If, then, the imports are for any reason restricted, exports must also be restricted, and if exports are augmented so must imports be augmented. If exports increase while imports diminish, the fact can only signify, either that the country is borrowing capital in foreign countries, or that it is giving away its produce for nothing. If the value of imports increases in greater proportion than the value of exports, the fact can only signify that the country has been lending money to other countries and is receiving back interest on its capital.

Imports and exports must progress or recede *pari passu*, except in so far as the rate of relative progress is affected by increased indebtedness to other countries. If, in India, exports increase in greater ratio than imports, (meaning by imports all imports for Government as well as those of ordinary trade, merchandise and treasure), then the increasing excess is due to increased borrowings in the London market and increased drawings by the Secretary of State, as well as the increased transfer to England of private savings.

Secondly, the argument also ignores the facts; for, though exchange has fallen, prices have fallen still more heavily, and the imports into this country are sold now at a lower price in Calcutta and Bombay than when exchange ruled high. This is evident from the tables of prices on pages xvi—xvii. Grey cottons are 16 per cent cheaper than in 1873, mule twist is 33 per cent cheaper, Turkey red is 43 per cent cheaper, copper is also 43 per cent cheaper, and iron 50 per cent cheaper. Cotton goods and metals form the bulk of our import trade. To the consumer in the interior of the country prices have been still further reduced and opportunities for consumption facilitated by the extension of railway communication. As has been said before, speaking broadly, whereas exchange has fallen 20 per cent, prices all round have fallen quite 30 per cent, and imported goods can therefore be sold at least 10 per cent more cheaply at the ports than when the rates of exchange were more favourable to the importation of merchandise, and more cheaply still to the consumer far in the interior of the country.

Thirdly, the figures of the trade shew that, while exports have not been specially stimulated, imports have not been specially restricted.

True causes why Indian trade has not been greatly depressed.

15. It has been shewn in the preceding paragraphs that the argument that a low rate of exchange stimulates the export trade is not sustainable, if the argument is to be taken by itself. Qualified with the proviso that prices do not fall in the consuming market in proportion to exchange, the argument may be admitted to be sound; but it is inadmissible when prices fall, as they have done, in the same or a greater ratio. Now, we have before us the following facts:

(1) prices in Calcutta and Bombay of exported produce have not increased; if anything they have fallen. The cultivator therefore has not received from the exporter the increased return which is a stimulus to larger production;

(2) exchange has fallen 20 per cent, which means a gain of 20 per cent to the exporter, but

(3) prices in England have fallen at least 30 per cent all round, and this means a loss of more than 20 per cent to the exporter, allowing for the slight fall in prices in Calcutta and Bombay.

The exporter therefore has not gained directly by the fall in exchange: he has simply been saved from a certain proportion of loss.

16. If the exporter has gained anything, if the cultivator has received a stimulus to increased production, other causes for these facts must be looked for. These causes are to be found in the reduction of cost of transport from the field to the port of shipment, and from the port of shipment to the consuming market, by the extension of railways, by reductions in railway rates of freight, and by reductions of sea freight.

The table on page xxii shews that the rate of sea freight for rice and wheat has fallen by as much as 52 per cent—more than one-half—since 1870. Now, at present prices the freight represents an addition of 20 per cent

to the cost on rice in Calcutta, and of 24 per cent to that of wheat. Therefore it is possible in consequence of the reduction of freight to lay down these grains in London 20 and 24 per cent more cheaply than in 1872. The addition caused by freight to linseed is now 14 per cent, to jute 13 per cent, to cotton 4½ per cent, so that for all these bulky articles, forming some of the most important items of our trade, we have a material reduction in cost of laying down effected by the reduction of rates of sea freight in recent years.*

We have further to consider the material reductions in transport by rail of the same articles effected during the last six years. Thus the charge for grain on the East Indian Railway has fallen between Delhi and Howrah, 964 miles, from ·161 pies per maund per mile in December 1879 to ·107 pies, a reduction of 33½ per cent; between Cawnpore and Howrah, 684 miles, from ·177 pies to ·149 pies, being nearly 16 per cent, and from Jabalpur to Howrah, 783 miles, from ·169 pies to ·147 pies, or 13 per cent. Grain transported to Calcutta from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway costs for freight ·150 pies instead of ·167 pies, a reduction of 10 per cent. From Cawnpore to Bombay, 960 miles, the freight has fallen from ·208 pies to ·162 pies, a reduction of 22½ per cent, and from Delhi to Bombay, 890 miles, the rate has been reduced since May 1883 by 2 per cent for wheat and by 4½ per cent for other grain and seeds, the present rates being ·145 pies and ·148 pies respectively. From Delhi to Karachi, 1,160 miles, the charge has fallen from ·172 pies in July 1882 to ·146 pies, a reduction of 15 per cent. From Jabalpur to Bombay, 616 miles, the charge has fallen from ·203 pies to ·185 pies, a reduction of about 9 per cent.

At the present prices of wheat in Bombay the present charge for railway transport to that port from Delhi represents 16·3 per cent of the price; from Cawnpore 19½ per cent, and from Jabalpur 14½ per cent.

For linseed, at the present price, the present charge for transport to Bombay is from Delhi 10·2 per cent, from Cawnpore 12·1 per cent, from Jabalpur 8·8 per cent, of the price, and for raposeed from Delhi to Karachi the present charge is 25·4 per cent of the price.

The large reductions in freight must have made an appreciable difference to the producer who is able to sell so much more cheaply to the exporter without receiving a smaller return.

Besides these reductions of railway freight, the increase of conveniences at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi have so reduced the cost of handling goods there, that the exporter is able to pay less for his goods than he did some years ago, and yet not give the cultivator a smaller return.

17. Further, let us consider the development of railway communication in India. A reference to the table on page xxiv will shew that whereas in **1873 there were only 5,880 miles of railway open for traffic, at the end of 1884-85 there were 12,005 miles. This mileage has since been increased materially.**

	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Sea freight per ton. £ s. d.	s. d.	Rs.	
* Wheat, Calcutta club No. 2.	2 8 9	per maund =	69·33	per ton	1 3 9	@1 5½	= 16·64 = 24·	per cent of price.
Linseed	... 4 9 0	„ =	124·2	„	1 5 0	„	= 17·52 = 14·1	„ „
Jute	... 24 0 0	per 400 lbs. =	134·4	„	„	„	= „ = 13·03	„ „
Rice, moonghy, 1st	... 2 14 0	per maund =	78·26	„	1 2 6	„	= 15·8 = 20·2	„ „
Cotton, Dhollera, good (in Bombay).	174 0 0	per candy of 784 lbs. =	348·	„	1 2 6	at 17½	= 15 57 = 4·5	„ „

Assuming that a railway brings within reach of a port only ten miles of country on each side of the line, there were between 1873 and 1885 about 123,000 square miles of country brought within reach of the consuming markets outside India. Allowing for railways constructed on the frontier, it is well within the mark to say that cultivated and cultivable land stretching over 100,000 square miles of country has been brought within reach of a market, and that the cultivators over this area have been given the stimulus to production which is afforded by the knowledge that the produce can be conveyed easily, cheaply, and safely to the consumer in or out of India.

18. **The actual increase of railway mileage would not have been of so much consequence to trade if the ports had not been linked by through communication with the heart of India.** On the Rajputana-Malwa line through communication was completed in January 1881; on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in June 1883; and Karachi was linked through with Lahore in October 1878. These completions, which brought places 1,500 miles away into uninterrupted railway communication with the sea, have had a most important effect on the development of trade.

19. Further, the great increase in the imports of the Government (mainly railway material) has led of necessity to a corresponding augmentation of the export trade. The imports on account of Government have increased from 112 lakhs in 1870-71 to 384½ lakhs in 1885-86.

20. Lastly, the seasons in India since 1879 have on the whole been very good.

These are some of the factors which have done whatever has been done, **during the long period of general depression of trade all over the world, to prevent a serious diminution in the volume of Indian trade.**

True effect of exchange on trade.

21. If then it is asked what effect exchange has had on trade, the answer is that it has saved the trade of India, in the face of the low prices ruling in the European markets, from disaster. But it is admitted now by all authorities that some part, at any rate, of these low prices is certainly due to the appreciation of gold. The fall in exchange is also the result of the appreciation of gold. We have therefore the one cause, namely, the appreciation of gold, operating on the trade of India in two different directions. On the one hand it has dealt it a heavy blow by reducing the price of Indian produce; on the other hand it has lessened the force and impact of the blow by lowering the rate of exchange. It has inflicted an injury and simultaneously has prevented that injury from having its full injurious effect. It is not unreasonable to argue that it would be better if no injury at all were inflicted. If gold were not appreciated in value, prices would be regulated by the factors common to all countries and all periods, namely, cost of production, cost of transport, extent of supply and demand. If gold is appreciated in value because, by the withdrawal of silver from currency in all the great commercial countries, more work is thrown upon gold than can be efficiently done by the available stocks of the metal, it is obvious that the re-monetisation of silver will stop its further appreciation,

so far as it is due to this cause, and that the injury of low prices, with its attendant partial redress in a low exchange, caused to Indian trade by the appreciation of gold will cease.

Summary.

22. To summarise now the foregoing paragraphs, it has been shewn :

(1) That exports could not be increased from any cause, increased indebtedness excepted, without *pro tanto* increasing the imports. The admission, therefore, by some of the advocates of a low rate of exchange that such low rate of exchange may restrict imports while stimulating exports refutes their argument, for such restriction of imports and expansion of exports could not co-exist except as a consequence of the country increasing its indebtedness to other countries.

(2) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of restricting imports; for the prices of our principal imports have been much lower in India during the last five years than they were in 1873.

(3) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of stimulating the export trade, because the prices of almost all Indian produce in the European markets have fallen in much greater ratio than the rate of exchange, and the whole advantage resulting from a low exchange has been neutralised; a balance of disadvantage being left against the exporter, prices paid at ports of shipment in India for produce not having fallen in the same proportion as in Europe.

(4) That in fact, looking at the returns of trade, the export trade has not thriven so well during the last three years, with an unprecedented fall in exchange, as in former periods, although in this period there have been good seasons and generally abundant harvests in India, while in former periods trade has had to struggle under the difficulties caused by bad seasons and by war.

(5) That the causes why the trade of India has not been attended by depression quite equal to that experienced in most other countries are these :

(*a*) that prices of Indian exports at the ports of shipment have not fallen in anything like the ratio of the fall in the consuming markets ;

(*b*) that rates of transport by rail and sea have been materially lowered during the last few years ;

(*c*) that railway extensions in the last twelve years, and the complete linking of the main lines with the ports, have assured cultivators over at least 100,000 square miles of India (one-tenth

of the area of the Indian continent) of an external market for their produce, and have thus stimulated production ;

(*d*) that the low rate of exchange has counterbalanced to the extent of about two-thirds, (roughly), the disadvantage of low prices in the consuming markets;

(*e*) that the fall of prices for imported goods being also greater than the fall in the rate of exchange has prevented that restriction of the import trade which would inevitably have been followed by a corresponding restriction of the export trade ;

(*f*) that, speaking generally, the country has had good seasons and abundant harvests for the last five years; and that, without an exception worth consideration, the disturbing elements of war or famine have not interfered with the progress of trade.

(6) That although it is admitted that the fall of exchange has been one of the factors in preventing great depression of trade, it must be recognised that exchange, which is a partial remedy for low prices, has proceeded from the same cause as those low prices, namely, the appreciation of gold.

(7) That it is therefore not a good argument to say that a low exchange benefits trade, seeing that it is at best only a palliative ; in other words, that it insufficiently counteracts the injury to trade occasioned by the appreciation of gold, of which a low exchange is itself a consequence.

Simla, July 13, 1886. J. E. O'CONOR.

APPENDICES.

PAGE

Table 1.—Aggregate value of all imports and exports, from 1859-60 to 1885-86, shewing increases and decreases for 9 periods of 3 years each ... i

Table 2.—Imports of principal articles, quantities and values, shewing increases and decreases in each, for each year from 1876-77 to 1885-86 (10 years) and in 1885-86 compared with 1876-77 ii—ix

Table 3.—Similar table for principal exports of Indian merchandise ... x—xv

Table 4.—Variations in prices at Calcutta of certain principal articles of import and export, each year from March 1873 to January 1886, the prices of March 1873 being taken to represent 100... xvi—xvii

PAGE

Table 5.—Prices in Bombay of principal articles of export—cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, wheat, and linseed, each year from February 1873 to January 1886 ... xviii

Table 6.—Prices in London of certain staple articles from April 1873 to February 1886 ... xix

Table 7.—Comparison of average prices in Calcutta and London of certain staple articles—wheat, cotton, linseed, silk, and tea, and price in London of bar silver, from 1870 to 1885 ... xx

Table 8.—Return in rupees for 1,000 tons wheat, at the prices in Calcutta and London and exchange current at the beginning of each of the last five years—January 1882 to January 1886 ... xxi

Table 9.—Rates of freight for rice and wheat from Calcutta to London by Canal steamer from December 1870 to December 1885 ... xxii

Table 10.—Average rate of exchange (Secretary of State's drawings) from 1870-71 to 1885-86 ... xxiii

Table 11.—Railway extension in India each year from 1853 to 1884-85 ... xxiv

i

1.—Aggregate value of Imports and Exports from 1859-60 to 1885-86. (Average of periods of 3 years.)

	Imports.		Increase or decrease.	*Exports.*	Increase or decrease.
		Rs.		Rs.	
1859-60 to 1861-62	...	37,35,51,050	...	33,32,65,870	...
1862-63 to 1864-65	...	47,58,79,323	+27·39%	61,77,94,250	+85·38%
1865-66 to 1867-68	...	48,63,77,687	+ 2·2 %	54,79,75,916	—11·3 %
1868-69 to 1870-71	...	45,98,07,883	— 5·46%	55,17,61,411	+ 0·69%
1871-72 to 1873-74	...	39,90,30,780	—13·22%	59,38,14,325	+ 7·62%
1874-75 to 1876-77	...	45,81,07,626	+14·8 %	61,10,66,898	+ 2·91%
1877-78 to 1879-80	...	52,16,61,285	+13·87%	67,20,01,919	+ 9·97%
1880-81 to 1882-83	...	62,69,66,690	+20·19%	81,20,54,739	+20·84%
1883-84 to 1885-86	...	69,62,41,917	+11·05%	86,46,14,474	+ 6·47%

ii

2.—Principal

Principal articles.		1876-77. Quantity.	1876-77. Value.	1878-79. Quantity.
			Rs.	
Horses	No.	2,862	8,45,250	2,425
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,176,922	27,06,644	1,328,077
Spirits	„	651,527	62,21,840	737,714
Wines and liqueurs	„	464,242	40,69,755	496,733
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	535,355	27,30,080	815,336
„ all other kinds	value	...	38,80,511	...
Salt	tons	298,776	43,08,901	254,231
Spices	lbs.	29,368,456	43,29,893	33,123,137
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	256,304	40,22,105	473,332
Tea	lbs.	1,755,300	14,01,096	2,323,033
Coal, coke and patent fuel	tons	519,749	93,17,105	601,257
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	546,797	24,15,514	456,662
Silk, raw	„	1,461,069	45,18,954	2,102,930
„ piece goods	yds.	5,075,749	56,24,627	7,080,711
Cotton, twist and yarn	lbs.	33,270,208	2,73,35,136	36,194,125
„ piece goods	yds.	1,186,299,856	15,72,26,133	1,358,710,852
Woollen piece goods	„	6,391,322	66,48,039	7,069,693
„ shawls	No.	255,262	7,55,...	271,160
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	41,01,896	...
Copper	cwt.	272,353	1,39,81,017	320,103
Iron	„	2,251,193	1,52,81,057	2,437,721
Steel	„	108,642	11,22,145	87,441
Tin	„	37,296	18,07,943	48,671
Metals (total)	„	2,818,281	3,56,14,078	3,090,470
Machinery and millwork	value	...	88,23,734	...
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	„	...	69,19,076	...
Apparel	„	...	53,81,298	...
Leather and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	„	...	8,34,405	...
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	„	...	52,95,046	...
Books	cwt.	7,641	10,71,525	8,164
Building and engineering materials ...	value	...	6,75,247	...
Candles	lbs.	2,402,377	8,92,918	2,176,421
Clocks and watches	No.	23,308	3,56,566	28,056
Corals (real)	lbs.	48,489	7,24,458	65,527
Glass and glassware	value	...	28,03,905	...
Matches	„	...	7,66,483	...
Paints and colours	cwt.	93,600	14,05,482	101,608
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	28,02,332	...
Stationery	„	...	7,33,715	...
Umbrellas	No.	1,798,334	13,66,698	2,439,855
Mineral oils	gals.	439,123	4,91,173	2,405,405

iii

imports.

1877-78. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1876-77. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.	1878-79. Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1877-78. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
Rs.				Rs.		
8,31,820	— 15·3	— 1·6	3,350	12,57,825	+ 38·1	+ 51·2
31,30,700	+ 12·8	+ 15·7	1,089,211	24,45,685	— 18·	— 21·9
64,76,614	+ 12·7	+ 4·1	692,384	54,07,848	— 6·1	— 16·5
43,60,198	+ 7·	+ 7·1	487,787	41,41,744	— 1·8	— 5·
38,55,403	+ 52·3	+ 41·2	654,805	40,39,315	— 19·7	+ 4·8
47,32,563	...	+ 22·	...	57,19,032	...	+ 20·8
40,13,655	— 14·9	— 6·9	274,180	59,36,119	+ 7·8	+ 47·9
48,88,837	+ 12·8	+ 12·9	36,815,063	50,90,428	+ 11·1	+ 4·1
79,67,329	+ 84·7	+ 98·1	918,202	1,47,75,653	+ 94·	+ 85·5
19,06,107	+ 32·3	+ 36·	1,822,345	13,05,185	— 21·6	— 31·5
1,00,81,547	+ 15·7	+ 8·2	475,960	88,94,770	— 20·8	— 11·8
19,39,549	— 16·5	— 19·7	405,988	16,73,742	— 11·1	— 13·7
67,80,692	+ 43·9	+ 50·	1,813,993	56,72,364	— 13·7	— 16·3
70,97,877	+ 39·5	+ 26·2	7,350,804	82,28,406	+ 3·8	+ 16·
2,85,04,034	+ 8·8	+ 4·3	33,145,651	2,77,97,723	— 8·4	— 2·5
16,95,30,619	+ 14·5	+ 7·8	1,127,596,262	13,79,70,842	— 17·	— 18·6
62,88,600	+ 5·6	— 5·4	7,611,549	70,31,993	+ 7·7	+ 11·8
7,09,037	+ 6·3	— 6·2	487,412	9,85,341	+ 57·4	+ 39·
44,82,278	...	+ 1·8	...	42,54,533	...	— 5·1
1,49,81,749	+ 17·5	+ 7·2	289,853	1,28,41,688	— 9·4	— 14·3
1,43,55,611	+ 8·3	— 6·1	2,365,306	1,44,60,151	— 3·	+ 0·7
8,10,631	— 19·5	— 27·8	71,475	6,56,711	— 18·3	— 19·
22,21,571	+ 30·5	+ 22·9	34,989	15,17,401	— 28·1	— 31·7
3,60,54,637	+ 9·7	+ 1·2	2,971,639	3,31,88,301	— 3·9	— 7·9
85,09,969	...	— 3·6	...	86,34,553	...	+ 1·5
90,70,024	...	+ 31·1	...	1,04,68,321	...	+ 15·4
57,11,646	...	+ 6·1	...	52,19,088	...	— 8·6
8,84,410	...	+ 6·	...	8,65,426	...	— 2·1
62,06,479	...	+ 17·2	...	57,79,439	...	— 6·9
11,34,270	+ 6·8	+ 5·6	9,276	12,24,268	+ 13·6	+ 7·9
6,93,747	...	+ 2·7	...	8,91,980	...	+ 28·6
8,23,728	— 9·4	— 7·7	1,929,579	7,61,674	— 11·3	— 7·5
4,19,481	+ 20·4	+ 17·6	36,634	4,83,478	+ 30·6	+ 15·3
6,99,875	+ 35·1	— 3·4	79,643	8,18,621	+ 21·5	+ 17·
29,13,765	...	+ 3·9	...	31,87,044	...	+ 9·4
9,97,609	...	+ 30·2	...	8,64,077	...	— 13·4
17,61,822	+ 8·6	+ 25·4	98,524	15,83,039	— 3·	— 10·1
36,58,422	...	+ 30·5	...	30,81,193	...	— 15·8
8,37,581	...	+ 14·2	...	7,89,502	...	— 5·7
18,85,083	+ 35·7	+ 37·9	3,214,429	23,79,578	+ 31·7	+ 26·2
22,67,582	+ 447·8	+ 361·7	3,775,674	27,17,113	+ 57·	+ 19·8

iv

v

2.—*Principal imports*—(continued).

Principal articles.	1879-80.		1880-81.			1881-82.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1879-80. (+) increase (—) decrease.		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1880-81. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
			In quantity.	In value.			In quantity.	In value.
		Rs.				Rs.		
Horses ... ... No.	3,606	11,67,950	+ 7·6	— 7·1	3,475	11,18,495	— 3·6	— 4·2
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... gals.	1,065,347	25,42,620	— 2·2	+ 4·	1,152,678	28,49,349	+ 8·2	+ 12·1
Spirits ... ... „	814,334	65,91,197	+ 17·6	+ 21·9	848,238	66,31,842	+ 4·2	+ 0·6·
Wines and liqueurs ... ... „	443,985	39,27,310	— 9·	— 5·2	481,153	43,53,157	+ 8·4	+ 10·8
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c. cwt.	832,118	48,79,796	+ 27·1	+ 29·8	691,297	34,69,179	— 16·9	— 28·9
„ all other kinds ... ... value	...	56,08,526	...	— 1·9	...	57,32,636	...	+ 2·2
Salt ... ... tons	352,238	76,25,321	+ 28·5	+ 28·5	373,376	66,55,174	+ 6·	— 12·7
Spices ... ... lbs.	33,444,205	52,63,283	— 9·2	+ 3·4	37,906,768	54,28,610	+ 13·3	+ 3·1
Sugar (refined) ... ... cwt.	647,630	1,06,59,414	— 29·5	— 27·9	982,262	1,60,96,243	+ 51·7	+ 51·
Tea ... ... lbs.	2,534,518	21,20,624	+ 39·1	+ 62·5	3,322,407	27,13,094	+ 31·1	+ 27·9
Coal, coke, and patent fuel ... ... tons.	590,923	1,13,82,075	+ 24·2	+ 28·	683,768	1,25,98,552	+ 15·7	+ 8·9
Ivory, unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	431,740	17,92,609	+ 6·3	+ 7·1	471,689	20,54,332	+ 9·3	+ 14·6
Silk, raw ... ... „	2,005,020	68,32,351	+ 10·5	+ 20·5	2,511,802	1,06,70,183	+ 25·3	+ 56·2
„ piece goods ... ... yds.	7,467,815	76,55,834	+ 1·6	— 7·	11,628,163	1,17,51,443	+ 55·7	+ 53·5
Cotton, twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	33,212,952	2,74,53,060	+ 0·2	— 1·2	45,876,575	3,69,91,768	+ 38·1	+ 34·7
„ piece goods ... ... yds.	1,333,571,792	16,57,39,081	+ 18·3	+ 20·1	1,773,964,274	22,38,43,707	+ 33·	+ 35·1
Woollen piece goods ... ... „	7,672,043	74,70,554	+ 0·8	+ 6·2	11,254,429	1,10,94,611	+ 46·7	+ 48·5
„ shawls ... ... No.	446,582	9,23,554	+ 4·5	— 6·3	499,896	9,62,998	+ 11·9	+ 4·3
Hardware and cutlery ... ... value	...	43,19,283	...	+ 1·5	...	55,25,561	...	+ 27·9
Copper ... ... cwt.	386,173	1,62,01,547	+ 33·2	+ 26·2	381,683	1,62,00,173	— 1·2	— 0·01
Iron ... ... „	2,111,156	1,22,93,847	— 10·7	— 15·	2,665,604	1,54,75,409	+ 26·3	+ 25·9
Steel ... ... „	95,953	8,45,468	+ 34·2	+ 28·7	83,047	7,44,091	— 13·5	— 12·
Tin ... ... „	20,840	9,88,459	— 40·4	— 34·9	30,957	17,73,831	+ 48·5	+ 79·5
Metals (total) ... ... „	2,831,465	3,41,32,648	— 4·7	+ 2·8	3,384,493	3,77,96,775	+ 19·5	+ 10·7
Machinery and millwork ... ... value	...	61,68,327	...	— 28·6	...	76,98,437	...	+ 24·8
Railway plant and rolling stock ... „	...	1,03,30,492	...	— 1·3	...	1,11,77,649	...	+ 8·2
Apparel ... ... „	...	54,61,930	...	+ 4·7	...	67,34,361	...	+ 23·3
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes) ... ... „	...	10,02,479	...	+ 15·8	...	13,75,829	...	+ 37·2
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c.... ... „	...	64,19,921	...	+ 11·1	...	78,34,076	...	+ 22·
Books ... ... cwt.	7,955	11,40,498	— 14·2	— 6·8	9,028	12,56,161	+ 13·5	+ 10·1
Building and engineering materials ... value	...	6,74,324	...	— 24·4	...	7,44,276	...	+ 10·4
Candles ... ... lbs.	3,156,667	11,54,408	+ 63·6	+ 51·6	2,428,027	8,29,228	— 23·1	— 28·2
Clocks and watches... ... ... No.	40,751	5,42,083	+ 11·2	+ 12·1	69,271	8,20,441	+ 70·	+ 51·3
Corals (real) ... ... lbs.	71,674	12,38,287	— 10·	+ 51·3	107,373	13,76,330	+ 49·8	+ 11·1
Glass and glassware ... ... value	...	32,93,209	...	+ 3·3	...	38,02,409	...	+ 15·5
Matches ... ... „	...	9,64,601	...	+ 11·6	...	10,14,528	...	+ 5·2
Paints and colours ... ... cwt.	110,293	16,25,129	+ 11·9	+ 2·7	95,765	15,64,199	— 13·2	— 3·7
Paper (excluding pasteboard) ... ... value	...	31,60,733	...	+ 2·6	...	47,65,976	...	+ 50·8
Stationery ... ... „	...	9,06,607	...	+ 14·8	...	11,42,359	...	+ 26·
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2,845,011	20,39,514	— 11·5	— 14·3	3,675,998	27,29,339	+ 29·2	+ 33·8
Mineral oils ... ... gals.	7,888,247	48,19,079	+ 108·9	+ 77·4	10,060,026	48,70,580	+ 27·5	+ 4·1

Principal articles.	1881-82.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1880-81. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
			In quantity.	In value.
		Rs.		
Horses ... ... No.	5,219	20,39,870	+ 50·2	+ 82·4
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... gals.	1,199,395	28,46,121	+ 4·1	+ 0·1
Spirits ... ... „	842,739	61,08,267	— 0·6	— 7·9
Wines and liqueurs ... ... „	430,900	41,01,120	— 10·4	— 5·8
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c. cwt.	712,689	39,06,886	+ 3·1	+ 12·6
„ all other kinds ... ... value	...	66,23,945	...	+ 15·5
Salt ... ... tons	357,224	56,90,671	— 4·3	— 14·5
Spices ... ... lbs.	34,734,058	50,71,379	— 8·4	— 6·6
Sugar (refined) ... ... cwt.	772,519	1,24,21,892	— 21·4	— 22·8
Tea ... ... lbs.	2,845,212	19,96,906	— 14·4	— 26·4
Coal, coke, and patent fuel ... ... tons.	637,124	1,02,00,436	— 6·8	— 17·7
Ivory, unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	505,724	21,89,672	+ 7·2	+ 6·6
Silk, raw ... ... „	1,760,595	74,92,107	— 29·9	— 29·8
„ piece goods ... ... yds.	10,737,731	1,10,60,480	— 7·7	— 5·9
Cotton, twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	40,761,751	3,22,20,648	— 11·1	— 12·9
„ piece goods ... ... yds.	1,623,115,608	20,42,22,603	— 8·5	— 8·8
Woollen piece goods ... ... „	8,850,816	92,22,304	— 21·4	— 16·9
„ shawls ... ... No.	395,622	7,65,278	— 20·9	— 20·5
Hardware and cutlery ... ... value	...	62,66,132	...	+ 13·4
Copper ... ... cwt.	338,108	1,46,74,619	— 11·4	— 9·4
Iron ... ... „	2,452,507	1,41,43,838	— 8·	— 8·6
Steel ... ... „	174,789	13,20,968	+ 110·5	+ 77·5
Tin ... ... „	26,977	16,97,151	— 12·9	— 4·3
Metals (total) ... ... „	3,210,545	3,51,68,734	— 5·1	— 7·
Machinery and millwork ... ... value	...	1,22,10,454	...	+ 58·6
Railway plant and rolling stock ... „	...	1,07,95,093	...	— 3·4
Apparel ... ... „	...	65,55,036	...	— 2·7
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes) ... ... „	...	16,95,900	...	+ 23·3
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c.... ... „	...	77,31,421	...	— 1·3
Books ... ... cwt.	12,082	13,36,745	+ 33·8	+ 6·4
Building and engineering materials ... value	...	10,98,465	...	+ 47·6
Candles ... ... lbs.	2,281,983	7,58,300	— 6·	— 8·6
Clocks and watches... ... ... No.	73,989	8,31,905	+ 6·8	+ 1·4
Corals (real) ... ... lbs.	155,396	18,53,544	+ 44·7	+ 34·7
Glass and glassware ... ... value	...	45,48,024	...	+ 19·6
Matches ... ... „	...	14,43,863	...	+ 42·3
Paints and colours ... ... cwt.	112,639	16,69,402	+ 17·6	+ 6·7
Paper (excluding pasteboard) ... ... value	...	46,86,901	...	— 1·7
Stationery ... ... „	...	13,31,267	...	+ 16·5
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2,941,124	20,95,718	— 20·	— 23·2
Mineral oils ... ... gals.	[illegible]	50,40,326	— 1·7	+ 3·5

vi

2.—*Principal*

Principal articles.		1882-83. Quantity.	1882-83. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1881-82. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		
Horses	No.	5,473	18,68,150	+ 4·9	— 8·4
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,170,554	27,23,226	— 2·4	— 4·3
Spirits	„	949,169	67,49,693	+12·6	+10·5
Wines and liqueurs	„	418,169	38,45,705	— 3·	— 6·2
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	771,964	38,37,664	+ 8·3	— 1·8
„ all other kinds	value	...	70,34,198	...	+ 6·2
Salt	tons	338,065	51,51,838	— 5·4	— 9·5
Spices	lbs.	33,463,969	51,08,537	— 3·7	+ 0·7
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	669,348	1,08,56,003	—13·4	—12·6
Tea	lbs.	2,751,085	19,30,515	— 3·3	— 3·3
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	tons	638,824	1,01,98,835	+ 0·3	— ·02
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	448,397	20,59,477	—11·3	— 5·8
Silk, raw	„	2,386,150	1,07,41,556	+ 35·5	+43·4
„ piece goods	yds.	8,518,119	89,02,240	—20·7	—19·5
Cotton, twist and yarn	**lbs.**	**44,859,175**	**3,37,81,904**	**+ 10·1**	**+ 4·8**
„ piece goods	**yds.**	**1,640,595,021**	**20,95,68,396**	**+ 1·1**	**+ 2·6**
Woollen piece goods	„	6,932,779	77,52,049	—21·7	—15·9
„ shawls	No.	349,764	8,09,545	—11·6	+ 5·8
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	79,17,912	...	+ 26·4
Copper	cwt.	450,098	1,93,83,758	+ 33·1	+ 32·1
Iron	„	3,151,935	1,87,04,937	+ 28·5	+32·2
Steel	„	212,900	16,34,147	+ 21·8	+ 23·7
Tin	„	42,718	27,73,062	+ 58·3	+ 63·4
Metals (total)	„	4,079,085	4,61,59,858	+ 27·1	+ 31·3
Machinery and millwork	value	...	1,34,23,985	...	+ 9·9
Railway plant and rolling stock... ...	„	...	1,11,64,342	...	+ 3·4
Apparel	„	...	78,32,954	...	+ 19·6
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	„	...	19,58,873	...	+ 15·5
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c.	„	...	83,78,253	...	+ 8·4
Books	cwt.	11,134	14,35,510	— 7·8	+ 7·4
Building and engineering materials ...	**value**	**...**	**10,71,658**	**...**	**— 2·4**
Candles	**lbs.**	**2,704,397**	**8,89,749**	**+ 18·5**	**+ 17·3**
Clocks and watches	**No.**	**76,300**	**9,23,937**	**+ 3·1**	**+ 11·1**
Corals (real)	**lbs.**	**152,372**	**19,59,367**	**— 2·**	**+ 5·7**
Glass and glassware	**value**	**...**	**48,37,427**	**...**	**+ 6·4**
Matches	**„**	**...**	**17,44,301**	**...**	**+ 20·8**
Paints and colours	**cwt.**	**113,045**	**18,15,329**	**+ 0·4**	**+ 8·7**
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	33,04,784	...	—29·5
Stationery	„	...	14,75,814	...	+10·9
Umbrellas	No.	3,353,055	23,28,292	+ 14·	+11·1
Mineral oils	gals.	21,059,668	92,93,123	+113·1	+84·4

vii

imports—(continued).

1883-84. Quantity.	1883-84. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1882-83. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.		
5,667	20,18,950	+ 3·5	+ 8·1
1,261,444	30,32,236	+ 7·8	+11·3
894,420	66,20,983	— 5·8	+ 1·1
421,925	40,12,778	+ 0·9	+ 4·8
645,178	33,96,856	—16·4	—11·5
...	69,42,468	...	— 1·3
383,090	62,30,110	+13·3	+20·9
37,405,271	55,71,094	+11·8	+ 9·1
729,321	1,14,61,689	+ 9·	+ 5·6
3,065,170	23,76,141	+11·4	+23·1
708,358	1,16,37,904	+10·9	+14·1
463,403	22,37,213	+ 3·3	+ 8·6
2,210,893	96,95,749	— 7·3	— 9·7
9,627,673	1,04,04,154	+13·	+16·9
45,378,956	3,46,59,429	+ 1·2	+ 2·6
1,721,852,195	21,16,54,638	+ 5·	+ 1·
9,816,192	95,70,474	+84·4	+23·5
891,436	15,81,849	+69·1	+69·8
...	81,88,871	...	+ 2·8
530,226	2,20,78,413	+17·8	+13·9
3,543,662	2,14,04,911	+12·4	+14·4
253,426	18,13,790	+19·	+11·
38,988	23,54,167	— 8·7	—15·1
4,608,721	5,17,55,426	+13·	+12·1
...	1,78,90,662	...	+33·3
...	1,63,32,830	...	+46·3
...	87,67,189	...	+11·9
...	22,78,675	...	+16·3
...	87,69,884	...	+ 4·7
14,537	15,68,757	+30·5	+ 9·3
...	13,97,355	...	+30·4
2,639,234	9,92,374	— 2·4	+11·5
80,953	10,34,395	— 6·1	+12·
182,514	23,11,665	+19·8	+18·
...	56,00,615	...	+15·8
...	13,56,960	...	—22·2
144,228	18,94,439	+27·6	+ 4·4
...	36,79,994	...	+11·4
...	16,50,735	...	+11·9
3,862,510	27,59,902	+15·2	+18·5
13,663,888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

viii

2.—Principal

Principal articles.		1884-85.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1883-84. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
				In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		
Horses	No.	5,401	20,16,894	— 4·7	— 0·1
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,066,913	24,99,272	— 15·4	— 17·6
Spirits	„	857,970	62,96,323	— 4·1	— 7·7
Wines and liqueurs	„	381,341	33,60,698	— 9·6	— 16·2
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	692,369	36,68,631	+ 7·3	+ 8·
„ all other kinds	value	...	73,64,575	...	+ 6·1
Salt	tons	412,839	64,92,331	+ 7·8	+ 4·2
Spices	lbs.	39,749,713	60,21,649	+ 6·3	+ 8·1
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	1,613,067	2,13,89,937	+121·2	+ 86·6
Tea	lbs.	3,874,412	32,55,477	+ 26·4	+ 37·
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	tons	741,129	1,26,72,128	+ 4·6	+ 9·
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	386,852	19,01,258	— 16·5	— 15·
Silk, raw	„	1,831,702	74,75,633	— 17·2	— 22·9
„ piece goods	yds.	10,221,778	1,12,05,998	+ 6·2	+ 7·7
Cotton, twist and yarn	lbs.	45,799,637	3,36,04,196	+ 0·9	— 3·
„ piece goods	yds.	1,731,565,005	20,69,51,550	+ 0·6	— 2·2
Woollen piece goods	„	10,700,128	1,00,23,119	+ 14·9	+ 4·7
„ shawls	No.	461,069	9,56,196	— 22·	— 27·7
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	84,45,517	...	+ 3·8
Copper	cwt.	552,420	2,07,00,179	+ 4·2	— 6·2
Iron	„	3,602,276	2,01,49,086	+ 1·7	— 5·9
Steel	„	289,928	18,55,553	+ 14·4	+ 2·3
Tin	„	41,177	22,24,538	+ 5·6	— 5·5
Metals (total)	„	4,724,020	4,84,37,330	+ 2·5	— 6·4
Machinery and millwork	value	...	1,48,41,238	...	— 17·
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	„	...	1,59,26,202	...	— 2·5
Apparel	„	...	85,01,352	...	— 3·
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	„	...	23,44,599	...	+ 2·9
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	„	...	87,39,470	...	— 0·3
Books	cwt.	10,635	14,01,214	— 26·8	— 10·7
Building and engineering materials ...	value	...	17,17,997	...	+ 22·9
[illegible]	lbs.	2,800,705	10,50,227	+ 6·1	+ 5·8
[illegible]	No.	75,319	9,44,654	— 7·	— 8·7
[illegible]	lbs.	172,504	18,24,900	— 5·5	— 21·1
Glass and glassware	value	...	49,97,005	...	— 10·8
Matches	„	...	20,42,854	...	+ 60·5
Paints and colours	cwt.	118,894	15,77,675	— 17·6	— 16·7
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	34,52,300	...	— 6·2
Stationery	„	...	17,11,770	...	+ 3·7
Umbrellas	No.	4,512,992	33,52,852	+ 16·8	+ 21·5
Mineral oils	gals.	27,306,999	1,15,82,217	+ 96·7	+106·2

ix

imports—(concluded).

1885-86.				Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86 on 1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1884-85. (+) increase (—) decrease.			
		In quantity.	In value.	In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				
6,356	25,20,870	+ 17·7	+ 25·	+ 122·1	+ 198·2
1,299,408	30,06,098	+ 21·8	+ 20·3	+ 10·4	+ 11·
936,984	66,76,933	+ 9·2	+ 6·	+ 43·2	+ 7·3
355,770	32,69,817	— 6·7	— 2·7	— 23·4	— 19·6
713,108	40,89,380	+ 3·	+ 11·5	+ 33·2	+ 49·8
...	78,29,435	...	+ 6·3	...	+ 101·8
363,088	59,60,514	— 12·1	— 8·2	+ 21·5	+ 38·3
52,727,670	71,86,785	+ 32·7	+ 19·3	+ 79·5	+ 66·
1,164,056	1,45,58,063	— 27·8	— 31·9	+ 354·2	+ 261·9
4,005,637	30,42,585	+ 3·4	— 6·5	+ 128·2	+ 117·2
790,930	1,30,84,148	+ 6·7	+ 3·3	+ 52·2	+ 40·4
635,390	31,34,861	+ 64·2	+ 64·9	+ 16·2	+ 29·8
1,732,559	72,19,166	— 5·4	— 3·4	+ 18·6	+ 59·8
8,999,359	94,42,414	— 12·	— 15·7	+ 77·3	+ 67·9
45,915,123	3,17,20,832	+ 0·3	— 5·6	+ 38·	+ 16·
1,740,813,831	20,59,66,806	+ 0·5	— 0·5	+ 46·7	+ 31·
11,223,258	1,12,56,264	+ 4·9	+ 12·3	+ 67·7	+ 69·3
616,782	12,18,054	+ 88·9	+ 27·4	+ 141·6	+ 61·2
...	77,65,418	...	— 8·1	...	+ 70·4
652,933	2,09,36,583	+ 18·2	+ 1·1	+ 139·7	+ 49·7
3,493,219	1,93,48,880	— 3·	— 4·	+ 55·2	+ 26·6
278,788	17,45,722	— 3·8	— 5·9	+ 156·6	+ 55·5
36,826	22,18,132	— 10·6	— 0·3	— 1·2	+ 22·7
4,705,640	4,76,70,596	— 0·4	— 1·6	+ 67·	+ 33·9
...	99,15,532	...	— 33·2	...	+ 12·4
...	2,01,80,654	...	+ 26·7	...	+ 191·7
...	93,17,317	...	+ 9·6	...	+ 73·1
...	23,94,600	...	+ 2·1	...	+ 187·
...	86,16,540	...	— 1·4	...	+ 62·7
11,108	16,39,741	+ 4·4	+ 17·	+ 45·3	+ 52·6
...	14,22,895	...	— 17·2	...	+ 110·7
2,522,597	9,42,717	— 9·9	— 10·2	+ 5·	+ 5·6
99,212	10,98,566	+ 31·7	+ 16·3	+ 325·7	+ 208·1
145,721	13,43,124	— 15·5	— 26·4	+ 200·5	+ 85·4
...	50,53,041	...	+ 1·1	...	+ 80·2
...	19,61,560	...	— 4·	...	+ 155·9
125,133	17,31,323	+ 5·2	+ 9·7	+ 33·7	+ 23·2
...	32,79,733	...	— 5·	...	+ 17·
...	18,77,916	...	+ 9·7	...	+ 155·9
2,499,117	18,43,879	— 44·6	— 25·	+ 39·	+ 34·9
21,311,942	85,18,279	— 22·	— 26·5	+4,753·8	+1,634·3

X

3.—Principal

Principal articles.		1876-77.		1877-78.		Percentage of increase or decrease on 1876-77. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		Rs.		
Coffee	cwt.	302,489	1,34,58,217	297,327	1,33,84,992	— 1·7	— 0·5
Rice (not in the husk) ...	„	19,548,741	5,74,25,397	18,211,388	6,88,93,618	— 6·8	+20·
Wheat	„	5,583,336	1,95,63,325	6,340,150	2,85,69,899	+13·6	+46·
Sugar, refined and unrefined	„	1,093,625	92,51,961	844,125	74,58,513	—22·8	—19·4
Spices	lbs.	17,198,466	26,57,800	13,805,035	22,65,150	—19·7	—14·8
Tea	„	27,784,124	2,60,74,251	33,459,075	3,04,45,713	+20·4	+16·8
Cotton, raw	cwt.	4,557,914	11,74,61,836	3,459,077	9,38,35,340	—24·1	—20·1
„ yarn	lbs.	7,926,710	36,73,028	15,600,291	68,20,585	+96·8	+85·7
„ piece goods ...	yds.	15,544,168	37,36,565	17,545,464	37,23,044	+12·9	— 0·4
Hides and skins (all kinds)	cwt.	654,115	2,99,86,835	905,835	3,75,68,878	+38·5	+25·3
Jute	„	4,533,255	2,63,66,466	5,450,276	3,51,81,137	+20·2	+33·4
„ gunnybags (power-loom and hand-loom) ...	No.	32,859,545	64,64,808	26,406,539	72,96,686	—19·6	+12·9
Saltpetre	cwt.	466,218	38,17,060	389,002	37,90,017	—16·6	— 0·7
Seeds—Linseed ...	„	5,614,617	3,01,54,374	7,198,918	4,22,44,293	+28·2	+40·1
„ Rapeseed ...	„	2,088,760	1,14,29,244	3,193,488	1,91,84,378	+52·2	+67·9
„ Til seed ...	„	1,307,815	86,82,937	1,158,802	84,82,262	—11·4	— 2·3
Silk (including chasam and cocoons)	lbs.	1,417,893	77,69,036	1,512,819	70,35,493	+ 6·7	— 9·4
Silk piece goods ...	yds.	2,376,126	22,26,985	1,481,256	14,71,697	—37·7	—33·9
Teak wood ...	...cub. ton	45,108	33,27,644	56,939	40,66,524	+26·2	+22·2
Wool	lbs.	24,056,767	1,07,73,720	23,075,323	94,36,448	— 4·8	—12·
Woollen goods (shawls) ...	No.	28,385	16,69,132	32,970	15,08,535	+16·2	— 9·6
Opium	chests	96,870	12,40,47,483	92,820	12,37,43,554	— 4·2	— 0·2
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	lbs.	10,508,720	7,51,375	10,594,604	7,47,675	+ 0·8	— 0·5
Cutch and gambier ...	cwt.	264,933	25,07,515	195,320	18,27,563	—26·3	—27·1
Indigo	„	100,384	2,96,27,855	120,605	3,49,43,340	+20·1	+17·9
Myrobolam	„	361,217	13,58,225	537,055	23,05,265	+48·7	+69·7
Coir, manufactured (excluding cordage) ...	„	150,350	16,67,511	114,212	12,37,880	—24·	—25·8
Lac, shell and button ...	„	109,206	49,78,410	87,982	31,28,923	—19·4	—37·2
Oils, vegetable ...	„	194,518	6,70,935	131,950	8,27,026	— 6·5	+23·3
	gals.	2,590,756	28,54,997	2,029,580	26,90,153	—21·7	— 5·8

XI

exports.

1878-79.				1879-80.			
Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1877-78. (+) increase (—) decrease.		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1878-79. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
		In quantity.	In value.			In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				Rs.		
341,186	1,54,36,427	+ 14·8	+ 15·3	359,313	1,62,67,465	+ 5·3	+ 5·4
20,621,712	8,81,01,214	+ 13·2	+ 27·9	21,908,045	8,34,16,852	+ 6·2	— 5·3
1,044,709	51,37,785	— 83·5	— 82·	2,195,550	1,12,10,148	+ 110·2	+ 118·2
279,756	20,43,600	— 66·9	— 72·6	324,579	20,58,713	+ 16·	+ 0·7
22,247,517	35,28,337	+ 61·2	+ 55·8	17,971,063	29,55,317	— 19·2	— 16·2
34,432,573	3,13,84,235	+ 2·9	+ 3·1	38,173,521	3,05,10,200	+ 10·9	— 2·8
2,966,060	7,91,30,458	— 14·3	— 15·7	3,948,476	11,14,54,528	+ 33·1	+ 40·8
21,332,508	88,64,812	+ 36·7	+ 30·	25,862,474	1,10,92,336	+ 21·2	+ 25·1
22,517,799	41,77,165	+ 28·3	+ 12·2	25,800,501	44,43,094	+ 14·6	+ 6·4
809,233	3,09,68,471	— 10·7	— 17·6	958,679	3,73,80,052	+ 18·5	+ 20·7
6,021,382	3,80,04,263	+ 10·5	+ 8·	6,680,670	4,37,00,325	+ 10·9	+ 15·
45,354,011	1,04,26,891	+ 71·8	+ 42·9	55,908,731	1,13,21,779	+ 23·3	+ 8·6
382,165	36,17,660	— 1·7	— 4·5	509,372	46,97,968	+ 33·2	+ 30·
3,563,795	2,18,92,113	— 51·3	— 48·2	3,105,058	2,03,06,023	— 11·4	— 7·2
2,165,475	**1,36,67,869**	— 32·2	— 28·8	**1,380,572**	**85,37,717**	— 36·2	— 37·5
1,039,687	79,96,210	— 10·3	— 5·7	1,670,185	1,19,79,042	+ 60·6	+ 49·8
1,329,599	57,02,291	— 12·1	— 18·9	1,401,506	51,61,570	+ 5·4	— 9·5
1,740,063	16,90,098	+ 17·5	+ 14·8	2,203,971	21,78,937	+ 26·7	+ 28·9
37,413	26,89,586	— 34·3	— 33·9	38,620	28,19,590	+ 3·2	+ 4·8
26,568,518	1,05,84,574	+ 15·1	+ 12·2	26,368,794	1,09,59,723	— 0·8	+ 3·5
26,113	12,40,116	— 20·8	— 17·8	21,378	8,88,382	— 18·1	— 28·4
91,200	12,99,39,787	— 1·7	+ 5·	105,507	14,32,33,143	+ 15·7	+ 10·2
13,279,158	11,11,260	+ 25·3	+ 48·6	10,874,623	11,67,025	— 18·1	+ 5·
217,194	18,79,265	+ 11·2	+ 2·8	222,123	28,13,994	+ 2·3	+ 49·7
105,051	2,96,04,625	— 12·9	— 15·3	100,923	2,91,72,255	— 3·9	— 0·4
541,346	23,45,740	+ 0·8	+ 1·8	354,977	15,80,818	— 34·4	— 32·6
175,755	17,76,571	+ 53·9	+ 43·5	122,328	10,86,738	— 30·4	— 38·8
81,612	27,70,304	— 7·2	— 11·4	56,009	19,07,641	— 31·4	+ 25·1
62,685	2,69,678	— 65·5	— 67·4	85,526	2,97,175	+ 36·4	+ 10·2
3,291,028	49,72,501	+ 62·2	+ 84·8	4,173,052	51,52,549	+ 26·8	+ 3·6

xii

3.—*Principal*

Principal articles.		1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1879-80. (+) increase (−) decrease. In quantity.	In value.	1881-82. Quantity.	1881-82. Value.
			Rs.				Rs.
Coffee	cwt.	369,357	1,59,96,688	+ 2·8	− 1·7	346,364	1,44,74,650
Rice (not in the husk) ...	„	26,769,344	8,97,16,609	+ 22·2	+ 7·6	28,519,422	8,24,95,769
Wheat	„	7,444,375	3,27,79,476	+239·1	+192·4	19,863,520	8,60,40,815
Sugar, refined and unrefined	„	534,174	31,17,508	+ 64·6	+ 51·4	917,493	59,82,317
Spices	lbs.	16,444,766	30,38,813	− 8·5	+ 2·8	14,167,472	24,58,900
Tea	„	46,413,510	3,05,42,490	+ 21·6	+ 0·1	48,691,725	3,60,91,363
Cotton, raw	cwt.	4,541,539	13,24,17,341	+ 15·	+ 18·8	5,627,453	14,93,59,595
„ yarn	lbs.	26,901,346	1,28,25,764	+ 4·	+ 15·6	30,786,304	1,36,88,362
„ piece goods ...	yds.	30,424,032	54,07,111	+ 17·9	+ 21·7	29,911,016	55,63,949
Hides and skins (all kinds)...	cwt.	811,989	3,73,35,653	− 15·3	− 0·1	815,210	3,94,87,924
Jute	„	5,809,815	3,93,40,296	− 13·	− 10·	7,510,314	5,03,03,023
„ gunnybags (power-loom and hand-loom) ...	No.	52,386,227	1,07,66,189	− 6·3	− 4·9	42,072,819	1,08,40,812
Saltpetre	**cwt.**	**352,995**	**35,17,283**	**− 30·7**	**− 25·1**	**354,860**	**35,94,367**
Seeds—Linseed ...	„	5,997,172	3,69,81,265	+ 93·1	+ 82·1	5,116,110	3,00,91,066
„ Rapeseed ...	„	1,255,580	67,10,338	− 9·1	− 21·1	1,935,621	1,03,19,272
„ Til seed ...	„	1,907,008	1,31,26,933	+ 14·2	+ 9·6	1,917,854	1,21,77,307
Silk (including chasam and cocoons)	lbs.	1,302,576	54,82,018	− 7·1	+ 6·2	1,117,026	38,82,631
Silk piece goods ...	yds.	21,27,576	20,04,065	− 3·5	− 8·	2,126,635	20,57,722
Teak wood	cub. ton	65,626	50,00,466	+ 69·9	+ 77·3	56,377	50,67,917
Wood	lbs.	22,602,690	1,01,41,371	− 11·3	− 7·5	21,580,618	81,45,513
Woollen goods (shawls) ...	No.	26,601	15,01,786	+ 24·4	+ 69·	16,652	12,41,640
Opium	chests	92,190	13,60,01,477	− 12·6	− 5·	89,338	12,43,21,418
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	lbs.	13,267,325	12,21,853	+ 22·	+ 4·7	9,791,392	9,55,659
Cutch and gambier ...	cwt.	320,756	42,66,415	+ 14·4	+ 51·6	198,897	25,30,840
Indigo	„	116,870	3,57,15,814	+ 15·8	+ 21·2	150,363	4,50,90,802
Myrobolam	„	315,628	12,37,087	− 11·1	− 21·7	391,566	14,11,925
Coir, manufactured (excluding cordage)	„	119,586	9,82,644	− 2·2	− 9·6	214,660	18,21,136
Lac, shell and button ...	**„**	**80,602**	**56,24,839**	**+ 43·9**	**+ 62·2**	**111,827**	**70,84,358**
Oils, vegetable ...	**„**	**51,612**	**1,19,883**	**− 39·7**	**− 59·7**	**49,380**	**1,07,298**
	gals.	**4,967,475**	**54,28,236**	**+ 19·**	**+ 5·4**	**4,269,279**	**42,86,939**

xiii

exports—(continued).

Percentage of increase or decrease on 1880-81. (+) increase (−) decrease. In quantity.	In value.	1882-83. Quantity.	1882-83. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1881-82. (+) increase (−) decrease. In quantity.	In value.	1883-84. Quantity.	1883-84. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1882-83. (+) increase (−) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.				Rs.		
− 6·2	− 9·5	3,53,324	1,39,22,040	+ 2·	− 3·8	340,025	1,43,88,634	− 3·8	+ 3·4
+ 6·5	− 8·	31,029,721	8,44,00,909	+ 8·8	+ 2·3	26,831,715	8,32,88,786	− 13·5	− 1·3
+166·8	+162·5	14,144,407	6,06,89,341	− 28·8	− 29·5	20,956,495	8,87,75,610	+ 48·2	+ 46·3
+ 71·8	+ 91·9	1,318,698	80,87,759	+ 43·7	+ 35·2	1,630,520	94,32,185	+ 23·6	+ 16·6
− 13·8	− 19·1	19,615,627	37,69,109	+ 38·5	+ 53·3	17,227,202	36,54,367	− 12·2	− 3·
+ 4·9	+ 18·2	57,766,225	3,69,94,965	+ 18·6	+ 2·5	59,911,703	4,08,38,805	+ 3·7	+ 10·4
+ 23·9	+ 12·8	6,168,278	16,04,90,174	+ 9·6	+ 7·5	5,979,494	14,38,37,278	− 3·1	− 10·4
+ 14·4	+ 6·7	45,378,040	1,81,68,185	+ 47·4	+ 32·7	49,876,606	1,92,61,625	+ 9·9	+ 6·
− 1·7	+ 2·9	41,583,408	68,63,190	+ 39·	+ 23·4	55,613,763	86,19,352	+ 33·7	+ 25·6
+ 0·4	+ 5·8	866,164	4,41,37,703	+ 6·3	+ 12·5	915,450	4,66,37,363	+ 5·7	+ 4·9
+ 29·3	+ 27·9	10,348,909	5,84,69,259	+ 37·8	+ 16·2	7,017,985	4,59,26,353	− 32·2	− 21·5
− 19·7	+ 0·7	60,737,651	1,13,15,841	+ 44·4	+ 32·1	63,645,984	1,25,62,589	+ 4·8	− 12·2
+ 0·5	+ 2·2	399,565	38,87,662	+ 12·6	+ 8·2	491,668	46,14,099	+ 23·1	+ 19·5
−14·2	− 18·6	6,737,114	3,52,84,813	+ 30·9	+ 17·3	8,543,766	4,58,40,234	+ 26·8	+ 29·9
+ 54·2	+ 53·8	2,821,420	1,57,05,233	+ 45·7	+ 52·2	3,945,727	2,44,14,331	+ 39·8	+ 55·5
+ 0·6	− 7·2	2,305,414	1,16,23,753	+ 20·2	+ 20·1	2,853,382	1,97,97,536	+ 23·8	+ 35·4
− 11·2	− 29·2	1,359,433	54,41,432	+ 21·7	+ 40·1	1,602,814	62,76,117	+ 17·9	+ 15·3
− 0·04	+ 2·7	2,589,217	25,19,997	+ 21·7	+ 22·5	2,781,182	26,46,187	+ 7·4	+ 5·
− 14·1	+ 1·3	59,187	61,12,597	+ 5·	+ 20·6	46,471	52,54,475	− 21·5	− 14·
− 4·5	− 19·7	21,561,303	79,04,058	− 0·1	− 3·	20,036,196	75,58,409	− 7·1	− 4·4
− 37·4	− 17·3	12,090	7,71,718	− 27·4	− 37·8	12,754	5,42,675	+ 5·5	− 29·7
− 3·1	− 8·6	91,798	11,48,13,764	+ 2·8	− 7·6	91,963	11,29,44,601	+ 0·2	− 1·6
− 26·2	− 21·8	10,653,549	9,89,358	+ 8·8	+ 3·5	18,577,276	14,88,773	+ 74·4	+ 50·5
− 38·	− 40·7	246,506	30,52,434	+ 23·9	+ 20·6	302,302	35,32,000	+ 22·6	+ 15·7
+ 28·7	+ 26·2	141,041	3,91,29,970	− 6·2	− 13·2	168,590	4,64,09,906	+ 19·5	+ 18·6
+ 24·1	+ 16·8	471,167	18,46,976	+ 20·3	+ 27·8	447,719	18,41,059	− 5·	− 0·3
+ 79·5	+ 85·3	161,030	14,26,779	− 25·	− 21·7	153,978	13,71,970	− 4·4	− 3·8
+ 38·7	+ 25·9	133,620	69,17,354	+ 19·5	− 2·4	110,816	55,33,318	− 17·1	− 20·
− 4·3	− 10·5	47,270	98,729	− 4·3	− 8·	70,115	1,38,375	+ 48·3	+ 40·2
− 14·1	− 21·	3,609,075	37,11,154	− 15·5	− 13·4	4,291,629	45,57,536	+ 18·9	+ 22·8

XIV

3—Principal

Principal articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1883-84. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
				In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		
Coffee	cwt.	328,317	1,24,55,061	— 3·1	— 13·4
Rice (not in the husk) ...	,,	21,702,136	7,12,27,870	— 19·1	— 14·5
Wheat	,,	15,830,754	6,30,91,402	— 24·5	— 28·9
Sugar, refined and unrefined	,,	1,070,919	54,60,695	— 34·3	— 42·1
Spices	lbs.	20,980,220	47,37,176	+ 21·8	+ 29·6
Tea	,,	64,162,055	4,04,47,592	+ 7·1	— 1·
Cotton, raw	cwt.	5,066,057	13,28,63,673	— 15·3	— 7·6
,, yarn	lbs.	65,897,183	2,44,11,008	+ 32·1	+ 26·7
,, piece goods ...	yds.	47,968,017	81,86,671	— 13·7	— 5·
Hides and skins (all kinds)	cwt.	1,010,578	4,93,43,101	+ 10·4	+ 5·8
Jute	,,	8,368,686	4,66,13,684	+ 19·2	+ 1·5
,, gunnybags (power-loom and hand-loom) ...	No.	82,779,207	1,41,03,226	+ 30·1	+ 12·3
Saltpetre	cwt.	451,917	42,50,004	— 8·1	— 8·5
Seeds—Linseed ...	,,	8,746,596	4,91,20,311	+ 2·4	+ 7·2
,, Rapeseed ...	,,	4,521,933	2,68,35,906	+ 14·6	+ 9·9
,, Til seed ...	,,	2,646,484	1,92,30,128	— 7·3	— 2·9
Silk (including chasam and cocoons)	lbs.	1,567,101	46,37,913	— 2·2	— 26·1
Silk piece goods ...	yds.	3,467,308	31,05,116	+ 24·7	+ 17·3
Teak wood	cub. ton	47,556	53,21,295	+ 2·3	+ 1·3
Wool	lbs.	18,928,173	71,35,760	— 5·5	— 5·6
Woollen goods (shawls) ...	No.	19,759	6,63,057	+ 54·9	+ 22·2
Opium	chests	86,578	10,88,26,060	— 5·9	— 3·7
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	lbs.	15,620,864	13,09,789	— 15·9	— 12·
Cutch and gambier ...	cwt.	246,159	28,21,085	— 18·6	— 20·1
Indigo	,,	154,629	4,06,88,996	— 8·3	— 12·3
Myrobolam	,,	553,730	23,90,133	+ 23·7	+ 29·8
Coir, manufactured (excluding cordage) ...	,,	221,554	20,22,480	+ 43·9	+ 47·
Lac, shell and button ...	,,	141,947	59,74,618	+ 28·	+ 8·
Oils, vegetable ...	,,	52,813	1,20,876	— 24·7	— 12·6
	gals.	4,962,774	49,44,839	+ 15·6	+ 8·5

XV

exports—(concluded).

1885-86.		Percentage of increase or decrease on 1884-85. (+) increase (—) decrease.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86 on 1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	In quantity.	In value.	In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				
371,023	1,34,83,789	+ 13·1	+ 8·3	+ 22·66	+ 0·19
27,809,238	9,16,71,887	+ 28·1	+ 28·7	+ 42·26	+ 59·64
21,060,519	8,00,23,504	+ 33·	+ 26·8	+ 277·2	+ 309·05
1,167,549	52,54,124	+ 9·	— 3·8	+ 6·76	— 43·21
23,831,355	48,62,744	+ 13·6	+ 2·7	+ 38·57	+ 82·96
68,781,249	4,30,61,335	+ 7·2	+ 6·5	+ 147·56	+ 65·15
4,189,718	10,77,72,041	— 17·3	— 18·9	— 8·08	— 8·25
78,238,471	2,75,50,423	+ 18·7	+ 12·9	+ 887·02	+ 650·07
51,574,327	81,32,333	+ 7·5	— 0·7	+ 231·78	+ 117·64
1,106,585	5,33,46,025	+ 9·5	+ 8·1	+ 69·17	+ 77·9
7,782,435	4,35,53,625	— 7·	— 6·6	+ 71·67	+ 65·18
63,710,146	98,37,929	— 23·	— 30·2	+ 93·9	+ 52·18
402,174	37,02,904	— 11·	— 12·9	— 13·74	— 3·01
9,489,753	5,52,13,887	+ 8·5	+ 12·4	+ 69·	+ 83·1
3,721,598	2,04,92,989	— 17·7	— 23·6	+ 78·2	+ 79·3
1,745,828	1,18,47,295	— 34·	— 38·4	+ 33·5	+ 36·4
1,438,767	33,22,512	— 8·2	— 28·4	+ 1·47	— 57·23
3,728,213	31,12,554	+ 7·5	+ 0·2	+ 56·9	+ 39·77
50,076	55,05,155	+ 5·3	+ 3·5	+ 11·02	+ 65·44
23,148,763	87,23,211	+ 22·3	+ 22·2	— 3·77	— 19·03
8,885	3,08,731	— 55·	— 53·4	— 68·7	— 81·5
87,956	10,73,55,180	+ 1·6	— 1·4	— 9·2	— 13·46
10,752,397	10,65,835	— 31·2	— 18·6	+ 2·32	+ 41·85
205,355	25,28,394	— 16·6	— 10·4	— 22·49	+ 0·83
132,495	3,78,31,601	— 14·3	— 7·	+ 31·99	+ 27·69
705,931	29,93,647	+ 27·5	+ 25·3	+ 95·43	+ 120·41
198,229	17,81,460	— 10·5	— 11·9	+ 31·85	+ 6·83
150,746	58,20,651	+ 6·3	— 2·4	+ 38·04	+ 17·1
51,289	1,00,966	— 2·9	— 16·5	— 73·63	— 84·95
3,566,687	36,51,186	— 28·1	— 26·2	+ 37·67	+ 27·89

XVI

A.—Variations in prices of staple imports and exports

XVII

at Calcutta; taking the prices of March 1873 as = 100.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	March.	March.	March.	March.	January 4th.	January 10th.	January 9th.	January 13th.	January 4th.	January 7th.	January 6th.	January 14th.	January 5th.	January 11th.
IMPORTS.														
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)	100	93	86	86	78	73	76	81	82	77	82	75	76	84
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40	100	95	92	90	90	78	75	84	82	81	74	...	72	67
,, Turkey red, No. 40-12 lbs. ...	100	112	102	92	85	87	78	75	69	...	54	62	58	57
,, Orange, Nos. 40-60	100	102	93	87	90	83	73	87	88	85	80	83	76	73
Copper, Sheathing	100	100	103	99	92	86	80	83	81	90	80	77	64	57
,, Braziers	100	98	103	99	92	86	80	83	81	90	80	77	64	57
,, Australian	100	115	108	107	100	94	90	89	...	91	83	80	70	60
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square	100	122	93	79	67	60	56	73	56	71	60	62	51	50
Spelter, hard	100	100	148	151	143	134	105	114	97	...	79	84	84	97
EXPORTS.														
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered, Patna	100	96	83	71	94	75	69	96	93	83	87	71	...	87
Indigo, good	100	Nom	...	Nom	110	88	114	112	105	117	107	117	103	107
Jute, ordinary	100	123	119	119	142	149	142	163	144	130	87	155	101	118 (*b*)
Gunny bags (*a*)	100	89	111	84	95	101	99	89	111	118	98	106	94	85 (*c*)
Shell lac, fine orange	100	149	183	102	68	49	63	157	124	93	80	98	56	59
Linseed, fine, bold, clean	100	123	96	88	102	106	Nom	...	...	91	85	96	98	101
Rapeseed (yellow, mixed, 2%)	100	89	83	...	104	110	108	104	Nom	...	93	107	87	79 (*c*)
Rice, moonghy	100	153	177	114	150	155	189	136	89	83	101	142	...	139 (*d*)
Saltpetre, 2-4 per cent refraction	100	81	75	70	80	89	84	88	95	90	82	78	66	79 (*c*)
Silk, raw, Surdahs	100	87	60	54	100	77	62	85	74	82	79	62	56	79
Tea, Fine Pekoe	100	119	126	142	148	135	129	126	135	126	110	116	90	...
Wheat, Doodiah	100	107	87	74	87	106	109	...	91	96	84	75	72	74

(*a*) The figures against this line are for January, not March, of each year.
(*b*) 25th January 1886.
(*c*) 28th December 1885.
(*d*) 22nd March 1886.
(*e*) 22nd February 1886.

5.—*Prices in Bombay.*

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
	February (24th).	January (19th).	January (11th).	January (10th).	January (8th).	January (14th).	January (13th).	January (17th).	January (8th).	January (12th).	January (19th).	January (18th).	January (9th).	January (8th).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1886 on 1873.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Cotton, Broach, per candy	255 0 0	225 0 0	204 0 0	216 0 0	222 0 0	211 0 0	200 0 0	251 0 0	243 0 0	229 0 0	200 0 0	216 0 0	229 0 0	207 0 0	— 18·8
,, Yarns 20s, per lb.	...	...	...	...	7 3/32	6 31/32	6 5/16	6 15/16	7 13/32	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 31/32	6 5/32	6 5/32	— 20·2*
,, T. Cloth 44 inch 24 yards, 8 lbs. per lb.	...	...	...	...	8·5	7·8	7·25	7·67	8·35	8·	7·42	7·125	6·85	7·1	—16·17†
Wheat, Khundwa, Seoni, per candy ...	34 0 0	26 4 0	25 4 0	25 12 0	30 10 0	35 11 0	41 6 0	46 8 0	28 0 0	27 8 0	30 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0	27 8 0	— 19·6
Wheat No. 1 soft, white, per candy ...	...	...	...	29 0 0	32 0 0	41 0 0	40 0 0	39 12 0	33 0 0	33 8 0	30 0 0	29 8 0	25 8 0	27 9 0	— 4·7†
Linseed (ungorbled) per cwt.	6 2 0	6 0 0	5 13 0	5 9 6	6 3 0	6 8 0	6 2 0	7 2 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 3 0	5 11 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	— 3·1

* On 1877. † On 1876.

6.—*Prices in London during the last week of the month in each year.*

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
		April.	April.	April.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1886 on 1873.
Copper, Chili, bars ...	Per ton ... £	90-5	74-6	81-6	78	71	65-10	55	71	61-5	63-15	65-5	55-5	47-2-6	39-17-6	—55·8
Straits tin	,, ... £	138	98	85-10	76	72	63-15	60-10	93-10	86-17-6	111-5	93-10	82-2-6	78-18-9	92	—33·3
Wheat (British) ...	Per quarter s.	49	60	42-6	43-3	51-1	51-3	37-7	43	40-9	45-7	41-9	36-11	32	32·6	—33·7
Cotton (No. 40 mule) ...	,, lb. ... d.	14 1/4	13	12 1/8	11 1/4	10 7/8	9 1/8	8 1/4	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/8	9 3/4	9 1/8	9 3/8	8 3/4	—38·6
Wool (S. D. Hogs) ...	,, ,, ... d.	22 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/8	17	15 1/8	12 3/4	15 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	12	12	10 1/4	10 1/2	—53·3
Sugar (Manilla) ...	,, cwt. ... s.	23-3	20-3	19-3	13-6	20	15-3	14-3	16-9	14-6	13-9	12	12	8-9	11-3	—51·6
Coffee (Ceylon) ...	,, ,, ... s.	97-9	99	106-6	89	85-3	80	64	68-6	59	64	74	69	54-6	56-6	—42·2
Saltpetre (British) ...	,, ,, ... s.	23-3	27-6	23-6	22-9	24-6	27	23-9	29	28	29	24-9	23-9	22-6	21-6	— 7·5
Tea, Congou ...	,, lb. ... d.	...	12 1/2	11 1/2	10	10 1/4	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 1/4	8 3/8	8	6 1/2	8	7 3/8	8 1/4	—34·
Indigo (Bengal) ...	,, ,, ... s.	5-3	6-3	5-7 1/2	4-10 1/2	6-1 1/2	6-4	6-3	8-1	7-1 1/2	7-2 1/2	6-8 1/2	7-3	6-5 1/2	6-7 1/2	+26·2
Jute	,, ton ... £	17-5	17-5	17-5	17-5	17-5	16-15	13-15	18-10	16-15	16-15	15-15	18-15	14-5	14-5	—17·4
Linseed (Bombay) ...	,, qr. ... s.	62-3	61-9	58-6	50	51-7 1/2	50	49	56	50	48-3	45	44-9	46	44	—29·3
Rapeseed (Calcutta) ...	,, ,, ... s.	59	48-6	49-9	53-3	56-9	52-9	43-6	44-9	43	48-4 1/2	56-6	51-9	37-9	33-6	—43·2
Rice (Bengal) ...	,, cwt. ... s.	12-3	15	11-6	12	12-3	12-6	14-3	12	10-6	9	9-10 1/2	10-3	10-4 1/2	10	—18·4
Silk (Surdah) ...	,, lb. ... s.	24	20	14	12-6	25-9	18-9	14-6	18-3	16-9	17-4 1/2	16-6 1/2	15-6	13	14-3	—40·6
Shell lac, orange (good to fine).	,, cwt. ... s.	190	196-9	150	110	95	79	84-3	155	158-9	132-6	117-6	116-6	75	71	—62·6

7.—Comparison of average prices in Calcutta and London of certain staple articles.

	Wheat.		Cotton.		Linseed.		Silk.		Tea.		Silver.
	Calcutta Club, No. 2 (average of maximum prices).	British (Gazette average prices).	Dhollera Fair (average prices).	Upland Middling (average prices).	Calcutta (Fine, Bold clean) (average of (maximum prices).	Black Sea, Russian, Azov (average prices).	Surdahs (average of maximum prices).	Italian Trams (average prices).	Indian Pekoe (average of maximum prices).	China Souchong (average prices).	Bar (in London).
	Per B. maund. Rs. A. P.	Per quarter. s. d.	Per candy. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. d.	Per B. maund. Rs. A. P.	Per quarter. s. d.	Per Factory sér. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. Rs. A. P	Per lb. s. d.	Per oz., standard. s. d. d.
Average of 1870	3 4 6	46 10	284 14 0	$9\frac{15}{16}$	4 9 10	58 $11\frac{1}{2}$	24 9 3	41 9	(Not available).	1 9	$60\frac{9}{16}$ = 60·56
„ 1871	2 5 9	56 8	210 15 0	$8\frac{9}{16}$	4 7 4	61 $3\frac{1}{8}$	22 8 0	35 0	1 1 3	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{1}{8}$ = 60·5
„ 1872	2 13 1	57 0	207 1 0	$10\frac{9}{16}$	4 11 11	61 $6\frac{1}{2}$	22 8 8	39 8	1 1 11	1 9	$60\frac{5}{16}$ = 60·31
„ 1873	3 8 3	58 8	199 10 0	9	4 11 3	60 $6\frac{9}{7}$	21 7 8	36 4	1 2 0	1 $10\frac{3}{8}$	$59\frac{1}{4}$ = 59·25
„ 1874	3 8 0	55 8	171 14 0	8	4 14 10	55 $1\frac{1}{8}$	17 4 4	31 11	1 2 10	2 1	$58\frac{5}{16}$ = 58·31
„ 1875	2 11 9	45 2	174 3 0	$7\frac{3}{8}$	4 1 7	53 $9\frac{1}{2}$	13 2 2	28 0	1 4 0	2 $0\frac{1}{8}$	$56\frac{7}{8}$ = 56·87
„ 1876	2 9 9	46 2	174 10 8	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 1	51 $8\frac{1}{4}$	22 0 10	30 0	1 6 7	1 $9\frac{7}{10}$	$52\frac{3}{4}$ = 52·75
„ 1877	3 5 3	56 9	193 2 6	$6\frac{5}{16}$	4 9 3	54 $1\frac{1}{2}$	22 7 5	30 5	1 4 4	1 $7\frac{1}{5}$	$54\frac{13}{16}$ = 54·81
„ 1878	3 11 5	46 5	193 5 1	$6\frac{1}{8}$	4 12 4	49 1	17 11 5	26 5	1 5 1	1 $4\frac{9}{10}$	$52\frac{9}{16}$ = 52·56
„ 1879	3 12 3	43 10	212 2 6	$6\frac{5}{16}$	4 15 11	49 10	17 7 6	24 9	1 4 4	1 $3\frac{11}{20}$	$51\frac{1}{4}$ = 51·25
„ 1880	3 3 1	44 4	203 0 1	$6\frac{15}{16}$	4 10 3	53 0	17 7 11	26 0	1 3 5	1 $3\frac{3}{4}$	$52\frac{1}{4}$ = 52·25
„ 1881	3 0 3	45 4	189 7 0	$6\frac{7}{16}$	4 4 7	48 7	18 0 10	23 3	1 4 8	1 6	$51\frac{11}{16}$ = 51·69
„ 1882	2 15 8	45 1	192 10 8	$6\frac{3}{8}$	3 13 2	42 11	18 12 5	24 0	1 0 11	1 $4\frac{1}{3}$	$51\frac{5}{8}$ = 51·62
„ 1883	2 12 6	41 7	171 7 3	$5\frac{3}{4}$	3 14 6	41 6	16 4 11	22 9	1 1 8	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	$50\frac{9}{16}$ = 50·56
„ 1884	2 7 2	35 8	185 8 9	6	4 4 5	43 1	14 11 9	22 6	0 15 3	1 5	$50\frac{5}{8}$ = 50·62
„ 1885	2 6 10	32 $0\frac{1}{2}$	194 14 5	$5\frac{3}{8}$	4 4 6	43 10	13 6 9	22 6	1 0 7	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	$48\frac{5}{8}$ = 48 62
Decrease per cent in prices in 1885, compared with those in 1870.	—26·03	—31·67	—31·59	—42·98	—7·22	—25·63	—45·39	—46·11	— 3·86 on 1871.	— 22·62	— 19·71

8.—Rupee return for 1,000 tons of wheat at prices and exchange current at the beginning of each of the last five years.

Prices in Calcutta.	Rise or fall in prices each year compared with December 1881.	Prices in London.	Rise or fall in prices and exchange compared with January 1882.
		£ s. d.	
1.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1881), @ Rs. 3-2 per maund = Rs. A. P. 85,070 12 10		Selling price (January 1882), @ 45·5*s.* per quarter = 10,616 13 4	
		@ 20·02*d.* (January 1882) = R 1,27,272 11 7	
		£ s. d	
2.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1882), @ Rs. 2-14 per maund = 78,265 2 4	—8· per cent	Selling price (January 1883), @ 41·87*s.* per quarter = 9,769 13 4	Price —8· per cent.
		@ 19·27*d.* (January 1883) = R 1,21,677 3 8	Exchange —3·746 per cent.
		£ s. d.	
3.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1883), @ Rs. 2-10-6 per maund = 72,310 2 10	—15· per cent	Selling price (January 1884), @ 35·5*s.* per quarter = 8,283 6 8	Price —22· per cent.
		@ 19·59*d.* (January 1884) = R 1,01,480 5 11	Exchange —2·148 per cent.
		£ s. d.	
4.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1884), @ Rs. 2-4 per maund = 61,250 15 7	—28· per cent	Selling price (January 1885), @ 32·75 per quarter = 7,641 13 4	Price —28· per cent.
		@ 19·09*d.* (January 1885) = R 96,071 3 0	Exchange —4·645 per cent.
		£ s. d.	
5.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1885), @ Rs. 2-7-6 per maund = 67,205 14 11	—21· per cent	Selling price (January 1886), @ 30·75*s.* per quarter = 7,175 0 0	Price —32· per cent.
		@ 17·97*d.* (January 1886) = R 95,826 6 0	Exchange —11·238 per cent.

XXII

9.—Rates of freight of rice and wheat from Calcutta to London by steamer vid Canal.

Year—date.	£ s. d. to £ s. d.	Rise or fall per cent each year.
1870 (Decr. 13th)	2 15 0 @ 3 5 0	
1871 („ 5th)	3 10 0 „ 3 12 6	+ 18·75
1872 („ 5th)	3 10 0	— 1·75
1873 („ 11th)	3 0 0	— 14·29
1874 („ 3rd)	1 15 0	— 41·66
1875 („ 9th)	2 8 9 „ 2 11 3	+ 67·86
1876 („ 7th)	3 17 6 „ 4 0 0	+ 34·01
1877 („ 13th)	1 10 0 „ 1 15 0	— 58·73
1878 („ 12th)	1 0 0 „ 1 5 0	— 30·77
1879 („ 4th)	3 10 0 „ 3 15 0	+222·22
1880 („ 7th)	2 16 3 „ 2 18 9	— 20·69
1881 („ 10th)	3 0 0 „ 3 2 6	+ 6·52
1882 („ 4th)	1 13 9 „ 1 16 3	— 42·85
1883 („ 3rd)	1 5 0 „ 1 7 6	— 25·
1884 („ 8th)	1 5 0	— 4·76
1885 („ 14th)	1 7 6 „ 1 10 0	+ 15·

Fall since 1870, 52·08 per cent.

XXIII

10.—Rates of exchange.

Official year.	Average S. of S.'s drawings.	Rise or fall per cent each year.
	s. d.	
1870-71	1 10·28	
1871-72	1 11·12	+3·77
1872-73	1 10·81	—1·34
1873-74	1 10·35	—2·02
1874-75	1 10·22	—0·58
1875-76	1 9·64	—2·61
1876-77	1 8·49	—5·81
1877-78	1 8·79	+1·47
1878-79	1 7·76	—4·95
1879-80	1 8·	+1·21
1880-81	1 7·95	—0·25
1881-82	1 7·89	—0·3
1882-83	1 7·52	—1·86
1883-84	1 7·54	+0·1
1884-85	1 7·31	—1·18
1885-86	1 6·25	—5·49

Fall since 1870-71, 18·09 per cent.

XXIV

11.—Progress of Railway extension in India.

Number of miles open for traffic in :

1853	... ...	20½	1869	... ...	4,404¾
1854	... ...	71	1870	... ...	4,915
1855	... .	170	1871	... ...	5,262½
1856	... ...	272¾	1872	... ...	5,555¼
1857	... ...	288¼	1873	... ...	5,880
1858	... ...	428½	1874	... ...	6,414¾
1859	... ...	626¼	1875	... ...	6,705½
1860	... ...	839¼	1876	... ...	7,020
1861	... ...	1,587¾	1877	... ...	7,509¼
1862	... ...	2,460¼	1878	... ...	8,411
1863	... ...	2,687½	1879	... ...	8,692
1864	... ...	3,104½	1880	... ...	9,644¼
1865	... ...	3,510½	1881	... ...	10,225
1866	... ...	3,706½	1882	... ...	10,498¼
1867	... ...	4,074¼	1883-84	... ...	11,006½
1868	... ...	4,156¼	1884-85	... ...	12,005½

Average annual rate of extension for the last 30 years:

10 years, 1855 to 1864	303 miles.
10 years, 1865 to 1874	331 miles.
10 years, 1875 to 1884-85	559 miles.

During the last five years the average annual rate has been 662 miles.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported from all parts of the country during the week under notice. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in most parts of Bengal the falls have been light.

Agricultural prospects continue fair in Madras and good in Mysore and Coorg.

In Guzerat the *kharif* sowings have been retarded by excessive rain, while more rain is wanted in some of the central districts of the Bombay Presidency. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces sowings are almost completed, and in Hyderabad and Rajputana they are progressing satisfactorily. More rain is wanted in the Peshawar district of the Punjab; elsewhere prospects are generally favourable.

In Bengal generally the partial break in the rains has been very beneficial, but in places in Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur more rain is wanted for transplanting late rice. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well, and the harvesting of the first two crops has commenced. Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory in the Assam Valley districts, but considerable injury has been caused by floods in Sylhet.

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

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are rising in the Hissar and Ferozepore districts of the Punjab, and are fluctuating in the Delhi district and in the Bangalore, Shimoga, and Kadur districts of Mysore. Elsewhere they are stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 21st)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, 1·46; this week, ·36.	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good, but young dry crops damaged by insects in parts of two taluks; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 1·46; this week, 1·36.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average 2·25	Fever in three, small-pox in four, and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average 2·33	Standing crops good. River 3·5 feet water over anicut. Slight fever; cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·79	Standing crops good; harvest rain-fed crops, yield below average. Fever in one, small-pox in five, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·41	Standing crops good, but *cumbu* want rain in one taluk; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever and slight cattle-disease in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 1·72; this week, ·41.	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, 1·63; this week, ·10.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 11·48	First crop paddy cultivation improving. Fever in one and slight small-pox in seven taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore	2·26	Paddy good and in ear. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 21st)		
Kurrachee	5·98; Tatta, 4·53; average of eleven other stations, ·84.	River at Kotri on 19th, 18 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 4 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* crops injured by locusts and *tarun* turtles and crabs in Shahbandar taluka. Fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in one village in district, 2 fresh cases remaining.
Hyderabad	Rain in nine talukas aggregating, 9·80.	Preparations for *kharif* cultivation steadily progressing. River at Kotri on 19th, 18 feet 5 inches against 18 feet 4 inches on same date last year. More rain expected. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad taluka only. Wheat 25 pounds 8 ounces, *bajri* 37 pounds 10 ounces, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	5·14; total rainfall 24·96.	Rain throughout the district. Over moisture has retarded the sowing of cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, and injured young crops in Dhaskroi. A break in the weather desirable. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	4·36; total rainfall 18·18.	Public health good. Sowing operations in rapid progress; sugarcane plants in good condition. *Bajri* 27, wheat 21, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all districts; maximum at Chikhli, 13·26; minimum at Mandvi, 3·75.	Young crops doing well in Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Excessive rain has retarded sowing operations in some places and damaged crops in other. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	Igatpuri, 13·40; Peint, 9·57; maximum at Nasik, 2·74; minimum at Malegaon, ·58.	More rain wanted in Chandor and Niphad. *Bajri* sowing commenced in all *deshi* talukas, except Chandor; young plants of minor early crops in good condition; transplantation continues in the *dangi* parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, heavy on 14th; total of week, 7·55; total to date, 74·48, being 36·69 above average.	Abnormal temperature rose from 2° cool on 14th to 2° warm on 16th, remained 2° warm on 17th and 18th, and then fell to 1° cool on 20th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal on 14th, abnormal wind veered from west-north-west on 15th to north on 17th, and remained north till 20th.
Poona	Rain throughout district; maximum at Maval, 10·48; minimum at Bárámati, ·42.	Young crops doing well; transplantation commenced in Maval portion of the district; sowing retarded in some villages to the west and south of Sirur, as well as in Khed taluka. More rain wanted. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 46 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Sheogaon, 4·41; Newasa, 4·32; Jamkhed, 2·3; Nagar, ·89; Shrigonda, ·85; Sangamner, ·81; Kopargaon, ·77; in all other talukas from ·34 to ·72.	*Kharif* sowing in progress throughout the district. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds in Jamkhed and minimum 38 in Karjat; *juari*—maximum 96 in Jamkhed and minimum 48 in Kopargaon per rupee.
Sholapur	·99; Barsi, 1·80; Madha, 1·05; Karmala, ·63; Pandharpur, ·51; Sangola, ·18; Malsiras, ·25.	*Kharif* sowing operations in progress throughout the district. More rain wanted in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 58 pounds 25 tolas and *bajri* 34 pounds 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Mundargi, varying from ·5·10 in Hangal to ·22 in Gadag.	Rice crops good, but require heavy showers; sowing of early *juari* in progress throughout the district; chilly planting commenced in Kod. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Navalgund. Rice 25 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 17·69; Kumpta, 28·28; Sirsa, 12·99; Yellapur, 11·98; Haliyal, 5·56; total 89·90.	Rice plants healthy. Slight measles in Karwar; anthrax decreasing in Supa Petha, other cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta, and slight in Sirsa; public health generally good. Common rice at Karwar 14, and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	6·28; total 22·49	Weather cloudy. Health generally good. Cotton sowing commenced in parts of Halar. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain throughout the Presidency; more rain wanted in parts of Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Sowing operations retarded and young crops injured by excessive rain in parts of Guzerat. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(July 21st)		
Chittagong	1·74	Weather hot, with occasional showers. *Aus* crops somewhat damaged by late heavy rain, otherwise prospects fair. Prices steady. Cattle-disease at Cox's bazaar; public health good.
Dacca	0·30	*Amun* and jute thriving; prospects good; *aus* harvest proceeding; reaping of jute commenced in lowlands. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	Return not received	Prospects of early rice jute, and sugarcane satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* going on. Common rice 14½ to 17 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	1·69	Weather seasonable. All agricultural prospects good. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Rungpore	0·36	Weather very hot. Rain wanted. Prospects of crops good; *amun* being transplanted all over the district; *aus* harvest continues; cutting of jute commenced. Public health good.
Burdwan	1·17	Transplanting of *amun* rice proceeding; *aus* rice and sugarcane promising; *til* and oilseeds nearly harvested, with fair outturn. Price of rice 15 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	0·01	Break in rains most favourable to crops. A little loss of *aghani* rice in lowlands in north. Public health good. Rice 16 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.
Purnea	0·29	Prospects excellent. High lands still being ploughed. Coarse rice 19 seers per rupee. Health good.
Patna	1·08	Weather close and oppressive. Break in rains. Weeding and transplanting in progress. More rain wanted in some places for transplantation of *bhadoi* crops. A few cases of cholera reported from Harnout outpost.
Durbhunga	0·17	Cultivation of *bhadoi* crops progressing satisfactorily; transplanting of paddy and *marua* going on. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	0·70	Weather unseasonable. Rain much wanted all over the district. Transplanting retarded. General health good.
Cuttack	6·18	Weather cloudy. Rice plants promising well; *sarad* rice being reploughed. Price of rice unchanged. Scattered cases of cholera, public health otherwise good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	1·9	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Khoolna	0·95	Weather cloudy. *Aus* rice doing well; cultivation of *amun* rice continues; prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	13·03	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. A few cases of small-pox and cattle-disease. Average price of rice 20 seers per rupee.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	0·72	Excessive heat. Crops doing well; *til*, oilseeds, and *aus* rice being reaped in places. Public health good.
Gya	0·21	Rain wanted for *bhadoi* and rice seedlings. Fever prevalent. Prices moderate.
Chumparun	1·49	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops nearly completed, that of *aghani* progressing; transplanting of paddy commenced in some places. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General but light rain fell during week. Fair weather has proved very beneficial to agricultural operations in Behar and other parts, which suffered from late excessive rain; but in places in Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur more rain wanted for transplanting late rice; early rice, jute, and sugarcane generally very promising in some places; harvesting of early rice and jute has commenced. Price of rice generally remains stationary. Public health fair.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 21st)		
Benares (July 19th)	At Sadr 1·10	Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly fluctuating. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	·30	Weather cloudy and sultry. *Kharif* sowings finished; germination good; weeding in progress. Prices slightly falling. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 20th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops have been weeded and promise well. Prices unchanged. General health good.
Lucknow („ 19th)	·60 at tahsil Malihabad only.	Crops sown, have germinated well, and are being weeded; *bajri*, *juari* and *moth* are being sown. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. General health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	·90 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Agricultural operations in full swing. Markets full. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	*Nil*	There has been a break in the rains which has proved beneficial. *Dhan*, *juari* and *makki* sowings nearly finished, that of *bajri*, *arhar*, and *mash* progressing. *Arhar* and gram somewhat cheaper. General health good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·30 in two tahsils	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* ploughing and sowing continue. Markets full, though prices show a slight rise. A little fever reported; public health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rainfall in seven tahsils averaging from ·10 to 1·40.	A break occurred during the week, and weather is oppressive. Sowing and weeding are in progress. Prices steady. Some cholera in City and Cantonment; cattle-disease in Pargana Rasulabad.
Farakhabad („ „)	Slight showers at Sadr; between 1·3 and 2·60 in district.	A break has set in, which is beneficial. Crops promising. Markets well supplied and prices stationary. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	Varying from ·60 to 3·10.	Sowings are in progress everywhere, and prospects continue good. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain in district	More rain wanted. Rice in Baheri still unsown. Prices almost stationary. A good deal of fever reported. Winds easterly.
Banda („ 19th)	Good fall on 17th	Weather seasonable. Break of nine days followed by a good fall of rain on 17th. *Kharif* sowings continue; early sowings germinated and being weeded. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in five villages.
Ballia („ 20th)	·70	*Kharif* sowing progressing, Public health satisfactory.
Kumaon („ „)	Partial rain during week.	*Kharif* crops making good progress. Prices stationary. General health fair; fever in district; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 19th)	In four parganas from ·10 to ·70.	*Kharif* promising well. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	·10 to ·70	Early crops have germinated. Prices fluctuating. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut („ 20th)	Slight rain during week.	Weather hot and generally cloudy. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall lighter than in previous week, and break in a few places has been beneficial to crops. *Kharif* sowings finished in most districts, in others approaching completion. Markets well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(July 21st)		
Hissar	·20 at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising.
Delhi	·10	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	·03	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	3·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	3·30 at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	3·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects favourable.
Lahore	2·0	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	1·40 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	1·95	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	1·84	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	·90	Health good. Prices of barley, *bajri*, and *makki* rising, other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, more wanted in Peshawar district. General health good, but some small-pox in Dera Ismail Khan City. Prices rising in the Hissar and Ferozepore districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(July 21st)		
Nagpur	4·77	Weather cloudy and damp. Rice and *juari* still being sown. Small-pox and fever in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·78	Sowings almost finished; prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 20th)	2·75	Sowings progressing. Fever continues. Prices fallen.
Seoni	4·79	Weather cloudy and cool. Transplanting of rice commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	3·29	Small-pox and cattle-disease continue. Prices steady.
Khandwa	1·10	Sowings completed. Twelve cases of cholera, four fatal. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	.....	Weather cloudy, but not much rain. Sowings nearly completed. Cholera continues. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 17th)	3·59	Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainy weather continues over most of the provinces, and a break would be of service in facilitating weeding. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh.
British Burma—(July 21st)		
Akyab (July 17th)	1·79; total rainfall 53·08.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein	3·33; total rainfall 42·36.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three circles. Ploughing and sowing going on.
Rangoon	3·80; total rainfall 42·27.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	4·37; total rainfall 67·61.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	3·52; total rainfall 51·66.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout the district.
Henzada	2·84; total rainfall 38·10.	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Prome	1·31; total rainfall 17·41.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing, but more rain wanted in one township.
Tounghoo	1·84; total rainfall 31·85.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	0·23; total rainfall 3·77.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowing commenced.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in one township of Henzada district, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in parts of seven districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of seedlings progressing throughout the Province. More rain required in one township of Prome.
Assam—(July 21st)		
Gauhati	2·13 during week ending 20th instant.	Weather hot. General health of the station fair, but cholera in the interior of the district; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* commenced.
Sylhet	3·44	Much damage has been done by flood to crops and tea in Karimganj and South Sylhet subdivisions; state and prospects in the remainder of the district good.
Cachar	5·02	Weather hot. Flood not yet subsided. Cultivation for *sali* crops commenced. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Prospect of tea good. No cholera reported.
Dibrugarh	1·39	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues; prospects of tea good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 21st)		
Bangalore Mysore Mercara	Rain has been general throughout the State. 17·64	Standing crops in good condition. Public health good. Prospects of season favourable. Prices fluctuating in Bangalore, Shimoga, and Kadur. Prospects of season good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 21st)		
Amraoti	1·63	Weather rainy. Crops in good condition. A break in the weather now looked for. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	8·40	Weather cloudy. A break in the rains needed for the crops.
Hyderabad	Average 3·20; total rainfall since 1st January, 19·02.	*Kharif* and *abi* sowings continue. No reports yet received regarding water-supply in tanks. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(July 21st)		
Indore	1·67; total rainfall 21·37.	Weather cloudy, with frequent light rain.
Morar (Gwalior)	·11; total rainfall 11·49.	Health good. Weather cloudy and hot.
Neemuch	2·58; total rainfall 11·40.	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Goona	1·57	Health good.
Sutna	·90	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar	2·58	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	2·61	Weather seasonable. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	·32; total rainfall 10·0.	More rain wanted. Heat oppressive. Prospects and health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	3·40; total rainfall 20·05.	Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(July 21st)		
Abu (July 21st)	First heavy rain during week, 20·06; total 32·0.	Weather still very cloudy and dark. More rain threatening.
Sirohi („ 18th)	2·48	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy and cool, with showers.
Marwar („ 16th)	·70	More than a year's water in Jodhpore City tanks. Health good. Young crops thriving. Weather cloudy, warm, and close. Prices steady.
Kherwara („ 18th)	2·17	Tanks and wells fairly filled. Crops flourishing. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices steady. Weather showery.
Meywar („ 17th)	1·84	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health satisfactory. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	2·72	Health good. Prices steady. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·07; Tonk, 1·38; Shahpur, ·07.	Heavy general rain on night of 18th. Health good. Prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	2·28	Tanks filling. Health good.
Kotah („ 17th)	2·06	Health good. Weather clear.
Ajmere („ 20th)	*Nil*	Health good. Slight fever and small-pox in some parts of the district. Weather cloudy. Scanty rain throughout district. Sowing in progress.
Jeypore („ „)	Good rain	Prospects favourable.
Dholepore („ 14th)	·62	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings continue. Prices stationary.
Bhurtpore („ 17th)	·40	Tanks and wells full. Ploughings and sowings in progress. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 20th)	1·14	Prospects and health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 17th)	·62	Heavy rain in some districts. Sowing continues. Tanks and wells filling. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 15th)		
Katmandu (July 16th)	3·10	Indian corn fair. Rice is backward and needs more rain.

No. $\frac{111 \text{ Met.}}{12-8}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 22nd July, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of June 1886.

The first week of the month was characterised by a considerable depression of temperature in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the North-West Provinces; but in the second week the temperature rose quickly, and from the 10th to the middle of the month it was high over the whole of North-Western and Central India; on the hills, as well as on the plains. At Murree the thermometer marked 93° and at Simla 89° on the afternoon of the 14th. In the latter half of the month the rains set in, and the temperature fell all over the country, except in Sind and the Carnatic. The fall was greatest in the Punjab, the North-Western and the Central Provinces, and least in Bengal and the peninsula.

On the mean of the whole month, the temperature was from 1° to 4° below the average, in the Upper Provinces and Rajputana, and 1° to 2° in the Central Provinces. In Assam it was from 1° to 2½° above the average.

The barometer was subject to great oscillation during June, but on the general average of the month the irregularities compensated each other, or nearly so, leaving a slight excess of pressure outstanding over a large portion of Northern India, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Carnatic, and a similar slight deficiency elsewhere.

The dry westerly winds, which were blowing in the Upper Provinces, at the close of May, continued till about the 6th of June, when south-east winds advanced from the Bay of Bengal up the Gangetic plain to the Punjab, but were generally restricted to the submontane districts. On the 13th a small storm was formed off the Orissa coast, and subsequently moved forward, first to Calcutta, and then north-west and west across Western Bengal and Central India. Thence it moved rapidly to Sirsa, and finally to the north of the Punjab. The rainfall accompanying the storm was rather heavy, and it ushered in the monsoon rains over the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and a large portion of Rajputana and the Punjab. In general, the winds were from south-east in the Gangetic plain and under the hills of the Punjab, southerly at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and westerly elsewhere.

On the western coast of the peninsula the monsoon current was weak during the first two weeks, and the rainfall was restricted to the more southern provinces. The rainfall of Malabar was rather below the average, but in the Konkan (except at Goa) there was an excess. In Cutch and Sind there was little or no rain. In the North-Western Punjab, on the Himalayas, in Behar, Northern Bengal, Assam and Burma, the rainfall was more or less below the average, while on the plains of the Central and Eastern Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, there was more rain than usual. At the majority of the stations in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Ceylon, the total rainfall of the month exceeded the average, but in the Central Provinces it was below it.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June 1886, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of Stations.	Average rainfall in June.	Difference from the average in June 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, West	7	1·46	+1·15	
Ditto, East	6	3·69	+0·71	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	6·45	+1·49	
Ditto ditto, cis-Gangetic	7	3·78	+1·83	
Behar	4	7·14	−0·82	
Northern Bengal	2	21·13	−6·40	
Assam, Cachar	5	17·19	−1·12	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	12·77	+2·44	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	7·03	+1·32	
Central Provinces, South	7	8·81	−0·55	
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·54	+3·49	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Narbudda ...	9	4·77	+0·21	
Sind, Cutch	4	0·74	−0·35	
Guzerat	4	4·97	+1·33	
Konkan	4	22·18	+5·52	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·29	+0·81	
Malabar	5	32·88	−4·57	
Mysore, Bellary	6	3·07	+0·49	
Carnatic	8	1·54	+0·49	
British Burmah	7	23·36	−3·79	
Ceylon	1	8·22	+0·26	

SIMLA;
The 10th July 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asstt. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,00,813	166	680	1,02,250	150	16,45,806	216	19,43,832	230	2,98,026	...
Last 4 days of June 1886.	Madras . . .	861	1,69,551	197	861	1,54,568	180	17,94,645	100	18,58,120	174	63,475	...
26th June 1886	South Indian . .	654	90,114	138	654	1,02,743	157	11,21,747	137	12,33,968	152	1,12,221	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,76,639	318	1,497	4,94,003	330	1,08,26,403	575	1,18,85,054	639	10,58,651	...
3rd July 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,71,802	590	461	2,20,000	477	39,83,684	687	43,08,618	752	3,24,934	...
	TOTAL .	4,081	11,08,919	271	4,153	10,73,561	258	1,93,72,285	378	2,12,29,592	412	18,57,307	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886.	East Indian . .	1,515	8,27,492	546	1,515	8,33,618	550	1,24,82,991	655	1,23,35,843	655	...	1,47,148
Ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,128	160	57	7,994	140	1,19,487	167	1,27,345	180	7,858	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	966	81	12	963	80	15,768	104	16,952	113	1,184	...
Ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,628	88	75	6,082	81	88,801	93	92,086	99	3,285	...
3rd July 1886	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,411	3,06,870	217	1,411	3,01,000	213	41,70,702	235	46,73,051	266	5,02,259	...
Last 4 days of June 1886.	Southern Mahratta .	214	17,840	83	316	35,079	113	1,50,166	58	4,29,867	109	2,73,701	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Indian Midland . .	...	...	....	42	1,565	37	...	...	28,494	55	28,494	...
	TOTAL .	3,284	11,08,930	356	3,428	11,86,901	346	1,70,34,005	412	1,77,03,638	417	6,69,633	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Eastern Bengal . .	233	1,20,196	516	234	1,16,236	497	10,63,770	363	10,65,234	366	1,464	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Nalhati . . .	27	1,592	57	27	1,633	60	17,937	53	21,818	65	3,881	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Northern Bengal .	249	43,987	177	249	45,182	181	4,67,977	140	5,72,480	185	1,05,403	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,778	75	37	1,471	40	35,379	70	20,018	57	...	9,361
First 10 days of July 1886.	Tirhoot . . .	226	20,590	90	240	30,105	122	3,04,988	129	3,00,973	131	34,985	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Cawnpore-Achnera .	249	25,799	104	253	22,905	91	2,17,025	69	2,70,866	88	59,841	...
Last 4 days of June 1886.	Wardha Coal . .	45	2,248	50	45	13,027	289	1,28,434	227	1,96,116	351	67,682	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	4,459	30	149	16,014	107	4,02,152	263	4,83,644	261	...	8,508
26th June 1886	Burma . . .	254	30,170	119	327	30,333	93	5,70,732	181	5,85,010	144	5,878	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	North-Western . .	1,803	5,33,933	296	1,803	4,27,827	237	82,75,251	305	64,35,377	287	...	18,39,874
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot .	66	7,132	108	66	5,219	79	76,016	92	72,123	88	...	4,793
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	3,192	89	36	1,386	38	19,884	44	28,004	62	8,120	...
19th June 1886	Dacca . . .	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 24,418	211	(c) 53,315	54	28,897	...
26th do. ,,	Jorhat . . .	25	743	30	30	666	22	5,861	10	7,788	21	1,927	...
	TOTAL .	3,399	7,96,488	237	3,502	7,18,903	205	1,17,65,824	274	1,02,21,366	229	...	15,44,458
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,764	30,74,337	286	11,083	29,79,365	269	4,81,72,114	356	4,91,54,596	354	9,82,482	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,59,172	164	2,50,68,844	180	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,12,942	192	2,40,85,752	174	...	19,27,190
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bengal-Central . .	126	29,128	231	126	24,881	197	1,47,779	93	1,58,685	102	10,906	...
Ditto	Dhalbhum and Kolaban . . .	67	9,838	147	67	8,318	124	68,137	85	87,354	105	19,217	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)31,089	57	(c) 79,092	89	28,003	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	303	29,984	99	303	44,043	145	3,56,354	94	5,79,205	154	2,22,851	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Tirhoot . . .	22	5,769	262	22	4,671	212	70,286	254	72,513	265	2,227	...
	TOTAL .	518	74,719	144	518	81,913	158	6,93,645	92	9,76,849	131	2,83,204	...
	Native States.												
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	20,751	108	193	13,608	71	3,44,925	149	3,40,029	142	...	4,896
3rd July 1886	Jodhpore . . .	64	2891	45	64	3,120	49	30,434	49	50,867	64	11,433	...
19th June 1886	Nizam's . . .	....	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 84,034	204	(c) 2,71,806	114	...	13,128
19th do. ,,	Mysore . . .	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)88,615	53	(c) 94,148	59	5,530	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	167	10.	16	1,082	68	10,097	54	15,118	72	4,211	...
	TOTAL .	273	23,809	87	273	17,810	65	7,68,818	115	7,71,968	100	3,150	...

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 21st July, 1886.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and [illegible] as the Government of India may direct to be published therein, and also [illegible] per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or when 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 STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 283, 283, 284, 285, 286, 328, 329, 330, 331, AND 332 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA." DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.													REMARKS.
	REVISED. 1st half of January 1886.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best rice.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
N. W. PROVINCES.															
	Dehra Dún	18 8	31 0	6 8	11¼ 0	24 0	30 0			26 8	28 0	16 0	107 8	11 0	
	Saháranpur	20 5½	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	32 4			27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	22 0	37 6	9 9	14 5	29 11	29 12			28 11	30 12	21 0	132 0	12 10	
	Meerut	23 8	33 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0			28 8	24 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	19 8	27 8	5 8	10 10½	26 0	25 0			27 12	30 0	23 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	19 8	27 8	5 8	11 0	...	21 0			30 0	...	23 0	140 0	12 0	
	Kumaun	18 0	22 0	8 0	13 12	...	...	16 0		...	...	10 0	200 0	8 2	
	Garhwál	22 4	35 6	13 8	14 10	...	25 0	...		14 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 2	
	Bijnor	22 3	33 0	11 8	15 8	27 8	35 8	6 0		24 12	...	19 2	135 0	12 3	
	Moradabad	19 8	35 0	13 8	15 9½	...	20 6	...		26 6½	29 4	25 8	125 0	13 6½	
	Bareilly	19 8	26 6½	7 3	14 6	22 8	21 14	30 0		23 6	...	20 0	100 0	11 14	
	Budáun	18 8	25 0	6 4	15 8	...	25 0	32 8		24 0	24 6	23 6	150 0	11 0	
	Shahjahánpur	20 3	30 8	8 0	16 8	31 4	23 12	19 8		...	...	24 0	140 0	12 0	
	Tarai Pergunnahs.	23 12	27 8	8 12	15 8	26 0	22 8	...		29 8	...	21 4	100 0	14 0	
	Mutra	19 8	28 0	7 8	13 0	24 0	...	...		27 0	...	30 0	140 0	13 0	
	Agra	18 8	24 2½	5 8	14 14½	20 0	17 0	...		30 0	...	26 0	140 0	12 4	
	Farukhabad	17 8½	25 11	6 8	13 8	21 7	20 0	...		26 6	29 8	21 4	160 0	12 4	
	Mainpuri	20 4	26 0	4 8	14 8	22 0	24 0	28 0		23 8	24 0	24 8	120 0	11 8	
	Etáwah	20 0	26 4	8 0	16 0	...	21 8	...		24 0	32 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Etah	19 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	27 0	23 7	40 0		25 0	...	23 0	120 0	11 0	
	Jalaun	20 11	41 0	9 0	15 0	26 0	23 8	32 0		25 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	18 0	30 0	12 0	15 0	24 8	26 8	...		25 0	...	24 0	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	20 0	27 8	10 0	16 8	30 0	27 0	40 0		25 0	...	21 0	150 0	13 8	
	Cawnpore	16 12	23 12	8 0	15 0	24 0	25 8	26 0		24 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Fatehpur	19 0	24 0	7 0	15 7	25 12	...	...		24 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Bánda	19 2	29 0	7 0	18 1	...	...	...		23 0	...	21 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	19 0	...	7 0	18 14½	27 0	25 0	34 0		25 0	...	21 0	160 0	11 0	
	Hamirpur	22 8	28 8	10 5½	15 0	26 9	25 3	28 13		25 0	...	22 0	160 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	23 8	30 8	10 5½	15 0	27 0	27 0	25 0		24 0	29 0	25 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gorakhpur	22 8	31 8	10 5½	14 14½	25 12	...	23 10		24 0	25 3	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Basti	23 8	30 8	10 5½	15 0	26 9	20 10	25 0		24 0	24 7	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Azamgarh	20 10	28 12	10 5	14 12	25 12	25 8	20 0		24 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	10 5	15 0	27 0	25 8	36 0		24 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Benares	20 1	27 14	12 7½	19 8	24 11	23 13½	44 0		24 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gházípur	19 15½	27 11	12 6	15 7	25 12	...	20 0		24 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Ballia	20 0	27 0	13 7	18 1	...	...	29 12		24 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Pilibhít	18 12	31 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...		24 7	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
OUDH.															
	Sítápur	24 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0		29 0	20 0	21 5	194 0	11 8	
	Fyzábád	23 10	35 13	18 11	21 5	35 0	...	1 0		26 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 0	
	Bahraich	20 0	31 0	12 0	17 0	...	34 0	1 0		32 13	34 0	22 8	140 0	11 8	
	Baraich	18 0	24 2	9 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	1 0		26 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	11 0	
	Rái Bareli	19 0	27 0	9 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	1 0		24 0	24 0	23 0	140 0	11 0	
	Sítápur	24 0	33 0	15 12	18 0	27 0	26 0	1 0		26 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	24 0	33 0	15 12	19 8	28 8	27 0	1 0		26 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	11 0	
	Unao	18 0	24 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	23 8	1 0		24 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	11 0	
	Hardui	20 0	26 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	24 4	30 0		24 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	11 0	
PUNJAB.															
	Hissar	25 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	32 0	29 0	36 0		30 0	20 0	21 5	194 0	11 8	
	Rohtak	24 0	35 0	11 0	21 5	35 0	28 0	36 0		29 13	30 0	20 0	194 0	11 0	
	Gurgaon	24 0	35 0	11 0	21 5	35 0	28 0	36 0		27 8	30 0	20 0	194 0	11 0	
	Delhi	22 0	35 0	11 0	21 5	35 0	28 0	36 0		27 2	30 0	20 0	194 0	11 0	
	Karnál	22 0	35 0	11 0	21 5	35 0	28 0	36 0		27 2	30 0	20 0	194 0	11 0	
	Umballa	26 0	40 0	12 0	21 5	35 0	28 0	36 0		27 2	30 0	20 0	194 0	11 0	
	Simla	16 0	24 0	7 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	30 0		18 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	8 0	
	Kángra	23 0	35 0	10 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	45 0		27 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	35 0	10 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	45 0		27 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Jullundur	23 0	35 0	10 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	45 0		27 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Ludhiána	26 0	40 0	12 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	45 0		27 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Ferozepore	23 0	35 0	10 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	45 0		27 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Moháan	17 0	25 0	7 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	30 0		18 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	8 0	
	Jhang	20 0	27 0	8 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	35 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Montgomery	22 0	30 0	9 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	40 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Lahore	19 0	30 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	35 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	30 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	35 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	32 0	9 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	40 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Siálkot	24 0	32 0	9 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	40 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Gujránwála	22 0	30 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	35 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Gujrát	22 0	30 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	35 0		24 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	13 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	25 0	8 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	30 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Jhelum	19 0	25 0	8 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	30 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Rawalpindi	20 0	27 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Attock	21 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Mooltan	23 0	31 0	9 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	35 0		22 0	28 0	20 0	180 0	12 0	
	Muzaffargarh	23 0	31 0	9 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	35 0		22 0	28 0	20 0	180 0	12 0	
	Dera Ghází Khán	23 0	31 0	9 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	35 0		22 0	28 0	20 0	180 0	12 0	
	Leiah	23 0	31 0	9 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	35 0		22 0	28 0	20 0	180 0	12 0	
	Derá Ismáil Khán	23 0	31 0	9 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	35 0		22 0	28 0	20 0	180 0	12 0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.															
	Nimár	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Betúl	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Chhindwára	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Wardha	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Nágpur	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Bhandára	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Raipur	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Bilaspur	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sambalpur	20 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0		20 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	11 0	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 31, 1886.

STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 289, 293, 330, 331, AND 332 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th MARCH 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS AND 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA.	**REVISED.**														
	1st half of January 1886—*contd.*														
	Jeypore	19 8	31 8	4 8	8 12	33 0	25 0	...	22 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	105 0 *	12 8	* Sold in bundles.
	Kishengarh	22 0	35 0	8 8	9 8	36 0	24 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Kerrowlie	20 10	30 0	10 0	12 8	31 4	23 2	...	25 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	22 6	33 7	6 12	10 11	27 8	23 7	...	19 0	33 7	...	50 0	160 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 15	29 4	7 4	8 4	24 10	22 3	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	33 0	5 8	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	37 1	...	...	230 0	13 0	
	Déoli Cantonment	24 11	38 4	...	7 8	38 14	31 0	...	...	32 0	25 0	...	360 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 0	31 0	7 0	7 4	20 0	20 8	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	200 0	13 4	
	Sirohee	18 0	26 0	6 0	8 0	...	19 0	...	...	23 0	21 0	...	160 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 8	8 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	13 0	
	Balmere	18 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	240 0	15 0	
	Jeysalmere	88 0	...	5 6	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	15 2	...	...	...	17 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 7	18 5	8 15½	13 0	19 4	16 8	...	...	21 14	...	12 8	200 0	25 0	
	Bánswára	27 8	25 0	8 14	15 0	27 8	14 1	...	...	37 8	38 12	...	...	11 14	
	Pertábgarh	20 0	...	8 0	11 4	25 0	17 8	...	...	31 4	27 8	25 0	...	17 10	Baragra salt.
	Jodhpur	19 12	31 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	22 8	18 0	90 0	16 4	Khari, Baragra, and P. salts.
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	21 8	...	...	36 0	30 0	28 0	240 0	11 12	
	Dholpur	19 2	30 6	9 0	10 2	25 14	22 8	...	22 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	13 0	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	29 0	20 0	...	† 64	24 0	40 0	12 0	160 0	12 0	† Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 0	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 7	24 10	...	†	25 5	22 1	33 1½	136 14	10 15	
	Goonah	22 0	20 0	9 8	10 8	29 0	†	...	†	29 0	30 †	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Bagtkeikhand (Sutna)	23 0	32 4	8 0	17 0	28 8	24 0	...	†	26 0	†	32 8	160 0	11 2	
	REVISED.														
	2nd half of January 1886.														
	Dehra Dún	18 8	31 0	6 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	26 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saharanpur	20 7	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 11½	25 13	32 4	32 4	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 3½	
	Muzaffarnagar	21 0	25 5	9 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	19 12	13 4	28 11	20 12	18 11	110 0	12 10	
	Meerut	20 0	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	...	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	19 4	33 4	6 0	11 6	26 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	27 12	26 0	25 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	23 0	27 8	5 8	11 8	...	21 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	23 0	130 0	12 0	
	Etawah	19 4	27 8	6 14	11 4	...	...	14 9	...	14 8	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Cawnpore	18 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	25 0	17 8	25 0	...	31 4	22 8	10 0	160 0	8 2	
	Farrukhabad	15 0	22 0	6 4	10 0	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	19 2	125 0	12 2	
	Mainpuri	18 0	30 0	6 0	10 0	32 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	125 0	13 0	
	Etah	20 0	36 0	11 8	13 8	25 14	23 8	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	26 0	125 0	11 6½	
	Mainpuri	19 0	31 0	6 8	10 0	29 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	11 14	
	Etah	19 0	28 0	7 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Jalaun	19 0	28 0	7 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Lalitpur	18 10	28 0	7 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Cawnpore	19 0	28 0	7 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Fatehpur	20 0	27 0	7 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Bánda	17 8	23 12	7 0	11 4	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Allahabad	18 8	30 0	8 0	14 8	30 8	26 12	25 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hamirpur	19 8	22 0	7 0	14 12	23 6	22 13	25 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Jaunpur	19 0	28 8	11 4	17 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	21 8	28 8	7 0	18 0	25 3	27 0	...	...	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Basti	22 0	30 0	10 5½	15 0	...	...	25 1	25 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Azamgarh	20 0	26 15	10 5	14 12	25 0	20 10	25 0	25 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	6 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Benares	19 12	28 3	12 11½	19 12	23 14	25 8	23 10	23 10	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gházipur	19 5	27 0½	6 7	15 7	25 12	23 13½	25 0	25 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ballia	19 4	27 0	13 8	16 12	...	22 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Pilibhit	19 4	31 0	15 0	17 0	26 0	26 4	32 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
OUDH.	Sultánpur	24 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	33 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Partábgarh	21 8	35 14	18 14	21 11	34 0	32 4	40 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Fyzabad	20 0	30 0	12 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Kheri	20 12	28 4	9 0	15 4	30 8	30 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Lucknow	18 10	26 2	6 0	16 3	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Bára Banki	18 0	25 0	6 0	20 0	38 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Bahraich	24 8	37 0	15 0	20 0	38 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rae Bareli	19 8	26 0	8 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Sitapur	18 8	28 0	16 8	19 10	33 0	25 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gonda	24 0	31 0	9 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Unáo	18 8	24 0	6 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	20 12	26 12	9 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
PUNJAB.	Hissar	24 0	42 0	10 0	16 0	36 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rohtak	23 0	36 0	14 0	18 0	35 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	23 0	38 0	10 0	18 0	28 0	25 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Delhi	21 0	35 0	13 0	18 0	27 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Karnál	22 0	38 0	13 0	18 0	35 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Umballa	26 0	40 0	13 0	18 0	35 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Simla	16 0	24 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	12 0	
	Kángra	23 0	36 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	23 0	40 0	10 0	18 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	10 0	18 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiána	26 0	40 0	12 0	18 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore	22 0	35 0	11 0	18 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Mooltan	17 0	25 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Jhang	17 0	26 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	
	Lahore	20 0	34 0	10 0	18 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Amritsar	24 0	34 0	13 0	18 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gurdáspur	22 0	34 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Siálkot	20 0	30 0	13 0	18 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gujrát	23 0	33 0	12 0	18 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	33 0	13 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Jhelum	20 0	38 0	14 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rawalpindi	23 0	35 0	12 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 328, 329, 330, 331, AND 332 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th MARCH 1886—*concluded*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
	REVISED, 2nd half of January 1886—*contd*	S. Ch.	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*.	Ráwalpindi	23 0	41 0	...	12 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	29 0	32 0	...	140 0	15 10	
	Hazára	24 0	32 0	...	13 0	...	28 0	...	...	22 0	33 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	25 0	38 0	...	14 0	38 0	19 0	...	22 0	25 0	28 0	33 0	105 0	47 8	
	Kohát	18 0	43 0	...	17 0	...	28 0	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	29 0	45 0	...	10 0	45 0	31 0	...	7 0	30 0	36 0	14 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	34 0	...	9 0	33 0	26 0	15 0	6 0	28 0	...	14 0	132 0	47 4	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	25 0	...	9 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	125 0	26 4	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	23 0	...	6 0	23 0	21 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Rajputana.	Jeypore	19 8	32 0	4 8	8 12	34 0	26 8	...	22 0	32 8	31 0	35 0	205 0	12 8	
	Kishengarh	20 0	34 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	*	14 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	32 8	3 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	80 0	13 0	* Sold in bundles.
	Deoli Cantonment	25 0	38 10	5 8	7 8	38 12	31 0	...	...	35 6	...	...	240 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 10	31 4	...	7 8	20 0	22 10	...	...	31 8	25 0	...	360 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	19 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	18 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	19 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	240 0	17 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 4	...	10 4	12 8	19 4	16 4	...	...	15 2	...	...	...	25 0	
	Jodhpur (Marwar)	19 12	26 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	22 8...	...	90 0	16 4	
Central India.	Indore	14 12	20 0	9 4	10 0	30 0	20 0	†	†	22 14	40 0	12 1	100 0	12 0	† Not sold.
	Gwalior	16 15	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 13	23 12	†	18 6½	25 7	22 8¼	34 4	136 14	10 15	
	Gonna	22 8	20 0	9 8	10 8	28 0	†	†	†	28 [illegible]	30 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Bhilsa	20 0	30 4	8 0	17 0	27 0	23 0	†	†	24 8	†	33 0	160 0	11 2	

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 (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1037 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 24th JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horsekeeper.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	...	6 13	10 14	20 11	...	23 0	...	13 3	...	9 4	125 0	10 3	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	19-0 to 25-0
	Bolarum	17 13	...	8 13	10 10	24 4	...	...	...	15 9	...	...	116 14	10 [illegible]	...	6-0 to 8-0	11-4 to 22-8
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	...	10 0	88 0	9 [illegible]	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Rajputana.	Erinpura	17 8	30 0	...	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 8	...	...	270 0	14 [illegible]	...	...	...
	Sirohee	14 8	26 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	14 8	200 0	14 [illegible]	9 6 0	5 2 0	5 0 0
	Abu	14 0	21 0	6 0	8 0	...	16 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	13 [illegible]	18 12 0	11 4 0	7 0 0
	Anadra	16 0	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	14 [illegible]	22 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
	Balmere	17 8	...	5 0	9 0	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 [illegible]	15 0 0	5 12 0	...
	Jeysalmere	12 2	...	10 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 0	25 0	5 0	6 14	21 4	20 0	...	...	23 2	20 0	...	...	15 10	10 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Coal and Iron.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS IN BILUCHISTAN.

No. 52 C. and I., dated Simla, July 24, 1886.

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

OBSERVATIONS.—The preliminary stages of the petroleum explorations in Biluchistan have now been brought to a close. The borings have satisfactorily established the existence of petroleum in such quantities as to warrant amply the prosecution of the operations on a large scale, oil being drawn from shallow wells while a deep boring is being executed in the most suitable locality that may be found on further and closer investigation. A considerable quantity of the oil already pumped having been sent to Sibi for trial in locomotives, has proved to be a most valuable fuel, the experiments conducted with two engines having terminated most satisfactorily.

2. These results fully justify the continuance of operations on an extended scale. The present temporary establishment will consequently be broken up, and Mr. R. A. Townsend will proceed to Europe and America with the view of making the arrangements for the purchase of the necessary machinery and its delivery at Karachi at the commencement of the coming cold season, when operations will be resumed under his management.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the fortitude, devotion, perseverance and ability which have been displayed, under most trying circumstances and vicissitudes of climate, by Mr. R. A. Townsend and the staff* employed under his orders on this duty. The operations were commenced during the cold season of 1884-85, and have since been prosecuted with only a brief intermission necessitated by intense heat, want of water, and the serious illness of most of the staff. Last summer, Mr. Coleman, one of the four European Assistants, unfortunately died while being carried in dangerously ill from Katan to Sibi, and Mr. Townsend himself was prostrated by most serious illness, the remainder suffering in a less degree.

* Mr. A. F. Townsend.
„ B. I. Townsend.
„ R. Slack.
„ M. Coleman (late).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign and Home Departments, to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Director General of Railways, for information, also to the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan, for information and communication to Mr. R. A. Townsend, and each of his assistants.

Also that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to 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 28th JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the western districts of the Punjab, rain is reported from nearly all parts of India. In the Madras Presidency the falls have generally been light.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the standing crops are doing well, and prospects are good.

The *kharif* sowings have been almost completed in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are still in progress in Hyderabad and Rajputana. A break in the rains would be beneficial in some places. In the Punjab rain is still much wanted in the Peshawar district, otherwise prospects continue fair.

In the Central Provinces prospects are generally good, though more rain is wanted in the Chhattisgarh Division.

Transplanting is well forward in Bengal, except in the western parts of the Province, where more rain is wanted. All autumn crops and sugarcane are promising well, and the early rice and jute harvests have commenced in some districts, with prospects of a good outturn. In Assam crops where uninjured by floods are doing well.

Ploughing and sowing for the rice harvest continue in British Burma.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are falling in the Hissar, Jullundur, and Shahpur districts of the Punjab, and are fluctuating in the Delhi and Mooltan districts; elsewhere they remain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 28th)		
Bellary .	Average last week since revised, ·46; this week, ·18.	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good, but young dry crops damaged by insects in parts of one taluk; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·37	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 2·37; this week, 2·10.	Fever in one and small-pox in four divisions; cattle-disease in one; some cholera.
Kistna . . .	Average ·07	Standing crops good. River 12·65 feet water over anicut. Small-pox and fever.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·08	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average. Fever abating in one; small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore .	Average ·17	Standing crops good, but *cholum* and *cumbu* require rain in parts, *cholum* damaged by insects in one taluk; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever in one taluk; small-pox in one village and cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore . .	Average last week since revised, ·45; this week, ·04.	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, ·11; this week, ·05.	Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Malabar . .	Average 9·82	First crop paddy cultivation improving. Fever in one and slight small-pox in *seven taluks*; cholera in *one taluk*.
Travancore . .	2·51	Paddy ripening. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 28th)		
Kurrachee . .	Kurrachee, 3·78; Sakro, 3·74; average of four other stations, 1·28; Keti, during week ending 19th, 7·78.	River at Kotri on 26th 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on same date last year. A man killed by lightening in Shahbandar and 4 goats in Sehwan taluka. *Kharif* crops injured by inundation in Tatta, Ghorabari and Kotri talukas. Scarcity of water felt at Johi. Fever in five and cattle-disease in two talukas; one fresh case of small-pox in Dadar remaining.
Hyderabad . .	Rain in ten talukas; average fall 1·61.	Weather mild and pleasant. *Kharif* cultivation progressing fast. River at Kotri on 26th 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	1·59; total 21·55; rain in all talukas.	Sowing of *kharif* retarded in Dholkar and Dhandhuya talukas owing to overmoisture. Insects have slightly injured young crops in Parantij; transplantation of rice in progress. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	3·0; total rainfall 21·18.	Public health good. Sugarcane and cotton in good condition. *Bajri* 28, wheat 21, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	Rain in all talukas; maximum at Pardi, 17·93; minimum at Olphad, 5·99.	Young crops doing well in Mandvi, Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some places and damaged crops in others. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 56 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 22·09; Peint, 20·20; maximum at Dindori, 4·73; minimum at Malegaon, ·87.	*Bajri* sowing continues; young plants promising. Break in the weather is desired in Kalwan to commence *bajri* sowing; transplantation continues in the *dangi* parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday, except on 26th; heavy on 22nd; total of week, 4·74; total to date, 79·22, being 36·32 above average.	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 21st, 3° cool on 22nd, rose to 2° warm on 24th, and afterwards was 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-west on 21st, 22nd and 24th, from south-east on 23rd, and from north on 25th; wind normal on 26th and 27th.
Poona	Rain all over the district; maximum at Maval, 4·47; minimum at Peta Baramati, ·70.	Young crops in good condition; sowing still in progress. Recent fall of rain has improved the young plants. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli, and small-pox in Indapur talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 40 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Akola, 3·43; Sangamner, 2·81; Parner, 2·39; Kopargaon, 2·12; Rahuri, 2·6; Nevasa, 1·93; Sheogaon, 1·75; Jamkhed, 1·61; Karjat, 1·44; Shrigonda, 1·33; Nagar, 1·30.	*Kharif* sowings completed in Karjat and Nagar; in progress elsewhere. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds, minimum 36, *juari*—maximum 90, minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, ·68; Barsi, 1·54; Madha, 1·86; Karmala, 1·66; Pandharpur, ·45; Sangola, ·39; Malsiras, ·42.	*Kharif* sowing almost completed throughout the district. More rain required in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59¼ and *bajri* 45 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from 4·16 in Mugud to ·20 in Nargund.	Sowing of early *juari* in progress; rice crops good; damage to crops by insects in parts of Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas; in some villages of the last taluka resowing commenced owing to young plants being damaged by them. Heavy showers necessary to destroy them. Public health good. Rice 24 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 11·46; Kumta, 12·68; Sirsi, 9·65; Yellapur, 11·53; Haliyal, 6·16; total 106·367.	Rice plants thriving; transplanting and weeding continue in Ghat talukas. Anthrax subsiding in Supa Petha; other cattle-disease in one village of Karwar taluka. Common rice in Karwar 14, and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	6·83; total 29·32	Health generally good; fever prevailing in parts of Sarath and Halar. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. Break much required.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in most districts of the Presidency; more wanted in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Sowing retarded by excessive rain in parts of Gujarat, and young crops injured by floods in parts of Karachi, by heavy rain in parts of Gujarat, and by insects in parts of Ahmedabad, Dharwar, and Upper Sind frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(July 28th)		
Chittagong	3·48	Weather seasonable. Sowing of *amun* paddy in progress, prospects generally fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	3·02	Prospects of crops good; *aus* rice and jute being harvested. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·49	Early rice, jute, and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* going on. Common rice 14½ to 17 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	2·62	Weather seasonable; good rain. *Bhadoi* crops thriving; indigo being cut; late paddy being transplanted, prospects good. Public health generally good.
Kishnagore	2·58	More rain wanted for transplanting operations; harvesting of *aus* proceeding. Public health good.
Burdwan	4·16	Transplanting of *amun* seedlings going on; *aus* progressing well; sugarcane good. Price of rice 15 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Bhagelpur	5·08	Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. Public health good.
Purneah	3·30	Cultivation progressing; crops excellent; jute being harvested. *Baans* rice 17 seers per rupee. A good deal of sickness of a mild kind resulting, probably from sudden changes in temperature. Prices falling.
Patna	5·74	Sufficient rain for transplantation of *bhadoi* and paddy crops, which is progressing. Cholera reported from Behar, Hilsa and Chundi police jurisdictions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga	4·54	*Makai* looks very promising; transplanting of *marua* and paddy progressing rapidly. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	1·41	Weather seasonable latterly. Rain wanted over most parts of district. Transplanting retarded. General health good.
Cuttack	1·77	Weather cloudy. Rice plants promising well. Price of rice a little higher. Scattered cases of cholera; public health good.
Midnapore	3·15	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Khoolna	2·78	Weather cloudy. *Aus* paddy doing well; cultivation of *amun* paddy continues, prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·54	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of late rice going on. Price of rice averages 20 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Gungarampore; cattle-disease in four thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	1·63; showers daily	Crops doing well. Public health fair
Gya	Rainfall recorded before storm, 3·61.	Severe thunderstorm on night of 26th with much rain, town flooded, some lives lost. Crop prospects good. A few cases of fever and cholera. Prices moderate.
Chumparun	1·75	Break in rains done much good to *bhadoi* crops; transplanting of paddy seedlings going on. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain during week. Transplanting operations well forward, except in parts of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where more rain wanted; all autumn crops and sugarcane promising well; in some districts early rice and jute being harvested with prospects of generally satisfactory outturn. Price of rice almost stationary. Public health generally good in Gya town, but some lives lost by floods caused by excessive rain, with severe storm, on night of 26th.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 28th)		
Benares (July 26th)	Averaging 1·90	*Kharif* prospects fair. Supplies plentiful. Prices slightly falling. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	1·80 at Sadr	Weather cloudy and sultry. Weeding of crops in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops promising well. Prices falling. General health good.
Lucknow („ 26th)	Average ·70	Crops doing well; weeding in progress; *mash* and *moth* being sown. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain good and general.	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *kharif* crops good. Prices steady. Some cases of cattle-disease in tahsil Digbijaiganj; general health fair.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	·80 to 3·40	*Bajri* sowing has been somewhat retarded by excessive rain; *dhan* being transplanted. Prices stationary. Cholera in some parts of tahsil Patti.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 1·50	Weather seasonable. More rain required in trans-Ganges tract. *Kharif* sowings still going on. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·10 to 2·0	Weather generally cloudy. Sowing and weeding in progress. Prices steady. Slight cholera in City and Cantonments continues; cattle-disease in parganas Rasulabad and Ghatumpur.
Farakhabad(„ „)	From 1·10 to 4·16	Crops promise well, but a break would do good. Supplies plentiful and prices continue steady. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	From ·30 to 4·90	Prospects favourable. No sickness.
Bareilly („ „)	From ·20 to 4·0	Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Banda („ 26th)	Good rain during week.	*Kharif* sowings continue; early crops being weeded. Prices fluctuating slightly. Cattle-disease in two villages in pargana Mau; public health good.
Ballia („ 27th)	Averaging 4·50	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings continue; sugarcane thriving fairly. Public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Partial rain	Sunshine during week. *Kharif* crops making good progress. Prices stationary. Typhoid fever and measles in district; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 26th)	Rain in all parganas, 1·0 to 2·80.	*Kharif* crops progressing favourably. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Average 3·60	Agricultural prospects good. Prices steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ 27th)	General and very opportune rain on 26th after dry westerly winds.	*Kharif* crops flourishing. Supplies sufficient. Prices of wheat and gram have risen. Health generally good; fever has set in.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general during the week; a break would be beneficial for the crops. Prospects are good everywhere. Supplies are plentiful and prices generally steady. Public health fair; cases of cholera reported from a few districts.
Punjab—(July 28th)		
Hissar	2·0	Health good. Prices falling.
Delhi	2·25	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	1·28	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	1·10	Health good. Prices slightly falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore	·60 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	2·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	1·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	6·50	Health good. Prices steady.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar; rain much wanted in the Peshawar district. General health good. Prices falling in the Hissar, Jullundur and Shahpur districts, fluctuating in the Delhi and Mooltan districts; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (July 28th)		
Nagpur	3·76	Weather cloudy and cool. *Kharif* crops up. Small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	4·71	Sowings finished, prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 27th)	4·28	Sowings completed in Kurai and Banda tahsils. Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary.
Seoni	5·70	Weather cloudy and cool with occasional breaks. Rice being transplanted. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	7·43	Weeding commenced, prospects good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Khandwa	3·38	Weather seasonable. Sowings completed. Thirty-two cases of cholera, seventeen deaths. Prices stationary.
Raipur	Several heavy showers	More rain wanted for second ploughing; rice looks healthy. Cholera continues. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (July 24th)	6·97	Weather cloudy with good rain. Prospects good. Cholera in parts. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—More rain is wanted in parts of Chhattisgarh, but over the rest of the Provinces the fall has been ample, and there is now a break which is well timed for weeding.
British Burma— (July 28th)		
Akyab (July 24th)	17·84; total rainfall 70·92.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein	7·59; total rainfall 49·95.	Slight cholera in Bassein town; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing completed; sowing progressing.
Rangoon	6·40; total rainfall 50·67.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	20·15; total rainfall 87·76.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	11·71; total rainfall 63·37.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three circles. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout the district.
Henzada	7·23; total rainfall 45·30.	Slight cholera; slight cattle-disease in one subdivision. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome	0·92; total rainfall 18·33.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; seedlings in good condition.
Tounghoo	4·90; total rainfall 36·75.	Public health good; cattle health good. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	1·21; total rainfall 14·98	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in one circle. Sowing continues.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in six districts, prevalent in two districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Weather seasonable
Assam—(July 28th)		
Goalpara	1·81 during week ending 27th instant.	Weather hot. Health of station good, but cholera still in the interior of the district; cattle-disease still prevalent in some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* continues; planting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet	2·04	Damage to crops by floods in Karimgunj and South Sylhet was reported in the previous week; some damage is also reported from Sunamgunj and Sadr. Cattle-disease has appeared in Karimgunj.
Cachar	4·70	Weather warm. Cultivation for *sali* crops progressing, prospects of tea good. Common rice 12½ seers per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh	6·46	Weather cool. Considerable damage to *ahu* crops in some parts of North Lakhimpur and Sadr subdivision by floods. Tea doing well. District healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 28th)		
Bangalore	Rainfall good in Malnad district and fair in other parts of the State.	Rain wanted in Kolar district. Standing crops in good condition, prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mysore		
Mercara	10·14	Crops in good condition. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad— (July 28th)		
Amraoti	1·99	Crops in good condition; weeding commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	4·45	In some places the grain sown has been washed away by floods and a resowing has become necessary; cotton plants thriving.
Hyderabad	Average 1·46; total rainfall 20·48.	*Kharif* and *abi* sowings continue. General health fair. Prices,—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 28th)		
Indore	1·66; total rainfall 23·03.	Weather less cloudy. Prices falling.
Morar (Gwalior)	3·0; total rainfall 14·49.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Neemuch	2·06; total rainfall 13·46.	Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. Health and prospects good.
Goona	5·05; total rainfall 12·30.	Health good.
Sutna	8·81	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar	2·69	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·62	Weather seasonable. Crops fair. Health good.
Nowgong	5·11; total rainfall 15·11.	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	1·25; total rainfall 24·30.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(July 28th)		
Abu (July 28th)	3·50	[illegible]
Sirohi („ 25th)	3·64	cloudy [illegible]
Marwar („ 23rd)	·49	A year's water in Jodhpore City tanks. Health good. Crops thriving. Weather very cloudy; rain more copious in districts. Weather warm and close. Prices tending to fall.
Phandaree („ 25th)	1·46	Tanks and wells full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather showery and seasonable.
Meywar („ 24th)	2·88	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	6·06	Water in tanks and wells increasing. Health good. Prices much risen. Weather cloudy. Frequent showers during week.
Harowti („ „)	Dooli, 5·17; Tonk, 2·71.	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects and health good. Prices fallen.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	6·49	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 24th)	3·36	Health good. Crops sprouting.
Ajmere („ 27th)	Scanty rain throughout district.	Health good. Weather cloudy. Some small tanks in Beawar district filled. Sowing in progress. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects and health fair.
Kerowlee („ 24th)	3·27	Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices falling.
Dholepore („ 21st)	2·65	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Bhurtpore („ 24th)	2·51	Tanks and wells full. Agricultural operations in active progress. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Ulwar („ 27th)	1·42	Health good. Prospects favourable.
Bickanir („ 24th)	·59; in some districts heavy rain.	Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 22nd)		
Katmandu (July 23rd)	6·15	The abundant rainfall of the past week has enabled much rice to be transplanted.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd July 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd July 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
First 10 days of July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	94,811	156	680	98,498	145	17,40,616	211	20,38,365	223	2,97,749	...
10th July 1886	Madras	861	1,55,164	180	861	1,40,181	163	19,49,809	167	19,89,373	172	39,564	...
First 3 days of July 1886	South Indian	654	4,08,623	166	654	1,16,360	178	12,30,370	139	13,50,897	154	1,20,527	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,51,387	302	1,497	5,01,898	335	1,12,77,790	555	1,23,90,968	617	11,13,178	...
3rd July 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,26,622	492	461	1,85,000	401	42,10,306	673	45,26,479	731	3,16,173	...
	TOTAL	4,081	10,36,607	254	4,153	10,41,937	251	2,04,08,891	368	2,22,90,082	400	18,87,191	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,21,178	542	1,515	8,04,097	531	1,33,04,168	647	1,31,39,940	646	...	1,64,228
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,205	161	57	7,675	135	1,28,692	167	1,35,019	176	6,327	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	829	69	12	887	74	10,597	102	17,839	111	1,242	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,401	85	75	6,034	80	95,203	94	98,121	97	2,918	...
3rd July 1886	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,94,074	200	1,411	2,99,000	212	44,64,866	233	48,99,039	258	4,34,173	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Southern Mahratta	272	19,769	73	315	30,677	97	1,80,857	93	4,05,835	110	2,78,978	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,575	37	...	...	30,069	53	30,069	...
	TOTAL	3,342	11,51,456	345	3,427	11,40,945	336	1,81,96,383	407	1,87,85,862	408	5,89,479	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	90,828	390	234	93,183	398	11,54,598	365	11,58,417	369	3,819	...
Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,410	52	27	1,446	54	10,347	53	23,290	64	3,943	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	36,244	146	249	38,048	156	5,03,320	149	6,13,227	183	1,09,907	...
Ditto	Kanna-Dharla	37	2,258	61	37	1,512	41	37,037	75	27,718	56	...	9,319
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	20,331	90	246	28,113	114	3,85,318	125	4,27,923	130	42,605	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	19,834	80	253	21,115	83	2,36,858	70	2,07,870	88	61,012	...
Last 4 days of June 1886	Wardha Coal	45	(*a*) 2,033	59	45	(*b*) 4,097	91	(*c*) 1,33,300	228	(*d*) 1,99,940	342	66,640	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	17,609	118	149	17,963	122	5,13,427	254	5,01,737	251	...	11,690
First 3 days of July 1886	Burma	296	43,499	147	327	34,852	107	6,20,231	178	6,17,402	141	...	2,709
17th July 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,89,266	271	1,803	4,38,599	243	87,64,516	358	68,73,976	284	...	18,90,540
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	6,039	91	66	5,288	80	82,955	92	77,411	88	....	5,544
Last 11 days of June 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	(*a*) 1,368	38	36	(*b*) 792	22	(*c*) 21,252	46	(*d*) 28,796	62	7,544	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Dacca	53	1,557	29	86	6,079	71	25,737	144	66,869	57	41,132	...
First 3 days of July 1886	Jorhat	25	531	21	30	576	19	6,392	10	8,364	21	1,972	...
	TOTAL	3,494	7,33,407	210	3,588	6,92,563	193	1,25,04,888	270	1,09,23,000	227	...	15,81,888
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,917	29,21,470	268	11,168	28,84,445	258	5,11,10,162	348	5,20,04,944	347	18,94,782	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,10,675	160	2,65,22,521	177	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,99,487	188	2,54,82,423	170	...	21,17,064
	Assisted Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	18,264	145	126	17,942	142	1,66,043	97	1,76,628	104	10,585	...
Last 11 days of June 1886	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	(*a*) 4,216	63	67	(*b*) 4,753	71	(*c*) 72,353	82	(*d*) 92,107	106	19,754	...
26th June 1886	Assam	...	(*e*)	...	...	(*e*)	...	(*f*) 56,002	57	(*g*) 84,344	87	28,282	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,139	76	303	42,774	141	3,79,403	92	6,10,389	152	2,30,896	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,012	228	22	4,744	216	75,298	62	77,257	202	1,959	...
	TOTAL	518	50,631	98	518	70,213	136	7,49,249	92	10,49,725	131	3,00,476	...
	Native States.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,587	86	193	12,787	66	3,61,511	138	3,53,714	137	...	7,797
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,973	46	64	3,760	59	43,194	50	54,154	63	10,960	...
Last 11 days of June 1886	Nizam's	121	(*a*) 11,438	94	208	(*b*) 14,186	68	(*c*) 3,24,100	212	(*d*) 3,10,818	115	...	13,282
26th June 1886	Mysore	...	(*e*)	...	...	(*e*)	...	(*g*) 88,618	55	(*i*) 94,148	59	5,530	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Rajpore-Patiala	16	266	17	16	1,088	67	11,174	52	16,186	76	5,012	...
	TOTAL	394	31,264	79	481	31,801	66	8,38,597	216	8,29,020	99	...	9,577

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

(*a*) Receipts for the last 3 days of June 1885.
(*b*) Receipts for the last 4 days of June 1886.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1886.
(*e*) Return not received.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th June 1886.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 28th July, 1886.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	14 2	22 14	24 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	22 11	17 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	14 6	...	11 13	12 6	25 13	23 8	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	26 0	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 14	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 12	14 11	20 3	21 2	26 0	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	27 5	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3	...	...	24 11	30 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	12 14	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	14 13	15 3	...	20 5	27 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 10	
	Madura	11 11	...	13 14	14 6	29 3	24 5	29 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 5	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	11 8	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	21 13	19 11	25 11	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 10	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	10 2	...	11 13	12 10	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	18 0	7 2	10 13	16 10	13 9	15 14	15 1	14 13	20 10	8 12	54 9	14 6	
	Daskrohi	15 0	25 0	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 4	24 8	8 6	9 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	...	17 12	...	9 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 5	...	...	14 4	...	...	71 2	16 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	15 3	...	10 8	210 0	14 0	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	20 4	...	17 12	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	15 2	...	8 0	9 3	22 13	18 14	...	...	17 13	...	11 10	95 11	13 11	
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 12	8 9	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	13 13	...	9 0	60 13	12 4	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	10 9	27 10	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	13 6	75 4	13 4	
	Bijapur	18 13	16 1	7 1	9 12	30 12	25 8	...	...	15 5	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 9	9 10	18 10	15 8	...	...	15 9	...	...	116 8	12 6	
	Belgaum	16 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	12 8	...	8 0	95 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	8 9	10 9	15 10	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	9 9	105 0	10 6	
Bombay.	Karwar	11 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	14 0	...	11 0	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	9 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 1	...	10 4	12 0	27 15	25 12	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 12	17 2	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 4	20 0	7 2	8 8	20 4	22 0	...	...	20 8	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	15 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	180 0	14 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	27 0	7 0	8 0	30 0	21 0	...	12 0	27 0	30 0	14 0	90 0	16 0	
	Rajkot Station	17 8	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	17 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 55	22 26	9 65	15 24	21 40	24 0	...	...	18 20	...	11 15	160 0	*12 55	
	Karachi	14 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	7 0	80 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	20 0	8 8	16 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	13 0	21 0	9 12	11 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	...	11 0	160 0	13 4	
	Sukkur	16 0	27 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	15 0	...	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	23 8	120 0	13 0*a*	
	Bankoora	17 0	23 0	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	18 0	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 0*e*	
	Howrah	16 0	...	11 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	15 0	21 8	8 8	15 6	19 12	12 12	...	18 4	20 2	19 15	18 0	72 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 0	8 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	20 0	100 0	10 10*e*1	
	Nuddea	17 2	23 0	13 5¼	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½*f*	
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*g*	
	Jessore	15 0	...	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	10 12*h*	
	Moorshedabad	18 8	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	...	17 12	120 0	11 0*i*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	20 4	33 8	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	240 0	12 0*j*	
	Rungpore	16 0	...	10 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 12	120 0	10 12*k*	
	Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	90 0	11 4	
	Pubna	21 4	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	17 12	200 0	11 4*l*	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	140 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	...	120 0	11 0*m*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 8	26 0	14 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	120 0	10 8*n*	
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	140 0	12 12*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8*q*	
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	10 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	10 0	...	10 10*r*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	11 0	75 0	12 0*s*	
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	8 0*t*	
	Tipperah	11 4	...	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	...	10 0	...	10 4*u*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

* In common use.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-4 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers, Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
*e*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Busseerhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-4 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
j In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 12 seers, Gaibanda 9-6 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 10 seers, Munshigunge 10-8 seers, and Naraingunge 12-3 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:—Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
t Retail price of salt at Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 10 seers and Chandpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadelay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	32 0	9 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	16 0	23 0	...	17 8	200 0	11 0*v*	
	Shahabed	10 0	27 8	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	18 0	160 0	12 0*w*	
	Durbhunga	18 0	25 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	22 0	...	21 0	160 0	11 8*x*	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	25 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	...	31 4	25 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*y*	
	Sarun	18 8	27 0	8 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	16 0	25 8	27 0	26 0	160 0	11 0*z*	
	Chumparun	19 0	32 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	30 0	...	...	12 0*z1*	
	Monghyr	21 0	31 8	12 1	15 4	...	...	...	16 12	26 4	27 12	21 0	126 0	13 2*z2*	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	27 12	13 4	16 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	20 3	176 12	12 10*z3*	
	Purneah	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	16 0	128 0	10 8*z4*	
	Maldah	19 0	...	10 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	22 0	200 0	11 8*z5*	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	15 12	...	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 7*z6*	
	Balasore	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	130 0	10 0*z7*	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	...	...		...	19 0	21 0	16 0	240 0	9 0*z8*	
	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	27 0	...	16 0	...	20 0	120 0	9 0*z9*	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	26 0	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	32 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 10*z10*	
								...							
Assam.	Sylhet	16 0	...	12 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 4	108 0	10 8	
	Cáchár	11 $13\frac{3}{5}$	...	10 $10\frac{3}{5}$	11 $6\frac{4}{5}$	...	...	...	...	14 $8\frac{3}{10}$	...	10 0	64 0	9 $6\frac{2}{5}$	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	80 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	12 0	160 0	10 8	
	Darrang	6 8	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	11 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 0	160 0	8 8	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	30 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	18 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sahárunpur	19 $5\frac{1}{2}$	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	7 $8\frac{1}{2}$	10 12	11 13	21 8	37 10	32 4	25 4	26 14	21 8	107 8	12 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 0	34 2	7 9	13 4	15 6	18 11	14 5	15 6	26 6	23 2	16 8	110 0	12 6	
	Meerut	19 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	31 0	100 0	11 0	
	Bulandshahr	20 8	31 8	6 0	10 12	18 8	16 0	...	20 0	29 8	23 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Aligarh	18 8	28 0	5 4	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	15 8	29 0	28 0	32 0	140 0	13 0	
	Kúmaun	13 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 8	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	22 0	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 8	
	Bijnor	18 9	30 15	11 4	12 6	11 0	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	135 0	11 0	
	Moradabad	19 4	29 12	9 8	14 8	18 0	18 8	...	15 8	24 0	22 8	24 8	125 0	12 0	
	Budaun	21 0	30 $9\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	13 3	14 $6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	14 $6\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	15 $9\frac{1}{2}$	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	192 0	12 0	
	Bareilly	18 2	28 2	6 4	13 2	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	24 6	15 10	25 0	100 0	12 13	
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	34 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	25 8	120 0	11 4	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 10	30 0	8 2	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	10 0	20 10	13 12	23 12	80 0	10 0	
	Muttra	17 8	25 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	16 0	27 0	30 0	35 0	120 0	13 0	
	Agra	16 8	2· 0	6 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	24 8	...	19 0	100 0	12 0	
	Farukhabad	18 8	26 8	6 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	27 0	...	25 0	120 0	12 0	
	Mainpuri	19 8	26 8	4 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	28 8	160 0	11 8	
	Etáwah	18 12	24 4	6 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	25 8	20 0	30 0	120 0	11 8	
	Etah	20 0	28 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 0	
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	34 8	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0	
	Jhánsi	19 8	27 8	7 8	15 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	26 15	...	33 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lalitpur	22 0	31 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	33 8	26 0	16 0	160 0	9 0	
	Cawnpore	19 8	29 8	9 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	...	21 0	27 4	24 0	29 0*	150 0	13 0	
	Fatehpur	17 4	23 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	30 0	160 0	10 4	
	Bánda	17 8	24 0	8 0	14 8	24 0	18 0	30 0	21 0	36 0	.	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Allahabad	16 0	27 8	7 0	15 0	23 0	24 8	...	...	28 0	...	20 8	120 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	19 0	23 0	7 0	12 10	20 10	19 12	...	...	32 4	...	...	140 0	11 8	
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	31 8	...	30 0	140 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	18 7	30 $9\frac{1}{2}$	9 7	16 $10\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	25 3	25 3	28 13	27 0	27 14	160 0	11 $9\frac{1}{4}$	
	Basti	22 0	34 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	29 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0	
	Azamgarh	19 3	26 9	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	18 0	27 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	90 0	11 0	
	Benares	17 $9\frac{1}{2}$	23 15	10 0	14 0	20 10	20 14	15 3	21 11	24 2	22 12	25 0	110 0	11 4	
	Gházipur	18 $10\frac{1}{2}$	24 7	7 $1\frac{1}{2}$	12 14	15 7	19 $15\frac{1}{2}$	32 3	15 7	26 $6\frac{1}{2}$	...	25 12	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	19 8	25 12	9 0	13 0	...	...	19 4	12 14	27 0	...	25 12	100 0	12 0	
	Philibhít	20 0	34 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 8	...	25 0	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8	
	Partábgarh	20 5	32 2	13 11	16 8	...	...	...	...	31 5	...	22 0	180 0	10 15	
	Fyzabad	18 12	29 8	9 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	28 4	...	26 0	100 0	11 0	
	Kheri	25 2	30 0	9 0	14 8	20 0	30 8	...	27 0	30 0	23 0	18 0	140 0	10 0	
	Lucknow	19 2	29 2	6 0	13 12	...	16 8	...	19 0	26 8	...	26 0	100 0	11 0	
	Bára Banki	20 0	29 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bahraich	24 8	42 8	15 0	17 8	33 0	22 0	34 0	28 0	35 8	32 0	35 0	220 0	11 8	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	28 0	7 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	24 4	40 0	8 0	16 0	...	20 0	26 0	17 0	34 0	...	30 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	23 8	35 0	14 12	17 8	24 0	24 14	28 8	19 8	33 12	28 14	31 8	200 0	11 8	
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	19 8	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	21 2	34 8	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	27 8	160 0	12 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	18 0	34 0	...	10 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Rohtak	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	20 0	...	80 0	11 0	
	Gurgaon	22 0	32 0	...	10 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	23 0	35 0	140 0	11 0	
	Delhi	19 0	28 0	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	28 0	16 0	31 0	80 0	11 0	
	Karnál	21 0	36 0	...	10 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	21 0	33 0	...	11 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	14 0	18 0	...	8 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	70 0	9 8	
	Kángra	19 0	28 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	28 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	26 0	34 0	...	12 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	16 0	...	95 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	22 0	30 0	...	8 0	28 0	14 0	...	14 0	29 0	22 0	...	110 0	14 0	
	Ludhiána	22 0	30 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8	

* Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers and Nowada 9 seers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.

x In Madhubani retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12 seers.

z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 10-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.

z1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z2 In Beguserai and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.

z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 11-8 seers.

z5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur, Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Jamtara 13 seers and Pakour 12 seers.

z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

z7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

z8 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.

z9 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 7·87 seers per rupee.

z10 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCES.	Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	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.*	Fortozepore	26	0	40	0	...		11	0	23	0	...		...		12	16	35	0	16	0	...		95	0	15	0	
	Mooltan	15	0	25	0	...		11	0	19	0	...		...		10	0	24	0	21	0	...		80	0	15	0	
	Jhang	16	0	25	0	...		10	0	15	0	...		...		...		23	0	18	0	...		200	0	12	0	
	Montgomery	17	0	24	0	...		10	0	16	0	...		...		20	0	28	0	19	0	...		200	0	12	0	
	Lahore	21	0	34	0	...		10	0	19	0	...		16	0	...		30	0	22	0	...		90	0	14	0	
	Amritsar	19	0	38	0	...		12	0	21	0	...		...		20	0	36	0	16	0	...		90	0	14	0	
	Gurdaspur	25	0	30	0	...		13	0	18	0	...		...		21	0	30	0	14	0	...		90	0	15	0	
	Sialkot	19	0	35	0	...		13	0	25	0	...		...		15	0	27	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Gujrat	23	0	40	0	...		13	0	21	0	...		...		21	0	27	0	...		...		140	0	14	0	
	Gujranwala	19	0	35	0	...		12	0	18	0	...		12	0	15	0	18	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Shahpur	21	0	34	0	...		12	0	16	0	...		...		15	0	26	0	...		...		140	0	14	0	
	Jhelum	21	0	29	0	...		12	0	21	0	...		...		19	0	26	0	...		...		140	0	14	0	
	Rawalpindi	23	0	31	0	...		11	0	18	0	...		24	0	18	0	27	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Hazára	18	0	40	0	...		11	0	18	0	...		...		18	0	26	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Pesháwar	20	0	41	0	...		11	0	18	0	...		...		18	0	26	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Kohát	18	0	32	0	...		13	0	15	0	...		...		18	0	26	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Bannu	27	0	48	0	...		13	0	17	0	...		...		20	0	28	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	D. I. Khán	20	0	30	0	...		13	0	25	0	...		...		21	0	30	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	D. G. Khán	18	0	23	0	...		13	0	18	0	...		...		15	0	24	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
	Muzaffargarh	17	0	22	0	...		13	0	16	0	...		...		15	0	24	0	...		...		130	0	14	0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Sirsa	22	14	...		9	10	10	7	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Dugoh	21	5	...		12	5	13	5	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Jubbulpore	17	8	...		9	0	14	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Mundla	22	13	...		13	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Seoni	22	6	...		10	12	13	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Narsinghpur	17	10	...		9	12	11	9	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Hoshangabad	16	10	...		8	0	9	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Betul	17	10	...		7	8	10	15	27	9	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Chindwára	20	0	...		9	10	12	5	20	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Wardha	17	0	...		8	14	11	7	20	9	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Nágpur	17	8	...		8	7	13	2	19	11	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Chánda	17	8	...		8	12	14	3	22	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Bhandára	21	0	...		13	2	12	12	26	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Bilaspur	28	7	...		13	8	23	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Raipur	30	15	...		22	8	31	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Sambalpur	26	4	...		19	4	22	12	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...		No return received.		10	8	14	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Northern Arakan	...		...		13	0	14	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Kyaukpyu	...		...		19	2	22	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Sandoway	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		

PROVINCES.	Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
Pegu Division.	Rangoon Town	16	to	...		11	6	12	10	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		320	0	29	3	
	Pegu	...		...		9	7	12	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		135	0	26	15	
	Tharrawaddy	...		...		11	14	15	7	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		535	11	25	1	
	Prome	11	3	...		10	5	12	7	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		139	11	28	0	
Irrawaddy Division.	Bassein	...		...		13	5	14	11	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		280	0	28	6	
	Henzada	...		...		10	4	13	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		183	8	35	8	
	Thonegwa	...		...		9	6	12	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		489	12	28	0	
	Thayetmyo	12	1	...		9	7	11	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		367	8	18	15	
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town and Amherst	...		...		9	0	12	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		220	0	30	8	
	Tavoy	...		...		12	6	15	12	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		399	3	16	1	
	Mergui	...		...		14	9	16	10	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		428	0	14	9	
	Tounguo	...		...		10	10	12	13	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		27	0	18	12	
	Shwaygyin	...		...		9	13	10	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		250	0	18	14	
	Salween	...		No return received.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	...		No return received.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Bolarum	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Chadarghat	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Amrúti	18	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Akola	19	0	...		8	0	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Ellichpur	19	0	9	0	8	0	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Buldana	23	0	...		8	0	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Wun	18	0	...		8	8	11	8	29	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Basim	24	0	...		8	2	11	5	38	5	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
MYSORE.	Bangalore	...		No return received.		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Kolar	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Tumkúr	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Mysore	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Hassan	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Shimoga	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Kadur	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Chitaldroog	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
RAJPOOTANA.	Coorg	9	8	9	0	12	0	14	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
	Jeypore	18	8	27	8	4	8	8	4	...		26	8	...		22	0	35	0	16	0	...		115	0	14	8	
	Kishengurh	19	8	30	8	9	0	13	12	...		43	0	...		25	4	24	0	21	0	...		200	0	15	8	
	Kerrowlee	19	6	35	10	12	8	16	12	...		28	2	...		20	0	37	0	14	0	...		200	0	12	3	
	Ulwur	20	12	27	8	6	12	9	12	...		23	0	...		23	3	27	9	14	0	...		160	0	12	4	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18	4	27	10	8	0	9	13	...		30	0	...		14	10	27	4	12	0	...		80	0	14	0	
	Ajmere	16	0	26	0	3	0	8	0	...		39	2	...		22	0	25	8	14	0	...		230	0	12	8	
	Deoli Cantonment	21	3	30	14	7	8	11	0	...		22	0	...		31	0	35	0	14	0	...		270	0	14	0	
	Erinpura	17	8	30	0	...		9	0	...		19	4	...		20	8	16	0	14	0	...		200	0	13	0	
	Sirohee	14	12	27	0	6	0	7	8	...		...		...		22	0	25	0	14	0	...		160	0	14	0	
	Abu	14	8	19	8	6	0	7	8	...		...		...		16	8	24	0	14	0	...		...		14	0	
	Amedra	16	8	23	0	5	0	8	0	...		...		...		22	0	26	0	14	0	...		160	0	14	0	
	Bálmere	17	0	...		9	0	12	0	...		...		...		15	8	24	0	14	0	...		240	0	14	0	
	Jeysalmere	22	2	25	0	12	0	15	0	...		17	4	...		12	14	26	0	14	0	...		...		14	0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14	4	17	9¼	8	3¼	8	15¼	...		16	6¼	...		...		25	0	14	0	...		...		14	0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25	9	27	8	7	8	9	6	...		21	4	...		15	10	25	0	14	0	...		...		14	0	
	Banswára (Meywar Agency)	20	0	17	8	6	4	7	3	...		25	0	...		20	0	25	0	14	0	...		...		14	0	
	Partabgarh (Jodhpore)†	17	3	23	12	6	4	7	3	...		...		...		...		...		14	0	...		...		14	0	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)"	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886 —*concluded*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	10 3	...	3 9	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	17 0	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	25 0	34 8	10 0	10 8	31 0	...	...	...	37 0	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Kotah	23 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	27 8	20 0	...	...	35 0	22 8	25 0	240 6	10 8	
	Tonk	16 10	28 0	9 8	11 12	33 4	...	...	...	31 0	...	...	120 0	12 8	
	Jhallawar	No return	received.												
	Shahpoora	21 12	27 0	10 0	15 8	30 0	...	...	...	25 8	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Dholpur	16 13	22 13	10 2	11 4	20 2	18 11	...	19 2	22 10	...	31 14	90 0	12 6	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	29 1	18 3	*	*	20 6	24 0	10 7	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	17 2	22 4	7 12	9 12	17 11	15 11	*	14 8	21 8	*	28 9	135 15	11 6	* Not sold.
	Goona	26 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	*	*	*	34 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	35 0	160 0	11 14	

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 (RETAIL) OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036 AND 1037 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY 1886.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras	Malabar (*Revised*)	5 8 0	7 0 0	16 14 0
	Kaira	7 8 0	9 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
	Surat	7-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 25-0
	Broach	5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
	Násik	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-0 to 30-0
	Ahmednagar	5 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
	Poona (City)	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
	Sholápur	6 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 25-0
	Sátara	5 15 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
	Belgaum	7 0 0	8 0 0	21-0 to 24-0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 22-0
Bombay	Karwar	8 7 0	9 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
	Asirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	23 8 0
	Disa Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
	Nimach Cantonment	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
	Nasirabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Rajkot Station	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
	Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
	Karachi	8-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Bengal	Bogra	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-8	10-0 to 22-0
	Chumparun	6 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
	Lohardugga	3-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 5 0	6-0 to 12-0
	Manbhoom	4 11 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Punjab	Hissar	5 10 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Rohtak	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
	Gurgaon	...	...	12 8 0
	Delhi	5 10 0	6 0 0	10 4 0
	Karnál	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 5 0
	Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
	Simla	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Kángra	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	Ludhiána	5 2 0	5 8 0	13 2 0
	Ferozepore	4 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0
	Mooltan	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Jhang	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
	Montgomery	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Lahore	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0
	Amritsar	5 10 0	5 8 0	15 0 0
	Gurdáspur	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Siálkot	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Gujrát	3 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
	Gujránwála	5 5 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Shahpur	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 10 0
	Jhelum	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Rawalpindi	6 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0
	Hazára	6 0 0	...	...
	Peshawar	...	...	...
	Kohát	...	6 0 0	21 4 0
	Bannu	4 0 0	...	...
	D. I. Khán	...	6 0 0	26 8 0
	D. G. Khán	8 0 0	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...
Central Provinces	Saugor	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 0 0
	Damoh	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 13-0
	Jubbulpore	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Mandla	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Betul	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Chhindwára	2-8 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Wardha	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Nágpur	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Chánda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Balaghát	4 0 0	4 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
	Raipur	3 8 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
	Biláspur	1 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
	Sambalpur	4 0 0	2 8 0	
Rajpootana	Ulwur	4 0 0	3-0 to 4-8* 6-0†	8-0 to 15-0

* By Natives. † By English officers.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is again reported from nearly all parts of the country during the week under notice. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in some parts of Bengal, Assam, and Burma, the falls have been heavy.

The standing crops continue in good condition in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, and the prospects of the season are favourable.

Kharif sowings have been completed in most parts of Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Berar. The young crops promise generally well.

In the Punjab prospects are generally good, though in the Peshawar district rain is still badly wanted. In Rajputana and Central India prospects are on the whole very favourable.

In Bengal the season promises very well. Transplanting operations are in active progress, and the early rice and jute crops are being harvested, with prospects of a good outturn. Reaping and transplanting operations are making good progress in Assam.

In British Burma the land is being ploughed for the rice crop in all districts.

The public health continues fair in all Provinces.

Prices are steady, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district of the Punjab, where they are rising, in the Hissar and Shahpore districts of that Province and in Mysore, where they are falling, and in the Delhi and Mooltan districts of the Punjab, where they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 4th)		
Bellary . .	Average 1·48	Standing crops generally good. Harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average last week since revised, ·56; this week, 1·88.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average 1·49	Fever in one and slight small-pox in three taluks; some cholera.
Kistna . .	Average ·70	Standing crops good. River 11·45 feet water over anicut. Small-pox and fever; slight cholera in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 3·38	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average. Fever in one, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·70	Standing crops good, but *cholum* and *cumbu* require rain in two taluks; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one village.
Tanjore . .	Average 1·47	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·06; this week, ·47.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar . .	Average 2·29	First crop paddy cultivation generally fair. Slight fever in one and small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore . .	·67	Paddy ripening. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 4th)		
Kurrachee . .	Kurrachee, ·03; Manora and Tatta, ·02; rain during week ending 26th July in Keti, 5·24; average of 10 other stations, 2·75.	River at Kotri on 2nd 10 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Two previous small-pox cases recovered, one remaining; fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	High winds in Hyderabad. *Kharif* cultivation and rice transplantation still continue and *mok* cultivation commenced; certain crops in Badin taluka damaged by floods caused by heavy rain, and in other talukas cultivation good. River at Kotri on 2nd 19 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in Hyderabad and cattle-disease in Moro talukas. Wheat 25 ½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Ahmedabad . .	1·46; total rainfall 28·01.	Young crops generally in good condition; sowing nearly completed. Rain throughout the district. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda	1·76; total rainfall 22·94.	Health good. Sowing operations continue; young plants in good condition. *Bajri* 27, wheat 22, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all talukas; maximum at Chikhli 2·43; minimum at Chorasi, ·30.	Standing crops promising in some places; where damaged by heavy rain they are being resown. Fever in Chikhli and cough in Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 6·98; Peint, 5·03; maximum at Dindori, ·82; minimum at Malegaon, ·03; Yeola, *nil*.	Sowing of *bajri* continues, nearly completed in two talukas; transplantation going on in the *dangi* parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday, except on 2nd; total of week, 1·24; total to date, 80·46, being 32·89 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th, 31st and 2nd, 2° warm on 3rd, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-east from 29th to 31st; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	Haveli, 1·97; Maval, 2·01; light showers in other talukas, except Indapur and Bhimthadi.	Young crops doing well. More rain wanted in Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Jamkhed and Haveli talukas; small-pox in Mudapur taluka. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 47 pounds in the district; *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee, respectively, in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Nevasa, ·73; Akola, ·48; very slight rain in six and *nil* in three talukas.	*Kharif* sowing completed in five and in progress in six talukas. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds, minimum 36; *juari*—maximum 90, minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, ·39; Barsi, ·15; Pandharpur, ·42.	*Kharif* sowing completed throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted in the Sangola taluka. *Juari* 60 and *bajri* 41½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from 2·18 in Gadag to ·07 in Dharwar.	Heavy rain is required for rice crops, which are good for the present, and for distroying insects causing damage to young *juari* crops in Dharwar and Ranibennur talukas. Sowing of *juari* almost completed. Public health good. Rice 24 and *juari* 51 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 5·18; Kumta, 18·53; Sirsi, 7·39; Yellapur, 4·02; Haliyal, ·31; total 111·54.	Rice plants healthy. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumta, Honawar, Akola, Sirsi and Supa Petha; public health generally good. Common rice in Karwar 14, and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·78; total 30·10	Weather cloudy. Fever prevailing. Crops have suffered in some parts owing to excessive rain. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the Presidency; more still wanted in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. *Kharif* sowing completed in most districts and resowing progressing in parts of Gujarat, where damage was done by excessive rain; young crops injured by floods in parts of Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Bijapur and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal—(August 4th)		
Chittagong	4·86	*Aus* rice being harvested; *amun* seedlings being transplanted. Caterpillars reported to have done some damage, otherwise prospects fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	5·83	Prospects of crops good; jute and *aus* paddy being reaped. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·17	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* going on briskly. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	3·22	Weather seasonable. River rose rapidly causing premature cutting of *aus* and indigo crops at places to save them; it is now nearly stationary, at about 25 feet. Transplantation of *amun* nearly completed; agricultural prospects generally good. Price of rice stationary. Some cases of cholera and fever; public health generally good.
Rungpore	6·71	*Aus* harvest nearly finished; cutting of jute continues; *amun* being transplanted. Public health fair.
Burdwan	5·79	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	8·03	*Bhadoi* crops doing well; transplanting of rice progressing.
Purneah	9·60	Crops excellent. River rising. Usual amount of sickness.
Patna	8·71	Heavy rain during week. *Bhadoi* crops on lowlands damaged in some places; transplantation of paddy going on. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga	3·20	Transplanting of *marwa* and paddy in full progress; prospects of maize very promising; indigo manufacture going on. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	2·81	Heavy rain all over district. Prospects much improved. Transplanting in full progress. General health good.
Cuttack	0·72	Weather hot and cloudy. Late rice being transplanted; early rice being weeded. Price of rice unchanged. Sporadic cholera reported from interior; public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	3·66	Prospects of crops good; some danger of inundation. Public health excellent.
Khoolna	3·85	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* rice coming into flower; cultivation of *amun* continues well, prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·45	General rain. Crops doing well; transplanting of late rice plants progressing. Rivers full. Cattle-disease in South.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·39	Sufficient rain. Crops doing well. River rising. *Aus* and jute where in danger from flood being cut.
Gya	14·89	Crop prospects excellent; *bhadoi* crops nearly ready for harvest. Floods have caused slight damage. Prices nearly stationary. Public health good.
Chumparun	2·47	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable; paddy seedlings being transplanted. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall, though copious in some parts, was very fairly distributed throughout Province, except in Cuttack, which had a very slight share. Present agricultural prospects everywhere very favourable; transplanting of late rice seedlings in full swing; autumn crops and sugarcane promising well in some districts; early rice and jute being harvested with prospects of good outturn; indigo manufacture proceeding. Sporadic cholera reported from some districts, but public health generally good. Price of rice generally remains stationary.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(August 4th)		
Benares (Aug. 2nd)	3·60 to 4·40	Prospects fair, but ploughing for *rabi* sowings stopped by heavy rain. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	6·80 at Sadr	Weather cloudy and sultry. *Kharif* crops in flourishing condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	Heavy rain during week.	Crops flourishing. Bazaars scantily supplied owing to bad roads. Slight rise in prices. General health good.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	Heavy rain during week, average 5·0.	*Mash* and *moth* are being sown; weeding in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Heavy rain has fallen during the week.	*Kharif* crops are being weeded. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health good; few cases of cattle-disease reported.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	·10 to 5·10	*Bajri* sowing still retarded, prospects everywhere good. Prices stationary. Slight cholera in Patti.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 3·70	*Kharif* germinating well; rice being transplanted. Markets well supplied. Prices show slight rise. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·60 to 6·10	Crops thriving; weeding in progress. Prices steady. Cholera continues in City and Cantonments and cattle-disease in three parganas.
Banda („ 2nd)	Occasional rain	Weather cloudy; a break much needed. Some damage to crops on low-lying grounds owing to excessive moisture. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Farakhabad(„ 3rd)	2·90 to 7·70	A break is wanted. Prices stationary. Slight fever in two tehsils.
Sitapur („ „)	Heavy rain in district; 6·0 at Sadr on 1st August.	A break is now wanted for sowing of *bajri* and *moth*.
Bareilly („ „)	Sufficient rain has fallen.	Crops are good. Health of people good; two cases of cholera reported; condition of cattle good.
Ballia („ „)	Average 2·50	Sowing and weeding progressing; prospects of *kharif* crops not very favourable owing to incessant rain. Health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Good falls of rain during week.	*Kharif* crops promising. Prices falling. General health fair; typhus fever in district; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 2nd)	Heavy rain from 2·30 to 12·80.	A break much needed. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Good rain	Young crops doing well. Prices generally steady. Condition of people and cattle normal.
Meerut („ 3rd)	1·40 to 7·90; 6·0 at Sadr on 2nd August.	Prospects favourable; *rabi* ploughing in progress. Prices stationary. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Provinces and a break is much needed. Prospects are on the whole good. Markets are well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(Aug. 4th)		
Hissar	4·50	Health good. Prices falling.
Delhi	3·64	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	7·94	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur	2·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·90 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	3·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	3·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects most favourable.
Lahore	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	1·60 at Sadr	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	1·42	Health good. Prices rising.
Peshawar	·40	Health fair. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, more much wanted in the Peshawar district. General health good. Prices rising in the Dera Ismail Khan district, falling in the Hissar and Shahpur districts, fluctuating in the Delhi and Mooltan districts; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(August 4th)		
Nagpur	·26	Weather close with occasional showers. Rice sowings retarded. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·34	Prospects favourable. Weeding commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (August 3rd)	5·29	Good rain. Sowings in progress. Slight small-pox. Prices stationary.
Seoni	Some rain in Lakhnadon tahsil.	Weather cloudy and cool. Rice transplanting retarded. Health good. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	Slight rain almost daily.	Slight small-pox. Cattle-disease continues. Prices steady.
Khandwa	·11	Weather cloudy occasionally. Weeding commenced. Prospects fair. Forty-three cases of cholera, twenty deaths. Wheat 14 and *juari* 32 seers per rupee.
Raipur	1·19	Weather cloudy and close. Rice ploughings continue. More rain wanted. Cholera prevalent. Rice 22½, and wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (July 31st)	3·74	Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects good. Cholera in Bargail tahsil. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has continued falling in the north of the Provinces and along the Nerbudda valley, but has held off in the south and in Chhattisgarh, where more is wanted. In the Nagpur country the transplantation of rice is being checked by lack of rain. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh and in Nimar districts.
British Burma—(Aug. 4th)		
Akyab	6·32; total rainfall 77·24.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing nearly finished.
Bassein	3·26; total rainfall 53·21.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowing progressing.
Rangoon	·58; total rainfall 54·19.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	0·33; total rainfall 07·09.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	4·0; total rainfall 67·37.	Public health good; cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing and sowing progressing.
Henzada	0·09; total rainfall 51·42.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome	2·35; total rainfall 20·68.	Public health and health of cattle good. More rain has fallen, and plants are doing well.
Tounghoo	5·15; total rainfall 41·90.	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	4·24; total rainfall 19·23.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two circles. Sowing progressing.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two townships in Thongwa district; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two circles of Thayetmyo district and slight in parts of six districts; elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing operations are progressing favourably in all districts.
Assam—(August 4th)		
Gauhati	8·32 during week ending 3rd instant.	Weather hot. General state of health of station tolerably good; *Kala-azar* reported from Luki tehsil; cholera disappearing in the interior of the district; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* nearly finished; planting of *sali* still in progress; tea doing well.
Cachar	8·30	Weather hot. About half of *aus* and *dumahi* crops damaged by the late flood; transplanting of *sali* crops progressing. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. Prospects often good. Health good.
Sylhet	6·47	State and prospects favourable.
Dibrugarh	Heavy rain throughout the week; 9·25.	Outbreak of cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur. Transplanting of *sali* continues. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 4th)		
Bangalore	Rain has been general throughout the State; at Civil and Military Station, 2·72; Bangalore district, 2·09; Mysore, 2·81; Kalar, ·66.	Standing crops in good condition. Rain reported to be too much for young crops in Gubbi taluk of the Tumkur district. Prospects of season fair. Public health generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall.
Mysore		
Mercara	1·50	Crop prospects good. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 4th)		
Amraoti	*Nil*	Weather close. *Kharif* crops thriving and are being weeded. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·39	Weather cloudy. Resowing of *juari* completed; crops doing well; weeding operations in progress.
Hyderabad	Average ·98; total rainfall 21·46.	Sowing of *kharif* and *abi* crops continues. Tanks full. General health fair. Prices,—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11¾, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 4th)		
Indore	·40; total rainfall 23·43.	Weather still overcast. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	3·45; total rainfall 17·94.	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Neemuch	·05; total rainfall 13·51.	Weather cloudy. Crops and health good.
Goona	·58	Break wanted. Health good.
Sutna	5·32	Weather cool and cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Agar	·11	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·46	Weather seasonable. Crops fair. Health good.
Nowgong	6·02; total rainfall 21·13.	Break wanted. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Crops thriving. Prices steady. Health good.
Rajputana—(August 4th)		
Abu (Aug. 4th)	7·07; incessant rain	Weather boisterous and overcast during all the week; today clouds apparently clearing.
Sirohi („ 1st)	·39	Tanks and wells full; health good. Crops good. Weather overcast, but cool with drizzling rain.
Marwar („ 30th)	·23	More than last year's water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good; mild fever prevailing. Crops good. Weather very cloudy, warm and close; nights getting cool. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 1st)	1·12	Tanks and wells satisfactory. Crops excellent. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 31st)	·21	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health fair. Prices falling. Slight rain; weather very cool.
Pertabgarh („ „)	1·22	Water in tanks and wells increasing. Health good. Weather cloudy and showery. Prices falling.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·10; Tonk, 1·21; previous week, Shahpura, 1·24.	Prospects and health good.
Jhallawar („ 30th)	·71	Crops good.
Kotah („ 31st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy. Rain wanted. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ 31st)	3·93	Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ 30th)	2·59	Tanks full; wells filling. Crops rising. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 31st)	3·66	Tanks and wells full. Sowing completed; weeding in progress; germination good. Health good. Prices low.
Ulwur („ 30th)	1·40	Crops and health good. Prices stationary.
Bickanir („ 31st)	1·03	Good rain in some districts; tanks and wells filling. Sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 25th)		
Katmandu (July 30th)	3·56	State and prospects of the crops fair. Rice transplanting finished.

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS HELD AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION ON THE 3rd MAY, 1886.

No. $\frac{1892}{1-42}$ *Ex.*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, 6th August, 1886.

Read the following :—

No. 70 (*Statistics and Commerce*), dated India Office, London, 8th July, 1886.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith fifty copies of the printed Proceedings of a Meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held at South Kensington on the 3rd of May last, which I have received from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, with the request that they may be forwarded to India for publication. Further copies can be furnished if desired.

2. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is especially desirous that the thanks of the Royal Commission, as expressed in his address, should be conveyed to Your Excellency and the Supreme Government of India, to Their Highnesses the Princes of India, and to the Officers of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of your Government.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Royal Commission, held in the Durbar Hall of the Indian Palace at the Exhibition, on Monday, 3rd May, 1886.

The Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition met on Monday, 3rd May, 1886, in the Durbar Hall of the Indian Palace at the Exhibition, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following members of the Commission were present:—Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Normanby, the Marquess of Ripon, the Marquess of Lorne, the Earl Cadogan, the Earl Granville, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Viscount Bury, Field-Marshal the Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., M.P., Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Sir John Rose, Bart., 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, Major-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Major-General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Charles Tupper, General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir William Charles Sargeaunt, Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, Sir John Coode, Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Major-General John Watson, Colonel Henry Yule, Mr. Horace George Walpole, Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, Major-General James Michael, Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, Captain Montagu Frederick Ommanney, Mr. Augustus John Adderley, Mr. James Francis Cowper, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Henry Coppinger Beeton, Mr. Julius de Reuter, Mr. William George Pedder, Mr. John Pender, also the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. A. W. Gadesden, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, *Secretary*, Mr. Edward Cunliffe Owen, and Mr. J. R. Royle, *Assistant-Secretaries*.

The Prince of Wales addressed the meeting as follows :

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

I have thought it right to call you together on this the eve of the Opening of the Exhibition by Her Majesty the Queen, in order that I may report to you the various steps that have been taken in the preparations for this Exhibition since the last time I had the honour of addressing you.

I would, in the first place, wish to say a few words with regard to the constitution of the Royal Commission. You are doubtless aware that Her Majesty, in requesting you to act on a Royal Commission, defined your duties to be for the purpose of advising upon the best mode by which the Products of Industry, Agriculture, and the Fine Arts of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions might be procured and sent to this Exhibition.

The appointment of this Commission was, I understand, framed upon the precedent of the Exhibition of 1851, and following the example of that Exhibition, it was thought desirable that a Charter should be applied for which should make the Royal Commission a body corporate, and which should give it power to organise and carry on such an Exhibition. This Charter was granted on the 15th September, 1885.

You will perhaps remember that, in my last address, I informed you of the initiative action, which I, as your Executive President, had taken, and which you were kind enough then to confirm in order that the proposals for holding a Colonial and Indian Exhibition should be properly brought to the notice of the Governments of India and of the various Colonies.

I then stated that from the answers which had been received from the Colonies and from India it was clear that this Exhibition would receive the hearty co-operation of all concerned.

I need only ask you to make an inspection of the various sections of the Exhibition today before leaving the buildings for you to at once realise how cordially the Governments of India and of the various Colonies have acceded to the invitation which I, as your President, forwarded to them in November, 1884, and I am sure that you will join with me in requesting the Executive Commissioners to take an early opportunity of conveying to their Governments the sincere thanks of the Royal Commission for having so thoroughly realised our views as to the form that this Exhibition should take.

To these gentlemen themselves are also due our own warmest acknowledgments.

I feel also convinced that you will consider it a pleasing duty to record the deep obligation we are under to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Supreme Government of India for the admirable organisation which, under the direction of Mr. Buck, has been displayed by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and by the officers who have assisted it.

I further propose that we should request the Viceroy to express our acknowledgments to their Highnesses the Princes of India, who have, by their liberal contributions, so materially added to the beauty and interest of the Indian section.

With regard to the administration of the Royal Commission, I may state that the Finance Committee—the appointment of which you confirmed at the last meeting—is most carefully discharging the duties which you then confided to it.

I have to ask you to confirm the appointment of the following gentlemen, who were good enough to accept my invitation to be added to it—

The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair,
The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden,
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland,
Mr. E. W. Hamilton,
Mr. A. W Gadesden.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report that the Guarantee Fund, which at the time of the last meeting amounted to £128,600, has now reached a total of £218,430.

Of this amount the Corporation of the City of London has voted £10,000, and among the contributors are many of the great City Companies.

I am sure you will agree with me in cordially thanking these Corporations, and the gentlemen to whose liberality this very satisfactory result is due. They may rest assured that no endeavour will be spared to prevent the necessity of having recourse to the contributions which they have so generously placed at our disposal.

I have to ask you to confirm the appointment of a Committee which I have requested to act for the purpose of superintending the lighting by electricity of the buildings and grounds of the Exhibition.

The gentlemen composing this Committee are—

Sir Frederick Abel, *Chairman*,
Colonel Sir Francis Bolton, and
Mr. W. H. Preece.

In order that practical effect may be given to the suggestion which I referred to in my last address—that a hospitable reception should be offered to visitors from the Colonies and India, and that facilities should be given to them for visiting the great manufacturing centres and places of interest in Great Britain—I have requested the following members of the Royal Commission to act as a Reception Committee:

The Duke of Abercorn, *Chairman*,
The Earl Cadogan, *Vice-Chairman*,
The Marquis of Lorne, *Vice-Chairman*.

Colonial Sub-Committee.

The Duke of Manchester, *Chairman*,
The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor,
Sir Daniel Cooper,
The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper,
Sir Thomas Brassey,
General Sir Selby Smyth,
Sir Charles Hutton Gregory,
Sir John Coode,
Mr. Arthur Hodgson,
Mr. Samuel Morley.

Indian Sub-Committee.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, *Chairman*,
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson,
Major General Sir Peter Lumsden.
Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson,
Major-General Sir Richard Pollock,
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Brownlow,
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly,
Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne,
Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Lumsden,
Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis,
Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne,
Sir George Birdwood,
Mr. Arthur Hodgson, *General Secretary*,
Lieutenant-General Henry K. Burne, *Secretary*,
Mr. H. Trueman Wood, *Secretary*.

I trust that the Fund which has been inaugurated by them for the above purpose may before long reach a handsome amount, and feel assured that no efforts will be spared throughout the country to render the visit of our kinsmen a pleasant one.

Acting on the precedent of the organisation of the Great Exhibition of 1851, I, some time since, caused a letter to be addressed to all the Mayors and Local Boards, of the United Kingdom, suggesting to them the advisability of bringing before the working classes of their various districts the benefits that would ensue from the formation of Clubs by subscribing weekly, to which a sufficient sum of money would be laid by to enable the members to visit the Exhibition.

I am happy to state that this suggestion has been responded to in many places, and I trust that a large number of the working classes, who would otherwise have found it impossible to come here, will visit the Exhibition, and will benefit by the vast amount of instruction to be derived therefrom.

I am very sensible of the facilities which the Railway Companies have afforded to me in this matter; without the valuable assistance which they have extended, it would have been impossible to have obtained so much success in the formation of these Clubs. I must take this opportunity of requesting you also to join with me in acknowledging the help which the Railway Companies have promised to the Royal Commission by conveying all classes of visitors to the Exhibition.

I have appointed a Committee, consisting largely of Executive Commissioners, for organising a series of Conferences and Lectures during the summer on subjects cognate to the Exhibition, and am happy to state that I have been promised the aid of the Councils of the Society of Arts and the Royal Colonial Institute in this matter.

I have gratefully accepted an offer made by the Lords of the Committee on Education to give facilities to visitors to the Exhibition for viewing the India Museum.

I have sanctioned arrangements by which the Royal Albert Hall forms an integral part of the Exhibition, and by which the National Fish Culture Association maintains the Aquarium, which has always formed a very popular attraction at previous Exhibitions; facilities have also been given to the Royal Horticultural Society for the holding of their Flower and Fruit Shows in the Conservatory of the Exhibition.

I am desirous of expressing my thanks to Her Majesty's Board of Customs for having so greatly facilitated the transmission of goods to the Exhibition.

In conclusion, I feel sure that you will join with me in the expression of a desire to record our deep sense of the gracious act which Her Majesty the Queen has consented to perform to-morrow.

I trust that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you to-morrow morning at half-past eleven o'clock at the Principal Entrance, where we shall await the arrival of the Queen.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE: Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; having heard the address of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President, in which His Royal Highness informs the Royal Commission of the preparations he has caused to be made since the last meeting for the holding of this Exhibition, fully approve of these preparations, and confirm the appointment of the gentlemen referred to by His Royal Highness to act on the Finance, Reception, and Conference Committees.

"The Royal Commission desire to express their cordial thanks to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the City Companies, Firms, and individuals who have since the last meeting contributed to the Guarantee Fund; and in conclusion the Royal Commission wish to record their cordial thanks to His Royal Highness for the able and energetic manner in which he has acted on their behalf as Executive President."

I am sure you will adopt this resolution most cordially. After the remarks of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales it is unnecessary for me to say much as to the objects of the Exhibition, but there is one point with which the Prince of Wales could not deal with that freedom which I can, and that is the great trouble and pains which His Royal Highness has given to this Exhibition. It is not the first time that His Royal Highness has acted as President in undertakings of this nature, and it is very difficult for any individual to praise him in his presence without appearing fulsome, but it is not fulsome to say that he has always devoted his whole energies to bringing everything to a successful issue with which he is connected.

I could see yesterday the results of the extraordinary ability with which those under him have carried out his wishes.

This is an Exhibition entirely confined to Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions, and it stands absolutely alone in that respect. It is admirably adapted to the interests of a great country, in that it brings together and shows in one common centre all the advantages which India and the Colonies possess in their respective spheres. I think the way in which these advantages will be brought to notice in this Exhibition will tend to that unanimity and good feeling which happily exist among all branches of Her Majesty's subjects, and will consolidate that great Empire to which we are all proud to belong and hope to see extended in a peaceful manner for many generations.

I am sure you will cordially and spontaneously vote our thanks to His Royal Highness for the trouble he has taken, and congratulate him on the success he has been able to produce.

LORD GRANVILLE: The illustrious Duke who has just sat down has undertaken a task which he has performed most admirably. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. After the report we have heard, which shows such an immense deal of comprehensive work done, I think it is right to call attention to the fact that the pivot on which it has all turned has been the exertions of His Royal Highness, and to how exactly in this case he has followed the example of his illustrious father in not being merely an honorary President, but in laying down the general principles and in going into every possible detail likely to insure the success of the Exhibition. We are desired to thank the various bodies who have assisted, but we must remember that a great deal of their good work has been excited by the genial influence of His Royal Highness himself. I do not wish to go into many parts of the subject, but one point is connected with my official position at this moment, and that is the beneficial

effect which this Exhibition is likely to exert on the Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty. It will be a great disappointment indeed if it does not contribute to the interchange of commodities between the two countries. I believe the British public is not aware of the enormous resources of the Colonies and British Empire generally, and it is clear that if so many distinguished Colonial men and women come to this country at this time, it will increase not only our knowledge, but the personal good feeling which now exists. I heartily concur with the noble Duke in asking you to agree to the Resolution he has so well moved.

The PRINCE OF WALES: Before the meeting disperses, I wish to return you my sincere thanks for the most kind and flattering manner in which my illustrious relative has proposed this vote of thanks, and to the noble Lord who has so ably seconded the same. I can assure you that the compliments you have been kind enough to pay me have been really quite undeserved. I need hardly say that I certainly take the deepest interest in the success of this Exhibition, but really all the arrangements and the trouble that has been taken are owing to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and his two able assistants, Mr. Edward Cunliffe Owen and Mr. J. R. Royle. I can only say that those who have not yet seen the Exhibition will be satisfied with what they see if they take the present opportunity of going round the Courts, and they will be struck with the wonderful resources of the Empire. No pains and no expenses have been spared by the Governors and Colonial Commissions, and by the Executive Commissioners here, to make each of their departments a success, and there has been a peaceful rivalry between them the one to excel the other. I hope that this Exhibition will be not only entertaining to the eye, and that it will be of material benefit to our own countrymen, but that it will also tend to produce a still greater feeling of brotherly love between ourselves and the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. I can only add that I trust that the sun may favor us to-morrow as it has done to-day, and that we may have "Queen's weather" in every sense of the word.

The meeting then terminated.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing papers be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
First 10 days of July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	90,308	149	680	93,497	137	18,30,924	207	21,31,862	217	3,00,938	...
10th July 1886	Madras	861	1,40,500	163	861	1,41,688	165	20,90,309	167	21,56,419	174	66,110	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	85,104	130	654	1,01,866	156	13,15,474	138	14,53,463	154	1,37,989	...
17th July 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,32,448	289	1,497	5,12,425	342	1,17,10,238	537	1,29,03,393	598	11,93,155	...
10th July 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,50,679	327	461	1,54,000	334	43,60,985	649	46,87,478	705	3,26,493	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,99,039	220	4,153	10,03,476	242	2,13,07,930	358	2,33,32,615	389	20,24,685	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
17th July 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,16,441	539	1,515	7,64,735	505	1,41,20,610	640	1,39,04,675	636	...	2,15,935
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,262	162	57	7,249	127	1,37,954	165	1,42,268	172	4,314	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	727	61	12	787	66	17,324	99	18,626	108	1,302	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,231	83	75	5,970	80	1,01,434	93	1,04,091	96	2,657	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,84,473	202	1,411	2,64,000	187	47,49,339	231	52,09,400	256	4,60,061	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Southern Mahratta	315	15,971	51	315	30,447	97	2,02,828	63	4,96,281	109	2,93,453	...
17th July 1886	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,589	38	...	...	31,657	53	31,657	...
	TOTAL	3,385	11,33,105	335	3,427	10,74,777	314	1,93,29,489	403	1,99,06,998	403	5,77,509	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	68,803	295	234	62,444	267	12,23,401	361	12,20,861	362	...	2,540
17th July 1886	Nalhati	27	1,304	48	27	1,196	44	20,651	52	24,486	62	3,835	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Northern Bengal	249	30,437	122	249	32,970	132	5,33,757	147	6,46,197	180	1,12,440	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dhárla	37	1,868	50	37	1,567	42	39,505	74	29,285	55	...	[illegible]
17th July 1886	Tirhoot	226	20,362	90	246	24,699	100	4,05,680	123	4,52,531	137	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	15,361	62	253	18,727	74	2,52,219	70	3,16,597	87	64,4[illegible]	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,589	235	45	13,702	304	1,49,940	229	2,20,433	340	70,493	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	11,526	77	149	14,284	96	5,24,953	242	5,16,021	240	...	8,932
10th July 1886	Burma	327	31,633	97	327	36,449	112	6,51,864	171	6,55,775	139	3,911	...
17th July 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,55,766	253	1,803	4,52,961	251	92,20,282	351	73,26,937	281	...	18,93,345
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,218	79	66	5,382	82	88,173	92	82,793	87	...	5,380
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	961	27	36	1,472	41	22,762	43	30,899	60	8,137	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Dacca	86	1,381	16	86	4,219	49	27,118	104	71,088	54	43,970	...
10th July 1886	Jorhat	25	968	38	30	850	28	7,360	20	9,214	21	1,854	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,56,177	184	3,588	6,70,832	187	1,31,67,665	264	1,16,03,117	224	...	15,64,528
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,024	26,88,321	244	11,168	27,49,085	246	5,38,05,084	342	5,48,42,730	340	10,37,646	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,50,339	157	2,79,69,792	173	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,54,745	185	2,68,72,938	167	...	21,81,807
	Assisted Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	10,117	80	126	8,691	69	1,76,160	96	1,85,319	102	9,159	...
17th July 1886	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,573	53	67	5,485	82	77,967	80	90,942	103	21,975	...
First 3 days of July 1886	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 61,254	58	(c) 89,874	86	28,620	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,005	59	303	41,083	136	3,97,498	90	6,60,472	151	2,62,974	...
17th July 1886	Tarakessur	22	4,446	202	22	4,843	220	79,744	249	82,100	256	2,356	...
	TOTAL	518	36,141	70	518	60,102	116	7,92,623	91	11,17,707	130	3,25,084	...
	Native States.												
17th July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,404	70	193	11,693	61	3,74,975	133	3,65,407	131	...	9,568
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,034	47	64	2,400	37	46,228	50	56,975	62	10,747	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Nizam's	121	17,380	144	208	21,903	105	3,61,411	205	3,42,108	114	...	19,303
10th July 1886	Mysore	140	8,062	58	140	8,214	59	1,17,363	58	1,22,751	61	5,388	...
17th July 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	340	21	16	1,051	66	11,514	49	17,237	75	5,723	...
	TOTAL	534	42,280	79	621	45,091	73	9,11,491	117	9,04,478	100	...	7,013

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

(*a*) Return not received.

(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th July, 1885.

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd July, 1886.

SIMLA,

The 4th August, 1886.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 33.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

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.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON NEW WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the year 1885-86.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command. Gross Acres.	Area under command. Irrigable Acres.	Area Irrigated. Full Kharif, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Full Kharif, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Full Rabi, 1885-86. Total acres.	Full Rabi, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Year 1885-86. Total Acres.	Whole Year 1885-86. In comparison with 1885-86. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rainfall. 1884-85.	Rainfall. 1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
															K. 52·80	20·07		
															R. 0·75	0·91		
1	Ahmedabad.	Háthmati Canal	44,744	28,840	810	714	...	2,135	963	...	2,945	1,677	...	132	T. 53·55	20·98	60	
															K. 35·48	21·79		
2	Ahmedabad.	Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	1,079	596	...	...	...	...	1,079	596	...	123	R.	0·58	37	
															T. 35·48	22·37		
															K. 25·55	17·92		
															R. 4·55	4·25		
3	Khandesh.	Hartala tank (Lower Panjhra River Works.)	584	527	307	...	6	134	...	9	441	...	15	3	T. 30·10	22·17	26	
															K. 27·97	7·72		Rainfall at Mukti Tank.
															R. 4·83	8·02		
4	Khandesh.	Mukti Reservoir (Lower Panjhra River Works.)	13,117	12,627	171	...	55	1,026	410	...	1,197	355	...	42	T. 32·80	15·74	52	
															K. 28·21	16·95		
															R. 3·21	6·43		
5	Khandesh.	Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	61	11	...	322	...	2	383	9	...	2	T. 31·42	23·38	26	
															K. 23·17	18·70		
															R. 2·77	5·31		
6	Khandesh.	Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	613	...	157	1,352	29	...	1,965	...	128	6	T. 25·94	24·01	7	
															K. 28·69	24·74		
															R. 6·99	7·02		
7	Nasik.	Palkher Canal (Kadwa River Works)	28,832	23,466	472	100	...	955	219	...	1,427	319	...	29	T. 35·68	31·76	11	
															K. 18·88	14·76		
8	Nasik.	Wadali Canal (Kadwa River Works)	3,486	2,433	144	67	...	151	27	...	205	94	...	47	R. 5·87	3·56		
9	Nasik.	Ojhár Támbat Canal (Kadwa River Works)	8,055	6,824	54	...	16	243	71	...	297	55	...	23	T. 24·75	18·32	26	At Niphad.
															K. 15·00	24·83		
															R. 8·39	11·23		
10	Ahmednagar.	Ojhàr Canal (Pravara River Works.)	23,724	20,088	1,663	1,200	...	707	...	477	2,370	723	...	44	T. 23·39	36·06	54	Rainfall at Ashwid.
															K. 14·55	14·71		
															R. 8·82	7·02		
11	Ahmednagar.	Lakh Canal (Pravara River Works.)	29,913	22,760	215	91	...	154	...	24	369	67	...	22	T. 23·37	21·73	7	
															K. 13·09	17·06		
															R. 4·13	4·79		
12	Ahmednagar.	Bhatodi Tank	14,733	12,485	221	...	332	895	153	...	1,116	...	179	14	T. 17·22	21·85	26	
															K. 24·61	24·58		Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was 1884-85, K 10·65, R. 9·59, T. 20·25; 1885-86, K. 8·11, R. 1·62, T. 9·13. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kasurdi and Matoba Tanks respectively.
															R. 12·79	7·04		
13	Poona.	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	6,414	2,225	...	5,268	39	...	11,682	2,264	...	24	T. 37·40	31·62	15	
															K. 7·49	15·80		
															R. 12·35	1·98		
14	Poona.	Kasurdi Tank	597	478	...	...	...	148	63	...	148	63	...	74	T. 19·84	17·78	10	
															K. 8·47	14·33		
															R. 12·56	4·48		
15	Poona.	Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	1,010	598	...	740	...	48	1,750	550	...	46	T. 21·03	18·81	11	
															K. 6·97	14·59		
															R. 8·12	4·65		
16	Poona.	Sirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	288	...	647	541	...	19	829	...	666	45	T. 15·09	19·24	27	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1885-86.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	AREA UNDER COMMAND. Gross Acres.	AREA UNDER COMMAND. Irrigable Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. *Fasl* Kharif, 1885-85. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	AREA IRRIGATED. *Fasl* Rabi, 1885-86. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	AREA IRRIGATED. Whole Year 1885-86. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL. 1884-85.	RAINFALL. 1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18	19
17	Poona.	Bhadalvadi Tank	1,900	1,520	89	...	112	202	...	176	291	...	288	50	K. 7·71 R. 5·46	21·89 3·58	93	
															T. 13·17	25·47		
18	Poona.	Nira Canal	68,106	59,685	2,796	2,796	...	8,399	8,399	...	11,195	11,195	...	...	K. 7·56 R. 8·95	15·08 4·40	18	* Average of Pimpri, Vadgaon, Pandhara and Baramati.
															T. 16·51*	*19·48		
19	Sholapur.	Ekruk Tank	17,152	15,320	1,750	472	...	836	...	987	2,586	...	514	17	K. 12·24 R. 8·87	21·58 7·17	36	
															T. 21·11	28·75		
20	Sholapur.	Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	405	...	73	334	326	...	739	253	...	52	K. 6·60 R. 5·61	16·88 9·74	118	
															T. 12·21	26·62		
21	Sholapur.	Revari Canal	3,813	3,624	119	...	74	658	236	...	777	162	...	26	K. 30·30 R. 6·67	29·46 6·68	2	
															T. 36·97	36·14		
22	Sholapur.	Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	761	356	...	771	80	...	1,532	436	...	49	K. 18·51 R. 12·78	19·62 7·45	13	
															T. 31·29	27·07		
23	Satara.	Pingli Tank (Upper Man River Works.)	6,786	5,966	436	...	18	552	191	...	988	173	...	21	K. 7·17 R. 7·20	7·87 2·22	29	Pingli rainfall,
															T. 14·37	10·09		
24	Satara.	Gondoli Canal (Upper Man River Works.)													K. 7·02 R. 7·49	13·08 2·37	6	Gondoli do,
															T. 14·51	15·45		
25	Satara.	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,045	434	...	423	...	171	1,468	263	...	22	K. 8·77 R. 9·58	16·73 5·02	18	
															T. 18·35	21·75		
26	Satara.	Chikhli Canal	1,871	1,478	196	...	60	86	23	...	282	...	37	12	K. 11·55 R. 14·45	12·72 6·60	26	
															T. 26·00	19·32		
27	Satara.	Mhaswad Tank	25,240	20,192	135	77	...	72	28	...	207	105	...	...	K. 6·64 R. 5·17	16·83 4·32	79	
															T. 11·81	21·15		
28	Satara.	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	2,289	696	...	1,142	...	540	3,431	156	...	5	K 15·16 R. 10·48	17·90 5·66	8	
															T. 25·64	23·56		
29	Broach.	Gokak Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	3,545	2,095	...	1,188	...	39	4,733	2,056	...	77	K. 9·55 R. 8·05	13·32 9·16	28	
															T. 17·60	22·48		
30	Dharwar.	Dambal Tank	3,955	3,885	6	...	24	40	...	30	46	...	54	54	K. 6·22 R. 5·95	12·22 6·84	57	
															T. 12·17	19·06		
31	Dharwar.	Madag Tank	2,043	2,024	423	...	45	205	26	...	628	...	19	3	K. 12·70 R. 7·32	15·60 5·87	7	
															T. 20·02	21·47		
32	Dharwar.	Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	112	...	72	17	...	20	129	...	92	42	K. 5·26 R. 11·08	6·80 16·25	41	
33	Dharwar.	Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	47	1	...	15	2	...	62	3	...	5	T. 16·34	23·05		
			5,45,994	4,26,471	27,676	10,838	...	29,711	8,743	...	57,387	19,582	...	52	24·37	22·80	...	

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

J. H. E. HART, *C.E.*,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

B

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1885-86 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	46	5·75	46	73	1·58	33	73	2·21	5	37	7·4
Jámda	145·32	31·90	·219	238·47	20·48	·858	249·90	25·47	·102	103·56	28·94	·279
Pálkhed	*4·92	8·72	1·770	37·84	8·59	·230	29·39	17·01	·580	*8·36	11·24	1·340
Ojhár	51·78	29·30	·570	105·09	28·32	·270	93·87	20·40	·220	50·34	21·74	·430
Lákh	47·03	20·09	·430	107·27	22·68	·210	101·09	21·54	·210	57·60	15·52	·270
Nira Canal	Canal	not open		Over 455 cubic feet (fullsupply)	125·00	·274	Average over. 300	80	·26	Irrigation	closed.	
Rewári	12·75	7·84	·61	14·77	5·83	·39	15·00	11·08	·74	14·97	7·90	·53
Yarla	4·47	7·31	1·63	9·26	10·47	1·13	9·84	12·21	1·24	0·91	10·85	12·05
Chikhli	2·82	0·56	·19	10·53	1·87	·18	12·09	2·74	·23	3·50	0·84	·24
Krishna	73·52	40·73	·55	140·00	40·61	·29	133·72	50·31	·38	90·72	41·00	·45
Gokák Canal (Wadarhatti Branch).	22·58	18·32	·811	79·00	37·66	·477	77·78	28·92	·372	43·66	34·64	·793

* Excess got from back-water supply.

J. H. E. HART, *C.E.*,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1885.

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
Mileage.				Capital Subscribed						Capital withdrawn							Capital Outlay.						Revenue Accounts, 1885.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1885.			Guaranteed Interest from commencement to end of 1885.		
				During 1885.			To end of 1885.			During 1885.			To end of 1885.				On Construction Account.		On Stores.															
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1885.	Under construction on 31st December 1885.	Railway.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1885.	To end of 1885.	During 1885.	To end of 1885.	On Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
860·87	860·87	9	Madras	...	...	...	10,669,644	...	10,669,644	119,156	−47,472	71,684	5,910,994	4,633,712	10,544,706	124,938	25,648	10,285,803	42,106	259,502	−599	10,544,706	701,983	401,392	300,591	...	...	...	522,393	...	522,393	12,334,237	...	12,334,237
(a)654	654	...	South Indian	...	...	...	4,415,129	1,276	4,416,405	153,161	−64,481	88,680	3,153,585	1,314,072	4,467,657	−51,252	68,868	4,218,841	46,369	256,447	−7,631	4,467,657	437,012	285,431	151,581	...	842	...	204,395	...	204,395	3,430,029	...	3,430,029
(b)438·78	438·78	16·14	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	7,749,398	21,672	7,771,070	250,744	−68,415	182,329	5,229,527	3,227,515	8,457,042	−685,972	149,946	8,169,700	25,516	309,033	−21,691	8,457,042	1,204,531	519,162	685,369	685	25,920	267,216	383,804	304	384,108	8,815,089	19,005	8,834,094
(c)1288·25	1288·25	...	Great Indian Peninsula.	460,500	...	460,500	24,090,338	571,826	24,662,164	712,584	−259,228	453,356	15,567,537	9,039,767	24,607,304	54,860	264,939	23,771,344	185,593	850,136	−14,176	24,607,304	3,339,604	1,685,276	165,328	10,617	225	494,513	1,169,801	2,799	1,172,600	25,166,148	423,004	25,589,152
608·01	604·50	83·06	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	990,000	...	990,000	8,351,392	424,419	8,775,811	296,799	332,503	629,104	4,083,873	4,459,569	8,543,442	232,369	766,907	8,070,673	−83,443	494,039	−21,270	8,543,442	553,737	374,201	179,536	...	9,152	...	353,289	618	353,907	4,288,313	42,100	4,330,413
693·11	693·04	...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi.	...	...	...	10,993,320	86,363	11,079,683	235,124	−142,361	92,763	6,175,276	5,100,267	11,275,343	−195,860	65,754	10,896,725	29,516	400,021	−21,203	11,275,343	1,251,310	717,572	533,738	...	6,190	23,091	553,346	420	553,766	11,587,992	49,253	11,637,245
4543·02			Total	1,450,500	...	1,450,500	66,269,221	1,105,556	67,374,777	1,767,568	−249,652	1,517,916	40,120,792	27,774,902	67,895,694	−520,917	1,342,062	65,413,086	245,657	2,569,178	−86,570	67,895,694	7,488,177	3,983,034	3,505,143	17,471	42,329	784,820	3,187,028	4,141	3,191,169	65,621,830	533,362	66,155,192

(a) Works in addition 8 miles of the Pondicherry Railway.
(b) Ditto 22·12 miles of the Patri Salt Railway.
(c) Ditto 215·75 miles of the Dhond and Manmad, Khamgáon-Amraoti, and Bhusáwal

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1885.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
WITHDRAWN				CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNTS, 1885.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1885.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1885.							LOSS TO STATE		CONTROL.		LAND.					
To end of 1885.				On Construction Account.		On Stores.																															
In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1885.	To end of 1885.	During 1885.	To end of 1885.	On Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	TOTAL.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1885.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1885.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1885.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1885.	During 1885.	From commencement to end of 1885.	State charge for control for 1885.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1885.	Value of land made over during 1885.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1885.	Value of land restored to Government during 1885.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1885.	Loss of land revenue on land restored over during 1885, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1885, capitalised.
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
6,44,83,575	5,05,49,585	11,50,33,160	13,62,957	2,79,706	11,22,08,759	4,59,341	28,30,932	−6,531	11,50,33,160	76,57,993	43,78,825	32,79,168	...	...	...	56,98,828	...	56,98,828	13,45,55,315	...	13,45,55,315	5,96,17,272	...	...	...	24,19,660	2,49,38,043	96,857	22,41,284	72,655	10,72,483	63	1,35,441	10,674	8,41,666
3,29,06,977	1,37,12,058	4,66,19,035	−5,34,804	7,18,617	4,40,22,688	4,83,856	26,75,972	−79,625	4,66,19,035	45,60,126	29,78,412	15,81,714	...	8,793	...	21,32,817	...	21,32,817	3,57,91,601	...	3,57,91,601	1,71,42,865	...	72,775	...	5,59,896	1,87,21,511			1,792	16,16,185	9,932	89,010	576	5,46,765
5,70,49,381	3,52,09,255	9,22,58,636	−74,83,324	16,35,783	8,91,24,003	2,78,348	33,71,265	−2,36,632	9,22,58,636	1,31,40,336	56,63,582	74,76,754	74,767	2,82,757	29,15,082	41,86,953	3,313	41,90,266	9,61,64,583	2,07,307	9,63,71,890	7,16,81,514	2,74,380	4,35,174	57,59,403	−14,71,423	3,11,59,333	71,529	34,10,550	1,543	58,35,702	7,858	75,360	...	4,79,387
16,98,27,683	9,86,15,633	26,84,43,316	5,98,473	28,90,251	25,93,23,757	20,24,643	92,74,205	−1,54,646	26,84,43,316	3,64,32,047	1,83,84,827	1,80,47,220	1,15,823	2,456	53,94,688	1,27,61,464	30,532	1,27,91,996	27,45,39,802	46,14,586	27,91,54,388	23,57,81,472	5,36,181	95,563	2,08,77,208	−24,39,601	6,48,81,868			4,515	54,98,333	7,074	19,26,485	756	4,07,442
4,08,38,733	4,45,95,693	8,54,34,426	23,23,683	76,69,075	8,07,06,730	−8,34,436	49,40,386	−2,12,690	8,54,34,426	55,37,369	37,42,008	17,95,361	...	91,520	...	35,32,888	6,185	35,39,073	4,28,83,174	4,20,999	4,33,04,173	2,15,34,774	...	1,09,564	...	18,35,232	1,18,78,963	70,410	10,60,959	63,335	11,48,912	1,982	32,000	16,897	4,34,738
6,73,66,644	5,56,39,276	12,30,05,920	−21,36,653	7,17,310	11,88,73,361	3,21,994	43,63,870	−2,31,311	12,30,05,920	1,36,50,655	78,28,055	58,22,600	...	67,530	2,51,906	60,36,497	4,586	60,41,083	12,64,14,442	5,37,316	12,69,51,758	5,31,32,106	...	1,18,689	1,47,075	4,11,966	1,40,85,416	70,429	19,96,126	16,333	11,94,612	...	1,16,973	122	1,67,010
3,24,72,993	29,83,21,500	73,07,94,493	−58,69,668	1,39,10,832	70,42,59,298	27,33,746	2,74,56,630	−9,21,435	73,07,94,493	8,09,78,526	4,29,75,709	3,80,02,817	1,90,590	4,53,056	85,61,676	3,43,49,447	44,616	3,43,94,063	71,03,48,917	57,80,208	71,61,29,125	45,88,90,003	8,[illegible]561	8,31,765	2,67,83,686	13,15,730	28,56,65,134	3,09,225	87,08,919	1,60,173	1,63,66,227	26,909	23,75,269	28,725	28,77,028
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								
5,910,994	4,633,712	10,544,706	124,938	25,648	10,285,803	42,106	259,502	−599	10,544,706	701,983	401,392	300,591	...	...	...	522,393	...	522,393	12,334,237	...	12,334,237	5,464,917	...	...	...	221,802	6,869,320								
3,153,585	1,314,072	4,467,657	−51,252	68,868	4,218,841	46,369	256,447	−7,631	4,467,657	437,012	285,431	151,581	...	842	...	204,395	...	204,395	3,430,029	...	3,430,029	1,642,858	...	6,974	...	53,656	1,794,143								
5,229,527	3,227,515	8,457,042	−685,972	149,946	8,169,700	25,516	309,033	−21,691	8,457,042	1,204,531	519,162	685,369	685	25,920	267,216	383,804	304	384,108	8,815,089	19,005	8,834,091	6,570,806	25,152	39,891	527,945	−134,877								
5,567,537	9,039,767	24,607,304	54,860	264,939	23,771,344	185,593	850,136	−14,176	24,607,304	3,339,604	1,685,276	165,328	10,617	225	494,513	1,169,801	2,799	1,172,600	25,166,148	423,004	25,589,152	21,613,308	10,150	5,780	1,913,744	−223,690	5,947,504								
2,083,873	4,459,569	8,543,442	232,369	766,907	8,070,673	−83,443	494,039	−21,270	8,543,442	553,737	374,201	179,536	...	9,152	...	353,289	618	353,907	4,288,31[illegible]	42,100	4,330,418	2,153,477	...	10,956	...	183,523	2,187,897								
175,276	5,100,267	11,275,343	−195,860	65,754	10,896,725	29,516	400,021	−21,203	11,275,543	1,251,310	717,572	533,738	...	6,190	23,091	553,346	420	553,766	11,587,99[illegible]	49,253	11,637,245	4,870,443	...	10,880	13,482	37,764	6,791,164								
120,792	27,774,902	67,895,694	−520,917	1,342,062	65,413,086	245,657	2,569,178	−86,570	67,895,694	7,488,177	3,983,034	3,505,143	17,471	42,329	784,820	3,187,028	4,141	3,191,169	[illegible]	533,362	66,455,172	42,315,803	74,302	77,461	2,455,171	138,236	26,446,303								

(a) Works in addition 8 miles of the Pondicherry Railway.
(b) Ditto 22·12 miles of the Patri Salt Railway.
(c) Ditto 215·75 miles of the Dhond and Manmad, Khamgáon-Amraoti, and Bhusaval [illegible]

A. G. BE[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE AND 1st HALF OF JULY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1056, 1057, 1058 AND 1059 OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 24th JULY AND 7th AUGUST 1886.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | |

"However, under the rules laid down in the Court-fees Act, land is, in many parts of the country, including the Madras Presidency, assessed at something very much below its net market-value. This does not much matter for the purposes of court-fees, because the Government has not the slightest intention or desire to increase the amount of those fees; on the contrary, it would reduce them if the financial situation permitted. But the Madras Government tells us that the effect of applying the court-fees rules for the purpose of determining jurisdiction is to bring within the jurisdiction of some of the inferior Courts land-suits of a class which those Courts were not intended, and indeed are not qualified, to deal with; and accordingly that Government desires to substitute some other rules which would bring out a valuation more in accordance with the facts. But unfortunately we are not in a position to touch the Court-fees Act at present, and we do not desire to interfere with the practice which is observed in provinces other than Madras, unless and until it is shown to produce inconvenient results. Under these circumstances we propose to meet the wishes of the Madras Government as far as we can by authorising Local Governments, after consulting their High Courts, and with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to frame rules for determining the value of land for jurisdictional purposes. If the Madras Government thinks fit to frame such rules, the rules will, when they come into force, supersede the provisions of the Madras Civil Courts Act to which I have referred. Whether other Local Governments will consider it worth while to frame such rules on the subject I do not know, but, if they do, the rules framed by them may, whenever the time comes for amending the Court-fees Act, be of material assistance in helping the Government of India to lay down principles of computation which will bring out results more in accordance with the facts than those embodied in the old Act. I repeat, however, that there is no intention to do anything which will directly or indirectly raise the amount of institution-fees payable in suits relating to land.

"This is the main object of the Bill. The Bill contains one or two other minor provisions to which it is not necessary for me to refer at the present stage."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and 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 EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to supply what I cannot but think was merely an accidental omission in dealing with the Act of 1872. Section 125 of that Act is as follows:—

'No Magistrate or Police-officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.'

"This provision of the Indian law follows that of the English law, but the English law goes somewhat further by giving to Revenue-officers the same protection as is here given to Magistrates and Police-officers. In England not only is it the case that witnesses may not be compelled to disclose, but they are not even permitted to be asked, the names of those from whom they received information as to frauds on the revenue. The law is perfectly clear on this point. For instance, I will read a passage from Bell's well-known *Laws of Excise*, which states the law on the subject as follows:—

'It is a rule of evidence applicable to criminal cases, and the same rule has always been held to apply to penal informations at the suit of the revenue, that a witness is not permitted to disclose privileged communications brought to his knowledge for the furtherance of justice. "This is not the privilege of the witness, but may be justly called a public privilege, and is observed on a principle of public policy and from regard to public interests" (1 *Phil. Ev.* 272). Hence "those questions which tend to the discovery of the channels by which the disclosure was made to the officers of justice are not permitted to be asked" (*Rex* v. *Hardy*, 24 Howell's S. T. 753—Eyre, L. C. J.). "If the name of the informer were to be disclosed, no man would make a discovery, and public justice would be defeated" (*Id.*, p. 814—Buller, J.). In the case of *Attorney-General* v. *Bryant* it was held that a witness for the Crown could not be asked "Did you give the information?" (15 M. & W. 169).'

"I have not been able to ascertain from the records of the Legislative Department why the English law with respect to the disclosure by Revenue-officers of the source of information as to the commission of offences against the revenue was not incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. It is possible that some reason may be suggested, but until a reason is forthcoming I cannot help thinking that the omission must have been purely accidental. The Government is given to understand that the omission has caused serious inconvenience, and is even said to be seriously impairing the efficiency of the Excise and Salt Departments of the Bombay Presidency. Accordingly, we propose to amend section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 by the inclusion of Revenue-officers, and thus to assimilate the Indian to the English law upon this point.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and 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.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th August, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 13th August, 1886.

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 28th July, 1886, was subsequently postponed to the 11th August, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been a break in the rains in some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In almost all other parts of the country rain has fallen. In parts of Bengal and Assam the falls have been heavy.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the standing crops are in good condition, and prospects continue favourable.

Kharif sowings have been completed in nearly all districts of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the young plants are doing well. In Nimar and in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh districts of the Central Provinces more rain is much wanted.

Prospects are generally good in the Punjab, but more rain is required in the Hissar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts.

In Rajputana and Central India States agricultural prospects continue satisfactory, but more rain is needed in places.

Excessive rain has injured the crops in parts of Bengal, but prospects, on the whole, are still very favourable.

Ploughing and sowing and transplanting are in progress in Lower Burma.

In Assam heavy and incessant rain has caused some damage to crops in Sylhet.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are on the whole steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 11th)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, 1·50; this week, ·02.	Standing crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average 2·45	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two taluks and cattle-disease in one.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·04; this week, 1·21.	Fever in one and slight small-pox in three taluks; some cholera.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, ·74; this week, 2·52.	Standing crops good. River 5·15 feet water over anicut. Slight fever and cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·73	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and indigo, outturn below average. Fever in one, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 2·01	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Small-pox in one village.
Tanjore	Average 4·18	Standing crops good, but in parts of one taluk slightly damaged by excessive rain; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·55; this week, 2·24.	Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	Average 1·20	More rain wanted in some taluks. First crop paddy in ear in three taluks, elsewhere progressing. Slight fever in one and small-pox in six taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Travancore	1·34	Paddy almost ripe. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 11th)		
Kurrachee	In Kurrachee, ·03; in Manora, ·06.	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 9th, 19 feet 10½ inches against 17 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in three and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34 and in Tatta 24, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good. Irrigation benefited by recent rains. Rice transplantation almost over; *bajri* and *til* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 9th, 19 feet 10½ inches against 17 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in two, cattle-disease in one, and small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 25⅓, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad	·18; total 28·19; rain in three talukas and light showers in others.	Young crops doing well. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	·34; total 23·28	Health good. Sowing completed in Naosari, Kadi, and Amreli divisions, and continued in Baroda division. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 31, wheat 24, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Maximum at Mandvi, ·92 and minimum at Surat, ·15.	Standing crops promising; sowing operations still in progress in some talukas. Rain wanted in Balsar and Pardi talukas for rice crops. Cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	At Igatpuri, 2·46; Pient, 1·08; in other talukas—maximum at Nasik, ·08, minimum at Dindori, ·05.	More rain wanted in almost all talukas for young plants of minor early crops, and *bajri* transplantation nearly completed in the *dangi* parts. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Light rain only on 10th; total of week ·15; to date 80·61; being 30·02 above average.	Average abnormal temperature, 2° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-east.
Poona	At Petha Barawali, 1·20; light showers in Junnar, Indapur, Haveli, and Maval talukas.	Young crops doing well. More rain wanted in almost all the talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar, Khed and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 48 pounds in the district and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Jamkhed, ·37; Nagar, ·31; Karjat, ·14; Akola, ·10; Rahuri, ·07.	*Kharif* sowing completed in six and in progress in five talukas; crops doing well. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 39, *juari*—maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	At Sholapur, ·38; Karmala, ·26; Pandharpur, ·20; Malsiras, ·25.	*Kharif* crops generally good. Rain required in the Barsi, Karmala, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59⅓ and *bajri* 42⅔ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain in Dharwar, Mugud, Hubli, Nargund, Gadag and Karajgi, averaging from ·80 in Karajgi to ·04 in Mugud; none in others.	Heavy showers required for the standing crops, which are still good. Much damage caused by insects to crops in Ranibennur and Navalgund. Rice 24 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, ·63; Kumpta, ·41; Sirsi, ·43; Haliyal, ·21; total 112·17.	Rice crop good; transplanting continues in some parts. Cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta, Honore and Supa Petha; slight fever and small-pox in three talukas. Common rice in Karwar 14 and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·06; total 30·16	Health generally good. Sowing continues; cotton resown in some places. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of all districts. Young crops in good condition everywhere, but more rain wanted in several districts; standing crops injured by insects in parts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of three districts; slight cholera in one taluka of Khandesh.
Bengal—(August 11th)		
Chittagong	13·63	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* continue; prospects much damaged by heavy rain. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	5·67	Prospects of all crops good; jute and *aus* being harvested. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·67	Prospects of early rice, jute and sugarcane favourable; cutting of jute commenced; transplanting of *amun* proceeding briskly. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	5·87	Rivers high and flooded some fields. *Aus* being cut; transplanting of *amun* going on. Public health good.
Khoolna	4·39	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* doing well; cultivation of *amun* progressing; prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	5·65	Prospects of *aus*, jute and sugarcane good; late rice transplanting proceeding. Public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease at Birgang.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	6·67	River continues to rise. Some damage may be caused to crops; *aus*, *til*, oilseed and jute being cut.
Rungpore	3·15	Sky overcast. Transplanting of *amun* progressing favourably; jute being cut; other crops doing well. Public health good.
Burdwan	4·95	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	0·33	*Bhadoi* crops promising well; late rice prospects good.
Purneah	7·34	Prospects of crops excellent. Public health indifferent. Rivers high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga . .	5·61	Transplanting of paddy still going on; both *bhadoi* and low-land paddy considerably damaged by constant and excessive rain and unprecedentedly high floods. A break in the rains would be most beneficial. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Midnapore . .	2·03	More rain wanted in south. Prospects of crops good.
Chumparun . .	6·92	Prospects of crops favourable. A short break in the rains required. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna . .	1·97	Transplanting of paddy in progress; *bhadoi* crops thriving well. Cholera in Behar subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Gya . .	0·73	Crop prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	3·50	Weather seasonable. Heavy rain all over the district. Agricultural prospects very promising; *til* crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack . .	·61	Weather cloudy at times. Late rice being transplanted, but requires more rain. Price of rice unchanged. Sporadic cholera in interior; public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy and continuous rain all over these Provinces, except Orissa, where it was slight, and more is wanted; excessive rain has caused some damage to crops in places, but general prospects still favourable. Autumn crops generally in good condition, and transplanting of late rice seedlings in full progress; harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding, with expectation of a good outturn. Public health generally satisfactory. Price of rice almost stationary.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(August 11th)		
Benares (Aug. 9th)	·90 at Sadr	Break set in and weather fine. Average prospects. Supplies ample. Prices show slight fall. Health good.
Ballia („ 10th)	Averaging 3·50	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Rice being transplanted. Supplies ample. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ 9th)	1·60 at Sadr	Slight break, with sultry weather. *Kharif* crops in flourishing condition; weeding going on. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weeding and ploughing going on. Prices steady. Fever in three taluks; small-pox in one.
Lucknow („ 9th)	Average 3·20	Weather often cloudy. Prospects good. Fields being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	A break in the rains. Prospects of *kharif* crops good. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Isolated cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	*Nil*	There has been a much needed break in the rains. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Allahabad („ „)	·30 to 1·40	*Kharif* crops doing well; *bajri* sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Markets well supplied, and prices steady. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	1·60 to 4·70	Crops flourishing; weeding in progress. Prices stationary. Slight cholera in city and cantonments; cattle-disease in four parganas.
Farakhabad(„ „)	*Nil*	Damage from floods in Aligarh tahsil. Weeding is going on. Prices continue steady. A few cases of cholera reported.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Beneficial break in the rains. *Hemant* crops are being sown; prospects everywhere favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Varying from 3·0 to 8·80.	Abundant rain in all tahsils. Crops looking well. Cases of cholera reported.
Banda („ 9th)	*Nil*	Break very beneficial. *Bajri* and *til* being sown; early sowings flourishing. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Kumaon („ 10th)	Rain plentiful	Crops promising well. Prices falling slowly. General health fair; fever and measles in parts; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 9th)	·60 to 2·10	A break now set in, which is much needed. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain during week.	A break has set in, which is beneficial to crops. Markets well stocked. Health of people and condition of cattle fair.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Break beneficial for *rabi* ploughings. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Abundant rain has fallen, and the break which has now set in will benefit the crops. Prospects are good everywhere. Supplies are ample, and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(Aug. 11th)		
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects flourishing.
Delhi . .	·54	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects promising.
Umballa . .	·68	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur . .	1·70	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore . .	1·80 at Zira	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar . .	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects very favourable.
Sialkot . .	·90	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi . .	2·35	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur . .	Rain in tahsils Khusal and Bhera.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts; wanted in the Hissar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Hissar, Ferozepore and Mooltan districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (August 11th)		
Nagpur . .	·77	Weather showery and close. Rice requires rain, other crops good. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	·16	Crops favourable; weeding in hand. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (August 10th)	*Nil*	Prospects good. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent.
Seoni . . .	2·11	Weather cloudy and hot. More rain wanted for rice, which has suffered a little on high land. Health good. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Crops doing well. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Weeding nearly finished. Rain wanted. 121 cases of cholera, 45 deaths. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . .	1·29	Unless heavy rain falls within 10 days, rice will be injured. Cholera lingering; cattle-disease in Siorinarain. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	·67	Rain urgently wanted. Second ploughing stopped; rice withering in places. Cholera declining; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur(August 7th)	2·7	Weather showery and hot; more rain wanted in south and west. Fever prevalent; cholera in Burgarh tahsil. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good in Northern districts, but in Nimar and in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh districts rain is wanted. In Raipur and Bilaspur rice crops will suffer considerable injury if a good fall of rain does not occur shortly.
British Burma— (Aug. 11th)		
Akyab. (Aug. 7th) .	10·47; total rainfall 87·71.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Sowing progressing.
Bassein . . .	4·99; total rainfall 58·20.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Sowing progressing; crops healthy.
Rangoon . .	2·71; total rainfall 56·90.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	2·45; total rainfall 100·54.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu . .	6·47; total rainfall 73·84.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two townships. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout the district.
Henzada . .	0·92; total rainfall 52·34.	Cholera sporadic in four townships; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome . . .	3·30; total rainfall 24·98.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; plants in good condition.
Tounghoo . . .	3·57; total rainfall 45·41.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Thayetmyo . .	1·02; total rainfall 20·25.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two circles. Sowing progressing.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of Thongwa and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of Pegu and Thayetmyo districts, slight in parts of six other districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting progressing in all districts; crops reported healthy.
Assam—(August 11th)		
Gauhati . .	1·14	Weather hot. General health good; cattle-disease still in some *mouzahs*. Reaping of *ahu* almost finished; planting of *sali* still in progress.
Sylhet . . .	21·85	Incessant rain throughout the week has done some injury to crops, more damage apprehended if the rain does not cease soon.
Dibrugarh . .	Heavy rain, 8·80	Weather cool and cloudy throughout the week. *Ahu* crops much injured by floods. Cattle-disease prevalent in some parts of North Lakhimpur and Sadr subdivision; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (August 11th)		
Bangalore . .	Rain fall good in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts and fair in other parts of the State.	Rain wanted in a part of the Chitaldroog district. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	2·69	Season favourable for transplanting rice. Prices slightly fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 11th)		
Amraoti . .	·07	Weather cloudy and close, with slight showers occasionally. Crops in good condition. More rain wanted. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sultry, but rain holding off. Crops in healthy condition, but require more rain.
Hyderabad . .	Average ·58; total rainfall 22·4.	Sowing of *kharif* and *abi* crops continues. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 24, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 11th)		
Indore . . .	·02; total rainfall 23·45.	Weather warmer and brighter. Price of wheat risen.
Morar (Gwalior) .	·07; total rainfall 18·01.	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . .	·18; total rainfall 13·69.	More rain much needed. Crops and health good.
Goona . . .	·18	More rain much wanted. Health good.
Sutna . . .	·16	Weather cloudy and cool. Health good.
Agar . . .	·47	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·26	Weather seasonable. Crops and health good.
Nowgong . .	1·67; total rainfall 22·80.	Weather favourable. Prospects and health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	·90; total rainfall 16·38.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(August 11th)		
Abu (Aug. 11th)	3·34; total rainfall 48·31.	Weather occasionally clear and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 8th)	·17	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Cool wind; weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 6th)	·23	More than a year's water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Crops requiring more rain. Weather very cloudy, with warm winds; nights cooler. Prices tending to fall.
Kherwara („ 8th)	·60	Tanks and wells fairly full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy; break needed.
Meywar („ 7th)	·09	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health fair; dysentery prevailing. Prices falling. Rain wanted.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·88	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices tending to rise. Weather cloudy with showers.
Harowti („ „)	Slight rain on 8th and 9th; Deoli, ·02.	More rain wanted. Health and prospects good. Prices risen.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects generally good.
Kotah („ 7th)	·19	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 10th)	Scanty rain	Health good. Weather cloudy. Crops in urgent need of water.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Rain wanted in Kishnagarh.
Kerowlee („ 7th)	·09	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable,
Dholepur („ 4th)	3·40	Tanks full; wells filling. Crops growing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 7th)	·97	Tanks and wells full. Weeding of crops progressing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fair.
Ulwur („ 10th)	Average, 1·06	Health and prospects good.
Bickanir („ 7th)	Rain in some districts.	Crops good. Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever in two districts. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(Aug. 5th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 6th)	4·42	Prospects of maize and Indian corn are both good.

No. 117 Met. / 12—10

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 12th August, 1886.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of July 1886.

A depression of temperature throughout North-West India, though not so marked as in June, was still appreciable. The mean temperature of the month was from 1° to 4° below the average, over a large portion of the Upper Provinces, in Rajputana, and Behar, as well as in the Carnatic. Elsewhere the differences were in general small. Only in Sind, parts of the Central Provinces, and Burma, was the temperature slightly higher than usual.

As a general rule, the mean pressure of the month was very slightly in excess of the average in Northern India, and below it in the peninsula and Ceylon; most so in the Southern Deccan, Mysore, and Malabar. In the Gangetic plain, and the greater portion of the Punjab, east or south-east winds were most frequent.

The atmosphere was much damper than usual over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and in the Carnatic, and more or less so in other parts of the country, excepting the west coast and Western Deccan, Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, and Burma.

The rainfall was generally heavier and better distributed than in the previous month. In the first week there was fairly general, and, in some cases, heavy rain in the Upper Gangetic plain, on the Central India plateau to the south of the river, and in the western half of the peninsula. On the 10th, heavy rain fell at several stations on the Malabar coast, and continued, with short intervals of light rainfall, up to the 25th of the month. In Northern and Central India, after the 7th, the rainfall was either light or ceased altogether, until a small storm from the Bay of Bengal again brought rather heavy rain to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the southern parts of the North-Western Provinces. This storm was generated in the north-west corner of the Bay about the 17th, and on the 18th it moved forward—first on a northerly course, and then almost due west. On the forenoon of the 23rd, the centre reached the neighbourhood of Neemuch, and within the next twenty-four hours, broke up over the desert to the west of the Arvalis.

Except at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, the rainfall was more or less above the average throughout the Punjab. In Oudh, and indeed in most parts of the North-Western Provinces east of the Ganges, it was below the normal amount; but to the south of the Ganges, there was more rain than usual. In Northern Bengal, and also in Burma, the rainfall was short; but everywhere else, with only local exceptions, the average was exceeded. In Sind and the Carnatic the total amount was about double the average. In the Konkan also and Guzerat there was a considerable excess.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of July 1886, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in July.	Difference from the average in July 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, west	7	6·10	+1·41	
Ditto, east	6	10·14	+3·30	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	14·61	−0·20	
Ditto ditto, cis-Gangetic	7	11·18	+0·55	
Behar	4	11·03	+6·47	
Northern Bengal	3	19·74	−2·63	
Assam, Cachar	5	15·98	+5·29	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	14·85	+0·21	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·64	+0·98	
Central Provinces, south	7	16·57	+0·63	
Berar, Khandesh	8	7·10	+2·58	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda ...	9	12·65	+0·95	
Sind, Cutch	4	3·03	+3·17	
Guzerat	4	11·09	+4·87	
Konkan	4	23·51	+12·58	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	7·00	+0·05	
Malabar	5	33·76	+4·36	
Mysore, Bellary	6	2·92	+0·99	
Carnatic	8	1·94	+1·89	
British Burma	7	25·42	−4·78	
Ceylon	1	5·32	+1·89	

SIMLA;
The 5th August 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
17th July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	86,101	142	680	99,637	147	19,17,025	202	22,29,370	212	3,12,345	...
24th Ditto	Madras	861	1,26,330	147	861	1,41,861	165	22,16,639	165	23,07,670	174	91,031	...
17th Ditto	South Indian	654	81,278	124	654	1,02,137	156	13,96,752	137	15,55,549	154	1,58,797	...
24th Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,65,353	244	1,497	5,64,050	378	1,20,75,591	518	1,34,67,443	583	13,91,852	...
17th Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,60,423	348	461	1,57,000	341	45,21,408	630	48,57,565	683	3,36,157	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,19,485	201	4,153	10,64,685	256	2,21,27,415	348	2,44,17,597	381	22,90,182	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th July 1886	East Indian	1,515	7,62,035	503	1,515	7,46,633	493	1,48,82,645	631	1,46,51,308	562	...	2,31,337
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,720	135	57	8,309	145	1,45,674	164	1,50,577	171	4,903	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	618	52	12	741	62	17,943	96	19,367	104	1,425	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,130	82	75	6,627	89	1,07,564	92	1,10,718	96	3,154	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,61,237	185	1,411	2,86,000	203	50,10,576	228	55,42,579	255	5,32,003	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	15,629	50	315	34,994	111	2,18,501	61	5,31,275	109	3,12,774	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,368	33	...	...	33,025	51	33,025	...
	TOTAL	3,385	10,53,369	311	3,427	10,84,672	317	2,03,82,902	397	2,10,38,849	398	6,55,947	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	57,078	245	234	69,363	296	12,80,479	353	12,90,224	358	9,745	...
24th Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,164	43	27	1,322	49	21,815	51	26,775	64	4,900	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	240	31,590	127	249	37,350	150	5,65,347	146	6,87,459	179	1,22,112	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	37	1,919	52	37	1,801	34	41,424	72	30,887	54	...	16,537
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	22,439	99	246	29,947	122	4,28,120	122	4,83,551	127	55,431	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	9,833	39	253	17,784	70	2,62,052	67	3,34,099	85	72,047	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,890	153	45	10,873	242	1,56,830	224	2,30,487	332	73,657	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	9,267	62	149	10,656	72	5,34,220	230	5,26,813	229	...	7,407
17th Ditto	Burma	327	33,358	102	327	28,633	88	6,85,222	165	6,85,919	136	697	...
24th Ditto	North-Western	1,803	4,51,868	251	1,803	4,45,019	247	96,72,150	344	77,71,956	279	...	19,00,194
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,243	80	66	4,710	72	93,416	91	87,503	86	...	5,913
17th Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	875	24	36	1,440	40	23,637	42	32,339	58	8,702	...
Ditto	Dacca	86	1,238	14	86	4,058	47	28,356	79	75,146	57	46,790	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	950	38	30	623	21	8,310	21	9,837	21	1,527	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,33,712	178	3,588	6,63,039	185	1,38,01,378	258	1,22,72,995	222	...	15,28,383
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	25,06,566	227	11,168	28,12,396	252	5,63,11,695	335	5,77,29,441	335	14,17,746	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,67,041	157	2,94,42,015	171	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,99,44,654	178	2,82,87,426	164	...	16,57,228
	Assisted Companies.												
17th July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	8,442	67	126	9,447	75	1,84,602	94	1,94,766	100	10,164	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,373	50	67	6,674	100	81,340	78	1,06,616	103	25,276	...
	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 64,155	57	(c) 93,884	83	29,729	...
10th Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	22,265	73	303	39,300	130	4,19,763	90	6,99,772	148	2,80,009	...
24th Ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,361	244	22	5,813	264	85,105	249	87,973	256	2,808	...
Ditto	TOTAL	518	39,441	76	518	61,234	118	8,34,965	90	11,82,951	129	3,47,986	...
	Native States.												
17th July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	9,836	51	193	12,644	65	3,84,810	128	3,78,428	127	...	6,382
24th Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,718	58	64	3,290	51	49,111	49	60,265	61	11,154	...
17th Ditto	Nizam's	121	16,968	140	208	23,046	114	3,78,378	201	3,68,377	115	...	10,001
Ditto	Mysore	140	6,362	45	140	7,881	56	1,23,725	57	1,30,632	60	6,907	...
24th Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	673	42	16	681	43	12,187	49	17,918	73	5,731	...
	TOTAL	534	37,557	70	621	48,142	77	9,48,211	114	9,55,620	99	7,409	...

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th July, 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th July, 1886.

SIMLA,
The 11th August, 1886.

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.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB, 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Districts.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Kharif, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Kharif, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Rabbi, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Rabbi, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Rabbi, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Whole Year, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Whole Year, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Whole Year, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1883-84.	Rainfall. 1884-85.	Rainfall. 1885-86.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1885-86.
Western Jumna Canal.																
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	(a)1,855	...	318	(a)737	619	...	(a)2,592	301	...	+13·14	57·1	42·7	—25·2
Karnál	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	21,159	...	21,440	25,925	9,888	...	47,084	...	11,552	—19·70	40·8	31·2	—23·5
Rohtak	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	27,146	...	16,401	13,296	980	...	40,442	...	15,421	—27·60	24·3	37·8	+55·6
Delhi	643,515	804,933	525,676	27,916	...	11,737	3,291	1,255	...	31,207	...	10,482	—25·14	41·7	34·0	—18·5
Hissár	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	32,784	...	6,896	21,200	...	10,801	53,984	...	17,617	—24·69	16·5	36·3	+120·0
Jindh State	251,231	...	...	23,235	...	7,462	23,198	6,436	...	46,433	...	1,026	—2·16	24·6	27·5	+11·7
Bikaner ,,	...	...	...	197	28	...	344	2	...	541	30	...	+5·87	...	...	...
Kalsia ,,	...	...	...	(a)797	...	201	(a)242	162	...	(a)1,039	...	39	—3·62	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	3,642,422	7,408,550	4,225,668	135,089	28	64,455	88,233	19,342	10,801	223,322	331	56,217	—20·02	...	...	...
Bari Doab Canal.																
Gurdáspur	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	19,442	1,157	...	14,629	5,145	...	34,071	6,302	...	+22·69	30·8	25·6	—16·9
Amritsar	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	68,466	16,825	...	118,070	28,945	...	186,536	45,770	...	+32·51	24·7	18·0	—27·1
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(b)102,002	35,740	...	182,748	40,783	...	284,750	76,523	...	+36·74	25·9	20·4	—21·2
Total Bari Doab Canal	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	189,910	53,722	...	315,447	74,873	...	505,357	128,595	...	+34·13	...	...	...
Sirhind Canal.																
Ludhiána	618,835	881,738	731,388	3,896	3,743	...	13,962	12,571	...	17,858	16,314	...	+1,056·6	(c)29·6	32·3	+9·1
Ferozepore	650,519	1,767,244	1,400,956	26,886	18,583	...	82,991	63,803	...	108,977	82,386	...	+309·8	(c)13·8	14·6	+5·8
Patiála State	...	...	...	11	11	...	381	381	...	392	392	...	...	...	...	...
Nábha ,,	...	...	...	370	282	...	1,673	1,515	...	2,043	1,797	...	+730·5	...	...	...
Faridkot ,,	...	...	...	6,076	4,455	...	17,562	11,463	...	23,638	15,918	...	+206·2	12·7	10·6	—16·5
Total Sirhind Canal	1,269,354	2,648,982	2,132,344	37,239	27,074	...	115,669	89,733	...	152,908	116,807	...	+323·6	...	...	...
Swat River Canal.																
Peshawar	592,674	1,602,424	905,166	6,300	6,300	...	37,757	37,757	...	44,057	44,057	...	...	27·2	33·6	+23·5
Total Perennial Canals	8,145,517	16,169,620	10,051,102	368,538	87,124	64,455	557,106	221,705	10,801	925,644	289,790	56,217	+33·7	...	...	...

(a) In the statement for 1883-84 and 1884-85 the irrigation in the Kalsia State was included in those of the Umballa District, but in this return they have been shown separately against that State.
(b) The difference of 172 acres between the area shown in the half-yearly return for Kharif 1885-86 and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of the Changa Manga Plantation was shown approximately, *viz.*, 6,150, and now the actual area reported by the Forest Department, *viz.*, 6,322 acres, is shown.
(c) This is the correct rainfall, and differs from that shown in the returns for 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Area irrigated, 1884-85 . . 692,071 acres.
Ditto 1885-86 . . 925,644 „
Net Increase . 233,573 acres.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1885-86.

STATEMENT No. I.

Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1 Districts.	2 Area in acres.	3 Cultivated area in acres.	4 Area Irrigated 1885-86.	5 Area Irrigated 1884-85.	6 Comparison with last crop. Increase.	7 Comparison with last crop. Decrease.	8 Rainfall in Rabbi Months. October. 1885.	October. 1884.	November. 1885.	November. 1884.	December. 1885.	December. 1884.	January. 1886.	January. 1885.	February. 1886.	February. 1885.	March. 1886.	March. 1885.	Total. 1885-86.	Total. 1884-85.
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	737	738*	619	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	3·0	4·1	0·2	...	2·9	...	7·8	12·0
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	25,935	16,937	9,888	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	0·6	2·5	0·2	0·6	1·1	0·3	2·8	6·10
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	13,296	12,316	980	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	...	0·8	2·8	...	...	0·9	0·1	3·3	2·9
Delhi	804,933	525,676	3,291	2,035	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·6	0·0	0·1	...	0·6	...	3·5	6·0
Hissár	2,265,428	1,161,761	21,200	32,001	...	10,801	...	...	...	...	5·4	...	1·7	1·7	...	...	7·5	...	14·0	2·3
Jind	...	...	23,198	16,762	6,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	2·6	...	...	...	0·3	...	3·1
Bikaner	...	...	344	343	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	...	242	80*	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	7,408,550	4,225,668	88,333	79,692	19,342	10,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	14,629	9,484	5,145	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	...	2·5	3·0	...	...	4·5	0·2	10·7	3·4
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	118,070	89,125	28,945	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·7	0·2	2·3	2·9	0·3	0·4	3·6	...	7·5	3·7
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	182,748	141,965	40,783	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·8	...	3·2	1·7	0·3	0·4	1·7	...	7·0	3·0
Total Bari Doab Canal	4,509,664	2,787,924	315,447	240,574	74,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	881,738	731,388	13,962	13,062	12,571	...	...	...	...	...	2·35	...	2·65	2·65	...	...	2·65	...	7·65	3·50
Ferozepore	1,767,244	1,400,956	82,991	82,991	63,803	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·0	...	1·4	3·00	0·3	0·1	3·1	...	5·9	3·1
Faridkot State	...	...	17,562	17,562	11,463	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·4	2·45	0·3	...	1·4	...	2·6	2·45
Nabha ditto	...	...	1,673	1,673	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiala ditto	...	...	381	381	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind ditto	...	...	242	242	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	2,648,982	2,132,344	115,669	115,669	89,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	1,602,424	905,166	37,757	37,757	37,757	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·3	...	4·6	4·5	2·6	0·6	3·9	1·4	12·4	7·1
Total Swat River Canal	1,602,424	905,166	37,757	37,757	37,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	16,169,620	10,051,102	557,106	346,202	221,705	10,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Note.—In the return for Rabi 1884-85 the irrigation in the Kalsia State was included in the Umballa District which in the present return is shown separately against that State.

	Acres.
Area Irrigated in 1885-86	557,106
Ditto 1884-85	346,202
Net Increase	210,904

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal District.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Kalsia.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot.	Nabha.	Patiala.	Peshawar.	Total.
Wheat	57	13,217	10,472	1,955	16,427	15,527	238	8	83,981	136,766	10,542	11,468	65,407	14,553	1,484	377	16,654	398,179
Barley	9	391	46	65	226	324	37	1	649	930	354	11	4,117	703	62	2	15,986	23,813
Mixed grain	...	2,409	1,537	459	2,320	5,218	71	...	2,610	8,018	370	290	3,525	912	53	1	...	27,862
Others	671	10,908	1 242	812	2,177	2,129	8	233	30,830	37,018	3,483	2,193	9,012	1,394	78	1	5,152	107,312
Total Rabbi, 1885-86	737	25,925	13,296	3,291	21,200	23,198	344	242	118,070	182,748	14,629	13,962	82,991	17,562	1,673	381	37,757	557,106
Total Rabbi, 1884-85	118	16,937	12,316	2,036	32,001	16,762	343	80	89,125	141,965	9,484	1,391	18,388	9,999	158	...	...	346,202

* *Vide* note in Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal. Karnal Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Hansi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Delhi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Total.	Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division.	Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division.	Bari Doab Canal. Total.	Sirhind Canal. 3rd Division.	Sirhind Canal. 4th Division.	Sirhind Canal. Total.	Swat River Canal Division.	Total.
Wheat	1,371	45,170	10,399	56,940	49,898	181,391	231,289	14,851	78,435	93,286	16,654	398,179
Barley	144	890	65	1,099	410	1,429	1,839	26	4,869	4,895	15,986	23,813
Mixed Grain	...	10,178	1,836	12,014	513	10,495	11,008	348	4,432	4,780	...	27,862
Others	8,636	5,781	3,763	18,180	15,466	55,845	71,311	3,031	9,677	12,708	5,113	107,312
Total Rabbi, 1885-86	10,151	62,019	16,063	88,233	66,287	248,760	315,447	18,256	97,413	115,669	37,757	557,106
Total Rabbi, 1884-85	5,653	63,169	11,870	79,692	43,489	197,085	240,574	1,942	23,994	25,936	...	346,202

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1885-86 AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

No. A20.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1885-86.

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

Zila.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Areas irrigated. Rabi, 1884-85.	Areas irrigated. Rabi, 1885-86.	1885-86. as compared with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Rainfall for six months, October to March 1885-86. October. 1884.	October. 1885.	November. 1884.	November. 1885.	December. 1884.	December. 1885.	January. 1885.	January. 1886.	February. 1885.	February. 1886.	March. 1885.	March. 1886.	Total. 1884-85.	Total. 1885-86.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saharanpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	30,123	48,812	18,689	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	·8	4·1	1·6	..	1·0	...	·8	4·8	4·2
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	67,085	111,138	44,053	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	·9	3·8	1·3	...	...	·3	·9	5·5	3·1
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	88,909	179,057	90,148	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	·6	4·6	1·2	...	...	1·0	1·2	6·7	3·0
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	72,803	89,728	16,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·1	1·9	...	...	1·9	1·4	3·0	5·2
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	92,668	88,236	...	4,432	3·9	...	...	...	...	·4	·6	1·1	...	...	1·1	·9	5·6	2·4
Muttra	932,480	862,096	20,142	45,797	25,655	...	·3	...	·4	...	...	·5	·4	·3	...	...	·3	1·1	1·4	1·9
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	21,604	27,922	6,318	...	3·6	..	...	...	·2	·5	·6	·3	...	...	·3	·2	4·7	1·0
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	58,750	48,439	...	10,311	6·2	...	...	...	·2	·3	·9	·5	...	...	...	2·7	7·3	3·5
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	76,706	62,499	...	14,207	4·5	1·0	...	...	·3	·8	·2	·3	...	...	...	·3	5·0	2·4
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	28,715	27,933	...	782	2·2	·3	...	...	...	...	·4	·3	...	...	...	·5	2·6	1·1
Etawah	1,084,160	795,233	96,097	80,239	...	15,858	4·1	...	...	...	·2	1·4	·3	·3	...	...	...	·2	4·6	1·9
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	113,991	96,293	...	17,698	6·5	·3	...	...	·1	2·6	·1	1·9	...	...	...	·3	6·7	5·1
Delhi	805,120	525,440	7	150	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	6·0	1·6	...	·1	...	·8	6·0	3·1
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	16,349	39,754	23,405	...	·3	...	...	...	...	1·4	3·9	·7	...	·1	...	·5	4·0	2·7
Debra Dun	764,544	385,285	7,162	6,882	...	280	1·2	...	...	...	...	3·1	4·6	3·0	1·2	1·8	1·6	2·6	8·6	10·5
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	1,693	3,360	1,667	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	1·2	5·4	1·5	...	...	1·0	2·4	9·4	5·1
Tarai	590,720	560,856	2,763	2,189	...	574	24·4	...	...	...	·1	5·7	1·8	·2	...	...	·2	...	26·5	5·9
Pilibhit	878,720	709,334	6,442	4,354	...	2,088	6·2	...	...	...	·2	6·9	1·3	1·7	...	...	·4	3·2	8·1	11·8
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	39,982	30,101	...	9,881	8·3	...	...	...	...	3·0	1·3	·8	...	...	·2	2·4	9·8	6·2
Jhansi	1,002,752	724,553	410	1,102	692	...	1·2	·5	..	...	...	3·0	...	·2	...	...	·2	·5	1·4	4·2
Hamirpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	1,300	1,262	...	38	3·3	...	...	...	...	4·4	·3	...	...	...	·3	1·1	3·9	5·5
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	...	12,166	12,166	...	2·8	...	·2	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	1·2
Total	24,445,124	19,548,302	843,701	1,007,413	239,861	76,149														
					Net increase	163,712														

Allahabad,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. Conduitt,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. B20.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1885-86—*continued.*

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fategarh.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	520	543	1,490	637	623	81	119	247	43	34	57	227	...	48	460	1	...	7	33	2	...	529	5,701
Sugarcane	18	23	67	63	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	38	...	...	76	306
Cereals — Wheat	142,753	90,033	123,200	51,136	45,384	9,537	10,938	26,154	33,098	11,369	37,628	36,086	50	10,519	4,269	1,701	1,001	2,527	10,327	305	210	2,189	550,414
Cereals — Barley	1,739	7,003	21,145	4,916	10,149	5,370	3,348	4,754	5,925	11,438	2,138	33,072	20	4,849	228	122	139	279	1,241	8	217	439	118,539
Cereals — Oats	437	...	545	116	15	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
Cereals — Chena	...	2	10	91	1,456	8	11	144	163	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,907
Other grains	142	449	15,229	25,025	27,216	18,638	8,934	15,551	18,058	763	31,473	22,008	47	14,442	...	1,392	799	1,134	12,259	97	572	2,933	217,261
Pulses — Gram	954	4,119	2,936	1,310	1,936	11,775	2,999	372	518	54	1,405	651	33	9,671	24	53	125	132	2,050	295	122	1,195	42,029
Pulses — Peas	249	5,334	8,996	3,095	17	...	935	8	300	274	600	1,117	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,979
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	...	8	10	7	16	3	...	..	...	23	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	151	239
Pulses — Masur	424	1,101	829	484	59	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	57	32	99	1,357	15	...	...	4,662
Fodder crops	82	376	742	165	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Fibres: cotton, &c.	16	523	2,626	237	73	95	32	47	16	...	...	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,699
Dyes: indigo, &c.	1	5	8	926	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Drugs: opium, &c.	11	1	23	83	333	75	55	530	3,722	3,568	5,932	1,645	...	13	269	...	...	3	115	...	4	209	16,591
Oilseeds	686	285	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	12	75	148	2,106	...	...	169	4,090
Miscellaneous	780	1,341	1,197	1,427	1,655	196	527	623	647	429	984	1,361	...	160	...	1	18	25	575	378	137	4,276	16,737
Total Rabi, 1885-86	48,812	111,138	179,057	89,728	88,236	45,797	27,922	48,439	62,499	27,933	80,239	96,293	150	39,754	6,882	3,360	2,189	4,354	30,101	1,102	1,262	12,166	1,007,413
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

Allahabad,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. Conduitt,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

NO. C20.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1885-86.—*concluded.*

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.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dun Canals.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	TOTAL.							Jhansi district.	Hamirpur district.	
Gardens and orchards	424	565	803	441	913	3,146	109	7	218	18	57	409	884	230	529	40	1	460	2	...	5,701
Sugarcane	16	1	41	92	...	159	4	...	1	...	5	10	21	5	76	38	6	...	...	...	306
Cereals — Wheat	50,536	50,378	65,749	38,478	65,020	270,161	13,047	9,822	23,453	56,949	20,804	124,075	103,644	30,005	2,196	13,855	1,701	4,269	298	210	550,414
Cereals — Barley	3,226	3,787	22,422	3,449	14,235	47,119	1,507	4,543	47,343	178	...	53,571	1,632	13,544	442	1,659	122	228	5	217	118,539
Cereals — Oats	...	...	497	177	11	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	1,920
Cereals — Chena	...	28	11	27	1,707	1,773	...	33	...	54	27	114	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,907
Other grains	39	20,418	3,785	12,985	50,136	87,363	1,608	765	850	40,723	24,941	68,887	520	41,305	2,977	14,192	1,392	...	53	572	217,261
Pulses — Gram	3,521	905	1,058	1,244	1,761	8,489	93	37	186	542	1,627	2,485	2,600	24,459	1,198	2,307	53	24	292	122	42,029
Pulses — Peas	2,844	6,664	...	3,256	...	12,764	...	105	1,138	887	169	2,299	4,927	935	...	...	...	54	...	...	20,979
Pulses — Arhar	...	5	...	13	3	21	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	29	151	...	15	...	...	...	239
Pulses — Masur	8	176	260	719	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	...	...	1,488	57	194	15	...	4,662
Fodder crops	25	59	404	199	10	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Fibres: cotton, &c.	13	64	1,818	392	127	2,414	...	...	1	...	...	1	1,124	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,639
Dyes: indigo, &c.	1	924	7	7	...	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	..	...	...	...	...	964
Drugs: opium, &c.	1	10	19	38	505	573	570	1,332	5,399	7,469	496	15,266	12	140	209	118	...	269	...	4	16,591
Oilseeds	219	22	6	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	169	2,329	12	586	...	...	4,090
Miscellaneous	1,009	572	209	927	2,563	5,280	168	313	1,358	879	719	3,437	1,762	848	4,409	618	1	..	245	137	16,737
TOTAL RABI, 1885-86	61,882	84,578	97,089	62,444	136,991	442,984	17,106	16,957	79,970	107,699	48,845	270,577	120,734	111,702	12,356	36,644	3,360	6,882	912	1,262	1,007,413
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	843,701

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

NO. A20.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR, 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces,

ZILA.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF, 1885-86. TOTAL AREA.	KHARIF, 1885-86. In comparison with kharif, 1884-85. Increase.	KHARIF, 1885-86. In comparison with kharif, 1884-85. Decrease.	RABI, 1885-86. TOTAL AREA.	RABI, 1885-86. In comparison with rabi, 1884-85. Increase.	RABI, 1885-86. In comparison with rabi, 1884-85. Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1885-86. TOTAL AREA.	WHOLE YEAR, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	WHOLE YEAR, 1885-86. In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1885-86. Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL. 1884-85.	RAINFALL. 1885-86.	RAINFALL. Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Saharanpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	44,004	...	8,312	48,812	18,689	...	92,816	10,377	...	+11·2	52·7	38·9	−26·2
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	79,938	...	2,135	111,138	44,053	...	191,076	41,918	...	+21·9	42·7	32·5	−23·9
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	118,482	...	9,632	179,057	90,148	...	297,539	80,516	...	+27·1	43·3	30·2	−30·3
Bulundshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	73,241	...	25,172	89,728	16,925	...	162,969	...	8,247	−5·1	29·1	52·2	+79·3
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	54,955	...	13,170	88,236	...	4,432	143,191	...	17,602	−12·3	51·9	38·2	−26·4
Muttra	932,480	862,096	28,238	...	795	45,797	25,655	...	74,035	24,860	...	+33·6	28·1	30·5	+8·5
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	13,648	...	1,442	27,922	6,318	...	41,570	4,876	...	+11·7	29·3	31·2	+6·5
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	34,341	...	5,634	48,439	...	10,311	82,780	...	15,945	−16·8	36·9	35·0	−5·1
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	39,188	...	5,645	62,499	...	14,207	101,687	...	19,852	−19·5	43·5	46·6	+7·1
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	21,564	...	363	27,933	...	782	49,497	...	1,145	−2·3	32·6	55·4	+69·9
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	58,499	571	...	80,239	...	15,858	138,738	...	15,287	−11·0	29·1	40·5	+39·2
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	59,696	...	3,013	96,293	...	17,698	155,989	...	20,711	−13·2	52·4	46·1	−12·0
Delhi	805,120	525,440	121	...	41	150	143	...	271	102	...	×37·6	40·3	31·2	−22·5
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	24,103	...	4,431	39,754	23,405	...	63,857	18,974	...	×29·7	32·5	39·4	+21·2
Dehra Dun	764,544	385,285	5,424	33	...	6,882	...	280	12,306	...	247	−2·0	81·7	113·7	+39·1
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	3,228	730	...	3,360	1,667	...	6,588	2,397	...	+36·4	60·2	41·6	−30·8
Tarai	590,720	560,856	5,442	2,298	...	2,189	...	574	7,631	1,724	...	+22·5	65·6	68·0	+3·6
Pilibhit	878,720	709,334	5,377	...	2,939	4,354	...	2,088	9,731	...	5,027	−51·6	40·0	72·6	+81·5
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	32,460	7,842	...	30,101	...	9,881	62,561	...	2,039	−3·3	57·1	49·8	−12·8
Jhansi	1,002,752	724,553	83	81	...	1,102	692	...	1,185	773	...	+65·2	46·0	37·4	−18·7
Hamirpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	226	112	...	1,262	...	38	1,488	74	...	+4·9	50·8	43·9	−13·6
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	...	...	...	12,166	12,166	...	12,166	12,166	...	...	41·9	39·9	−4·8
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	702,258	11,667	82,724	1,007,413	239,861	76,149	1,709,671	198,757	106,102	+5·4	...	...	...
			Net decrease ...		71,057	Net increase ...		163,712	Net increase ...		92,655				

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B,

No. B20.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1885-86—*continued.*

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Furukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dera Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	1,394	1,046	2,635	1,523	1,244	193	241	675	472	455	169	1,152	1	102	717	2	...	7	94	4	...	529	12,659
Sugarcane	15,087	43,967	72,954	8,104	784	702	1,144	1,682	3,681	3,393	5,772	3,547	4	822	793	2,420	459	1,947	8,427	12	167	76	175,944
Cereals — Rice	24,864	22,966	8,014	110	558	2	29	291	234	60	688	2,106	...	2	4,294	60	4,973	3,418	23,279	12	28	...	95,986
Cereals — Bajra	4	...	16	58	65	14	11	23	15	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Cereals — Juar	...	...	42	692	1,640	600	430	508	290	136	622	211	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Cereals — Maize	159	2,409	5,874	1,014	2,714	11	67	689	487	53	587	317	...	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,505
Cereals — Wheat	42,753	90,033	123,200	51,136	45,384	9,537	10,938	26,154	33,098	11,369	37,628	36,086	50	10,519	4,269	1,701	1,001	2,527	10,327	305	210	2,189	550,414
Cereals — Barley	1,739	7,003	21,145	4,916	10,149	5,370	3,348	4,754	5,925	11,438	2,138	33,072	20	4,849	228	122	139	279	1,241	8	217	439	118,539
Cereals — Oats	437	...	545	116	15	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
Cereals — Chena	...	2	10	91	1,456	8	11	144	163	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,907
Other grains	277	604	15,430	25,178	27,311	18,685	8,978	17,489	18,382	1,322	31,826	22,124	47	14,454	...	2,111	799	1,134	12,259	97	572	2,933	222,012
Pulses (kharif)	58	1,028	1,137	20	6	41	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	2,358
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	954	4,119	2,936	1,310	1,236	11,775	2,999	372	518	54	1,405	651	33	9,671	24	53	125	132	2,050	295	122	1,195	42,029
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	249	5,334	8,996	3,095	17	...	935	8	300	274	600	1,117	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,979
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	...	8	10	7	16	3	...	...	...	23	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	151	239
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	424	1,101	825	484	59	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	57	32	99	1,357	15	...	...	4,662
Fodder crops	385	1,358	3,896	1,441	145	1	...	...	23	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,253
Fibres: cotton, &c.	491	3,714	9,047	8,827	7,690	14,161	1,743	1,842	1,190	48	33	25	12	12,163	2	7	...	...	...	45	...	...	61,040
Dyes: indigo, &c.	914	3,236	17,994	39,722	37,307	12,152	9,268	25,709	29,549	15,449	46,605	49,806	102	10,255	...	...	...	...	176	2	...	...	298,246
Drugs: opium, &c.	104	24	55	133	338	77	55	568	3,748	3,642	5,936	1,654	...	13	328	...	...	3	117	...	4	209	17,008
Oilseeds	686	285	14	9	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	12	75	148	2,106	...	...	169	4,116
Miscellaneous	1,837	2,749	2,770	14,982	5,039	692	1,354	1,855	3,604	1,804	4,706	4,098	2	257	...	28	28	37	1,128	383	164	4,276	51,793
TOTAL YEAR, 1885-86	92,816	191,076	297,539	162,969	143,191	74,035	41,570	82,780	101,687	49,497	138,738	155,989	271	63,857	12,306	6,588	7,631	9,731	62,561	1,185	1,488	12,166	1,709,671
TOTAL YEAR, 1884-85	82,439	149,153	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

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. C20.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1885-86—*concluded.*

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.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canal.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.							Jhansi district.	Hamirpur district.	
Gardens and orchards	748	971	1,429	1,212	1,825	6,185	374	512	1,460	75	94	2,515	2,105	501	529	101	2	717	4	...	12,659
Sugarcane	24,778	25,735	38,707	7,277	1,984	98,481	1,344	2,276	4,876	6,461	1,882	16,839	43,670	2,653	76	10,833	2,420	793	12	167	175,944
Cereals — Rice	19,216	2,240	6,652	292	987	29,387	3	12	247	2,115	600	2,977	27,554	4	...	31,671	60	4,294	12	28	95,986
Cereals — Bajra	...	110	...	...	67	177	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Cereals — Juar	...	495	...	129	2,468	3,002	57	145	202	655	116	1,175	...	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Cereals — Maize	...	775	213	628	3,410	5,026	45	82	371	815	60	1,373	8,028	59	...	...	...	19	...	...	14,505
Cereals — Wheat	50,536	50,378	65,749	38,478	65,020	270,161	13,047	9,822	23,453	56,949	20,804	124,075	103,644	30,005	2,196	13,855	1,701	4,269	298	210	550,414
Cereals — Barley	3,226	3,787	22,422	3,449	14,235	47,119	1,507	4,543	47,343	178	...	53,571	1,632	13,544	442	1,659	122	228	5	217	118,539
Cereals — Oats	...	...	497	177	11	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	1,920
Cereals — Chena	...	28	11	27	1,707	1,773	...	33	...	54	27	114	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,907
Other grains	44	20,563	3,949	13,068	50,337	87,961	3,915	912	931	41,218	24,941	71,917	829	41,400	2,977	14,192	2,111	...	53	572	222,012
Pulses (kharif)	771	161	26	...	13	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	93	...	...	...	...	5	4	2,358
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	3,521	905	1,058	1,244	1,761	8,489	93	37	186	542	1,627	2,485	2,600	24,459	1,198	2,307	53	24	292	122	42,029
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	2,844	6,664	...	3,256	...	12,764	...	105	1,138	887	169	2,299	4,927	935	...	...	...	54	...	...	20,979
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	5	...	13	3	21	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	29	151	...	15	...	...	...	239
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	8	176	260	719	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	...	...	1,488	57	194	15	...	4,662
Fodder crops	301	981	2,477	1,628	21	5,408	...	...	...	...	26	26	1,818	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	7,253
Fibres: cotton, &c.	705	2,231	2,968	7,277	11,759	24,940	208	128	30	575	212	1,153	7,008	27,885	...	...	7	2	45	...	61,040
Dyes: indigo, &c.	618	21,723	8,665	26,197	54,030	111,233	13,017	18,875	36,898	50,250	32,856	151,896	3,771	31,168	...	176	...	...	2	...	298,246
Drugs: opium, &c.	1	34	25	75	508	643	604	1,352	5,485	7,479	496	15,416	146	142	209	120	...	328	...	4	17,008
Oilseeds	219	22	6	...	26	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	169	2,329	12	586	...	...	4,116
Miscellaneous	2,237	1,368	709	17,213	4,249	25,774	388	2,319	3,046	5,191	3,497	14,441	3,406	2,128	4,409	1,193	28	...	250	164	51,793
TOTAL YEAR, 1885-86	109,773	139,262	155,823	122,357	214,421	741,636	34,602	41,153	125,689	173,451	87,407	462,302	215,356	176,721	12,356	79,923	6,588	12,306	995	1,488	1,709,671
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

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W.-P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JUNE AND 1st HALF OF JULY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 996, 997, 1032, 1033, 1037, 1103 AND 1107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 10th AND 24th JULY AND 7th AUGUST 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thár Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	1st half of June 1886.	S. Ch.	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.
N.-W. Provinces.	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 9	13 4	17 10	19 12	19 12	12 2	26 2	22 0	17 10	230 0	12 10	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	22 0	32 0	6 0	10 12	21 8	20 0	...	24 0	29 0	24 0	22 8	160 0	10 4	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	30 9½	9 7	16 10½	19 13	19 13	27 0	27 0	27 14½	27 0	27 14½	160 0	11 9½	...	...	...
	Hardui	21 0	35 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	26 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	2nd half of June 1886.																
Bombay.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 4	9 9 6	32-8 to 45-2
	Colaba (Alibag)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	13 0 0	18 0 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 20-0
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Pánch Máhals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8
Rajputana.	Erinpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	1st half of July 1886.																
Bombay.	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	...	...	...
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 10	11 2	8 15	9 10	22 13	...	28 12	...	11 7	...	12 3	96 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	13 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	12 0	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Tumkur	13 0	12 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	35 0	...	11 8	...	13 0	340 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	11 12	...	11 4	84 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	34 0	...	13 0	...	12 0	96 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	10 8	13 10	27 5	...	38 14	...	13 10	...	...	480 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	14 2	15 4	14 10	15 12	32 13	17 8	33 12	28 13	14 5	...	13 3	320 0	11 4	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

***Comparative Statement** of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.*

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the four months, April to July.																						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	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72.
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73.
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74.
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75.
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76.
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77.
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78.
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79.
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80.
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81.
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82.
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83.
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84.
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85.
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86.
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	35	2,07	2,34	4	1,79	4,17	3,28	2	15,67	18,97	15,74	42	16,16	21,85	38,01	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th August 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 18th August, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

SUITS VALUATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover. He explained that he proposed to nominate merely a skeleton Committee on this and the following Bill, because it was not probable that the Committees would begin their labours during his term of office and it might be more convenient that their constitution should be settled by his successor.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882. He said:—

"About four years have elapsed, I am happy to say, since it was last my duty to come before this Council on the subject of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. During this period the Act has undergone a twofold ordeal. In the first place, its whole working was subjected to a special inquiry made by an officer appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate how far its provisions were really beneficial, or the reverse. This inquiry was analysed and scrutinised by a number of competent officers and eventually referred to the Secretary of State, and the discussions which took place have resulted in certain conclusions of which we now have the benefit. But, besides this ordeal of a special inquiry, the Act has likewise passed through four years of practical working, and during that time we have received four annual reports by two very able officers—Dr. Pollen and the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—who filled the office of Special Judge. The result of this ordeal may be stated in a very few words. In

the first place, the general working of the Act has been found, on the whole, to be extremely satisfactory; in the second place, the general phraseology of the Act, about which considerable differences at first arose, has now become, or been made, sufficiently intelligible to be worked by the Courts without conflicting decisions, and without either injustice or the indefinite postponement of the final decision on cases; and, thirdly, there are still a few improvements in the law apparent which it will be desirable to effect on the present occasion. It is in order therefore to take a certain amount of action under these three heads that I have come before the Council today.

"In consequence of the generally satisfactory working of the Act, which is, I believe, now established with scarcely any question from any quarter, the Government of Bombay propose that power should be taken to extend either the whole Act, or certain portions of it, to other parts of the Bombay Presidency. As to what parts such extension will be desirable for, it is not for me at present to say; that is a matter for the Executive Local Government, but I believe I may indicate that no large or sweeping extension is contemplated at present, and that only such tracts will gradually be brought under the Act as are found to be more or less afflicted with the same evils and difficulties as led to the original legislation in the case of the four Dekkhan Collectorates. Moreover, I think I may add that it is very probable that in some instances the whole Act would not be extended, but only certain portions,—I cannot specify exactly which,—but portions such as those which require the history of transactions with agriculturist-debtors to be investigated, or those which relate to the mode of taking accounts, which have been found to be of enormous value in any suit, would be the first to be applied.

"In regard again to the phraseology, there is only one small improvement contemplated—that is, a better definition of the word 'lease'.

"As to the improvements which are still found desirable in the Act, I need not detain the Council long. One of them is to make the examination of the defendant ordinarily compulsory in all suits under Chapter III, just as it now is under Chapter II, and, consequently, to provide against *ex parte* decrees in such suits, which everybody admits to be an evil.

"Again, it is found desirable that standing crops should not, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as immoveable property, and consequently be exempted from being taken in execution of a decree. They are usually the legitimate security for an advance for the purposes of cultivation, and it seems only fair that the persons who make the advances should look to the standing crops for their recoupment if necessary.

"Moreover, it is found desirable, as a matter of administrative convenience, to relieve the Village-Registrars of the duty of registering such documents as are liable to registration under the ordinary Registration Act. It is proposed to confer it on what are called Taluka-Registrars, who will, however, follow the peculiar procedure provided under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act when the executants are agriculturists. Again, there is a small alteration desired in section 72 of the Act with regard to the time of limitation.

"The only other alteration which I ought to mention, as being of importance, is with reference to the powers of Conciliators to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act. This proposal to give Conciliators the power of requiring attendance was negatived by this Council in 1882, contrary to the advice of the Local Government and of a considerable number of other authorities. At the same time the question then certainly was one which was reasonably open to doubt and difference of opinion, and it is just as well that we should have had four more years in order to obtain more conclusive data and opinions upon it. The result of this lapse of time is that the Bombay Government are still of opinion that this power should be given, and that it appears to us now desirable that the legislature should no longer hesitate to confer it. With regard to the details of the subject,

I will reserve my remarks till the next occasion when the Bill comes before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th August, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 20th August, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—On the whole, the rainfall of the week has been slight throughout Upper India. Heavier falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, and the peninsular area generally.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg prospects continue satisfactory.

In the Bombay Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *kharif* sowings have been almost completed, and the young crops promise well. Prospects are generally favourable in the Central Provinces, though more rain is badly wanted in parts of the Chhattisgarh Division.

In the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India prospects are generally good, though more rain is wanted.

In Berar the crops are doing well.

In Bengal the break in the rains has been advantageous to the crops, which are very promising, except where injured by floods. The *aus* rice and jute harvests are progressing, with fair outturns.

In Cachar and Sylhet much damage has been caused to the crops by the floods, and prospects in these two districts are generally unsatisfactory.

In British Burma sowing and transplanting for the rice crop continue.

The public health continues fair.

Prices are falling in the Mysore and Coorg and in the Hissar and Mooltan districts of the Punjab, rising in the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, and fluctuating in the Delhi district. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 18th)		
Bellary	1·96	Standing crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 2·51; this week, 3·30.	Standing crops fair, but in parts of two taluks injured by excessive rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·23; this week, 1·22.	More rain wanted. Slight small-pox in three taluks and cattle-disease in one taluk and one division; some cholera.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, 2·62; this week, 2·04.	Standing crops good. River 4·6 feet water over Anicut. Slight fever and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·38	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average. Fever in two taluks and cattle-disease in one.
Coimbatore	Average ·95	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 4·30; this week, 1·29.	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, 2·29; this week, ·09.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 3·54	More rain wanted in four taluks. First crop paddy generally in ear. Fever in one and slight small-pox in six taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Travancore	1·33	Paddy almost ripe. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 18th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 16th, 20 feet 1 inch against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops in four low-lying talukas, owing to high inundation. Fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34 and in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good. Rice transplantation almost over; cultivation in Badin taluka damaged by breaches in canals. River at Kotri on 16th, 20 feet 1 inch against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 25, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·29; total 28·48	Light showers in all talukas. Young crops doing well. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	2·09; total 25·37	Health good. Sowing operations completed; standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 31, wheat 23, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	Rain throughout the district.	Sowing operations completed; standing crops good. Fever in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Chandor, 6·21; minimum at Nasik, 1·15.	*Bajri* sowing nearly completed; weeding in progress; transplantation nearly completed; young plants of *kharif* crops in good condition. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, heavy on 15th; total of week, 7·53: total to date, 88·14, being 34·77 above average.	Abnormal temperature fell 1° warm on 11th to 2° cool on 15th, afterwards it was 1° warm; vapour in air excessive on 13th, normal on all other days; abnormal wind from east-north-east on 11th, from north on 15th and 17th, and from north-east on all other days.
Poona	Rain general throughout the district—maximum at Junnar, 3·14; minimum at Poona City, ·29.	Crops in good condition. Fall of rain during the week has proved beneficial to the crops; more rain wanted in Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Maval talukas. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 49 pounds in the districts, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Nagar, 7·09; Karjat, 5·89; Jamkhed, 5·60; Rahuri, 4·35; Parner, 4·34; Shrigonda, 3·65; Akola, 3·42; Sheogaon, 2·58; Sangamner, 1·96; Kopargaon, 1·32; Niwasa, ·93.	*Kharif* sowing completed in eight and in progress in three talukas; crops and public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60, minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 96, minimum 38 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	At Sholapur, 2·14; Barsi, 2·67; Madha, 2·30; Karmala, 2·05; Pandharpur, 4·05; Sangola, 2·45; Malsiras, 1·08.	*Kharif* crops generally good, *Juari* 60⅛ and *bajri* 41⅓ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Gadag and Bankapur, varying from 3·78 in Mundargi to ·08 in Dharwar.	Rice and young *juari* crops good, but the former require heavy showers. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, 3·74; Kumpta, 6·84; Sirsi, ·86; Haliyal, ·79; total 115·91.	Rice and sugarcane crops thriving. Measles in Karwar taluka and fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumpta, Honore, Akola, Supa, and Sirsi. Common rice at Karwar 14 and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·68; total 30·84	Weather cloudy. General health fair. Wheat 36, *bajri* 31, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Fair rain throughout the Presidency, except Sind; more wanted for rice crops in parts of three districts. Standing crops doing well everywhere; in parts of Kurrachee crops slightly damaged by inundation. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of districts.
Bengal—(August 18th)		
Chittagong	4·35	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* continue. Catterpillars causing damage in some places. Prices steady. Small-pox in Mirserai, otherwise public health good.
Dacca	0·65	*Aus* and jute being harvested; *amun* and sugarcane doing well; slight damage anticipated here and there to paddy crops, owing to sudden rise of water. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	0·18	Prospects of early paddy, jute, and sugarcane good; cutting of jute commenced; transplantation of *amun* still going on. Cattle-disease in Bassirhat; public health good.
Moorshedabad	Slight rain	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of late rice nearly over; prospects of this and *bhadoi* crops good. River about stationary, and in low and unprotected places *bhadoi* rice still submerged. Public health good.
Rungpore	4·36	Harvesting of *aus* and jute still continues; *amun* being transplanted. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent.
Burdwan	0·45	Some damage done by inundation, but prospects generally good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	0·23	Break in the rains has improved *bhadoi* prospects; harvest on *deara* lands commenced; transplantation of rice progressing. Public health good.
Purneah	3·28	Crops suffering from excessive rain; much injury in west and south from overflow of rivers. Public health fair.
Patna	0·47	Transplanting of *amun* seedlings progressing; prospects of *bhadoi* good. Cholera in Behar subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga	0·60	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops seriously damaged in tracts visited by floods, which have been very severe this year; crops in other parts continue promising. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh . .	0·44	Weather bright and clear; occasionally cloudy. Transplanting retarded for want of rain; crops generally doing well. Public health fair.
Cuttack . .	3·23	Weather cloudy and rainy. Early rice in ear, late rice being transplanted, and doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generaliy good, except that cases of cholera occur here and there in interior.
Midnapore . .	0·87	More rain wanted, especially in the south. Transplantations going on. Public health normal.
Khoolna . .	0·63	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Dinagepore . .	2·03	General rain. Crops doing well; some damage to jute. Cattle-disease in several thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	1·81	About 10 annas of *aus* cut, outturn good; *amun* doing well at Serajgunge; some damage done to crops by rise of water.
Gya . .	0·55	Crop prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Chumparun . .	1·10	Heavy rain and extensive floods have damaged *bhadoi* and paddy crops in northern half of district, otherwise crops doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall during week was generally slight, but in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal was comparatively heavy; the break has been generally very beneficial, except in Chota Nagpur, where deficiency of rain still complained of. Prospects of crops very promising, except in flooded tracts,—particularly in North Behar. Harvesting of *aus* rice, and jute going on generally, with expectation of fair outturn; transplanting of late rice still proceeding in some parts. Fever has appeared in a few districts and cholera reported from some localities, but general health continues good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(August 18th)		
Benares (Aug. 16th)	·40 at Sadr	More rain needed for rice, prospects otherwise good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Some cholera in district.
Ballia („ 17th)	Slight rain	*Kharif* sowings thriving; rice transplanting in progress. Supplies plentiful. Isolated cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
Gorakhpore („ 16th)	·20 at Sadr	Weather sultry; break in rain continues. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 17th)	*Nil*	Weeding of *kharif* crops and ploughing in full swing. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent.
Lucknow („ 16th)	*Nil*	A break of ten days; rain now wanted. Prospects continue favourable. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *dhan* and *makra*. Markets full. Prices steady. Some cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	*Nil*	Prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Allahabad („ „)	Average ·50	Weather sultry. All crops doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·90 in one tahsil	A break during week; weather oppressive; more rain wanted. Condition of crops good. Prices slightly risen. Cholera in city and cantonments; cattle-disease in four parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	1·10 in Kaimganj	Floods have now subsided. Prices steady. Cholera continues in Farukhabad, otherwise public health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain	The rain has benefited the rice crops; *bajri* and *moth* have been sown; ground being prepared for the *rabi*.
Bareilly („ „)	·20 to 5·10	Harvest promises well. Prices slightly falling. Sporadic cholera and fever in district.
Banda („ 16th)	*Nil*.	Rain wanted for crops on highland. *Bajri* and *til* being sown. Prices stationary. Public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 17th)	Good fall of rain on 15th.	The rain was favourable to the standing crops. Prices falling. General health fair. Fever and measles reported; cattle-disease on decrease.
Agra („ 16th)	·10 to 1·80	A break which has set in has been beneficial for *kharif* crops and *rabi* ploughings. Prices falling slightly. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Averaging 5·50	Agricultural prospects good. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Meerut („ 17th)	*Nil*	Break in rain beneficial for crops, but rain now needed. All crops are flourishing and *rabi* ploughings are in progress. Prices steady. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been generally light during the week and the break has been good for the crops; more rain is needed in a few districts. Prospects good everywhere. Markets are well, stocked and prices on the whole steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(Aug. 18th)		
Hissar . .	1·90	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
Delhi . .	·02	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa . .	·19	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur . .	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore . .	·40 at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest good.
Amritsar . .	·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Sialkot . .	1·80 in tahsil Pasrur	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects very favourable.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi . .	·45	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects average.
Shahpur . .	Slight rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects fair.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, more wanted in the Fatehabad and Sirsa tahsils of the Hissar district and in the Shahpur and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, falling in the Hissar and Mooltan districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (August 18th)		
Nagpur . .	3·10	Weather cloudy and warm, with heavy showers occasionally. Crops good. Small-pox in places. Prices firm.
Jubbulpore . .	3·33	Crops thriving; weeding still in hand. Health fair. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (Aug. 17th) .	·66	More rain needed. Health good. Prices generally steady.
Seoni . . .	More or less rain daily.	Weather cloudy. Transplanting and weeding in progress. Fever increasing. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	1·90	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects and health good. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur . .	·76	Rain [illegible]ntly wanted. Rice injured in Bilaspur tahsil in extent six annas. Good rain local in some parts of Seorinarain tahsil. Cholera continues; fever prevalent. Prices risen.
Khandwa . .	1·61	Weather showery. Prospects improved by rain; weeding in progress. 157 cases of cholera, 58 fatal. Prices unchanged.
Raipur . . .	·45	Weather cloudy and close; outlook becoming serious. Rice and *kodo* withering and being attacked by insects. Good rain would even now save much of the crops, but there is no sign of it. Cattle-disease in places. Prices rising.
Sambalpur (Aug. 14th)	·88	Weather clear and hot, with occasional showers. Prospects so far good, but more rain urgently needed. Cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects are favourable over the whole of the provinces, except Chhattisgarh, where rain is urgently wanted in Raipur and Bilaspur. The crops have already greatly suffered a good deal and unless a good fall occurs shortly, the *kharif* outturn will be much diminished.
British Burma— (Aug. 18th)		
Akyab . (Aug. 14th) .	2·62; total rainfall 90·33.	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Sowing and transplanting progressing.
Bassein . . .	2·19; total rainfall 60·39.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowings progressing.
Rangoon . .	4·30; total rainfall 61·20.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	4·05; total rainfall 104·59.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops healthy.
Pegu . .	6·25; total rainfall 80·09.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in five circles. Ploughing nearly completed; sowing progressing.
Henzada . .	3·10; total rainfall 55·44.	Cholera in five townships; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Prome . . .	·94; total rainfall 84·98.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops healthy.
Toungheo . .	4·45; total rainfall 49·81.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing.
Thayetmyo . .	2·82; total rainfall 25·07.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowings progressing.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in five townships of Henzada district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in parts of six districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing nearly completed in three districts; sowing and transplanting progressing. Crops reported healthy.
Assam—(August 18th)		
Gauhati . .	·03 during week ending 17th instant.	Weather hot. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* finished; planting of *sali* still in progress.
Sylhet . .	2·92	Unusual flood has caused much damage to crops, extent of damage not yet ascertained. River in Habiganj still rising. Scarcity of fodder and heavy loss of cattle apprehended; prospects unfavourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar (Aug. 11th)	9·68	Incessant rain; good deal of country flooded again. Much probability of damage to *dumahi* and *aus* crops resown. Common rice 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported. Prospect of tea and general health good.
Ditto („ 18th)	3·68	Weather warm. River going down. Very great damage done to crops by floods, and trans-planting *sali* crops almost entirely stopped; the nurseries having been extensively damaged; if the flood does not go down at once, prospects of rice will be very bad. Common rice 11 seers 3½ chittacks per rupee. Tea growth checked. Blight increasing; four deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur reported; general health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Dibrugarh	68·78	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali* continues; prospects good; tea doing fairly. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 18th)		
Bangalore Mysore	General rain throughout the State and heavy at Tumkur.	Standing crops in good condition; rice cultivation in Pavagada taluka of the Tumkur district reported to be backward; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district.
Mercara	9·31	Prospects remain favourable. Prices still falling.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 18th)		
Amraoti	2·11	Weather rainy. Crops thriving; weeding in hand. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	2·85	Weather cloudy and close. Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad	.....	No report received.
Central India States—(August 18th)		
Indore	3·24; total rainfall 26·69.	Weather showery. A few cases of cholera in city, otherwise health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and very hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	1·97; total rainfall 15·66.	Crops thriving. Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Goona	·51	More rain much wanted. Health good.
Sutna	·03	Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted. Health good.
Agar	·57	More rain urgently required. Health good. Prospects fair.
Sehore	·00	Weather clear. Health good. Crops fair.
Nowgong	·10; total rainfall 22·90.	Weather hot and cloudy; more rain is wanted. Prospects and health good. Prices slightly rising.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	At Sirdapur, ·98; total rainfall 17·36; at Manpur 26·6.	Prospects favourable. Few cases of cholera at Bagod, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(August 18th)		
Abu (Aug. 18th)	·77	Weather cloudy, occasionally clear, and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 15th)	·07	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good. Weather dry and calm. More rain wanted.
Marwar („ 13th)	·32	More than twelve months' water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good, but some fever prevails. Crops in need of rains. Weather clear, occasionally with light clouds; but too warm. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 16th)	2·13	Tanks and wells fairly full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy; more rain needed.
Meywar („ 14th)	·56	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health fair. Dysentery prevalent. Prices falling. Rain wanted.
Pertabgarh („ „)	1·03	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices rising.
Harowti („ „)	At Deoli, ·83; Shahpura, ·86.	More rain urgently needed. Indian corn drying. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	·07	Weather cloudy and sultry. Health good.
Kotah („ 14th)	·67	More rain needed in the districts. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 17th)	1·0 on 16th	Weather cloudy and hot. Crops being spoilt for want of rain. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Rain wanted.
Bhurtpore		No report received.
Ulwur (Aug. 17th)	·59	Rain much wanted in parts. Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 14th)	*Nil*	Crops good. Rain in some districts. Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever in two districts. Prices low. Weather very hot and cloudy.
Nepal—(Aug. 18th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 13th)	67 7·	Prospects good.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length mean open.	Receipts for week ending 25th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total length mean open.	Receipts for week ending 24th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	668	1,23,664	203	680	1,05,485	155	20,40,631	202	23,31,745	209	2,91,114	...
Ditto	Madras	801	1,33,140	155	801	1,44,341	168	23,49,779	165	24,59,792	174	1,10,013	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	78,454	120	654	1,00,416	154	14,75,206	136	16,57,445	154	1,82,239	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,72,760	249	1,497	4,94,380	330	1,24,48,351	502	1,39,61,823	568	15,13,472	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,45,709	316	461	1,42,000	308	46,67,127	611	49,97,435	660	3,30,308	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,53,679	209	4,153	9,80,622	238	2,20,81,094	340	2,54,08,230	372	24,27,146	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st July 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,77,247	579	1,515	7,90,582	528	1,57,59,892	628	1,54,50,890	621	...	3,09,002
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,627	151	57	8,966	157	1,54,301	163	1,59,537	170	5,236	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	691	58	12	821	68	18,033	94	20,188	102	1,555	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,325	84	75	6,255	83	1,13,889	92	1,10,973	95	3,084	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,53,118	179	1,411	2,56,000	181	52,03,094	225	58,27,099	249	5,63,405	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	17,808	56	315	33,546	106	2,34,750	60	5,73,086	111	3,38,336	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,558	37	...	...	34,583	50	34,583	...
	TOTAL	3,385	11,63,816	344	3,427	11,06,722	323	2,15,45,159	303	2,21,82,356	304	6,37,197	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	72,049	309	234	71,683	304	13,52,528	350	13,50,801	351	...	1,727
31st Ditto	Nalhatt	27	1,157	43	27	1,972	62	22,972	51	28,651	64	5,679	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	33,112	133	249	39,550	159	5,98,459	145	7,30,687	179	1,32,228	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,192	59	37	1,893	51	43,616	71	33,400	55	...	10,216
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	22,241	98	246	27,984	114	4,50,361	120	5,24,481	130	74,120	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	11,884	47	253	15,402	61	2,73,936	66	3,50,384	84	76,448	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,026	156	45	9,473	211	1,03,856	220	2,39,960	325	76,104	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	8,269	55	149	8,359	56	5,42,489	220	5,35,172	219	...	7,317
24th Ditto	Burma	327	33,804	103	327	35,307	108	7,19,026	161	7,22,611	134	3,585	...
31st Ditto	North-Western	1,803	4,50,363	250	1,803	5,00,213	278	1,01,22,513	339	82,72,169	279	...	18,50,344
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	60	5,866	89	66	4,843	74	99,282	91	92,346	85	...	6,936
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	987	27	36	1,189	33	24,624	42	33,528	57	8,904	...
24th Ditto	Dacca	86	1,316	15	86	5,379	63	29,672	69	80,474	57	50,802	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	651	20	30	930	21	8,961	22	10,467	21	1,506	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,50,917	183	3,588	7,22,974	202	1,44,52,295	254	1,30,05,131	221	...	14,47,164
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	26,68,412	242	11,168	28,16,318	252	5,80,78,548	328	6,05,95,727	330	16,17,179	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,77,80,383	155	(*a*) 2,98,80,812	163	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,11,98,165	173	3,07,14,915	167	...	4,83,250
	Assisted Companies.												
24th July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	10,308	83	126	9,827	78	1,95,000	93	2,06,073	99	11,073	...
31st Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,306	49	67	5,095	76	84,646	77	1,11,711	95	27,065	...
17th Ditto	Assam	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 67,711	51	(*d*) 1,01,489	77	33,778	...
31st Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,448	61	303	33,910	112	4,38,211	89	7,18,220	144	2,80,009	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,610	300	22	4,015	182	91,715	251	91,928	251	213	...
	TOTAL	518	38,762	75	518	52,847	102	8,77,283	89	12,29,421	125	3,52,138	...
	Native States.												
[illegible]y 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	9,136	47	103	11,189	58	3,93,946	123	3,89,617	123	...	4,329
[illegible]to	Jodhpore	64	3,595	56	64	3,250	51	40,789	44	57,404	55	10,615	...
	Nizam's	121	15,490	128	208	20,908	101	3,93,874	196	3,89,285	114	...	4,589
	Mysore	140	7,219	52	140	7,488	53	1,30,944	56	1,38,120	60	7,176	...
	Rajpura-Patiala	16	750	47	16	891	56	12,937	49	18,809	71	5,872	...
	TOTAL	534	36,190	68	621	43,726	70	9,78,490	111	9,93,235	97	14,745	...

[illegible] 1st April to 30th June 1886, revised, and reduced from [illegible]er cent. on gross receipts, in order to adjust charges [illegible]ed for on account of Income tax on net earnings of [illegible]. It is understood that the net earnings of the [illegible]e not to be taxed.

(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th July, 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th July, 1886.

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

[illegible]nd published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla*.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1033 AND 1034 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY 1886.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
BENGAL	*Western Districts.*			
	Midnapore	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
	Central Districts.			
	Rungpore	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0
	Eastern Districts.			
	Noakholly	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20-0
	BEHAR.			
	Mozufferpore	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	6-0 to 8-0
	Maldah	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
	ORISSA.			
	Pooree	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	10 13	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	13 3	...	10 11	13 11	22 2	24 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	23 3	17 6	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	
	Bellary	14 6	...	12 5	13 0	25 13	24 6	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	26 0	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 5	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 13	14 11	20 3	21 2	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	...	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	16 3	...	...	25 6	31 11	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	15 8	15 14	...	20 5	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 3	
	Madura	11 11	...	13 14	14 6	29 3	24 5	29 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	9 13	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	13 11	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	21 13	21 5	26 8	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 2	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	122 8	16 3	
	Malabar	10 2	...	11 13	12 10	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	17 6	7 2	10 13	16 12	14 14	15 14	14 6	15 5	20 10	8 7	54 9	14 6	
	Dasktohi	15 0	22 8	6 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	13 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	14 0	20 8	8 4	11 8	17 12	16 0	21 4	...	17 12	...	9 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 12	...	...	12 5	...	...	71 2	16 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	90 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 0 7/12	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	21 6	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	14 1	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	20 4	...	17 0	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	14 0	...	8 0	9 4	22 14	18 4	...	...	18 12	...	11 0	91 0	13 7	
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 2	9 3	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	13 13	...	10 2	50 13	12 4	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	10 9	28 7	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	13 6	75 4	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 9	14 10	7 1	9 12	28 11	23 13	...	...	15 5	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 3	9 5	18 10	15 8	...	...	15 9	...	...	106 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	18 8	18 8	22 0	...	12 8	...	8 8	85 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	9 4	10 9	16 14	12 14	16 7	...	14 0	...	8 14	90 0	8 6	
Bom.	Karwar	11 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	14 0	...	11 0	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 1	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 12	9 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 13	...	10 0	12 0	26 13	22 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	17 2	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 4	20 0	7 2	8 8	20 4	23 6	...	...	20 8	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	15 0	180 0	14 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 2½	27 0	7 0	8 0	31 6	21 0	...	12 0	27 5½	30 5½	14 0	90 0	15 10½	
	Rajkot Station	17 12	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	16 6	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	21 4	9 8	16 0	21 4	20 0	...	...	14 4	...	10 8	160 0	*13 0	* In common use.
	Karachi	11 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	14 0	8 0	80 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	20 8	8 0	18 8	19 8	18 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	13 0	20 8	10 0	11 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	...	11 6	180 0	13 8	
	Sukkur	16 0	21 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	No return received.													
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	Burdwan	14 12	31 4	14 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	25 0	120 0	12 12*a*	
	Bankoora	17 0	23 0	18 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	31 0	20 0	240 0	11 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 12*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 0*e*	
	Howrah	16 0	...	11 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	15 0	21 0	8 8	15 8	19 12	12 13	...	18 4	19 8	19 15	18 0	80 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	90 0	9 2½*e1*	
	Nuddea	17 0	23 0	13 5¼	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½*f*	
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0*g*	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	10 12*h*	
	Moorshedabad	16 0	...	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	16 0½	120 0	11 0*i*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	
	Rajshahye	20 0	33 12	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	240 0	12 0*j*	
	Rungpore	16 0	...	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 12	120 0	11 13*k*	
	Bogra	10 8	...	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	90 0	11 4	
	Pubna	21 4	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 12	200 0	11 4*l*	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	140 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	...	128 0	11 0*m*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 8	26 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	120 0	10 8*n*	
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	140 0	12 12*o*	
	Backergunge	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8*p*	
	Mymensingh	15 0	...	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	10 12*q*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0*r*	
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	8 0*s*	
	Tipperah	12 2	...	15 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	9 2	...	11 0*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12 seers, Busseerhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 11-10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 10 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Natore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-10½ seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 7-14 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 10 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 10-13 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
r In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
s Retail price of salt at Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division 9 seers per rupee.
t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	18 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	30 0	9 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	23 8	...	22 8	200 0	11 0*u*	
	Shahabad	17 8	26 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	19 8	160 0	12 8*v*	
	Durbhunga	18 0	24 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	21 8	...	22 0	160 0	11 8*w*	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	28 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	19 0	27 8	8 12	18 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	12 0*y*	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	11 8*z*	
	Monghyr	20 0	33 8	11 9	14 12	...	...	...	16 12	26 4	31 8	21 0	126 0	12 13*1*	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	31 9	13 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	20 3	160 4	12 0*a2*	
	Purneah	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	160 0	10 8*a3*	
	Maldah	18 0	...	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 12	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	8 0	22 0	200 0	11 8*a4*	
	Orissa.									Kalai.					
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12*	...	...	...	...	17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7	...	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 14 7	...	18 6	80 0	14 7*a5*	
	Balasore	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	140 0	10 0*a6*	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	18 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	28 0	...	18 8	22 0	18 0	240 0	8 12*a7*	
	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	26 0	...	16 0	...	20 0	120 0	9 0*a8*	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	240 0	9 0*a9*	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 5	...	12 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	12 12	108 0	10 10	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	8 6½	11 6½	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	11 2	64 0	8 0	
	Goálparà	20 0	...	8 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	80 0	11 0	
	Géro Hills	8 0	...	6 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	12 0	160 0	10 0	
	Darrang	6 8	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	4 0	10 12	160 0	9 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
	Dehra Dún	17 8	30 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	18 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sahárunpur	19 5½	30 1½	7 8½	11 13	11 13	21 8	37 10	32 4	25 4	26 14	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 3	34 2	6 9	13 4	22 0	18 11	14 5	15 6	25 13	27 8	17 10	110 0	12 6	
	Meerut	18 8	31 0	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	13 0	
	Bulandshahr	21 0	32 0	6 0	10 5	18 0	16 0	...	20 0	30 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Aligarh	19 8	27 8	5 4	10 8	23 0	17 0	...	15 8	28 0	36 0	30 0	140 0	13 8	
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 8	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 0	
N.-W. Provinces	Bijnor	18 4	30 6	11 4	12 6	11 4	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	135 0	11 0	
	Moradabad	19 4	30 4	9 8	14 8	18 0	19 8	...	...	24 8	22 8	23 12	125 0	13 4	
	Budaun	21 0	32 6½	6 0	13 3	14 6½	15 9½	...	15 8	27 0	15 9½	31 3	192 0	12 0	
	Bareilly	18 7	28 2	6 4	13 2	15 0	12 8	...	14 6½	24 6	20 0	23 12	100 0	12 8	
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	36 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	15 0	29 8	...	26 8	120 0	11 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	30 0	8 2	13 12	18 0	11 4	...	10 0	20 0	11 4	24 0	100 0	11 4	
	Muttra	19 0	26 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 8	27 8	30 0	32 0	120 0	13 0	
	Agra	17 0	2 0	6 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	24 8	...	19 0	90 0	12 0	
	Farukhabad	17 4	26 0	6 8	10 8	19 8	13 0	...	13 0	27 4	...	26 0	120 0	11 12	
	Mainpuri	20 2	27 12	4 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	...	31 8	160 0	11 8	
	Etáwah	19 4	24 4	6 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	27 0	20 0	31 8	120 0	11 8	
	Etah	20 8	29 0	7 0	14 0	...	15 0	30 0	21 0	32 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 8	
	Jalaun	20 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	34 8	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0	
	Jhánsi	19 10	26 0	7 8	15 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	27 10	...	33 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lalitpur	23 0	31 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	9 0	
	Cawnpore	19 12	29 8	10 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	28 0	23 8	28 8	145 0	13 8	
	Fatehpur	17 0	23 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	29 0	160 0	10 12	
	Bánda	18 0	24 0	8 0	14 8	24 0	18 0	30 0	21 0	35 0	...	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Allahabad	15 12	27 8	7 0	12 0	19 0	14 12	...	...	28 8	...	20 8	120 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	18 10	23 0	7 8	13 4	21 7	20 6	...	...	34 4	...	40 0	140 0	12 6	
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	31 8	...	30 0	140 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	16 3	30 9½	9 7	17 1½	...	...	25 3	27 0	29 11½	27 0	27 0	140 0	11 9½	
	Basti	No return	received.												
	Azamgarh	19 3	26 15	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	17 0	28 0	8 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	80 0	11 0	
	Benares	17 9½	24 0	10 0	14 14½	20 5	21 2	13 0	21 11	24 2	22 12	25 0	110 0	11 8½	
	Gházipur	18 10½	25 1½	7 1½	15 7	15 7	19 15½	32 3	15 7	26 6½	...	25 12	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	19 8	27 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	12 14	28 4	...	24 8	100 0	12 0	
	Philibhít	19 8	33 0	16 8	13 8	13 4	12 8	...	...	22 8	...	25 0	145 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return	received.												
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8	
	Partábgarh	20 10	32 15	15 6	17 5	...	...	...	...	31 0	...	22 3	180 0	10 15	
	Fyzabad	19 0	30 0	9 8	15 12	...	...	...	15 0	28 6	...	26 0	100 0	11 8	
	Kheri	26 0	36 0	9 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	27 0	31 0	23 0	21 0	120 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	19 8	29 12	6 0	13 10½	...	16 0	...	19 0	27 6½	...	28 0	80 0	11 0	
	Bára Banki	19 4	30 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	18 0	28 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	12 8	
	Bahraich	24 0	42 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	31 0	35 0	160 0	11 8	
	Rai Bareli	20 8	28 0	7 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	23 0	37 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	23 8	35 8	14 4	17 4	21 8	24 8	29 0	18 0	35 0	28 4	32 12	200 0	11 8	
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	21 4	35 0	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	27 8	160 0	12 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	20 0	37 0	...	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	37 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Rohtak	20 0	37 0	...	13 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	20 0	...	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	22 0	33 0	...	10 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	35 0	130 0	11 8	
	Delhi	20 0	29 0	...	12 0	26 0	22 0	...	18 0	29 0	21 0	31 0	80 0	11 0	
	Karnál	21 0	35 0	...	10 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	16 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	21 0	33 0	...	11 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	14 0	18 0	...	8 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	11 0	70 0	9 8	
	Kángra	19 0	28 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	28 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiarpur	20 0	30 0	...	13 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	100 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	21 0	30 0	...	8 0	28 0	16 0	...	22 0	30 0	32 0	...	110 0	14 0	
	Ludhiána	23 0	28 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	34 0	25 0	18 0	100 0	14 8	

* In the interior retail price of common rice varied from 18 seers 6 chittacks to 21 seers per rupee.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Arungabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 9 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11-4 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:— Hajeepore 12 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.
z In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
a1 In Begusserai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
a2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
a3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
a4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur, Godda, and Rajmehal 11 seers, Jamtara 13 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.
a5 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
a6 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
a7 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.
a8 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10-12 seers per rupee.
a9 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		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	19 0	36 0	...	11 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	16 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	25 0	...	11 0	17 0	...	20 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	80 0	15 0	
	Jhang	16 0	25 0	...	10 0	15 0	12 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	14 4	
	Montgomery	17 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	27 0	...	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	19 0	34 0	...	12 0	29 0	22 0	14 0	20 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	...	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	12 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	25 0	32 0	...	13 0	24 0	...	18 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	40 0	...	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	29 0	24 0	16 0	130 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	18 0	35 0	...	13 0	18 0	15 0	...	20 0	27 0	18 0	12 0	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	23 0	34 0	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	...	240 0	14 8	
	Shahpur	20 0	30 0	...	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	30 0	27 0	22 0	10 0	120 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	21 0	33 0	...	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	10 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	15 8	
	Rawalpindi	23 0	38 0	...	11 0	18 0	32 0	...	24 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	105 0	12 0	
	Hazára	20 0	29 0	...	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	25 0	...	102 0	46 4	
	Peshawar	18 0	36 0	...	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	80 0	58 11	
	Kohát	23 0	32 0	...	14 0	...	20 0	...	...	27 0	31 0	...	50 0	...	
	Bannu	19 0	41 0	...	9 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	...	20 0	30 0	15 0	113 0	31 4	
	D. I. Khán	18 0	28 0	...	8 0	28 0	22 0	15 0	...	24 0	23 0	13 0	123 0	20 0	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	...	30 0	16 0	11 0	100 0	14 0	
	Muzaffargarh	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 0	...	23 0	...	...	100 0	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	20 10	...	9 3	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	16 0	200 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	35 11	...	13 8	200 0	11 2	
	Jubbulpore	17 5	...	9 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	11 0	120 0	9 2	
	Mandla	22 13	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 13	...	12 0	256 0	9 2	
	Seoni	22 6	...	10 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	24 14	...	10 15	210 0	9 2	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	...	9 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	11 2	140 0	11 3	
	Hoshangabad	17 0	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	16 11	200 0	10 8	
	Nimár	17 10	...	7 8	9 8	30 8	...	...	...	20 2	...	14 0	120 0	10 15	
	Betul	20 0	...	7 10	8 0	20 3	...	...	...	22 0	...	10 4	320 0	11 8	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	9 10	12 5	20 9	...	...	...	22 0	...	9 0	120 0	9 1	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	160 0	8 0	
	Nágpur	17 8	...	8 7	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 10	120 0	11 0	
	Chánda	17 8	...	...	14 3	18 0	...	...	...	19 11	...	13 11	675 0	9 0	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	8 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	...	11 4	160 0	9 11	
	Bálaghát	18 6	...	...	17 13	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	12 3	144 0	10 3	
	Raipur	28 7	...	13 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 4	66 0	8 0	
	Bilaspur	39 15	...	13 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	21 14	128 0	16 6	
	Sambalpur	25 6	...	22 8	23 10	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	160 0	11 0	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	12 6	...	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	8	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	9 7	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	22 8	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	28 9	535 11	25 1	
	Prome	13 4	...	10 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	12 7	...	17 3	139 11	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	8	280 0	31 0	
	Henzada	...	...	12 15	14 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	22 8	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	28 7	184 8	24 4	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	9 6	10 7	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	17 3	307 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	...	14 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	10	280 0	31 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	9 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 8	24 4	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307 8	18 15	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	6 13	8	21 7	...	...	22 3	...	...	...	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	17 8	...	8 6	10 1	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 0	10 10	
	Chadarghat	16 8	...	6 0	9 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 0	9 4	
	Amrávati	17 8	...	6 0	12 0	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 0	
	Akola	18 0	...	7 0	11 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 0	
	Buldana	20 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 0	
	Wun	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	*	10 0	
	Basim	23 10	16 0	8 2	11 5	42 5	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	*	10 0	
MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 8	11 0	8 11	9 8	23 8	...	...	28 2	...	...	...	96 0	11 8	
	Kolar	...	13 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	144 0	13 0	
	Tumkúr	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	340 0	10 8	
	Mysore	11 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	81 0	11 0	
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	9 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	10 8	13 10	27 5	...	...	38 14	...	...	...	480 0	9 8	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	64 0	10 8	
	Chitaldroog	14 2	15 4	14 10	15 12	32 13	17 8	33 12	...	...	28 13	...	320 0	11 4	
COORG	Coorg	10 4	9 12	12 6	15 7	...	...	...	28 8	...	...	...	110 0	11 13	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	10 0	29 0	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	15 7	8	20 5	112 8	14 8	
	Kishengurh	10 8	32 0	8 8	9 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 12	8	29 0	200 0	15 12	
	Kerrowlee	21 0	25 10	6 12	13 12	25 0	...	...	...	23 0	6	32 0	200 0	11 15	
	Ulwur	28 2	28 4	8 0	12 12	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	10	26 14	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 4	27 8	8 0	9 13	20 8	14 10	...	...	15 0	6	28 0	160 0	12 4	
	Aimere	16 0	27 8	9 12	8 0	20 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	4	31 0	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 9½	30 7	5 8	9 13	24 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	4	26 0	320 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	17 8	31 0	...	11 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	14 0	4	27 0	350 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	16 0	28 0	7 0	8 0	34 14	22 0	...	...	14 0	4	27 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	14 8	19 8	6 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	4	26 0	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	16 0	23 0	6 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	4	26 0	160 0	13 0	
	Balmere	16 8	...	5 0	9 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	4	26 0	...	13 0	
	Joyselmere	12 2	...	10 0	12 0	...	15 5	...	...	19 0	4	27 0	...	13 0	
	Jeypalmere	21 0	...	...	14 0	...	17 0	...	...	16 0	4	27 0	...	13 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 1	22 0	8 15½	9 6	...	14 1	11 11½	...	16 0	4	27 0	...	13 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 10	18 5½	7 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	4	27 0	...	13 0	
	Dúngarpur (Meywar Agency)	19 2	23 2	9 6	12 8	20 10	20 0	...	...	16 0	4	27 0	...	13 0	
	Banswára (Meywar Agency)	17 3	23 0	6 4	7 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	16 0	4	27 0	...	13 0	
	Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	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 INDIA.	Indore	15 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	...	18 3	...	...	22 5	24 10	10 0	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	16 9	21 5	7 15	9 9	29 1	16 5	...	14 8	21 5	...	28 9	135 15	10 14	
	Goona	26 0	20 0	10 0	10 4	17 0	20 0	...	12 0	35 8	25 0	14 0	200 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhand (Suna)	21 0	33 12	8 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	29 0	...	33 12	160 0	12 0	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	9 6	... 0	3 9	5 12	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	25 0	36 0	10 0	10 8	... 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	... 0	160 0	10 12	
	Kotah	23 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	25 0	240 0	10 8	
	Tonk	18 4	29 0	8 8	11 12	...	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	12 12	
	Jhallawar	No return received.	27 0	10 0	15 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	... 0	...	160 0	12 8	
	Shahpoora	22 0	27 0	10 2	11 4	20 5	18 12	...	...	24 0	27 0	32 12	90 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	16 15	23 13												* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABBI CROP OF 1885-86.

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 RABBI MONTHS.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
			1885-86.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Montgomery . .	...	...	9,695	644	9,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL LOWER SOHAG AND PARA CANAL .	...	...	9,695	644	9,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore . . .	2,334,552	1,164,921	10,301	16,176	...	5,875	...	1'7	...	...	2'1	...	0'8	1'1	0'4	...	1'2	...	4'6	2'8
Montgomery . .	3,567,750	357,622	17,171	29,488	...	12,317	...	...	...	...	0'9	...	0'5	0'5	...	...	0'5	...	1'9	0'5
Mooltan . . .	3,763,200	799,360	147,819	176,469	...	28,650	...	...	...	...	0'2	...	1'5	1'1	...	...	1'5	0'5	3'2	1'6
Dera Ghazi Khan .	2,801,280	1,008,000	44,811	50,663	...	5,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'1	1'39	...	...	1'4	0'05	3'5	1.44
Shahpur. . . .	3,002,432	524,988	6,793	5,112	1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'2	2'1	0'5	0'7	3'3	...	5'0	2'8
Muzaffargarh . .	2,007,819	397,529	123,483	121,190	2,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'2	1'1	...	...	0'9	0'6	2'1	1'7*
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS .	17,477,033	4,252,420	360,073	399,742	13,025	52,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This is the correct rainfall and differs from that shown in the return for the Rabbi crop of 1884-85.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1885-86 . . .	360,073
Ditto 1884-85 . . .	399,742
Net decrease .	39,669

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Wheat	4,609	13,323	104,453	40,386	81,226	3,765	247,762
Barley	107	301	1,412	13	2,224	24	4,081
Mixed grain	1,932	1,486	...	2,041	6,868	744	13,071
Others	3,653	11,756	41,954	2,371	33,165	2,260	95,159
TOTAL RABBI, 1885-86 .	10,301	26,866	147,819	44,811	123,483	6,793	360,073
TOTAL RABBI, 1884-85 .	16,176	30,132*	176,469	50,663	121,190	5,112	399,742

* This includes 644 acres irrigation on the Lower Sohag and Para Canal, which was shown separately against that Canal in Return No. I for Rabbi Crop of 1884-85.

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 Division.	Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	TOTAL.
Wheat	10,825	104,453	40,386	3,765	81,226	7,107	247,762
Barley	337	1,412	13	24	2,224	71	4,081
Mixed grain	2,707	...	2,041	744	6,868	711	13,071
Others	13,603	41,954	2,371	2,260	33,165	1,806	95,159
TOTAL RABBI, 1885-86 .	27,472	147,819	44,811	6,793	123,483	9,695	360,073
TOTAL RABBI, 1884-85 .	45,664	176,469	50,663	5,112	121,190	644	399,742

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Special Duty in Charge Punjab P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH, 1886 AND 1885.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

	Demands.		Collections 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.	1886.		1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.		1885.	
														Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	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	429	8,159	8,029	559	6,294	7,606	Grains	29,579	1,51,391	180,970	45,653	28,292	73,945																						
Government boats	...	1,147	1,147	...	926	926	Cotton	675	38,666	39,341	...	40,674	40,674																						
Rafts	...	994	994	...	266	266	Oilseeds	4,716	1,965	6,681	646	621	1,267																						
Carrying Operations.							Salt	1,952	6,007	7,959	2,570	5,766	8,336																						
Boating	...	740	740	...	1,651	1,651	Metals	36,174	7,620	43,794	126,333	5,705	132,038																						
Fines and sundries	...	10	10	...	37	37	Building materials	366,496	450,282	816,778	211,753	791,980	103,733																						
Ground-rent	...	647	647	...	178	178	Miscellaneous goods	69,074	74,380	143,454	47,834	67,917	115,751																						
							Firewood	27,535	173,725	201,260	34,088	105,675	139,763																						
Total	429	11,697	11,567	559	9,352	10,664	Bamboos	584	77,293	77,877	2,001	39,510	41,511																						
							Timber	1,055	95,055	96,110	3,267	35,105	38,372																						
Upper Ganges Canal	222	7,064	6,997	289	5,687	6,363	Miscellaneous timber	92	7,442	7,534	640	1,887	2,527																						
Lower Ganges Canal	207	4,633	4,570	270	3,665	4,301																														
Total	429	11,697	11,567	559	9,352	10,664	Total	537,932	1,083,826	1,621,758	474,785	1,123,132	1,597,917	59,572	58,699	4,109,718	3,122,694	22,83,287	20,62,436	4,718	2,747														

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

Comparative Return of Traffic on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

	Demands.			Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1885-86.			1884-85.			Tonnage.				Ton mileage.				Value of goods.				Number of passengers.			
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.	Collections during current year.		Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.	
														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	139	13,496	13,077	558	12,047	11,995	Grains	60,595	1,87,297	2,47,892	70,929	53,689	1,24,618																						
Government boats	...	1,884	1,884	...	1,678	1,678	Cotton	675	50,850	51,525	...	44,493	44,493																						
Rafts	...	2,546	2,546	...	1,961	1,961	Oilseeds	7,373	17,068	24,441	3,330	36,905	40,235																						
Carrying operations							Salt	4,639	17,041	21,680	5,110	18,734	23,844																						
Boating (Government).	...	878	878	...	2,032	2,032	Metals	57,777	8,600	66,377	2,47,738	38,528	2,86,266																						
Fines and Sundries	...	47	47	...	66	66	Building materials	5,69,604	7,49,688	13,19,292	5,52,805	10,73,189	16,25,994																						
Ground-rent	...	1,595	1,595	...	964	964	Miscellaneous goods	83,035	1,77,380	2,60,415	81,982	1,48,422	2,30,404																						
							Firewood	39,095	3,07,738	3,46,833	85,557	2,56,922	3,42,479																						
Total	139	20,446	20,027	558	18,748	18,696	Bamboos	1,184	2,55,090	2,56,274	2,356	2,67,174	2,69,530																						
							Timber	3,099	2,69,231	2,72,330	6,285	1,32,156	1,38,441																						
Upper Ganges Canal	72	12,677	12,460	289	11,849	11,823	Miscellaneous timber	1,060	13,443	14,503	4,244	13,378	17,622																						
Lower ditto	67	7,769	7,567	269	6,899	6,873																														
Total	139	20,446	20,027	558	18,748	18,696	Total	8,28,136	20,53,081	28,81,562	10,60,336	20,83,590	31,43,926	1,05,849	1,15,487	67,23,048	65,70,322	36,15,103	40,36,491	12,077	5,213														

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

	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.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
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	...	2,023	2,023	...	1,473	1,473	Grains	140	146,302	146,442	1,600	42,645	44,245								
Government boats	...	480	480	...	416	416	Cotton	...	1,597	1,597	...	841	841								
Rafts	...	22	22	...	18	18	Oilseeds	...	875	875	...	28	28								
							Salt	100	50	150	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Metals	6,075	...	6,075	...	...	...								
Boating (Government)	...	1,203	1,203	...	847	847	Building materials	84,640	1,700	86,340	89,141	1,025	90,166	9,762	7,252	900,250	790,734	2,76,284	2,88,886	172	6
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	2,262	5,288	7,550	1,781	55,824	57,605								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	13,900	300	14,200	1,600	600	2,200								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	8	8								
							Timber	...	1,560	1,560	...	2,217	2,217								
							Miscellaneous	1	973	974	...	110	110								
Total	...	3,728	3,728	...	2,754	2,754	Total	107,118	158,645	265,763	94,122	103,298	197,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

	Demands.		Collected during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1885 86.			1884-85.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of Goods		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down	Total.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.
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	...	3,431	3,431	...	2,463	2,463	Grains	515	2,04,086	2,04,601	1,600	68,007	69,607								
Government boats	...	781	781	...	777	777	Cotton	...	1,597	1,597	...	841	841								
Rafts	...	50	50	...	18	18	Oilseeds	...	2,617	2,617	...	1,028	1,028								
							Salt	200	50	250	...	150	150								
Carrying operations.							Metals	6,075	...	6,075	...	...	...								
Boating (Government)	...	1,413	1,413	...	2,525	2,525	Miscellaneous goods	3,802	35,563	39,365	1,781	64,004	65,785	16,867	11,384	15,94,266	11,72,015	4,76,548	3,91,237	172	18
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials	1,75,187	4,550	1,79,737	1,46,532	11,895	1,58,427								
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	..	Firewood	14,650	3,200	17,850	1,600	3,900	5,500								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	8	8								
							Timber	...	5,610	5,610	...	8,467	8,467								
							Miscellaneous timber	1	1,483	1,484	...	110	110								
Total	...	5,675	5,675	...	5,783	5,783	Total	2,00,430	2,58,756	4,59,186	1,51,513	1,58,410	3,09,923								

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

AGE LIMIT FOR CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE GRANT OF FREE PASSAGE TO SCHOLARSHIPHOLDERS.

No. $\frac{9}{269-281}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education), —under date Simla, the 23rd August, 1886.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, on the subject of the creation of certain Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Memorials presented to the Government of India by the Central National Muhammadan Association at Calcutta, and by the Hooghly and Midnapore Branches of that Association.

Letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 482, dated 14th April, 1886.

Letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 156, dated 20th May, 1886.

Letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 706, dated 29th July, 1886.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 37 Public (Educational), dated 13th May, 1886.

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution, dated the 12th February, 1886, cited in the preamble, which announced the establishment of six State scholarships of the value of £200 each per annum, tenable for three years in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, it was laid down *inter alia* that no candidate for these scholarships should be more than 21 years of age. It was further provided in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution—

(1) that each scholar would be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and that a similar sum would be payable within one month before his actual return to India, if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period; and

(2) that if any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, failed to complete a residence of three years in England, or was guilty of gross misconduct, or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he would, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

2. As regards the age limit fixed by the Resolution of 12th February last, representations have been received by the Government of India to the effect that the result of prescribing a maximum limit of 21 years will practically involve the exclusion of Muhammadan youths from participation in the benefits of the scholarships in question. The Governor-General in Council has now, after careful consideration and consultation with the authorities of the Calcutta University, resolved to raise the age limit. It is accordingly notified that the maximum limit of age for all classes of candidates for these scholarships shall be 22 years instead of 21 years as prescribed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution above cited.

3. In accordance with directions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council further announces that, in modification of the orders contained in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution of 12th February, 1886,—

(1) each scholar shall be provided with a free passage to and from England instead of with a sum of £100 as passage money for each journey; and

(2) if any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship, and will also be liable to refund the amount representing the cost of his free passage to England.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab for information and communication to the authorities of the Universities concerned.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. 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 25th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general, except in some districts of the Punjab. Heavy falls have occurred in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Assam, and Lower Burma.

Standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are satisfactory in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg.

More rain is wanted in parts of the Bombay Presidency, but the standing *kharif* crops are everywhere doing well.

In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are good, though more rain is wanted in some places.

With the exception of the Chhattisgarh division, where good rain is urgently needed, crops are thriving throughout the Central Provinces.

In the Rajputana and Central India States and in Berar prospects are good.

In the Lower Provinces prospects continue very favourable, except in the flooded tracts in North Behar and East Bengal. More rain is, however, wanted in places. Harvesting of early rice and jute is progressing, with promise of a fair outturn.

In Assam prospects are unchanged in Sylhet. In Cachar the floods are subsiding slowly.

In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are still in progress.

The public health continues generally satisfactory.

Prices are rising in the Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts of the Punjab, and in the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces. In the Mysore district they are also rising, but are falling in Kolar and Tumkur. Elsewhere they are steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 25th)		
Bellary	Average ·40	Standing crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average 1·11	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·26; this week, 4·64.	Fever in two and slight small-pox in three taluks; slight cattle-disease in one division; some cholera.
Kistna	Average 5·13	Standing crops flooded by excessive rain, specially in Deltaic taluks. River 9 feet water over anicut. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·45	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·17	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average ·05	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·74; this week, ·03.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 1·88	More rain wanted. First crop paddy fair. Fever in one and slight small-pox in six taluks.
Travancore	·31	Harvest paddy. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 25th)		
Kurrachee	Average rain at two stations, ·22.	River at Kotri on 23rd, 18 feet 7 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rice transplanting progressing. Fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in district. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34; in Sakro *nil*, 37 and 48, in Jati *nil*, 40 and 40, and in Sehwan, 30, 40 and 28 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain in five talukas, average ·46.	*Kharif* cultivation good. Want of rain still felt in the district. River at Kotri on 23rd, 18 feet 8 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in three talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38¾, *juari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	3·42; total 31·90; rain throughout the district.	Standing crops in good condition. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	7·81; total 33·18	Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 32, wheat 23, and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all talukas	Standing crops good; sowing operations completed. Fever in Bulsar and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38½ and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	At Igatpuri, 11·61; Peint, 15·80; maximum at Baglan, 1·67; minimum at Yeola, ·22.	Standing *kharif* crops in good condition; transplantation of rice and *nagli* completed. Fever in Peint; public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 40½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday; total of week, 1·55; total to date, 89·69, being 33·68 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air excessive on 22nd; normal on all other days; abnormal wind from north-west on 18th and 19th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	Rain throughout the district—maximum at Naval, 5·05; minimum at Bhimthadi, ·20.	Standing crops doing well. More rain wanted in parts of Khed, Purandhar, and Haveli talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 30 and *juari* 40 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Jamkhed, 2·76; Karjat, 1·15; Parner, ·72; Sheogaon, ·66; Nagar, ·47; from ·21 to ·25 in other talukas.	*Kharif* sowing completed. Crops and condition of people good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Rain in all districts	*Kharif* crops generally good. *Juari* 60⅝ and *bajri* 42⅜ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from 1·78 in Hangal to ·34 in Navalgund.	Rice and early *juari* crops good, but require heavy showers; cotton sowing commenced in Nargund and Mundargi Pethas; in the rest of the district, it cannot be carried on owing to insufficient rain; land being prepared for late crops. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 51 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, 7·25; Kumpta, 6·50; Sirsi, 5·45; Haliyal, 1·66; total to date, 123·16.	Rice, sugarcane, and cardamom crops thriving. Slight fever and small-pox in four talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Akola, Kumpta, Honore, Sirsi, and Supa. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	3·56; total 34·40	Weather cloudy. Fever and dysentery prevailing in some places. Crops not in good condition, owing to excessive rain. Wheat 25, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the Presidency; more rain wanted in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition everywhere; young crops injured by insects in parts of Ratnagiri and by excessive rain in parts of Broach. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(August 25th)		
Chittagong	1·02	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* continues; *amun* being sown steadily. Insects causing damage in several places. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	2·73	Paddy crops partly damaged here and there, and state of villagers and cattle miserable, owing to increase of water. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	1·13	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane favourable; harvesting of early rice and jute commenced; transplantation of *aman* still going on. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	0·24	Weather warm. Slight rain. River falling fast. Agricultural prospects excellent. Prices falling. Public health good.
Rungpore	.....	No report received.
Burdwan	0·22	Transplantation of *amun* and cutting of jute nearly completed; prospects of all crops good. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	0·63	A return of heavy rain would now help completion of transplanting operation. *Marua* in north poor, otherwise *bhadoi* prospects good; early harvest progressing. Public health favourable.
Purneah	.....	No report received.
Patna	1·83	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good; transplantation of paddy continues; *juari* and *rahar* growing well. Cholera still reported from Behar.
Durbhunga	0·57	Prospects of paddy and *bhadoi* crops good, except in flooded parts; very serious damage caused by flood. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	.....	No report received.
Cuttack	3·09	Weather wet and cloudy. *Sarad* rice being transplanted; *beali* rice ripening. Rainfall of the week has much improved prospects. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	2·43	In extreme south of district crops very poor for want of rain, otherwise prospects good. Public health normal.
Khoolna	0·27	Weather cloudy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues, prospects favourable. A little fever at Satkhira, otherwise public health good.
Dinagepore	0·69	Prospects of standing crops good, except jute, which has been damaged in places by excessive rain. Fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	1·79	Break continues. *Aus*, and jute both good; *amun* crops promising well.
Gya	1·68	Paddy and *bhadoi* crops doing well. Public health good. Prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Chumparun	0·64	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops in good order, except where damage done to them by excessive rain and floods. Prices stationary. Public health fair. *General Remarks.*—The break in the rains still continues almost throughout the province, varied with only occasional light showers; in Chota Nagpur insufficiency of rain much complained of; more rain also wanted in some other parts. General agricultural prospects favourable, except in flooded tracts in North Behar and East Bengal. Transplantation of late rice still proceeding; harvesting of early rice and jute going on with prospect of satisfactory outturn. Price of rice generally almost stationary. Fever in some districts, but general health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(August 25th)		
Benares (Aug. 23rd)	1·40 at Sadr	Prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Some cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Ballia („ 24th)	Slight rain	*Kharif* crops thriving; sugarcane promises well. Prices steady. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ 23rd)	·50 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Crops in good condition; preparation of fields for *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 24th)	1·0 at Sadr	Weather often cloudy. Prospects good. Supplies sufficient and prices steady. Fever in three tahsils.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	1·0 on the 21st and 22nd.	More rain needed. Prospects favourable; sowing of *mash* in some places continues. Markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain	More rain wanted. *Dhan* and *makka* are being irrigated; prospects of *kharif* crops good. Supplies ample and prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	Rain	Rain which fell at end of the week has been most beneficial to the transplanted rice; more rain is required in places, where artificial irrigation is not possible. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·20	Weather cloudy. Crops flourishing. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Slight autumnal fever reported; no disease amongst cattle.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain in seven tahsils from ·20 to 2·20.	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices steady. Cholera in the interior of district and at head-quarters; cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	Rain in three tahsils; appearance of general rain today (24th).	Supplies plentiful. Prices stationary. Cholera continues in Farakhabad.
Sitapur („ „)	Rain	Very beneficial rain has fallen and the early rice will soon be ready for cutting. Prospects everywhere favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Little rain during week.	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well. Prices tending downward. Fever prevalent, also cholera in pargana Faridpur.
Banda („ „)	Slight showers during week.	More rain wanted. Weeding in progress; ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Prices steady. Health fair; usual autumnal fever prevalent in parts; cattle-disease in three parganas.
Kumaon („ „)	Insufficient rain	More rain required for crops ripening. Prices falling. General health fair; fever continues; cattle-disease abating.
Agra („ 23rd)	·20 to 3·0	Crops flourishing. *Rabi* ploughings in progress. Prices falling. Slight fever; general health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain	More rain wanted for *kakar* land in pargana Jhansi. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle fair.
Meerut („ 24th)	General rain	*Kharif* crops flourishing. Supplies sufficient and prices steady. Slight fever reported. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall has been generally light during week; more rain is wanted. *Kharif* prospects are good and ploughings for the *rabi* have begun. Supplies are ample and prices steady. Some cases of cholera and fever reported, otherwise public health good.
Punjab—(Aug. 24th)		
Hissar	·20 at Sadr	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	·12	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	2·90	Health good. Prices stationary, Prospects good.
Ferozepore	1·10 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Amritsar	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Sialkot	.....	No report received.
Lahore	2·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi	1·30	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects fair.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects good on irrigated lands. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Delhi, Mooltan, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar; more wanted in the Hi-sar, Umballa, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(August 25th)		
Nagpur	·77	Weather cloudy. Crops promise well. Small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	2·93	Crops thriving. Weedings well advanced. *Urd* and *til* sowings continue. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Aug. 24th)	5·07	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	1·15	More rain wanted for rice. Weeding and ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects and health good. Prices steady.
Bilaspur	·81	Break appears to have ended on 22nd, but rain still very light, though rivers in flood. Prospects very precarious. Cholera and fever continue. Prices risen.
Khandwa	2·03	Weather showery. Prospects favourable; weeding in progress. 135 cases cholera, 64 fatal. Prices steady.
Raipur	2·45	Weather cloudy and close, with some rain on 19th and 20th. Prospects slightly improved, except in Shimoga, where half an inch of rain only fell. Rice on highland in Shimoga tahsil withered, and on inland being choked by weeds for want of second ploughing; sowing of *rahar*, cotton, and *til* completed. Cholera decreasing; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Aug. 21st)	3·58	Weather cloudy and clear alternately; more rain wanted. Rice in parts suffered considerably. Prices steady. Cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—Prospects slightly improved in Chhattisgarh, but rain is still very light, and good rain is urgently required. The crops continue thriving over rest of the Provinces. Prices have risen in Bilaspur, but are generally steady elsewhere.
British Burma—(Aug. 24th)		
Akyab (Aug. 21st)	9·21; total rainfall 99·54.	Public health good; cattle-disease in one township. Transplanting nearly completed.
Bassein	7·85; total rainfall 68·24.	Public health good; cattle-healthy. Sowing and transplanting progressing.
Rangoon	6·04; total rainfall 67·24.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	13·09; total rainfall 117·68.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	10·89; total rainfall 90·98.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops in good condition; transplanting progressing.
Henzada	3·71; total rainfall 57·15.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting nearly finished.
Prome	2·80; total rainfall 27·72.	Public health good; slight foot and mouth disease in one township. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. Cattle healthy.
Tounghoo	3·31; total rainfall 53·17.	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Thayetmyo	1·36; total rainfall 24·43.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of district. Transplanting commenced.
		General Remarks.—Public health good in all districts; cattle-disease in four districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing favourably; crops reported healthy.
Assam—(August 25th)		
Gauhati	·37 during week ending 24th instant.	Weather hot. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of *sali* in some parts deferred on account of excess of water.
Sylhet	18·88	Extent of damage to the crops by the flood not yet ascertained; prospects as before.
Cachar	3·05	Weather hot. Flood subsiding, but slowly. Transplanting of *sali* crops is being made on a small scale. Common rice 11 seers 13¾ chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea good, but blight is increasing. General health good.
Dibrugarh	2·34	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *ahu* progressing, outturn good; transplanting of *sali* continues. Cattle-disease still prevalent. Tea not doing well. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 25th)		
Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara	Good rain in Shimoga and Kadur districts and fair in other parts of the State. 5·50	Standing crops generally in good condition, except in the Gubbi taluk of the Tumkur district, where rain is reported to be too much for young crops. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar and Tumkur districts and risen in the Mysore district. Crops and prospects good. Health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 25th)		
Amraoti	1·57	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; weeding in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	3·15	Crops progressing favourably; weeding continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—*contd.*		
Hyderabad (Aug. 20th)	Average 2·44; total rainfall 24·47.	Weeding of *rabi* crops commenced; *kharif* crops slightly damaged by excessive rainfall in one taluka (Asifnagar). General health fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¾, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 21¾, and *tur* 14¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Ditto („ 25th)	Average 6·55; total rainfall 31·03.	Heavy rain slightly damaged some of the *kharif* crops; *rabi* paddy crops prospering. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11¾, yellow *juari* 22, white *juari* 20, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 25th)		
Indore	2·11; total rainfall 28·30.	Weather showery.
Morar (Gwalior)	1·84; total rainfall 19·85.	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Neemuch	4·60; total rainfall 20·26.	Weather cloudy. Crops thriving. Prices stationary. Health good.
Goona	6·19	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	·82	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar	6·86; total rainfall 18·36.	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	3·93	Weather seasonable. Health good. Crops thriving.
Nowgong	2·0; total rainfall 24·90.	*Kharif* prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(August 25th)		
Abu (Aug. 25th)	14·20	Weather very windy and cloudy, but seasonable.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	8·13	Tanks very full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Total rainfall of week more than half the annual average.
Marwar („ 20th)	4·52	Above twelve months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good Crops good. Weather cloudy and oppressively warm. Splendid rain. Prospects bright. Prices falling.
Meywar („ 21st)	12·01	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health fair. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	13·42	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices tending to fall. Continued showers.
Harowti, Jhallawar („ „)	Tonk, 9·04	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good. No report received.
Kotah (Aug. 21st)	3·33	Prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 24th)	1·72	Injured crops improving. Health good. Weather cloudy. Prices generally falling.
Jeypore („ 21st)	Good rain	Prospects much improved.
Kerowle („ „)	1·0	Tanks and wells filling. Crops rising. Rain urgently wanted for *dhan*. Slight fever; health good. Prices steady.
Dholepore („ 18th)	·91	Tanks and wells failing. Crops rising. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 21st)	·20	Tanks and wells full. Crops doing well. Health good. Prices steady. Break continues.
Ulwur („ 24th)	·69	Prospects good. Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 21st)	·28	Fair rain. Prospects good. Fever in four districts. Prices low. Weather very hot and cloudy; thunder and lightning.
Nepal—(Aug. 15th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 20th)	2·37	Rice transplanting finished; owing to the want of rain in the early part of the season it is said that not so much land as usual is under rice cultivation.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Length	Receipts for week ending 1st August 1886.		Length	Receipts for week ending 31st July 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1886.		Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
		Total open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
7th August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	77,795	128	680	68,312	145	21,18,427	108	24,30,057	176	3,11,630	...
31st July 1886	Madras	801	1,37,602	160	831	1,42,571	172	24,87,381	103	20,01,566	174	1,14,425	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	80,489	13	654	98,803	151	15,01,605	130	17,57,182	154	1,04,487	...
7th August 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,04,384	270	1,497	5,15,778	345	1,28,52,735	489	1,44,72,555	555	16,29,820	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,50,886	327	461	1,66,000	360	48,18,013	595	52,03,951	648	3,85,938	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,57,156	210	4,123	10,21,494	248	2,38,38,251	333	2,94,73,251	360	20,34,000	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th August 1886	East Indian	1,315	9,40,300	621	1,315	7,20,577	476	1,67,00,082	607	1,61,71,467	613	...	5,28,615
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,995	140	57	8,135	143	1,02,560	102	1,07,672	108	5,406	...
Ditto	Dadanagar-Ghazipur	12	618	52	12	705	60	10,231	91	10,083	100	1,732	...
14th ditto	Sindia	75	5,218	69	75	7,275	97	1,10,107	91	1,24,248	96	5,141	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,75,688	195	1,411	2,70,000	191	55,30,382	253	60,79,880	247	5,37,498	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	19,511	62	315	32,029	102	2,53,093	60	6,08,185	111	3,54,492	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,244	30	...	...	33,827	40	35,827	...
	TOTAL	3,385	12,40,100	369	3,427	10,40,055	303	2,27,03,781	392	2,32,05,262	389	4,11,481	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
31st July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	72,084	313	234	88,249	377	14,25,511	348	14,33,050	353	13,538	...
7th August 1886	Nerbudda	57	4,334	8	57	4,117	8	24,000	80	30,178	63	9,182	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	190	35,021	190	190	45,000	163	6,32,450	150	7,79,600	150	1,47,050	...
Ditto	Kaira District	5	363	1	82	1,917	8	4,084	70	13,517	50	...	9,432
Ditto	Tirhoot	74	15,304	77	82	27,100	110	4,07,274	118	5,13,087	127	85,813	...
Ditto	Carnatic-Ashoora	286	13,703	50	253	13,107	58	2,83,140	60	3,00,857	84	81,232	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	5,115	99	45	5,095	113	1,06,334	210	2,44,631	312	78,297	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	140	7,711	52	140	8,883	60	5,50,200	210	5,44,925	210	...	5,275
31st July 1886	Burma	327	39,371	111	327	28,852	88	7,55,400	150	7,51,616	137	...	3,784
14th August 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,43,453	240	1,803	4,48,545	240	1,95,05,930	333	87,20,714	277	...	18,45,222
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	60	5,970	86	60	4,635	70	1,04,088	90	96,081	84	...	7,977
31st July 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	838	23	30	1,217	34	25,402	40	34,745	55	9,283	...
7th August 1886	Dacca	80	1,359	10	86	7,537	88	31,031	50	88,011	59	56,980	...
31st July 1886	Jorhat	25	792	32	30	1,003	35	9,753	23	11,530	21	1,777	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,43,911	181	3,588	6,86,793	191	1,50,06,205	251	1,37,02,773	219	...	13,93,432
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		11,024	27,50,257	249	11,138	27,48,312	247	6,17,28,237	324	6,33,80,286	320	10,52,049	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,47,061	155	3,20,42,060	165	...	...
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,21,81,176	169	3,13,38,226	161	...	8,42,950
	Assisted Companies.												
7th August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	11,375	90	126	10,721	85	2,06,375	93	2,16,794	99	10,419	...
31st July 1886	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,117	47	67	5,770	86	87,703	74	1,17,481	101	29,778	...
24th ditto	Assam	...	(*a*)	...	...	(*a*)	...	(*b*) 71,232	51	(*c*) 1,03,098	77	31,866	...
7th August 1886	Bengal and North-Western	393	10,057	93	393	35,780	65	4,57,300	62	7,47,034	131	289,734	...
14th ditto	Tirakessur	22	4,013	243	22	3,972	140	69,310	240	70,520	121	...	1,210
	TOTAL	518	28,542	74	518	45,543	94	8,49,920	88	12,54,927	170	330,377	...
	Native States.												
7th August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	10,456	56	193	10,733	56	4,04,402	119	4,00,006	119	...	4,396
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,249	51	64	3,820	60	55,955	50	68,106	61	12,151	...
31st July 1886	Nizam's	121	14,878	123	208	27,366	132	4,08,752	193	4,16,651	113	7,899	...
7th August 1886	Mysore	140	8,241	59	140	7,057	50	1,39,185	57	1,45,940	60	6,755	...
14th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	719	45	16	683	43	13,656	48	19,472	70	5,816	...
	Morvi	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	...	...	...	(*d*) 16,751	37	16,751	...
	TOTAL	534	37,543	70	621	49,659	80	10,21,950	109	10,66,926	93	44,976	...

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th July, 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th July, 1886.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 24th August, 1886.

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

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 4, 1886.

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.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEARS 1884-85 AND 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Districts.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.									RAINFALL.		
				Kharif, 1885-86.			Rabbi, 1885-86.			Whole Year, 1885-86.					
				Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1885-86.
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
Inundation Canals.																
Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Para Canal).	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	*7,551	7,551	...	*9,695	9,051	...	17,246	16,602	...	+ 2578·00	12·2	5·0	— 59·0
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	14,726	3,297	...	10,301	...	5,875	25,027	...	2,578	—9·34	13·5	9·7	—28·1
Montgomery . . .	Given above			33,790	808	...	*17,171	...	12,317	50,961	...	11,509	— 18·42	Given above.		
Mooltan	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	180,944	...	15,194	147,819	...	28,650	328,763	...	43,844	— 11·77	7·7	9·7	+ 26·0
Muzaffargarh . . .	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	128,777	...	8,068	123,483	2,293	...	252,260	...	5,775	— 2·24	8·1	10·8	+33·3
Dera Ghazi Khan . .	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	127,311	...	8,328	44,811	...	5,852	172,122	...	14,180	— 7·61	10·3	8·5	— 17·5
Shahpur	421,508	3,002,432	524,988	8,936	...	505	6,793	1,681	...	15,729	1,176	...	+ 8·08	‡ 11·6	15·4	+ 32·8
[redacted] Inundation Canals.	3,026,058	17,477,033	4,252,420	502,035	11,656	32,095	360.073	13,025	52,694	862,108	17,778	77,886	—6·52	...	...	...

[redacted] been made with the half-yearly statement No. 1 for the Rabbi Crop of 1885-86 in which the acreage of the Lower Sohag and Para Canal for the Rabbi Crop of 1884-85 is shown separately. [redacted] differs from that shown in the annual statement for 1883-84 and 1884-85.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1884-85	922,216
Ditto „ 1885-86	862,108
Net decrease	60,108

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships. He said:—

"Experience has shown that the law of 1876, in respect of Native passenger ships, which was amended by the respective enactments of 1883 and 1884, requires modification in certain points with a view to the greater security and comfort of the passengers, and to the protection of the interests of those concerned in Native passenger traffic. After consulting the different Local Governments, the six amendments which are contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been resolved upon with the view of meeting the above points. It is unnecessary that I should enter into further explanation here in regard to the amendments proposed in the modifications of the present law set forward in the Bill which I ask to leave to introduce, as they are stated with sufficient fulness in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and 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.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE moved that the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble MR. Quinton and the Mover, with instructions to report within two months. He said:—

"In support of a Motion of this kind it is usual to give a somewhat more detailed sketch of the provisions which a Bill contains than that which is afforded on the Motion for leave to introduce it. I do not think, however, that it is

necessary for me to trouble the Council with what, as regards the majority of the amendments which this Bill proposes to effect, would be hardly more than a repetition of my remarks on the last occasion. But there is one of those amendments which I then indicated as being of importance, and on which I shall be expected to give a little further explanation; that is, the section relating to conciliation, by which it is proposed to invest the Conciliators with power to require the attendance of either of the parties to the conciliation. At present the Conciliator possesses the power of requiring the attendance of the applicant, but only of inviting that of the defendant.

"In the first place, I may take the opportunity of pointing out the very important position which this system of conciliation has now obtained in the four Dekkhan collectorates to which the Act is applied. It was in force last year in 25 out of 37 talukas in these four collectorates, the remaining talukas being worked under somewhat different arrangements; and in those 25 talukas there were 237 Conciliators. The importance of their work may be judged from the fact that during the past year there were 40,641 applications for conciliation, and that those applications related to an amount of no less than 51½ lakhs of rupees. During the year, again, the number of cases disposed of, including those in arrear, was 42,880. Of these cases, both the parties appeared in about 12,000, and in about 31,000 one or other of the parties was absent; that is to say, there were about 28 per cent. of full appearances, and about 72 per cent. of absences of one or other of the parties, of which a small proportion only was due to withdrawals or compromises. Now, it is obvious that, where one or other of the parties does not make his appearance before the Conciliator, the conciliation cannot be said to have failed, but has never had the opportunity of being tried at all, and the object of the provision of the law is defeated, except in so far as the granting of certificates is concerned. Therefore, what we must look to, in examining this conciliation system, is the result in cases in which both parties made their appearance before the Conciliator. Now, we find that, during the past year the proportion of cases in which the parties came to terms (which means that they settled their disputes without it being necessary to go to a Civil Court) was no less than 78 per cent.; or, to put it in another form, more than 3 out of 4 of the cases, or nearly 4 out of 5, were settled in this simple and inexpensive way, instead of being subjected to the costly and dilatory machinery of the Civil Courts. This percentage of 78, moreover, is the more satisfactory, for we find that the proportion has been growing every year since the Act was introduced. In the year 1880 the percentage of such cases was 52; in the following year it was 44; in the third year it was 58; in the fourth 64; in the fifth year 73; and now we have it at 78.

"Turning next to the nature of these agreements, which is not an unimportant point,—because when the Act was introduced, and its probable effects could only be judged by theory instead of by experience, it was said that the influence of the saukár, and of his social relations, and so on, would be so great that the unfortunate raiyats when brought before the Conciliator would be less able to stand against him than when in a Civil Court,—we find that in the past year 9,361 cases were decided, and that, out of these, 8,990 agreements were filed in the Civil Court, the difference in figures being merely owing to pending cases. Out of these 8,990 agreements, 6,704 related to money-claims. These money-claims were of the value of 7¼ lakhs of rupees, and the result of the conciliation process was that these 7¼ lakhs of rupees were reduced by 33 per cent., or ⅓rd; that is to say, that the matter was settled for about ⅔rds of what the saukár was demanding from the raiyat. The mortgage-agreements, again, [illegible] were valued at 3½ lakhs of rupees, the amount of [illegible] Rs. 1,03,580, we find that the results of the conciliation were very nearly in the same proportion as in the money-claims, that is to say, the reduction amounted to 32 per cent. of the claims. Turning now to the third class of agreements, namely, those for the redemption of mortgaged land, the number was 496, and the land was valued at Rs. 1,10,000. The value was not open to much dispute,—the difference on settlement being only about Rs. 1,000 or so,—but in 125 cases, where the land was in the possession of the creditor, his term was limited, that is to say, an arrangement was made by which he would have to give up the possession of

the land after a definite period; while in the remaining 314 the lands were restored at once to the original mortgagor, subject to an arrangement that he should pay a series of fixed instalments till the debt was liquidated. These are the actual facts of the past year. Now, with regard to the quality of the Conciliators' decisions, which might seem open to question, it is very remarkable that, out of the whole of these 8,990 cases, only 77 were objected to within the period for which the law provides that objections to the arrangement may be filed in the Civil Court by either party. Out of all these 77, the objections were allowed in only 37 instances. Besides this the Court, of its own motion, under the powers which it has under another section of the Act, disallowed 38 of the agreements, as being either contrary to law, or improper for some other obvious reason. So we have the fact that, out of all these 8,990 agreements, only 75 were upset for one reason or another, that is to say, considerably less than one per cent.

"Passing now from the circumstances in which the conciliation has had a satisfactory effect to the opposite, we find that the cases in which conciliation could not come into play owing to the non-appearance of the parties without apparent cause are on an average about 64 per cent. This percentage has not varied very much since the Act was introduced. I find that in some years the number of applicants who did not attend was larger than in other years, and so also as regards the defendants; but practically about 64 per cent., that is to say, about ⅔rds, of the cases which might have come before the Conciliators, and which presumably, if they had so come, might probably have been settled satisfactorily in the proportion which I have been citing, absolutely lie over, and become the subject at any rate of expensive and tedious litigation. Now, it is in order to remedy this particular difficulty, of the non-appearance of one party or the other, that the clause in our present Bill has been framed.

"As regards the general working of this conciliation system, I may quote a few words from the last year's report by the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the Special Judge in charge of the four Dekkhan districts.

"He says that the figures shew, '*first*, that although there has been a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in the total number of applications, these applications were still nearly twice as many as the number of suits instituted in the subordinate Courts; *second*, that the value of the claims involved in these applications was nearly five times as large as the value of the claims brought in the Civil Courts; *third*, that the number of applications in which agreements were made, or in which the claims were otherwise compromised, did not fall much short of the number of suits which were disposed of really and finally; *fourth*, that the value of the claims so settled exceeded the total value of the claims disposed of by the Civil Courts,'" and again, "that the percentage of abatements under all heads, namely, (w, y and z), secured by Conciliators was not very much lower than the corresponding results in suits disposed of in Civil Courts." Moreover, I find that, out of the 25 Sub-Judges in the four districts, 22 are entirely in favour of the conciliation system. The 3 others make objections to certain portions of it, which are very ably reviewed and met by Mr. Ranade, but which I need not trouble the Council by recapitulating. Thus, I would submit that the system is a very good one; that it has proved of enormous benefit as far as it has been allowed to act; that it has already, even in this imperfect state, taken the place of very much larger, more expensive and cumbrous machinery; and that it ought to be allowed the fullest scope. In order to secure this attendance of parties, I may state that various expedients have been suggested short of allowing a power of summons and warrant; but, after full deliberation, it has been considered best to adopt the simple means already in vogue in the ordinary Courts of the country, that is to say, that the summons should issue, and that in the case of non-compliance with the summons attendance should be required by warrant. In case there should be any feeling that this requiring of attendance by warrant is a somewhat harsh and drastic method, I would recall to mind that exactly similar objections were made in 1879 in this Council to the clause of the Act which provides against suits being decided *ex parte*, by giving the Courts power to absolutely require the presence of the defendant. At that time very strong objection was offered to this clause, and it

was finally discussed and adopted on an amendment in this Council. But now we find that during the last six years not the slightest evil consequences have arisen from it. I venture to believe now in this case, as I thought then, that, when once it is understood that an order has to be obeyed, nobody thinks of disputing it. I do not recollect that in the whole course of my experience as a Magistrate I ever had to issue a warrant to obtain the attendance of a witness, and I have very little doubt that this will be the result with regard to the attendance of these parties, and that the mere fact of the law requiring that they shall attend will be quite sufficient to ensure their doing so without trouble.

"With these remarks I commend my Motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"The Act now under amendment was the subject of a controversy which raged very fiercely a short time before my arrival in this country, and of which the embers were still smouldering when the second amending Act was passed four years ago. The judgment of most impartial critics at the present time will probably be that the Act embodies sound principles and contains some useful provisions combined with others which were not well adapted to their purpose and have remained inoperative. I think that the Local Government is quite justified by its experience of the working of the Act in asking for powers to extend to other districts those provisions which have satisfactorily stood the ordeal of the last six years. With reference to the particular provision which was rejected by a narrow majority in 1882,—the provision which gives Conciliators power to require the attendance of the parties,—I thought then that neither the evidence nor the arguments brought forward in support of the proposal to give this power were convincing, and accordingly I gave my vote on the side of caution. As, however, it appears that the local authorities, in the light of the full discussion which took place in this Council four years ago, and of the subsequent experience gained during the last four years, are of opinion that the conferment of such a power is necessary for the satisfactory working of the Act, I am quite content to defer to their judgment on that point."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSÍ AND MORAR BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes. He said:—

"This Bill is drawn in three Parts. The object of Part I is to incorporate in the Jhánsí district the town and fort of Jhánsí, which were lately ceded by the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government in exchange for the cantonment of Morar. The town and fort have already been declared by proclamation under the Statute 28 & 29 Vic., c. 17, section 4, to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, but legislation is required for the annexation of the town and fort to the Jhánsí district, and for the assimilation of the law in force therein to that in force in the district. The provisions necessary to effect these objects are contained in sections 2 and 3 of the Bill; while section 4 makes it clear that the ceded territory will be part of the scheduled district known as the Jhánsí Division; and section 5, which is taken from the corresponding provision in the Upper Burma Laws Bill now before the Legislative Council, validates all acts done since the date of the cession and before the commencement of the Act. As negotiations are at present pending for the exchange [illegible] of Jhánsí, the provisions of sections 2, 3 [illegible] so as to cover the lands which may be ceded.

"The object of Part II is to give effect to certain decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts which, by reason of cession of territory, have ceased to be enforceable in those Courts.

"The object of Part III is to afford relief to certain traders and others formerly carrying on business within the cantonment of Morar who had money-

claims enforceable in the local Courts at the time of the cession of the cantonment to the Mahárájá. As the British Courts in the cantonment have necessarily been abolished, these persons have now no means of recovering the amounts due to them at Morar, whilst to follow their debtors to the various places to which they have migrated, and proceed against them in the Civil Courts there, would, in many cases, put the creditors to greater expense than the amount of the debts due to them. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill that persons who may have been entitled to file suits of certain classes, or applications for the execution of decrees in suits of those classes, in a Morar Civil Court at the date of the cession of the cantonment, may file the suits and applications in the Civil Courts at Jhánsí or Agra, or at any other place appointed by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, and that the Courts having jurisdiction at those places shall dispose of the suits and applications. In order to save debts which might otherwise have become time-barred, the same section declares that in computing the period of limitation for the suits and applications, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment and the commencement of the Act shall be excluded."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and 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.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 2nd September, 1886.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 1st September, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is to make sundry minor amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure. It is not, and does not profess to be, based on any general or exhaustive revision of the Code; and I may take this opportunity of explaining why I have not considered it necessary or desirable to undertake any such revision during my term of office. The history of the successive editions of the Code is as follows. The original Code was passed in 1859. It was revised by Mr. Harington about the year 1865, but his labours did not produce any immediate legislative result. The work of revision was taken up again during Sir A. Hobhouse's tenure of office, was then carried out in a very complete manner, and resulted in the enactment of the Code of 1877. But notwithstanding the labour which had been devoted to the preparation of this edition, further amendments were soon found necessary, and in 1879 the Council passed an amending Act of more than 100 sections. In the early part of 1882 Mr. Whitley Stokes found himself in charge of another amending Bill. The amendments then proposed were few in number and trifling in importance, but at the very last stage of the Bill it was suddenly decided to take the opportunity of repealing the Acts of 1877 and 1879 and re-enacting them with the further amendments of 1882. I have often doubted the wisdom of this decision, and have thought that the convenience of the profession and the public might have been equally well consulted, and an illusory appearance of completeness and finality might have been avoided, if the Legislative Department had been merely authorized to issue a reprint of the 1877 Code and to incorporate in it the alterations made by subsequent amending Acts. However, the result was that in the year 1882 the Indian public was presented with brand-new editions of both the Procedure Codes. Suggestions have from time to time been made to me that the Civil Procedure Code is still very imperfect, and stands much in need of a further general revision; but, although I fully appreciate the importance of such periodical revisions, the Council will probably agree with me in thinking that a piece of work of this kind, if attempted, should be done thoroughly. And, after consulting privately several of my friends on the Bench and at the Bar, I came to the conclusion that the Code was on the whole working as well as the machinery at our disposal warranted us in expecting, and that, though there might be room for improvement here and there, I should not be justified in advising the Government to undertake so laborious a task as a general revision of the system. It has been remarked more than once in this Council that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had for a lengthened period been at work on the Bill which became law in 1877, and one should not with a light heart invite our overworked officials to a repetition of such a task.

"It has, however, now become necessary to make a few amendments in the Code for the purpose of supplementing or giving effect to measures actually pending before the Council, such as the Guardians and Wards Bill and the Debtors Bill; and I have taken the opportunity of proposing sundry other amendments to the need for which the attention of my Department has been from time to time directed, the expediency of which, as far as I can judge, is not likely to be seriously disputed, and the enactment of which makes no violent change in the existing system of procedure.

"In touching on the provisions of the Bill I will not adhere strictly to the numerical order of the sections, but will deal first with those proposals which arise out of pending legislation.

"In the first place, there is a group of sections connected more or less with the Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt.

"Of all the legislative measures which I shall be compelled to leave unfinished there is none that I shall leave with more regret than that Bill, and I sincerely hope that my learned successor will see his way to passing it into law at an early date after his accession to office. But it is proposed to give that Bill in the first instance a limited operation only, and there may be parts of the country where opinion is not yet ripe for its acceptance, but where no objection would

be raised to what may be considered to be a less serious alteration of the law. For instance, I pointed out as one of the most glaring defects of the existing law that it vests in the creditor and not in the Court the power of deciding whether a debtor shall be sent to prison or not. I presume that no one can seriously object to the Court being vested with discretion on the question whether the remedies available against the debtor's property should be exhausted before resort is had to the remedy against his person; and accordingly I propose to qualify section 245 of the Code by authorising the Court to refuse execution against the debtor's person if it has reason to believe that the decree can be satisfied by execution against his property.

"Again, in my remarks on the same Bill I referred to the unsatisfactory way in which the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code appeared to be working in the Mufassal. Having regard to the machinery by which any insolvency law must be worked in the country districts, I think we ought not to be too sanguine about the results to be expected from any mere amendment of the Code; but nevertheless it appears to me that there are one or two obvious defects in Chapter XX of the Code which might without much difficulty and with much advantage be removed.

"Under section 351 of the Code a debtor cannot be declared insolvent, and his property cannot be vested in a receiver, unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor has not committed any one of several specified acts of misconduct. Now the fact that a debtor has been guilty of misconduct is a very good reason for refusing to grant him a discharge from his liabilities, but a very bad reason for refusing to vest his property in a receiver. The object of vesting an insolvent debtor's property in a receiver is to ensure its speedy and equal distribution among his creditors. And such a provision is needed as much in the case of a reckless or fraudulent as of an innocent debtor.

"The truth is that the way in which this section of the Code is drawn is to be explained on historical grounds. There existed for many years in England two distinct systems of jurisprudence relating to the law of debtor and creditor. There was the bankruptcy law, which sought to take the debtor's property and release his person, and there was the insolvency law, which took the debtor's person but was unable to touch his property except with his own consent and concurrence. In England the insolvency law has been superseded by the bankruptcy law, which is generally admitted to be more in accordance with modern notions. But in India the law, as embodied in the insolvency law applicable to the Presidency-towns and in the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code, is still based on the principle of the English Insolvency Acts, though it has been assimilated in some points of detail to the modern bankruptcy law. For instance, the amendment made, I think, in 1879, under which a debtor may apply to be declared insolvent when execution has issued against his property, although his person has not been seized, is quite in accordance with the principles of the bankruptcy law, but is inconsistent with the principles of the insolvency law, under which insolvency is regarded only as a means of escape from prison. Under the old insolvency law, where insolvency was a privilege of the debtor, it was quite intelligible that it should only be granted to the innocent debtor; but under the bankruptcy law, which looks rather to the interest of the creditor, such a restriction is unintelligible and indefensible.

"I propose therefore to assimilate still further the principles of the Insolvency chapter of the Code to those of the Indian Bankruptcy Bill and the modern English bankruptcy law by empowering the Court to vest the insolvent debtor's property in a receiver whether he has been guilty of misconduct or not, by postponing his discharge until a later stage of the proceedings, after the receiver has made his report under section 355, and by empowering the Court, at that stage, as it is empowered under the Bankruptcy Bill, to withhold the debtor's discharge on the ground of misconduct. The series of technical amendments intended to give effect to these proposals will be found in section 16 of the Bill.

"I propose also by another amendment (embodied in the same section) to extend the jurisdiction of certain subordinate Courts in matters of insolvency.

In order to show the petty character which these cases often assume I will read an extract from a note by a gentleman of long judicial experience in Bengal:—

'The form which an insolvency case usually takes in the Mufassal is as follows. *A* files an application for insolvency, exhibiting in the schedule three or four debts. His assets are usually stated to be some clothes, and perhaps a metal pot or two. One or more creditors oppose, alleging that the applicant has made away with some cows or metal vessels, or that he is entitled to a share of a house or holding which he has not included in the schedule. The evidence given is generally of the vaguest and most ordinary description. If the applicant is declared an insolvent, no creditor ever attempts to prove his debt, and the schedule is made up from admissions of the insolvent.'

"The Council will probably agree with the writer of this note that business of this description might properly be dealt with by Munsifs.

"There are one or two other sections dealing with the law of arrest, but the reasons for these are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I need not say anything about them now.

"Then there is a section (section 26) making a series of amendments which are intended to supplement the Guardians and Wards Bill. It confers on a guardian, who has been appointed or whose title has been declared by a Civil Court, Court of Wards or other competent authority, a preferential right to be appointed next friend or guardian for a suit. It gives effect to a suggestion made by Sir C. Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, that when a Court makes over property to a next friend or guardian for the suit who is not a duly constituted guardian of the minor's property, it should be required to give such directions as, having regard to the nature of the property, may sufficiently protect it from waste and secure its proper application. And it amends section 464 of the Code in such a way as to save all local laws relating to suits by or against minors or persons of unsound mind.

"And to complete the list of amendments relating to pending legislation, there is a sub-section (section 12 (*2*)) of which the object is to remove a technical difficulty in the way of some legislation proposed or pending in the Bombay Council with respect to the allowances known locally as *toda giras haks*—allowances with an interesting history, which I will leave the Member in charge of the Bombay Bill to explain.

"The remaining sections relate to points to which the attention of the Legislative Department has been at various times directed, and with respect to some of which we have promised to amend the law whenever a suitable opportunity occurred. About a few of them it was thought advisable to consult the High Courts before proposing an amendment of the law, and I have adopted such of the suggestions so referred as appeared to be supported by the weight of judicial authority.

"A good many of these amendments require no explanation, or none beyond that supplied by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I will only touch on the more important of them.

"There is a section (section 4) suggested by Mr. Justice Straight, which explains the meaning of the phrase 'cause of action' when applied to suits relating to contracts.

"There are two sections (sections 5 and 6) removing doubts which have been entertained as to the stages of a judicial proceeding at which the power of amendment may be exercised by a Court, and explaining the law in the direction of making that power more liberally exerciseable.

"It is desirable that the Courts should not be prevented by arbitrary rules from curing technical defects in the proceedings before them, and I have been assured by my friend Mr. Rattigan, now acting as Government Advocate for the Punjab, that the limitation of time imposed by the existing law for applications to remove the defect arising from a death of one of the parties in the course of a suit not unfrequently causes hardship and leads to the failure of justice, especially where the parties to the suit are ignorant agriculturists. At his suggestion I have inserted in the Bill some clauses (sections 17 and 37) intended to meet this point.

"There is a section (section 10) clearing up a doubt recently entertained in the Allahabad High Court as to the circumstances under which a set-off against a civil claim can be allowed. Speaking, as I am, to lay folk, I do not intend to discourse on the doctrine of set-off, which has been made the subject of many learned disquisitions. For the benefit of my legal brethren I will content myself with saying that I do not think section 111 of our Code was intended to be, or ought to be construed as, an exhaustive statement of the cases in which set-off may be allowed; that if Indian Courts could be trusted to decide judiciously and promptly what counter-claims can and what cannot be conveniently disposed of in a pending suit, I should be disposed to apply to them the same rules as have recently been adopted under the English Judicature Acts; but even in England these rules, though intended to produce finality, have often had the effect of protracting and complicating suits, and I fear that in India their working would be much more unsatisfactory. Therefore the only amendment which I propose is one of a very minor character, and its effect is to apply section 216 of the Code to all cases of set-off allowed under the existing law, whether they can be brought within section 111 or not.

"There is a leading case, called Semayne's case, well known to English lawyers, and usually treated as the authority for the *dictum* that an Englishman's house is his castle. I suppose it was in consequence of the rules laid down in, or believed to be deducible from, this case that section 271 of the Code provides that 'no person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property shall . . . . . break open any outer door of a dwelling-house.' I should be the last person to advocate any undue interference with domestic privacy, but at the same time I am not in favour of allowing any debtor, English or Indian, to employ the sanctity of his house-door as a means for avoiding or delaying payment of his just debts; and therefore I propose (by section 13) that the Courts should be empowered, under special circumstances, to make an order authorizing the breaking open of an outer door. I hope the Courts may be trusted to exercise this discretion in such a way as may minimize the risk of a breach of the peace. Of course the proviso as to entry into zanánas will be retained.

[redacted] much discussion in 1877 and 1879—the section under which the execution of decrees relating to immoveable property may be transferred to the Collector. Under the existing law there is no appeal provided from the Collector's orders in such cases. It is true that the Government of the North-Western Provinces has issued executive orders on the subject, but the validity of such rules may possibly be called in question, and I think it better to declare distinctly that rules may be made providing for an appeal and regulating its course and conditions. I think also that, if the Collector is to act effectively under these sections, it should be made clear that he is something more than a mere instrument of the Civil Courts.

"I have adopted a suggestion made to me by a gentleman at the Bombay Bar that we should follow the recent English law by giving the Courts power to decree sale in lieu of partition in certain cases. It may obviously be inconvenient and difficult to divide a family house.

"There have been some difficulties about the working of the sections relating to suits by and against Native Princes and Chiefs. I propose, for their convenience, to make it clear that a fresh appointment of a person to prosecute or defend on their behalf need not be made in each case. I propose also to define more precisely by whom consent to the institution of a suit against a ruling Prince may be given, and to make the provisions of the law more elastic with respect to the mode of giving the consent, the cases in which the consent may be given, and the Courts to which the consent may apply. A reported case shows that doubts have been entertained as to the name by which a ruling Prince should sue or be sued, and I have been told that it is considered derogatory to the dignity of a ruling Prince or Chief that his personal name should be called out in open Court. There is no reason why deference should not be paid to sentiment and etiquette when they do not interfere with the substantial interests of justice,

and therefore I propose that a ruling Prince or Chief may sue or be sued in the name of his State.

"It will be seen, on looking at the Bill, that, in order to make room for one of the new sections relating to suits by and against Native Chiefs, I have ousted section 434 of the Code from its present place and have given it a new place and a new number in the final chapter of the Code, where a convenient gap has been made by a recent repeal. I propose to do this, not for a mere draftsman's whim, but because the section now numbered 434, which relates to the execution in British India of decrees of Native States, is out of place in a chapter headed 'Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers'; and I cannot help suspecting that in consequence of its inappropriate position it may possibly have been overlooked by the Bench of Judges who decided a case reported in a recent number of the Calcutta Law Reports. If I am wrong in supposing this, the learned Judges will, I hope, forgive me; but at all events no harm can be done by removing the section from a chapter where one would not naturally think of looking for it.

"There has been much doubt as to what class of persons are entitled to take proceedings under section 539 as having a *direct* interest in a public charitable or religious trust. The class is one which it is impossible to define with accuracy, but, after perusal of the cases and consultation with the High Courts, I have come to the conclusion that the introduction of the adjective 'direct' into the section was unnecessary and has led to misconception, and therefore I propose to remove it.

"The remaining sections of the Bill are either unimportant or of a very technical character, and therefore I will not take up the time of the Council by dwelling on their provisions, but will at once ask them to take into consideration the motion which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE said:—

"The subject upon which our hon'ble colleague the Law Member has just favoured us with so complete and interesting an exposition is one of extreme importance; and, having been a member—I may say a very active working member—of the Select Committees on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bills in 1877 and 1879, I wish to express, in the first place, my conviction—a conviction then felt by all those engaged in that work—that revisions of the Civil Procedure Code should only take place at very rare intervals. This opinion, I think I am right in saying, was shared at that time by the law authorities at home, and had in fact mainly contributed to the postponement of legislation on the preceding occasion in 1867, when it had been proposed by Mr. Harington. This reluctance to revise the Code is based on two grounds. One is the immense inconvenience which is caused to the Courts, the Bar and the public in general by the complete subversion of a long and elaborate enactment with which they have become familiar, and the destruction of translations, text-books and handy manuals which have been prepared to make it intelligible to ordinary people. The other and very important ground for this reluctance to change is the great time which is necessary for the elaboration of a new Code of the description in question. I say 'a new Code,' because, although in many instances only the old sections are substantially reproduced, as a matter of fact it is generally found that there are very few of them which do not either change their place, scope, substance or wording in some manner or other. Of the long time necessary there can be no better illustration than what took place in 1877, 1879 and 1882. I think I am not far wrong in saying that the Bill of 1877 would not have become law then but for the approaching departure from India of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who was very anxious, and the Government were also anxious—to complete the work to which he had given his attention during nearly the whole period of his Law Membership. Still, notwithstanding that, it was found by experience that it would have been a great deal better if we had had at least another year to work on the Bill; and in 1879, consequently, we were obliged to pass another Bill with an immense number of amendments. Still, the enactment having reached that stage, I think it was very much to be regretted that in 1882 a further complete alteration should

have been made by re-enacting all the sections which were already law, along with certain minor changes. However, what we now have is not the law of 1877 or 1879, but the law of 1882, and I think it would be very much to be deprecated that any change should be made now of fundamental importance except after the lapse of a very considerable period—a period which I think the Law Commission on one occasion declared should be at least ten years. Meanwhile, however, there can be, according to my humlbe judgment, no objection to such minor amending Bills as that which, so far as I understand its nature, our Hon'ble Law Member has brought forward on the present occasion, provided great care be taken not to make any change whatever which is not really unavoidable.

"I trust, too, that more than this may not be attempted even in the time of our hon'ble colleague's successor, unless indeed under one eventuality, and one only; and that is, if a decision should fortunately be arrived at for making very fundamental changes in our civil procedure so as to diminish the immense amount of routine which now invests—and I may say *infests*—all cases relating to petty amounts. If our procedure could be vastly simplified, in a way which has before now been indicated in this Council, and if some other changes, such as those which our hon'ble colleague lately alluded to as having proved advantageous in the case of the local legislation affecting the Dekkhan agricultural districts, could be introduced, then, and then alone, I think that a revision of this Code on a large scale might be justifiable at an earlier date than, say, 1892."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and 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.

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General in Council, and for other purposes. He said:—

"I propose to make some additions to a very useful Act which was passed in 1868, and which is known as the General Clauses Act. The object of that Act is to make the language of enactments of this Council shorter and more uniform, and to avoid vain repetitions, by generalizing certain definitions and rules of frequent occurrence, and by declaring, once for all, that these definitions and rules shall apply to future Acts unless a contrary intention appears.

"The additions which I propose to make are based on my personal experience during the last few years. I have had a list prepared of the special definitions inserted in Acts of this Council, and I find on examination of this list that there are some dozen or so of these definitions which might with advantage be generalized and added to the list contained in the Act of 1868.

"I also propose to generalize certain provisions which have so frequently recurred in recent Acts as to have become what conveyancers call 'common form.' Among these provisions I will mention two, which have some bearing on the machinery and practice of legislation in this country.

"It is not as a rule desirable that an Act of this Council should be brought into operation immediately on its passing. An interval should be allowed for the publication of the Act both in English and in the vernaculars of the country, for its distribution, and, when it is of a complex character, for its study by the officers who will have to administer it and by the persons whom it will principally affect. In most cases also time must be given for making the administrative arrangements necessary for giving full effect to the Act.

"It has therefore been my practice to insert in every Bill, except where the proposed enactment is of great simplicity or of special urgency, a clause

postponing the operation of the measure either until some future date specified in the Act or until a future date to be fixed by executive authority. But when an interval of this kind is provided it is often necessary to give some legal authority for the preliminary arrangements which have to be made, such as the appointment of officers and the making of rules. Accordingly it has become the practice to insert a clause providing that all necessary appointments, rules and so forth may be made during the interval between the passing of the Act and its coming into operation, but that they shall not take effect until the latter date. It will be remembered that some temporary inconvenience was caused by the accidental omission of such a clause from the Bengal Tenancy Act. I propose to generalize this clause, so as to obviate the necessity for its special enactment hereafter.

"I have referred to the rules which are generally required for the purpose of giving full effect to Acts of the legislature, and we all know that most Indian Acts confer an extensive power to make such rules. I have observed, in the course of my experience as chairman of Select Committees, that the clauses giving this power are usually scrutinized with some jealousy by unofficial, and especially by Native, members of this Council, and I have much sympathy with their feelings on the subject. The obligation which a member in charge of a Bill is under of publicly explaining and defending the provisions which he proposes is a very wholesome check on hasty and ill-judged legislation, and it would not be constitutional that this check should be evaded by a wholesale delegation of legislative or quasi-legislative power to subordinate authorities. At the same time every one who has any familiarity with the work of this Council will admit that the delegation of power to make rules on subordinate matters is essential to good legislation. The proper function of this legislature is to determine the broad lines on which the law is to be administered: if it descends into and attempts to prescribe minute details of administration, it undertakes work which it is not fitted to perform and which it will perform badly. It is usually for the Legal Member, as the person responsible for the drafting of Acts, to suggest, and it is for the Council to determine, where the lines can be most fitly drawn between matters which should be settled by the legislature, matters which should be prescribed by rule, and matters which must be left to executive orders or to the discretion of individual officers.

"Whilst insisting, however, on the necessity for giving this rule-making power, I am fully impressed with the expediency of subjecting the rules made under it to the same kind of preliminary criticism as is applied to Acts of the legislature. I had an opportunity now nearly four years ago of expressing my sense of the great importance of inviting and facilitating criticisms and suggestions both from official and from non-official persons and bodies with respect to measures pending before the Legislative Council, and of explaining the measures which the Government of India had adopted and proposed with this view. I have nothing material to add to the remarks which I then made, and my subsequent experience certainly does not induce me to qualify them. On that occasion I directed attention to the quantity and importance of the subordinate legislation which is effected under delegated powers, and I said that, with a view of applying, as far as practicable, the same principles as had been applied to direct enactments of the legislature, the Government of India had recommended that any rule, regulation or notification which affected the outside public, whether made under executive authority or under the authority of an Act, should, before being issued by the Local Government or Administration, and, where sanction was required, before being submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, be published as a draft, with the view of ascertaining whether any valid objection could be taken to it. Extensive effect has since been given to this recommendation, and the Council will have observed that, when any recent Act authorizes the making of rules, it almost always requires drafts of the rules to be previously published in the manner which I have indicated. In fact, a provision to this effect has become a common form, and I propose now to stereotype it by inserting it in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce.

"The provisions to which I have referred are, I think, the only provisions of general interest which the Bill contains. The remainder of the Bill consists of what may be fairly described as draftsman's clauses."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and 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.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1879, EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency. He said:—

"This is an enactment which was passed in 1879, and which only extends to those parts of India which have no legislatures of their own. The Bengal and Madras legislatures have passed separate Acts on the same subject, but the Bombay Government now ask us to extend the Indian Act to Bombay, preferring this course to that of legislating for themselves. Accordingly, we propose to remove from the existing Act the words excluding its application to the Bombay Presidency."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 3rd September, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again been general during the week, though the quantities reported to have fallen in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are as a rule small. Heavier falls have occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. No report has been received from British Burma.

In Bombay, Madras, Mysore, and Coorg agricultural prospects continue good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the recent rainfall has been very beneficial, and the crops promise well. Prospects in the Punjab are satisfactory, though more rain is wanted in some districts.

Prospects are favourable in most parts of the Central Provinces, though rain is very urgently needed in the Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur districts. In some tracts the rain which fell during the week under report is believed to have been beneficial.

In Berar, Central India, and Rajputana the crops are doing well.

Except in parts of Behar and East Bengal, where much injury has been caused by excessive rain, agricultural prospects are favourable in the Lower Provinces. Transplanting is nearly finished, and the early rice and jute harvests are in progress.

In the Sylhet and Cachar districts of Assam the crops have suffered greatly from floods, and some injury has also been done in the Lakhimpur district.

The public health is on the whole satisfactory, though fever is reported from most Provinces.

Prices are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept 1st)		
Bellary	Average ·15	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops withering in parts of two taluks and castor oil plants affected by insects in one village; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 1·47; this week, ·23.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 4·90; this week, ·86.	Slight small-pox in three and fever in four divisions. Slight cattle-disease in one taluk; some cholera.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, 6·98; this week, ·09.	Standing crops damaged by late rain, especially in Deltaic taluks. River 7·6 feet water over anicut. Slight fever; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·44	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever in one, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·03	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average 1·21	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·05; this week, ·27.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average ·55	Standing first crop paddy ripening. Fever in one and slight small-pox in six talukas; cholera and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore	·11	Harvest paddy. Slight small-pox; fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 1st)		
Kurrachee	Jati, ·70; average of seven other stations, ·30.	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo, 18 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 24, 40 and 40, in Shahbandar 20, 42 and 42, and in Manjhand 26, 38 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain in nine talukas, average ·53.	*Kharif* cultivation good; crops injured by floods in Tando Bago taluka. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo, 18 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·63; total 32·53; rain throughout the district.	Sowing operations still in progress in some talukas; standing crops promising. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	·76; total 33·94	Cattle-disease in Kherala, Visnagar, and Mehsana talukas. Standing crops continue in good condition. *Bajri* 32, wheat 23, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	Rain in six talukas	Standing crops healthy. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka; fever in Bardoli and Jalalpur talukas. *Juari* 38 and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	At Igatpuri, 5·89; Peint, 5·70; maximum at Sinnar, 1·25 and minimum at Malegaon, ·12.	Standing crops in good condition; transplantation completed in *dangi* villages. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 33, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day; total of week, 1·21; total to date 90·90, being 32·41 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 25th to 29th, afterwards fell to 2° cool on 31st ultimo; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona	Maval, 3·37; Haveli, 2·56; light showers elsewhere; maximum ·87 and minimum ·05 at Khed and Indapur.	Standing crops in good condition. More rain wanted in Khed, Sirur, Purandhar, and in parts of Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 pounds in the district and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	In Nagar, ·71; Sheogaon, ·61; Sangamner, ·31 and in Jamkhed, ·28; very slight in four and none in three talukas.	Crops and public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	In Sholapur, ·42; Barsi, ·27 and in Karmala, ·06.	*Kharif* crops promising in all talukas. *Juari* 62½ and *bajri* 43½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain varying from ·79 in Kalghatgi to ·07 in Nargund.	Heavy showers urgently required generally for rice and *juari* crops, which are suffering from drought in parts of Bankapur, Ranibennur, and Kod talukas. Cotton sowing in progress. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	In Karwar, 4·70; total 127·86; 40·03 more than last year; Kumpta, 2·99; Sirsi, 2·59; and Haliyal, ·91.	Rice, sugarcane, and cardamom crops thriving. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, decreasing in Kumpta. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	0·3; total 34·43	General health fair. Weeding in progess; cotton still being sown in some places. Wheat 36, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Fair rain in almost all districts, more urgently wanted in parts of Dharwar and Poona. River falling in Sind. Scarcity of water in one taluka of Upper Sind frontier. The condition of standing crops generally good everywhere. Slight damage done to crops by floods in parts of Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Ratnagiri. Fever in parts of eight, small-pox in parts of three, and cattle-disease in parts of eleven districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 1st)		
Chittagong	10·07	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain and insects. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	7·55	Paddy crops damaged here and there by floods. Water subsiding. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·44	Prospects of crops satisfactory; harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding; transplanting of *amun* still going on; sugarcane doing well. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	2·84	Weather hot. Health and agricultural prospects excellent. *Aus* nearly cut. Prices falling rapidly.
Rungpore	1·18	Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished, outturn good; jute being cut and steeped; transplanting of *amun* still going on. Fever moderately prevalent.
Burdwan	2·60	Prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	2·20	Timely rain has fallen. Transplanting of rice can now be finished; *bhadoi* harvest progressing. Early rice and Indian corn good.
Purneah	4·94	Crops excellent, except in a limited area, which has suffered from excessive rain. *Bhadoi* being harvested in some places. Public health fair. Rivers high but falling.
Patna	9·63	Transplanting of rice still going on in some places; *bhadoi* in lowlands damaged by excessive rain. Cholera still reported from Behar, Islampore, and Chandi police stations; otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga	9·55	Retransplanting of paddy being carried on where possible, but its progress is much retarded by excessive rain, which fell this week. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	2·79	Weather seasonable. Good rain all over the district. Transplanting in progress; crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	1·65	Weather hot and cloudy. Early rice ripening; late rice doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna	3·56	Weather cloudy, *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects good. A little fever at Satkhira; public health good.
Dinagepore	3·32; rain all over the district,	Weather seasonable. *Aus* and jute being harvested, with fair yield; state of *amun* and sugarcane good. Price of rice falling. Cattle-disease in four thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	4·41; heavy showers.	Rivers falling. Crops doing well.
Gya	8·02	Crop prospects good. Prices unchanged. Public health fair.
Chumparun	3·89	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops in good condition, except where damage done by floods. River rising again. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell all over the Provinces during the week; it was very heavy in several parts. General agricultural prospects are favourable, except in parts of Behar and East Bengal, where much damage has been caused to crops by excessive rain and floods; transplanting operations are being rapidly finished; harvesting of early rice and jute going on with fair results. General health continues satisfactory, although fever exists in certain districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(Sept. 1st)		
Benares (Aug. 30th)	4·60	Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera in one tahsil, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease reported.
Ballia („ „)	Averaging 3·0	Prospects of *kharif* crops slightly injured by excessive rain. Supplies plentiful. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	1·60	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 31st)	*Nil*	Prospects of *kharif* good; *moth* and *urd* being sown. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Lucknow („ 30th)	Good and seasonable rain; average fall 4·0.	Prospects very good; sowing of *mash* continues. Markets well supplied and prices stationary. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Good fall of rain all over the district; at Sadr, 5·70.	Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 31st)	Good rain has fallen during week.	The rain is beneficial to rice. Prospects of all crops good. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 5·10	Weather cloudy. Crops much improved by late rain. Prices stationary. Slight fever reported and sporadic cholera in one tahsil; no cattle-disease.
Cawnpore („ „)	3·10 to 9·10	Crops much benefited by rain and flourishing. Prices stationary. Sporadic cholera at head-quarters; slight cattle-disease in three parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	Averaging 6·20	Prospects good and supplies plentiful. Cholera continues in Farakhabad; cattle-disease in one tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	Averaging 3·50	Safety of the early *kharif* is assured. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ „)	Heavy rain in Faridpur tahsil, moderate elsewhere.	Crops promise well. Cholera prevalent in a part of the district, a few cases reported in Bareilly city.
Banda („ 30th)	Good and general rain,	The rain has greatly benefited the crops. Prices steady. Unusual autumnal fever continues; cattle-disease in three villages.
Kumaon („ 31st)	Good rain	Rain sufficient for standing crops, which promise well. Prices falling. General health fair; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 30th)	Heavy rain from 2·50 to 7·90.	Prospects good. Prices steady. General health good; cholera reported from one village.
Jhansi („ „)	Rainfall excessive	Weeding operations hindered by excessive rain in two parganas. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle generally good; two cases of cholera reported from cantonments, one fatal.
Meerut („ 31st)	From 1·80 to 6·60	All crops flourishing. Prices steady. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Abundant rain has fallen during the week, greatly benefiting the crops. Prospects are reported good throughout. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Cases of fever and cholera in some places; otherwise public health fair.
Punjab—(Sept. 1st)		
Hissar	.....	No report received.
Delhi	3·77	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects much improved.
Umballa	3·65	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects flourishing.
Jullundur	·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	1·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Amritsar	At Moga, ·50; Zira, ·50.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Lahore	.....	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good.
Mooltan	.....	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi	1·25	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur	Slight rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects fair.
Dera Ismail Khan	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	.....	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, more wanted in the Mooltan, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Shahpur district; fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (Sept. 1st)		
Nagpur	·11	Weather cloudy. Rice wants rain; other crops good. Small-pox in Nagpur. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	·58	Crops thriving. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Aug. 31st)	1·90	Good rain. Weeding and ploughing progressing. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Prices stationary.
Seoni	·72	Weather cloudy and warm. Transplantation of rice retarded; weeding and ploughing in progress. Health good. Prices rising.
Bilaspur	2·10	More rain wanted. Prospects in tahsils Mungeeli and Seotinarain somewhat favourable; in Bilaspur half crop injured. Cholera and fever in places.
Hoshangabad	2·52	General health good. Prices unchanged.
Khandwa	1·36	Weather showery. Prospects favourable. 139 cases of cholera, 60 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	·46	Weather close, with alternate cloud and sunshine. Prospects becoming worse daily. Rain urgently needed. Rice on highlands in Raipur and Sunga tahsils destroyed and on lowlands precarious; prospects in Drug slightly better, in Dhamtari fair. Cholera decreasing; cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Aug. 28th)	5·47	Rain very beneficial, but more wanted. Rice on highland in tahsil Bargarh much injured. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Prospects favourable, except in the rice tracts of the southern and eastern districts in Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat; the rice crops have suffered from lack of rain at transplantation time, but prospects have been much improved by some good falls of rain, which have occurred within the two last days, and which though of a local character have, it is believed, greatly benefited the crops over a large area. No good fall has occurred during the week in the Raipur district, and the rice and *kodon* crops are there in a precarious state; those sown on high grounds having perished on a considerable portion of the district. Rain is urgently wanted in Bilaspur and Sambalpur; there have been good falls and the outlook has improved, but in parts of Bilaspur the rice crops cannot but be a poor one.
Assam—(Sept. 1st)		
Gauhati	3·65 during week ending 31st ultimo.	Weather hot. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet	5·13	*Aus* crops in Sunamganj nearly lost; damage done to *aman* is estimated at 5 to 8 annas; great distress said to prevail in parts of Karimganj, where crops are almost entirely ruined. A severe attack of cholera reported from Karimganj; prospects far from favourable.
Cachar	4·30	Weather warm. River again rising. Transplanting of *sali* crops progressing slowly. Common rice 12¼ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not satisfactory. Blight is increasing; general health good; cattle-disease on the decrease.
Dibrugarh	3·67	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *ahu* and transplanting of *sali* progressing; damage reported to *ahu* crops and *sali* seedlings by floods in North Lakhimpur and Sadr subdivision. Public health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 1st)		
Bangalore	Rainfall general	Standing crops in good condition. Paddy being harvested in parts; prospects of season favourable. Public health good.
Mysore		No material change in prices, except in Hassan district, where they have fallen slightly.
Mercara	2·47	Prospects good. Prices fallen slightly.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Sept. 1st)		
Amraoti	·55	Weather cloudy and close. Crops in flourishing condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·11	Weather cloudy and close. Crops promise well; weeding continues.
Hyderabad	Average rainfall during week, ·38; total since 1st January, 31·41.	Rainfall of week slightly damaged some *kharif* crops and opened breaches in a few tanks. General health of talukas fair. Prices —wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 11, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Sept. 1st)		
Indore	·89; total rainfall 29·69.	Weather cool, cloudy, and showery.
Morar (Gwalior)	4·29; total rainfall 24·14.	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Neemuch	·23; total rainfall 20·49.	Weather cloudy. Crops thriving. Health good.
Goona	3·08	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	1·35	*Kharif* prospects and health good. Prices stationary.
Agar	·40	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·82	Weather seasonable. Health good. Crops thriving.
Nowgong	4·44; total rainfall 29·34.	*Kharif* prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 1st)		
Abu (Sept. 1st)	1·07	Weather cloudy, close, and sultry, but seasonable.
Sirohi (Aug. 29th)	·17	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy and fairly cool.
Marwar („ 28th)	·45	Tanks all full. Some fever prevails. Crops excellent. Weather cloudy; winds getting cooler. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·46	Tanks and wells full. Crops and health good. Prices falling. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	·14	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health fair; dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·84; Tonk, 1·98; previous week—Deoli, 2·54; Shapura, 3·84.	Weather rainy. Health good.
Ajmere („ 31st)	3·60	Crops improving. More rain wanted. Health good.
Kerowle („ 28th)	1·07	Tank and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever continues; health good. Prices steady.
Dholepore („ 25th)	·41	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Ulwur („ 31st)	1·47	Crops good. Slight fever; health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 28th)	·69	Good rain in districts. Prospects good. Fever in Bickanir and four districts. Prices low. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Aug. 26th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 27th)	4·33	Almost continuous rain for nearly a month is proving bad both for men and crops; sunlight and warmth are needed.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVIII of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th August 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th August 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th August 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
7th August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	67,186	111	680	78,856	116	21,85,613	104	25,13,720	201	3,28,107	...
14th ditto	Madras	861	1,40,850	164	831	1,34,221	162	26,28,231	165	27,50,438	165	1,22,207	...
7th ditto	South Indian	654	86,118	132	654	91,179	139	16,47,813	135	18,48,872	153	2,01,059	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,71,057	248	1,497	3,42,717	303	1,33,23,792	475	1,50,31,330	545	18,07,538	...
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,60,409	348	461	1,71,000	371	49,78,422	582	53,83,411	634	4,04,989	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,75,620	202	4,123	10,17,973	247	2,46,63,871	326	2,75,27,771	360	28,63,900	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th August 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,98,045	461	1,515	6,87,339	454	1,73,98,127	618	1,68,58,806	604	...	5,39,321
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,173	143	57	7,812	137	1,70,439	160	1,75,484	167	5,045	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	586	49	12	659	55	19,837	89	21,642	98	1,805	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	5,423	72	75	6,234	83	1,24,530	90	1,30,482	95	5,952	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Málwa	1,411	2,81,282	199	1,411	2,70,000	191	58,70,664	222	63,23,042	243	5,02,378	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	20,347	65	315	30,433	97	2,73,590	60	6,35,739	109	3,62,149	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,350	32	...	...	37,177	48	37,177	...
	TOTAL	3,385	10,13,856	209	3,427	10,03,827	203	2,38,07,187	387	2,41,82,372	383	3,75,185	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
7th August 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	69,623	299	257	83,500	325	14,95,135	346	15,22,850	351	...	[illegible]
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,149	42	27	984	36	25,844	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto	Northern Bengal	449	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7th ditto	Assam-Dhaila	37	1,[illegible]	31	37	1,[illegible]	42	37,[illegible]	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14th ditto	Tirhoot	226	21,697	96	246	23,117	94	4,89,421	117	5,76,136	127	86,715	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	11,285	45	253	14,152	56	2,99,925	65	3,84,024	82	84,099	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,723	172	45	9,645	214	1,74,057	208	2,53,943	306	79,886	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	8,564	57	149	11,646	78	5,58,764	202	5,56,796	203	...	1,968
7th ditto	Burma	327	29,575	90	327	37,685	115	7,84,975	155	7,89,301	127	4,326	...
31st July 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	...	...	...	(*b*) 150	12	150	...
14th August 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,65,727	258	1,803	4,46,693	247	1,10,31,663	329	91,67,407	276	...	18,64,256
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,759	87	66	4,216	64	1,10,717	90	1,01,197	83	...	9,520
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	900	25	30	905	25	26,362	39	35,650	54	9,288	...
Ditto	Dacca	86	622	7	86	3,193	37	31,653	52	91,204	57	59,551	...
7th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,025	41	30	709	24	10,778	23	12,239	22	1,461	...
Ditto	TOTAL	3,558	6,55,363	184	3,611	6,67,985	185	1,57,51,567	246	1,43,72,295	216	...	13,79,272
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	24,94,839	226	11,161	26,89,785	241	6,42,22,625	318	6,60,82,438	321	18,59,813	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,60,527	152	3,30,22,780	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,36,62,098	166	3,30,59,658	161	...	6,02,440
	Assisted Companies.												
7th August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	9,961	79	126	9,350	74	2,16,336	92	2,26,144	97	9,808	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,314	49	67	4,268	64	91,077	74	(*c*) 73,360	51	(*d*) 1,14,139	77	38,780	...
31st July 1886	Assam	...	(*a*)	...	...	(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th August 1886	Bengal and North-Western	308	20,708	67	308	23,790	85	4,78,044	85	7,72,790	139	2,94,746	...
[illegible]	Tirhoot	28	3,128	145	28	3,544	161	99,538	244	98,744	241	...	[illegible]
	TOTAL	518	37,181	72	518	42,952	83	9,60,355	87	13,33,566	121	3,73,211	...
	Native States.												
14th August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	11,666	60	103	12,282	64	4,16,069	116	4,12,303	116	...	3,766
Ditto	Jodhpore	94	3,207	52	94	3,570	50	59,253	50	70,421	60	11,168	...
7th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,287	126	208	27,414	132	4,24,039	188	4,44,065	116	20,026	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,480	53	140	7,731	55	1,40,005	56	1,53,189	59	6,524	...
14th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	10	738	40	10	846	53	14,394	48	20,338	69	5,944	...
31st July 1886	Morvi	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	...	...	...	(*d*) 18,271	30	18,271	...
	TOTAL	534	38,468	72	621	51,843	83	10,60,420	107	11,18,587	92	58,167	...

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 10th June to 31st July 1886.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1886.

SIMLA,
The 1st September, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Director [illegible]

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA [illegible]

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	10 13	...	14 6	16 0	26 14	26 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	14 0	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	23 0	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	12 0	13 11	22 2	24 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 14	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 14	22 11	22 10	25 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	13 2	
	Bellary	14 6	...	12 5	13 0	24 11	23 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 0	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 5	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 10	14 8	20 3	21 2	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 8	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 13	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	14 2	...	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3	...	...	25 6	33 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	15 8	15 14	25	20 5	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Madura	10 14	...	14 5	14 13	29	23 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	116 10	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	9 13	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	23 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	13 11	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	27 5	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	8 8	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	122 8	16 3	
	Malabar	9 6	...	12 2	12 10	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	11 4	18 0	7 2	10 8	16 3	13 9	15 0	13 3	17 5	20 10	8 9	54 9	12 9	
	Daskrohi	15 0	22 8	6 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	14 0	26 8	8 8	11 8	17 12	16 0	21 4	...	17 12	...	9 4	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 12	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	16 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 8	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	21 6	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	13 2	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	20 4	...	17 0	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 11	...	8 0	9 5	23 6	18 8	...	...	18 14	...	11 0	91 0	13 9	
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 2	8 9	9 13	19 9	16 2	13 8	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	12 4	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	9 8	10 6	28 7	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	12 0	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 9	14 10	7 1	9 12	28 11	23 13	...	...	15 5	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 3	9 5	18 10	15 8	...	...	13 9	...	...	106 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 8	20 0	23 0	...	13 0	...	8 0	80 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	8 9	10 9	16 14	12 14	17 1	...	14 11	...	8 14	90 0	8 6	
Bombay.	Karwar	11 8	...	7 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	8 0	14 0	...	11 4	213 5½	11 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 12	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 0	9 6	160 0	15 4	
	Ahmedabad	11 12	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Ahmednuggur Cantonment	9 8	...	10 12	12 0	26 0	23 4	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	100 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 12	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	17 2	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	11 8	20 0	7 2	8 8	19 11	24 2	...	...	19 9	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	13 0	22 0	5 0	8 9	24 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	14 0	180 0	14 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	13 0	26 4½	7 0	8 0	32 0	21 0	...	12 0	27 3½	31 0	14 0	830 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	17 12	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	16 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	*13 0	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	7 8	80 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	21 8	7 8	17 8	19 8	18 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	140 0	14 8	
	Shikarpur	No return received.													
	Sukkur														
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	Burdwan	14 8	31 0	13 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	24 0	120 0	12 12*a*	
	Bankoora	17 4	23 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	19 0	280 0	11 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	19 8	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	16 6	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	13 8	120 0	13 0*e*	
	Howrah	15 8	...	11 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 8	21 8	8 12	15 8	19 12	12 14	...	16 4	19 0	19 5	18 4	80 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	90 0	9 2½*f*	
	Nuddea	17 0	23 0	13 5¼	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	10 0*h*	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	16 0	...	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	11 0*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	20 0	15 9	19 3	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	140 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	20 0	32 0	15 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	17 12	240 0	12 0*k*	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	10 6	...	12 12*l*	
	Bogra	11 4	...	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	90 0	11 4	
	Pubna	21 4	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 12	200 0	11 4*m*	
	Darjeeling	16 8	10 0	5 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	140 0	9 0	
	Jalpaiguri	13 4	20 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	168 0	11 8*n*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 8	26 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	120 0	10 8*o*	
	Furreedpore	18 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	140 0	12 12*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8*q*	
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	16 0	...	10 8*r*	
	Chittagong	16 6	...	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0*s*	
	Noakholly	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 0*t*	
	Tipperah	14 13	...	15 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	9 8	...	11 0*u*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Ranegunge 13 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 sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Magra) 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 10 seers.
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 and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-10½ seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 12 seers, Gaibanda 7-14 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 10 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 10-13 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 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t Retail price of salt at Panchgachia Hát in Feeny sub-division 9 seers per rupee.
u In Brahmanberia and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*															
	Behar.														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	18 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	17 8	30 0	9 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	23 8	...	23 0	200 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	17 0	36 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	17 0	160 0	12 0	
	Durbhunga	18 0	24 0	10 0	15 8	...	...	25 0	12 0	21 0	26 0	22 0	160 0	11 8	
	Muzufferpore	20 0	27 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 8	25 8	140 0	12 0	
	Sarun	18 0	24 0	10 0	15 8	...	...	20 8	...	25 8	28 0	26 0	140 0	11 0	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	31 8	21 0	...	12 0	
	Mongbyr	20 0	27 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 12	20 3	126 0	12 0	
	Bhagalpur	20 0	23 9	11 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	25 4	...	17 0	126 4	12 0	
	Purneah	18 15	31 9	13 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	20 3	128 0	10 0	
	Maldah	...	...	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	17 0	126 4	11 0	
	Southal Pergunnahs	18 0	...	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	22 0	128 0	10 0	
		14 8	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	11 0	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7	...	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 15 12	...	...	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	130 0	10 025	
	Chota Nagpore, South-Western Frontier Agency.														
	Hazáribagh	16 0	20 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	17 8	240 0	8 1286	
	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 0	120 0	9 057	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	240 0	10 828	
Assam.															
	Sylhet	16 0	...	10 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	19 0	25 0	13 0	108 0	11 8	
	Cachár	10 0	...	6 6	11 21	...	...	...	...	16 7	32 4	11 13	64 0	10 0	
	Goalpárá	20 0	...	8 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	27 8	13 0	86 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	25 13	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 8	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	26 4	9 0	160 0	10 0	
	Darrang	8 0	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	32 4	11 0	160 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	27 8	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	25 6	8 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	32 0	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Khási and Jaintá Hills	...	...	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	32 0	10 0	160 0	8 0	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	90 0	...	
	Dehra Dún	18 0	30 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	25 0	...	22 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	10 8	
	Sahárunpur	19 5½	30 1½	6 8½	12 5½	21 8	16 0	32 4	...	25 13	27 8	21 8	197 8	12 14½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 8	34 2	6 9	13 4	23 2	19 13	15 5	...	26 6	24 0	16 8	110 0	12 6	
	Meerut	18 3	30 8	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	13 0	
	Bulandshahr	20 8	34 8	5 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	26 0	22 0	140 0	12 0	
	Aligarh	20 12	30 8	6 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	20 8	15 8	45 0	160 0	13 0	
	Kanauj	13 0	31 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	240 0	10 0	
	Garhwal	16 0	14 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	26 0	160 0	9 0	
		...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
N.-W. Provinces.															
	Bijnor	18 4	31 8	11 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	22 8	18 0	25 0	135 0	11 4	
	Moradabad	19 4	31 4	9 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 0	125 0	13 8	
	Budaun	21 0	32 6½	6 6	13 3	14 0	15 0	...	...	31 0	25 0	31 0	192 0	12 8	
	Bareilly	18 12	28 12	6 4	14 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	24 6	20 0	25 8½	100 0	11 8	
	Shahjahanpur	21 8	37 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 12½	...	32 0	80 0	13 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	31 4	8 12	14 3	15 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	26 0	30 0	120 0	11 4	
	Muttra	18 8	27 8	7 6	12 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	13 8	
	Agra	17 0	24 8	6 12	13 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	26 4	...	28 0	120 0	13 8	
	Farukhabad	17 12	26 4	6 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	25 0	120 0	13 4	
	Mainpuri	19 12	27 4	4 8	12 8	16	28	...	...	26 4	...	26 4	120 0	13 4	
	Etawah	19 4	24 8	4 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	26 4	120 0	13 4	
	Etah	21 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 4	...	20 0	160 0	11 8	
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	80 0	12 8	
	Jhansi	20 8	26 0	8 0	15 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	...	22 0	140 0	10 5	
	Lalitpur	22 12	31 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	160 0	9 0	
	Cawnpore	19 8	31 0	10 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	...	32 0	160 0	14 0	
	Fatehpur	18 0	24 8	13 8	15 8	20 0	15 8	...	...	32 0	...	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Bánda	17 0	23 12	8 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	32 0	...	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	15 12	26 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	...	29 0	160 0	11 0	
	Hamirpur	19 8	22 11	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Jaunpur	19 0	26 8	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	30 12	140 0	12 6	
	Gorakhpur	18 3	30 9½	9 7	17 15	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	27 0	140 0	11 9½	
	Basti	22 0	34 0	10 5	16 0	...	...	25 3	...	27 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0	
	Azamgarh	19 5	26 15	10 7	16 4	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	27 0	160 0	11 0	
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	9 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	...	18 1	177 8	10 0	
	Benares	18 2	24 11	10 0	14 14½	23 0	19 8	24 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	110 0	10 8½	
	Gházipur	18 10½	25 12	7 12	15 7	...	19 14	20 10	...	26 6½	...	26 12	128 12	11 2	
	Balia	19 4	29 13	10 4	14 2	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	25 12	100 0	10 5	
	Phillibhit	22 8	36 0	13 12	16 4	...	...	18 0	...	22 8	...	25 0	150 0	12 0	
	Almora	No return received.	0											11 4	
Oudh.															
	Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8	
	Partábgarh	20 8	33 4	9 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	31 0	...	29 8	180 0	11 4	
	Fyzabad	19 4	30 8	9 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	...	34 0	100 0	11 8	
	Khéri	26 0	40 0	9 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	38 0	...	27 14	27 0	27 0	120 0	11 8	
	Lucknow	19 4	30 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	19 0	80 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	19 0	30 0	8 0	13 0	23 0	17 0	19 0	...	32 0	30 0	27 0	120 0	12 0	
	Bahraich	20 0	40 0	14 0	16 8	28 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Rái Bareli	20 0	36 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sítapur	23 8	36 0	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Gonda	23 8	35 8	14 4	17 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	...	32 0	32 0	31 0	200 0	11 0	
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	14 0	21 12	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	26 12	26 12	33 0	200 0	11 8	
	Hardui	20 12	36 0	9 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	12 0	
		...	...	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	160 0	11 0	
Punjab.															
	Hissar	20 0	37 0	...	10 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	38 0	...	32 0	100 0	12 0	
	Rohtak	20 0	33 0	...	13 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	32 0	...	31 0	80 0	12 0	
	Gurgaon	22 0	33 0	...	8 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	...	30 0	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	19 0	30 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	29 0	...	29 0	80 0	12 0	
	Karnal	20 0	36 0	...	10 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	30 0	...	31 0	160 0	12 8	
	Umballa	21 0	34 0	...	11 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	...	17 0	...	24 0	160 0	12 8	
	Simla	14 0	29 0	...	13 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	15 0	...	17 0	120 0	12 8	
	Kángra	20 0	29 0	...	13 0	...	...	22 0	...	28 0	...	18 0	120 0	12 8	
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	31 0	...	8 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	...	28 0	100 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	21 0	30 0	...	8 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	26 0	...	28 0	110 0	14 0	
	Ludhiana	16 0	32 0	...	12 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	...	29 0	100 0	14 8	

#1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
#2 In Taipore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sipsarhiee 11 seers, and Majepore 12·4 seers.
#3 In Kishengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
#4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dooghur and Pakour 12 seers, Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Jamtara 13 seers.
#5 In Bhaduck retail price of salt 8·8 seers per rupee.
#6 Retail price of salt at Kharagtiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.
#7 Retail price of salt at Dalonguage 10 seers per rupee.
#8 In Begmeerul and Jammi sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
#9 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudshpura 10·8 seers, and Simpole 11 seers.
#10 Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, [illegible] sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholam (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kákun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, [illegible]nha, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*.)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		S.	Ch.	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	18	0	35	0																							
	Mooltan	15	0	36	0																							
	Montgomery	16	0	34	0																							
	Leiah	18	0	36	0																							
	Dera Ghazi Khán	21	0	32	0																							
	Sonmiani	25	0	40	0																							
	Gurdaspur	19	0	35	0																							
	Sialkot	21	0	29	0																							
	Gujrat	18	0	34	0																							
	Shahpur	20	0	33	0																							
	Jhelum	20	0	29	0																							
	Rawalpindi	22	0	37	0																							
	Hazara	18	0	30	0																							
	Peshawar	16	0	27	0																							
	Kohat	23	0	39	0																							
	Bannu	16	0	32	0																							
	D. I. Khán	10	0	30	0																							
	D. G. Khán	18	0	24	0																							
	Shahpur	16	0	22	0																							

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	9 6	...	3 9	5 12	...	16 2	...	...	17 0	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	24 0	34 8	10 0	10 8	36 0	...	...	...	36 0	...	...	200 0	11 0	
	Kotah	21 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	35 0	15 0	20 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	17 9	28 4	8 8	11 12	33 8	...	...	...	32 4	...	...	120 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	21 12	23 14	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	15 15	35 6	...	11 13	175 0	10 3	
	Shahpoora	No return	received.												
	Dholpur	17 0	23 14	10 2	11 4	20 11	19 8	...	19 2	24 14	27 0	24 12	90 0	12 15	
Central India.	Indore	12 3	23 0	9 3	10 0	27 7	18 7	*	*	20 13	24 10	11 6	100 0	* 12 0	
	Gwalior	17 0	21 12	7 12	9 12	18 10	17 14	*	14 8	21 12	*	28 1	126 14	11 6	* Not sold.
	Goona	26 12	20 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	*	*	*	38 0	*	13 0	200 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 14	35 0	8 0	16 8	21 0	20 0	*	*	29 0	*	32 8	160 0	11 4	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JULY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1038, 1108, 1172 AND 1167 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 24th JULY AND 7th AND 28th AUGUST 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	2nd half of June 1886.														
Rajputana.	Jhallawar	22 1½	25 0	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 1½	...	14 2½	34 4	...	11 13	175 0	10 3	
	1st half of July 1886.														
	Jhallawar	22 0	28 5	8 14	11 13	34 14	14 9½	...	14 2½	34 14	...	11 13	175 0	10 3	
	2nd half of July 1886.														
	Jhallawar	22 0	25 14	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	14 2½	35 6	...	11 13	175 0	10 3	
Bombay.	Thar & Parker (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

WITHDRAWAL OF GILCHRIST INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN 1888.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 15th July, 1886.

Public (Educational).
No. 66.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, intimating a decision of the Trustees to withdraw, after the award which may be made as the result of the examination to be held in January 1888, the scholarship now offered annually to youths in India and Ceylon jointly. The Trustees, you will observe, request that their decision may be published in India.

Gilchrist Indian Scholarship: withdrawal of in 1888.

* 19th June 1886.

2. The reasons which have led the Trustees to arrive at this decision are indicated in Mr. Papps' letter; and upon this point I would refer Your Lordship in Council to the remarks contained in my letter to Lord Hobhouse, which I communicated to you in my Despatch of the 13th of May last, No. 35, with regard to the application of the surplus funds of "The Lord Lawrence Memorial" to the establishment of scholarships to be held by natives of India.

3. The Trustees, it will be seen, suggest, as alternatives for the existing yearly scholarship, certain steps which might be taken for promoting, at their expense, the higher education of Native youths in India; and I request that **Your Excellency in Council will obtain the views of the heads of the higher educational institutions of India and of others interested regarding the points raised by the Trustees, and communicate to me the result.**

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

4, The Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey, S. W., 19th June, 1886.

From—H. A. PAPPS, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I HAVE the honour to inform Your Lordship that at a recent meeting of the Gilchrist Trustees it was decided, in consequence of the continued small competition in India for the scholarship offered annually by the Trust to youths in India, and latterly to those also in Ceylon, to withdraw the same after the award which may be made on the result of the examination which will be held in January 1888; and I have to request that Your Lordship will cause this information to be conveyed, so far as concerns India, to the authorities there, in order to its publication.

I may inform Your Lordship that in the year 1868 two scholarships of £100 per annum each were instituted for India by the Gilchrist Trustees. In 1882 one scholarship of £150 per annum, to take effect after 1883, was substituted in the hope of its proving more attractive; and in 1883, in consequence of only one candidate appearing for the two still existing scholarships,

the second was given to a native of Ceylon, and that Island was thenceforth included in the Indian scholarship.

I have further to inform Your Lordship that it is not the desire of the Gilchrist Trustees to sever their connection with the educational advancement of India; but they wish, if possible, to find some mode of expending such portion of the Trust income as they may consider expedient for advancing on a more comprehensive scale the higher education of the Native youths of India.

I have therefore to beg the favour of Your Lordship's causing it to be communicated to the authorities in India that the Trustees desire to invite the advice and co-operation of the heads of all higher educational institutions and of others who may be interested in the subject in India. They wish to obtain opinions as to whether a scholarship, tenable in England, can be made (if, say, of larger value and offered perhaps every third year) an object of real emulation to the youths of India; or whether, having regard to the alleged difficulty arising from the Latin tongue (which forms an essential part of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London) not being generally taught in India, and to the objection arising from loss of caste to most natives of India from crossing the sea, and other considerations, it might not be better to substitute a scholarship or scholarships to be held at some place or places of higher education in India, and thenceforth to abandon the idea of bringing youths to England.

And the Trustees would further invite, from those who may favour the institution of scholarships to be held in India, suggestions as to the number, amount, and length of tenure of such scholarships, and at what institutions in India to be held, so as to attract the largest possible competition and to produce the most comprehensive and beneficial results in an educational point of view; also to point out the most suitable limits of age, the character of the competitive examination upon which the award of such scholarships should be made, on what conditions such scholarships should be held, and in what manner they could be kept under the supervision and control of the Gilchrist Trustees.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less rain has fallen throughout the country during the week under notice, with the exception of Sind and parts of the Punjab. In parts of Bengal, Assam, and the Bombay Presidency the falls have been heavy.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the season continues favourable, and agricultural prospects are good.

In Bombay, Berar, Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India the *kharif* crops are doing well.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a break in the rains is wanted, prospects continue good. The *kharif* harvest has begun in places, and *rabi* operations are commencing. The prospects of the coming harvest in the Punjab are on the whole good, though more rain is still wanted in some places. In the Central Provinces the recent rain has improved the crops on the low lands, but those on the high lands in Chhattisgarh and Seoni have suffered much from insufficient rain and in places have been altogether destroyed.

In Bengal the general prospects of the crops continue favourable, though in Behar and in East Bengal much damage has been caused by floods. *Aus* rice, jute, and other early crops are still being harvested. The cultivation of the *sali* crops continues in Assam, but prospects are bad in Sylhet and prices high in Cachar.

The public health is generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in the Hissar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab and in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces, and falling in the Mysore district. Elsewhere they remain generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 8th)		
Bellary	Average ·61	Standing crops generally fair; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Fever in parts of one and cattle-disease in parts of three taluks.
Kurnool	Average ·72	Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·44; this week, 1·91.	Slight small-pox and fever in two taluks; slight cattle-disease in three divisions; some cholera.
Kistna	Average 1·61	Standing crops generally fair, but in Deltaic taluks have suffered from late rain. River 6·35 feet water over anicut. Slight fever; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·34	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in two and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 1·02	Standing crops generally good, but *ragi* in parts of one taluk suffered from excessive rain; harvest dry grains, outturn *cumbu* above average, rest about average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 1·20; this week, 2·06.	Standing crops generally good, but in parts of one taluk dry crops not flourishing, owing to excessive rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average 1·61	Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Malabar	Average 1·03	Standing first crop paddy ripening; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Slight small-pox in six taluks; fever, cholera; and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore	·32	Harvest paddy. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 8th)		
Kurrachee	Rain in Tatta on 29th ultimo, ·06.	River at Kotri on 1st, 18 feet against 19 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 32 and in Kotri 26, 40 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Drizzling rain in five talukas.	*Kharif* cultivation good. Want of water beginning to be felt in Hyderabad taluka. Harvest commenced in coarse rice crops in Tando Bago. River at Kotri on 6th, 18 feet against 19 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37, *juari* 38, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·51; total 33·24	Rain throughout the district. Standing crops good. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	2·35; total 36·29	Fever in parts of Naosari and Baroda divisions. Crops doing well. *Bajri* 32, wheat 23, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in nine talukas, varying from ·36 in Surat to 3·7 in Chikkli.	Standing crops healthy; slight damage to cotton crops in Olphad and Chorasi talukas by excessive rain. Small-pox continues to affect cattle at Mandvi; slight fever in Bardoli and Bulsar talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	At Nasik, ·64; maximum at Nandgaon, 5·80 and minimum at Sinnar, 1·07.	Standing *kharif* crops healthy; weeding continues; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, except on 6th and 7th; total of week, 2·40; total to date 93·30, being 32·55 above average.	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 1st, 4° cool on 2nd and 3rd, rose to *nil* by the 5th and further to 1° warm by the 7th; vapour in air normal; wind normal on 7th; abnormal wind easterly on 3rd and 4th, northerly on all other days.
Poona	Rain all over the district; maximum at Naval, 1·80 and minimum at Purandhar, ·30.	Crops doing well; sowing of *juari* commenced in Bhimthadi taluka. More rain wanted in Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and parts of the Haveli taluka. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 53 pounds in the district; *bajri* 32 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	In Sheogaon, 3·67; Nagar, 3·10; Jamkhed, 2·49; Newasa, 2·43; Rahuri, 2·43; Karjat, 2·24; Shrigonda, 1·95; Parner, 1·58; Kopargaon, 1·50; Sangamner, 1·39; Akola, 1·08.	*Kharif* crops good, but slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Nagar and Jamkhed; *rabi* sowings begun in Shrigonda and Newasa. Condition of people good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	In Sholapur, 3·12; Barsi, 3·38; Madha, 1·87; Karmala, 2·84; Pandharpur, 2·70; Sangola, 1·85.	*Kharif* crops doing well. Cattle-disease has broken out to a slight extent in the Karmala taluka. *Juari* 67 and *bajri* 43⅛ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Karajgi varying from ·02 in Hubli to 2·34 in Navalgund.	Want of heavy rain is felt everywhere both for the standing crops which are withering and for sowing cotton which has been retarded in parts of the district. Slight fever in Navalgund and slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi and Kod talukas. Rice 23 and *juari* 51 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	In Karwar, ·15; Kumpta, 2·78; Sirsi, 1·53; Haliyal, ·40; total to date, 129·10.	Rice crops good; in ear in coast talukas. Slight fever and small-pox in three talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumpta, Sirsi, and Akola, and Honore. Common rice at Karwar 13, district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	At Rajkot, 5·9; total 35·02.	General health fair; fever in parts of Halar and Sorath. Wheat 36, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 47 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Fair rain everywhere in the Presidency, except Sind; more still wanted in the Dharwar and Poona districts. River continues low in Sind. Standing crops in good condition almost everywhere; crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Surat and the Panch Mahals. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of four and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 7th)		
Chittagong	12·73	Weather seasonable. A ten-anna *aus* crop expected; cultivation of *amun* vigorously going on; prospects not so good. Prices unchanged. Public health good.
Dacca	3·67	Water subsiding. *Shail* paddy being sown; prospects of crops continue favourable on the whole. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	4·09	Prospects of jute, *aus*, and sugarcane favourable; transplanting of *amun* nearly finished. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	2·44	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crop nearly harvested; *amun* very promising. River stationary. Floods have apparently reached its height, all safe. Public health excellent.
Rungpore	1·13	Transplanting of *amun* continues; jute being cut and made ready for the market; prospects of sugarcane good. Fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Burdwan	0·24	Heavier rain in subdivisions. *Aus* outturn good; prospects of *amun* good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	1·42	*Bhadoi* harvest progressing; some loss caused by floods, but Indian corn outturn generally very fair; excellence of early rice makes up partly for poorness of *marua* crop; prospects of late rice good everywhere; sugarcane in south doing well. Public health good.
Purneah	2·30	Prospects of crops generally excellent; local injuries from floods; *bhadoi* being cut. Public health fair. Rivers high.
Patna	5·22	*Bhadoi* crops promising; transplanting of paddy over; *juari* and *rahar* growing well. Cholera still reported from Behar subdivision.
Durbhunga	0·14	Retransplanting of paddy still going on; *bhadoi* harvest has commenced in places. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	2·88	Weather seasonable. Transplanting finished; *bhadoi* being reaped with fair outturn; rice and other crops doing well. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack	2·52	Early rice being cut: late rice growing well. Price of rice almost unchanged. Public health generally good; cases of fever reported from the interior.
Midnapore	0·43	More rain much wanted, especially in the south.
Khoolna	3·88	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects good. Public health fair.
Dinagepore	3·28	Prospects of crops good; *aus* and jute being harvested. Cattle-disease in four thanas; fever everywhere. Prices stationary.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·15	Prospects of crops so far good.
Gya	1·63	Transplanting not over; prospects good.
Chumparun	4·98	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops uninjured by floods in good condition. Prices stationary. Some cases of cholera; public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall has been general, but in Midnapore, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom its insufficiency is still much complained of. General prospects of crops are favourable, except in flooded tracts in Behar and East Bengal, where much damage has been caused to early crops; in these tracts late rice seedlings are being transplanted anew as floods are subsiding; harvesting of *aus* rice, jute, and other early crops is progressing. General health is satisfactory, though fever exists in certain districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 5th)		
Benares (Sept. 6th)	Average ·60	Agricultural prospects fair. Supplies plentiful and prices steady. Some cases of fever reported; cholera on the decrease; a little cattle-disease.
Ballia („ 7th)	Average 1·70	Crops suffering from excessive rain. Markets well supplied. Slight fever and sporadic cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
Gorakhpore („ 6th)	1·30 at Sadr	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	*Nil*	*Juari*, *sawan*, and rice being cut; *urd*, *moth* and *til* being sown. Prices steady. Fever in three tahsils.
Lucknow („ 6th)	Average ·30	Prospects excellent; *sawan*, *kakun* and *maize* being harvested. Markets well stocked and prices steady. Some cases of cholera reported in city; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Over 2·40	State of crops good. Prices steady. General health fair; cattle-disease reported from one tahsil.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects of all crops good. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 1·0	Weather cloudy. Condition of crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health very good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·10 to 2·0	Crops in good condition. Ground for *rabi* being prepared. Prices slightly risen. Cholera abating; cattle-disease in one pargana.
Farakhabad („ „)	From ·40 to 6·40	A break wanted. Prices steady. Cholera continues at Farakhabad; fever increasing.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight in one tahsil	*Rabi* ploughing being prosecuted. No sickness.
Bareilly („ „)	From 1·60 to 3·0	A break wanted. Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever and cholera prevalent.
Banda („ 6th)	Good rain	Crops being harvested; prospects good. Prices stationary. Usual autumnal fever, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Kumaon („ 7th)	Partial rain	Rice and *mandua* being cut in parts. Prices stationary. General health fair; cattle-disease on decrease.
Agra („ 6th)	From 1·20 to 1·90	A break is much needed as crops are suffering from constant rain and cloudy weather. Prices steady. Cholera ceased; fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Average over 3·0	A break needed. Crops on black cotton soil suffering from excessive rain. Prices almost stationary. Autumnal fever has broken out; cattle doing well.
Meerut („ 7th)	Good rain all over the district.	A break would be beneficial now to allow of *rabi* ploughings; indigo manufacture in progress. Prices steady. Fever increasing. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall has been generally lighter during week. A break is needed. Prospects are good everywhere; in some places harvesting operations have begun and ground is being ploughed for the *rabi*. Markets are well supplied. Prices generally steady. Public health fair; cases of cholera and the usual autumnal fever reported.
Punjab—(Sept. 8th)		
Hissar	.....	Health fair. Prices slightly rising.
Delhi	·47	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects favourable.
Umballa	1·68	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Jullundur	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	.....	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Amritsar	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Sialkot	·30 in Tahsil Reah	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Lahore	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	.....	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi	·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects average.
Shahpur	.....	Health good. Prices rising. Crops seem withering.
Dera Ismail Khan	.....	Health good. Prices rising.
Peshawar	.....	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi districts; more wanted in the Hissar, Mooltan, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Hissar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, fluctuating in the Mooltan district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 8th)		
Nagpur	4·40	Prospects favourable. Rain has done much good to rice. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	2·22	Prospects favourable. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Sept. 7th)	2·26	Weeding in progress. Prospects and health good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	1·88	Weather cloudy. Prospects good, except of rice. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	·96	Weather cloudy and showery. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur	1·88	Prospects better, but rain too late for upland rice. Small-pox and fever in places.
Khandwa	2·11	Prospects excellent. Forty cases of cholera, eighteen deaths. Prices fallen.
Raipur	2·27	Crops on highland in Drug tahsil mostly destroyed; prospects of crops in lowlands slightly improved, except in Shimoga tahsil; *kodo* faring well. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Sept. 4th)	·77	Rain wanted. Rice on highland has suffered much. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good in the northern districts; the recent rain has improved rice on lowlands, but the crop has suffered much on highland in Chhattisgarh and Seoni; the *kodo* crop in Raipur is now doing well. Prices are rising in Sambalpur, but are generally firm.
British Burma—(Sept. 8th)		
Akyab (Sept. 4th)	7·45; total rainfall 115·48.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Transplanting progressing.
Bassein	2·70; total rainfall 75·95.	Slight cholera in one circle; three deaths from small-pox; slight cattle-disease in four circles. Transplanting finished; crops in good condition.
Rangoon	·36; total rainfall 71·55.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3·15; total rainfall 130·62.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	2·25; total rainfall 160·36	Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good. More rain needed.
Pegu	1·65; total rainfall 97·96.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing; crops in good condition.
Henzada	1·66; total rainfall 64·52.	Slight cholera in two townships; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting nearly completed.
Prome	·92; total rainfall 32·0.	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Crops in good condition, except in four circles, where plants are under water owing to floods.
Tounghoo	6·98; total rainfall 65·33.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting continues. One township flooded to some extent.
Thayetmyo	1·72; total rainfall 27·07.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting operations commenced.
		General Remarks.—Except for sporadic cholera in three districts, public health of the Province satisfactory; cattle healthy. Crop operations progressing well, but crops have suffered from floods in two districts. Weather seasonable.
Assam—(Sept. 8th)		
Gauhati	3·73 during week ending 7th instant.	Weather seasonable. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Planting of *sali* nearly finished.
Sylhet	16·96	State far from good. Prospects continue unfavourable.
Cachar	8·15	Cultivation of *sali* crops progressing slowly as the flood is subsiding; prospects of tea good. Blight appears checked. Common rice 11 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupeee. Health good; cattle-disease abating.
Dibrugarh	5·10	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *ahu* and transplanting of *sali* nearly finished. Cholera prevalent in Sadr subdivision; cattle-disease continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 8th)		
Bangalore	General rain throughout the State and heavy at Tumkur.	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Want of rain felt in parts of Chittaldroog and Tumkur districts. Public health generally good. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district.
Mysore		
Mercara	1·91	Crops in good condition. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 8th)		
Amraoti	1·81	Crops thriving; prospects favourable. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	1·91	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well.
Hyderabad	Average 1·36; total rainfall 32·0.	*Abi* and *kharif* crops prospering. Cattle-disease prevalent in Shahabad and Merchal talukas. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 11⅛, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 8th)		
Indore	·56; total rainfall 33·25.	A few cases of cholera; fever prevalent.
Morar (Gwalior)	·24; total rainfall 24·88.	Fever very prevalent. Prospects good. Weather cloudy and hot.
Neemuch	6·18; total rainfall 26·67.	Health and crops good.
Goona	2·88; total rainfall 26·34.	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	·45	Health good.
Agar	2·92	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	1·98	Weather cloudy and hot. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	2·59; total rainfall 31·93.	Weather hot and cloudy. Heath good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	Total rainfall 33·0	No change in weather. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 8th)		
Abu (Sept. 8th)	1·93	Weather cloudy. Occasionally clear and sultry, but seasonable.
Sirohi („ 5th)	2·64	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Heavy fall of rain on night of 2nd. Weather overcast.
Marwar („ 4th)	No rain at Jodpore; heavy fall reported from out-stations.	This week's weather very cloudy. Tanks all full. Fever prevails. Crops excellent. Prices tending to fall.
Kherwara („ 5th)	1·39	Tanks and wells full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather clear.
Meywar („ 4th)	5·91	Tanks and wells full. Crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain. Dysentery and diarrhœa still prevalent. Prices falling. Weather fair.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·77	Tanks and wells full. Crops suffering from heavy rain. Health good. Prices steady. Weather occasionally clear.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 1·56; Tonk, ·90; previous week—Shapura, 2·43.	Crops good; *rabi* ploughings in progress. Some fever, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	2·31	Tanks and wells full.
Kotah („ 4th)	3·85	Health good. Weather cloudy. Breaks needed.
Ajmere („ 7th)	1·30	Crops good. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Dholepore („ 1st)	4·63	Tanks full; wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 4th)	2·56	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 7th)	1·21	Crops good. Fever and diarrhœa in parts. Prices falling.
Bickanir („ 4th)	Rain in two districts	Crops good. Prospects good: Rain wanted. Fever prevalent in Bickanir and four districts. Prices steady. Weather hot and cloudy.
Nepal—(Sept. 2nd)		
Katmandu (Sept. 3rd)	3·45	Prospects fair. Fine weather is now needed.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1887.

Circular No. $\frac{50Ex.}{103—4}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), under date Simla, the 6th September, 1886.

Read—

The following Despatch with enclosures received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, regarding the proposed Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887:—

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 22nd July, 1886.

Statistics and Commerce.
No. 81.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated 19th May last, from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, with its enclosures, respecting the proposed Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887, for such action in the matter as you may think advisable.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

Dated Colonial Office, Downing Street, 19th May 1886.

From—JOHN BRAMSTON, Esq.,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of South Australia, with its enclosures, respecting the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887.

No. 33, 5th April.

I am to request that you will move Lord Kimberley to take the necessary steps to invite the representation of the Indian Government at this Exhibition.

I am also to enclose a copy of a previous despatch from Sir W. Robinson, with its enclosures, which explain the nature and objects of the Exhibition, and to state that the Prince of Wales was pleased to consent to the request there made, that His Royal Highness would accord his patronage to the Exhibition, and permit his sons, their Royal Highnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales, to be associated with himself as patrons of the Exhibition.

No. 92, 28th December.

No. 33, dated Government House, Adelaide, South Australia, 5th April 1886.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. C. F. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia,

To—The Right Honourable the EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to forward printed copies of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary by the Secretary to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, requesting that communications may be opened up with the Governments of foreign countries including India, China and Japan, and requesting

that an invitation may be given to such Governments to participate in the Exhibition.

2. At the instance of my ministers, I beg leave to request that Your Lordship will be so good as to cause the necessary steps to be taken in this matter.

3. One hundred copies of the enclosures to this despatch are herewith forwarded for circulation.

No. 92, dated Government House, Adelaide, South Australia, 28th December 1885.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. C. F. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia,

To—The Right Honourable COLONEL STANLEY, M.P., &c. &c. &c., Colonial Office.

I have the honour to forward a copy of an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to set apart certain lands for a Jubilee Exhibition and for other purposes."

2. I also forward a memorandum relating to the proposed Exhibition, an extract from the "South Australian Register" of the 2nd of December, a copy of the speech delivered by Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P., on bringing the question before Parliament, a plan of the site of the proposed Exhibition, and a letter addressed to me by the Secretary covering the documents which I now enclose.

3. Although the scheme for the proposed Exhibition has been set on foot by private individuals, I may observe that Parliament has provided the land, and contributed £32,000 towards the cost of the necessary buildings, which are to remain the property of the Colony. The undertaking has, therefore, become to this extent a public one, and there is certainly every disposition on the part of the Colony to make it a thorough success. My object in now addressing you is to request, at the instance of the Promoters, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to accord his patronage to the Exhibition, and, if His Royal Highness sees no objection, to permit his sons, their Royal Highnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales, to be associated with His Royal Highness as Patrons of the Exhibition. It is further requested in the letter from the Secretary, which I enclose, that a reply may be sent by telegram as the Promoters desire to issue the prospectus as soon as possible.

4. I have conferred with Ministers on this subject, and I may say that it will afford the Government, and the Colony generally, much gratification should His Royal Highness be graciously pleased to extend his patronage to the Exhibition.

Dated Adelaide, 4th December 1885.

From—JNO. FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE, Esq., Secretary *pro tem.*, South Australia Jubilee Exhibition,

To—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. C. F. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia.

I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that at the first meeting of the Promoters of the Exhibition to be held in Adelaide in 1887 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of South Australia, the following Resolution was unanimously passed, *viz.*:

That the Chairman, E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P., be requested to wait upon His Excellency the Governor to ask His Excellency to be good enough to communicate with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to accord to the Exhibition His Royal patronage, and at the same time, if His Royal Highness sees no objection, to permit his sons, Their Royal Highnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales, to be associated with His Royal Highness as Patrons of the Exhibition.

In forwarding copy of this resolution, by direction of Mr. Smith, who has seen Your Excellency upon the subject, I have to say that it will be esteemed a great favour by the Promoters if the communication to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales can be sent by the outgoing mail, and if also a request can be made that the tenor of the Prince's reply may be sent by telegram, as the Promoters desire to issue the prospectus of the Exhibition early in the year, and would very much like to have His Royal Highness's answer before going so.

With a view to place His Royal Highness in full possession of the facts connected with the Exhibition, I have pleasure in handing to Your Excellency, for transmission to England, the following documents :

Two copies of "memorandum."

Two copies of plan of site.

Two copies of speech of E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P., in House of Assembly, upon the proposed Exhibition.

Two copies of extract from South Australian Register of 2nd December 1885, being report of the first meeting of Promoters of the Exhibition.

Two copies of Bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament.

PROCLAMATION.

Adelaide, March 1st, 1886.

As South Australia will attain its fiftieth year as a colony December 28th 1886, a desire has naturally arisen among the colonists to mark that event by some suitable public demonstration; and no way of gratifying this desire seems so appropriate or will be so beneficial as that of holding an International Exhibition.

Parliament has dedicated land for the purposes of the Exhibition, and sanctioned the expenditure of money in erecting the main building and laying out the grounds. The Exhibition will be conducted by the Promoters, whose names are appended, and such other gentlemen as they may appoint to assist in the management.

The age of the colony being co-eval with the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the day for the opening of the Jubilee Exhibition has been fixed for the 20th June 1887 (the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign).

Steps have already been taken for the construction of buildings of an appropriate character, with a minimum risk of fire; and these will be erected on the Adelaide Park Lands, a site which for beauty and convenience can scarcely be surpassed.

A direct line of railway, seven miles in length, delivering goods on the ground, will connect the Exhibition Buildings with the wharves at Port Adelaide, alongside which vessels drawing 22 feet of water may quietly lie and discharge cargo into the railway trucks.

To ensure success requires the free and full support of other countries; and it is hoped that Foreign Nations and British Colonies will co-operate with our Mother Country, and accept our invitations and be represented at this Jubilee Exhibition, where their productions, manufactures, and machinery may appear in juxtaposition with Australasian products and manufactures, and prove of mutual benefit.

Arrangements are in progress for the appointment of a Representative Commission in London.

The year 1887 will be memorable throughout the British Empire, and will be of special local interest to these Australasian Colonies, from the fact that that year will witness the union of the Capitals of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland by a continuous line of railway, 1,760 miles in length, viz.:

	Miles.
From Adelaide to Melbourne	508
„ Melbourne to Sydney	574
„ Sydney to Brisbane	678
Total ...	1,760

The Import and Export trade of the Australasian Colonies in 1884 amounted to a total of £116,249,116, the population being 3,074,503.

The Government will secure free Customs regulations for exhibits, and the due protection of the interests of all exhibitors.

Diagrams of buildings and grounds, and all other necessary information, will be published and distributed to the various countries and colonies.

The following documents are appended:

1. A list of the Promoters of the Exhibition.
2. A list of officers and members of the Executive and Divisional Committees.
3. The Synopsis and general Classification of Exhibits.
4. Adopted System of Awards.
5. Regulations for Exhibitors and form of application for Space.

The above Proclamation was adopted at a meeting of the Promoters, held at Adelaide on the 2nd of March 1886.

JNO. FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

LIST OF PROMOTERS.

Chairman—E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Sir Samuel Davenport.
Sir Thomas Elder.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P. (Chief Secretary).
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P. (Speaker of House of Assembly).
The Honourable T. Playford, M.P.
The Honourable J. Martin, M.L.C.
The Honourable W. Wadham, M.L.C.
G. D. Green, Esq., M.P.
C. C. Kingston, Esq., M.P.
A A. Fox, Esq., M.P.
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
D. Bower, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.
E. Spicer, Esq.
W. Bundey, Esq., J.P.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
G. G. Mayo, Esq.,
J. Rounsevell, Esq., J.P.
F. J. Botting, Esq., J.P.
A. M. Simpson, Esq., J.P.
J. M. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
G. F. Ind, Esq.
F. Hagedorn, Esq., J.P.
Messrs. G. & W. Shierlaw.
L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P.

Messrs. Mayfield & Sons.
Messrs. John Martin & Co.
Messrs. Gibbe, Bright, & Co.
Messrs. C. Jacobs & Son.
C. Sabine, Esq.
R. B. Fraser, Esq.
Messrs. W. & T. Rhodes.
F. D. Beach, Esq.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
John Hodgkiss, Esq., J.P.
W. H. Charnock, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Hardy, Esq.
Messrs. Candler & McNamee.
Messrs. A. E. & F. Tolley.
Messrs. Milne & Co.
A. W. Marshall, Esq.
Messrs. Chambers & Blades.
Charles Willcox, Esq., J.P.
R. Searle, Esq., J.P.
Messrs. Hammer & Co.
T. Johnson, Esq., J.P.
J. J. Green, Esq.
D. W. Melvin, Esq.
S. Talbot Smith, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Wm. Haines, Esq., J.P.
Edwin Smith, Esq.
Henry Sewell, Esq.
A. L. Harrold, Esq., J.P.

LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.

PATRONS.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, K.G.

His Royal Highness Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, K.G.

VICE-PATRONS.

N.B.—The Governors of the Australasian Colonies are to be invited to accept the position of Vice-Patrons of the Exhibition.

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.)

VICE-PRESIDENT.

E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Sir Samuel Davenport.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Samuel Davenport.
Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(Quorum, 5 members.)

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.
The Honourable the Treasurer.
The Honourable the Attorney General.
The Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
The Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable the Minister of Education.
His Honour the Chief Justice (Honourable S. J. Way).
Sir Samuel Davenport (Chairman of the Jurors and Awards Committee).
Sir Thomas Elder (Chairman of the Mining and Metallurgy Committee).
Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P. (Chairman of the British, Foreign, and Intercolonial Committee).
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P. (Chairman of the Agriculture Committee).
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee).
The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Adelaide.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Pastoral Committee).
A. W. Meeks, Esq. (Chairman of the Finance Committee).
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the Regulations, Catalogue, and Printing Committee).
T. Rhodes, Esq. (Chairman of the Hardware, Armaments, and Furnishings Committee).
T. Johnson, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the General Manufactures Committee).
R. Searle, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Textile Fabrics Committee).
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Machinery Committee).
L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee).
T. Hardy, Esq. (Chairman of the Wine Committee).
Professor Rennie, M.A., D.SC. (Chairman of the Education and Science Committee).
Frank Rymill, Esq.

LONDON COMMISSION.

N. B.—The Government will appoint a London Commission to assist the Promoters in organizing the Exhibition.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

1.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Chairman—E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
W. Bundey, Esq., J.P. (Mayor of Adelaide).
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
J. Duncan, Esq.
T. Hack, Esq., J.P.
F. Hagedorn, Esq., J.P.
E. Smith, Esq.
H. Sewell, Esq.
H. C. Mais, Esq., J.P. (Engineer-in-Chief).
E. J. Woods, Esq. (Architect-in-Chief).
Dr. Schomburgk, J.P. (Director of the Botanic Gardens).
J. E. Brown, Esq., J.P. (Conservator of Forests).
W. J. Peterswald, Esq., J.P. (Commissioner of Police).
R. L. Mestayer, Esq. (Hydraulic Engineer).

2.—FINANCE.

Chairman—A. W. Meeks, Esq.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.
A. W. Meeks, Esq.
T. Rhodes, Esq.
G. D. Green, Esq., M.P.
C. Sabine, Esq.

3.—REGULATIONS, CATALOGUE, AND PRINTING.

Chairman—J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
F. Basedow, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Finlayson, Esq., J.P.
J. L. Bonython, Esq., J.P.
R. B. Fraser, Esq.
E. Spiller, Esq., J.P. (Government Printer).

4.—AGRICULTURE.

Chairman—Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.

Department VI.—Sections A, B, C, E, F, part of Sections G and H, and Sections I, J, K, L, and M.

(Food Products, Machinery and Implements used in Agriculture, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.
The Honourable T. Playford, M.P.
T. Atkinson, Esq., M.P.
S. D. Glyde, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
W. Hackett, Esq.
J. Robertson, Esq., J.P.
J. L. Thompson, Esq.
J. Hodgkiss, Esq., J.P.
C. Willcox, Esq., J.P.

5.—PASTORAL.

Chairman—J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.

Department VI.—Part of Section G and Section H.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, and Game, Fat Stock, Wool, &c.—

(Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable J. Crozier, M.L.C.
The Honourable A. B. Murray, M.L.C.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
H. T. Morris, Esq., J.P.
J. Rounsevell, Esq., J.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.
C. Sabine, Esq.
G. C. Hawker, jun., Esq.
J. Murray, jun., Esq.
C. J. Valentine, Esq., J.P. (Chief Inspector of Sheep).

6.—Horticulture and Floriculture.

Chairman—Hon. T. Playford, M.P.

Department VII.—Sections A, B, C, D, E.

(Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Implements used in Horticulture and Floriculture, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable T. Playford, M.P.
W. Haines, Esq., J.P.
W. Rhodes, Esq., J.P.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
G. F. Ind, Esq.
T. Hardy, Esq.
R. Searle, Esq., J.P.
Edwin Smith, Esq.
H. Sewell, Esq.
Dr. Schomburgk, J.P. (Director of the Botanic Gardens).

7.—Wine.

Chairman—Thomas Hardy, Esq.

Department VI.—Section D.

(Wine, Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters, Beer, Aërated Drinks, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

Sir S. Davenport.
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.
The Honourable W. Wadham, M.L.C.
T. Hardy, Esq.
W. Hyland, Esq.
C. J. Coates, Esq.
W. P. Auld, Esq.
E. Salter, Esq., J.P.
F. H. Wigg, Esq.
F. J. Blades, Esq.
A. E. Tolley, Esq.

8.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Chairman—Sir Thomas Elder.

Department I.—Sections A, B, and C.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

Sir T. Elder.
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
C. C. Kingston, Esq., M.P.
H. R. Hancock, Esq., J.P.
T. C. Cloud, Esq.
V. Lawrence, Esq., J.P.
G. W. Goyder, Esq., J.P. (Surveyor General).
H. L. T. Brown, Esq., Government Geologist).

9.—General Manufactures.

Chairman—Thomas Johnson, Esq., J.P.

Department II.—Sections A, B, C, I, K, M, and N.

(Industries, &c.—Quorum, 5 members.)

W. Rhodes, Esq., J.P.
J. J. Green, Esq.
F. Hagedorn, Esq., J.P.
D. B. Adamson, Esq.
D. W. Melvin, Esq.
L. P. Lawrence, Esq.
J. Dungey, Esq.
S. Schlank, Esq.
T. Johnson, Esq., J.P.
F. J. Botting, Esq., J.P.
W. Thow, Esq., J.P. (Locomotive Engineer).
M. J. Dempsey, Esq.

10.—Hardware, Armaments, and Furnishings.

Chairman—Thomas Rhodes, Esq.

Department II.—Sections D, J, L.

(Furniture, Naval and Military Armaments, Hardware, Tools—Quorum, 3 members.)

D. Bower, Esq., M.P.
T. Rhodes, Esq.
James Duncan, Esq.
Brigadier-General Owen, R.A.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
Commander Walcott, R.N.
W. Mayfield, Esq.,
A. L. Harrold, Esq., J.P.

11.—Textile Fabrics.

Chairman—Richard Searle, Esq., J.P.

Department II.—Sections E, F, G, and H.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

J. M. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
R. Searle, Esq., J.P.
W. Shierlaw, Esq., J.P.
E. W. Hayward, Esq.,
James Marshall, Esq.
C. H. Goode, Esq., J.P.
J. Hodgkiss, Esq., J.P.
S. Toms, Esq., J.P.
W. D. Chambers, Esq.

12.—Machinery.

Chairman—A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.

Department V.—Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable J. Martin, M.L.C.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Forwood, Esq.
G. E. Fulton, Esq.
R. Lindsay, Esq.
G. G. Mayo, Esq.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
A. L. Harrold, Esq.
H. Jones, Esq.
L. Grayson, Esq.
J. A. Bagshaw, Esq.
H. C. Mais, Esq., J.P. (Engineer-in-Chief).
J. Duncan, Esq.
W. Thew, Esq., J.P. (Locomotive Engineer).

13.—Fine Arts.

Chairman—L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P.

Department IV.—Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F.

(Sculpture, Painting, Photography, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

Sir S. Davenport.
Rev. F. W. Cox.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
The Honourable W. A. E. West-Erskine, M.L.C.
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
R. Rees, Esq., M.P.
Dr. Wm. Campbell.
L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P.
J. W. Tyas, Esq.
C. J. Coates, Esq.
A. Abrahams, Esq., J.P.
Alderman Solomon.
J. T. Turnbull, Esq., J.P.
W. H. Hammer, Esq.

14.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

Chairman—Professor E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.

Department III.—Sections A, B, C, and D.

(Educational Systems, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

Rev. F. Williams, M.A.
A. A. Fox, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Finlayson, Esq., J.P.
J. L. Bonython, Esq., J.P.
S. J. Jacobs, Esq., B.A., J.P.
A. W. Marshall, Esq.
S. Talbot Smith, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
F. Chapple, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.
Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A. (Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University).
Clement L. Wragge, Esq., F.R.G.S.
E. H. Rennie, Esq., M.A. D.Sc. (Professor of Chemistry).
C. Todd, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., J.P. (Postmaster General).
J. A. Hartley, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., (Inspector General of Schools).
H. C. Mais, Esq., J.P. (Engineer-in-Chief).
T. D. Smeaton, Esq., J.P.
R. L. Westayer, Esq. (Hydraulic Engineer).
W. H. Bragg, Esq., B.A. Cam. (Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy).

15.—British, Foreign and Intercolonial.

Chairman—Hon. J. C. Bray, M.P.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
A. W. Meeks, Esq.
W. H. Charnock, Esq., J.P.
J. T. Turnbull, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Netherlands).
Jas. Robin, Esq., J.P. (Vice-Consul for Brazil).
F. Wright, Esq., J.P. (Vice-Consul for Denmark, Spain, and Chili).
J. W. Smith, Esq., J.P. (U. L. Consular Agent.)
R. Barr Smith, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Sweden and Norway).
A. von Treuer, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Austro-Hungary).
H. C. E. Muecke, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Germany).
James Page, Esq. (Vice-Consul for Switzerland and Consular Agent for France).
G. F. B. Hancock, Esq. (Acting Vice-Consul, Kingdom of Portugal).
J. Gilbert Boothby, Esq., J.P. (Consular Agent for Italy).

16.—Jurors and Awards.

Chairman—Sir Samuel Davenport.

(Quorum, 5 members.)

Sir S. Davenport.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
His Honour the Chief Justice (Honourable S. J. Way).
The Hon. R. D. Ross, M.P.
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
E Spicer, Esq.
The Chairman of the Sectional Committees.

Synopsis of the Classification.

Department.	Section.	Class.	Particulars.
I. Mining ...	A	100 to 112	Rocks, Minerals, and Mining Products.
	B	113 to 117	Metallurgical Products.
	C	118 to 120	Mine Engineering, Models, Maps, and sections.
II. Manufactures.	A	200 to 205A	Chemical Manufactures.
	B	206 to 213	Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
	C	214 to 216	Glass and Glassware.
	D	217 to 228	Furniture and objects of general use in Construction and in Dwellings.
	E	229 to 238	Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Mineral Materials.
	F	239 to 248	Yarns and Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixture of Wool.
	G	249 to 258	Silk and Silk Fabrics, &c.
	H	259 to 267	Clothing, Jewellery, Ornaments, and Travelling, Equipments.
	I	268 to 275	Paper, Blank Books, Stationery.
	J	276 to 282	Weapons, &c. (Military, Naval, and Sporting).
	K	283 to 289	Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis.
	L	290 to 296	Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery, and Metallic Products.
	M	297 to 302	Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Materials.
	N	303 to 306	Carriages, Vehicles, and Accessories.
III. Education and Science.	A	350 to 357	Educational Systems, Methods, and Libraries.
	B	358 to 364	Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods.
	C	365 to 370	Engineering, Architecture, Maps, &c.
	D	371 to 380	Physical, Social, and Moral Condition of Man.

Department.	Section.	Class.	Particulars.
IV. Art ...	A	400 to 405	Sculpture.
	B	406 to 409	Painting.
	C	410 to 414	Drawing, Engraving, and Lithography.
	D	415 to 417	Photography.
	E	418 to 423	Industrial, Architectural, and Ecclesiastical Designs, &c.
	F	424 to 429	Ceramic Decorations, Mosaics, &c.
V. Machinery ...	A	500 to 509	Machines, Tools, and Apparatus of Mining, Metallurgy, Chemistry, and the Extractive Arts.
	B	510 to 521	Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood, and Stone.
	C	522 to 531	Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, &c.
	D	532 to 539	Machines, &c., used in Sewing, making Clothing, &c.
	E	540 to 549	Machines for Printing, Making Books, Paper Working, &c.
	F	550 to 555	Motors and Apparatus for the Generation and transmission of Power.
	G	556 to 564	Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus.
	H	565 to 572	Railway Plant, Rolling stock, &c.
	I	573 to 583	Machines used in Preparing Agricultural Products.
	J	584 to 591	Aerial, Pneumatic, and Water Transportation.
	K	592	Castings (various), Iron, Brass, or other metal
	L	593	Machinery and Apparatus, especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.
VI. Agriculture ...	A	600 to 607	Arboriculture and Forest Products.
	B	608 to 618	Agricultural Products.
	C	619 to 624	Vegetable Products (used as food).
	D	625 to 629	Wine—Spirituous, Fermented, and other Drinks.
	E	630 to 633	Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as food).
	F	634 to 640	Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as materials).
	G	641 to 647	Textile Substances of Vegetable or Animal Origin.
	H	648 to 660	Land Animals.
	I	661 to 662	Insects, &c.
	J	663 to 666	Water Animals, Fish Culture and Apparatus.
	K	667 to 672	Machines, Implements, and Processes of Manufacture.
	L	673 to 676	Agricultural Engineering and Administration.
	M	677 to 681	Tillage and General Management.
VII. Horticulture and Floriculture.	A	700 to 701	Pomology.
	B	702 to 711	Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers.
	C	712 to 716	Hothouses, Conservatories, Graperies, and their Management.
	D	717 to 719	Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening.
	E	720 to 722	Garden Designing, Construction, and Management.

Classification.

DEPARTMENT I.—MINING, METALLURGY, AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Section A—*Rocks, Minerals, and Mining Products.*

Class 100. Geological collections.
„ 101. Samples of Reef and Alluvial Gold, and associated rocks and minerals.
„ 102. Ores of Copper, with associated rocks and minerals.
„ 103. Ores of Silver, Tin, Iron, Antimony, Bismuth, Lead, Nickel, Manganese, Zinc, Cobalt, &c., with their associated rocks and minerals.

Class 104. Collections of Minerals, systematically arranged.

„ 105. Gems and Precious Stones.

„ 106. Minerals, Combustible.—Coal, Anthracite and Bituminous, with samples showing thickness of seams; Bitumen, Kerosine, and other oil shales; Asphalt and Asphaltic-rocks, Mineral-tar, Crude Petroleum, Coal-waste, Pressed Coal and Coke..

„ 107. Building Stones.—Rough, hewn, sawn, or polished, for buildings, bridges, walls or other constructions, or for furniture.

Marble—White, black, or colored; and other ornamental stones, used in decorations, statuary, and monuments, or furniture, in blocks or slabs, rough or polished, not manufactured.

„ 108. Cements.—Samples of the crude rock, gravels, sand, and other materials used in the manufacture of Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Portland Cement, Concrete, Beton, Artificial Stone, Plaster, Mortar Mastics, and of Artificial Asphalt and Bitumen.

Specimens illustrating the processes of mixing, burning, and preparing. Samples of the results of the preparation.

„ 109. Clays, Kaolin, Silex, Fire Clay, and other materials for the manufacture of porcelain, faience, glass, bricks, terra-cotta, tiles and fire-brick. Refractory Stones for lining furnaces; sandstone, steatite, &c., and refractory furnace materials; also samples showing the relative effects of heat on different kinds of fire-resisting materials and fire-bricks.

„ 110. Graphite, crude and refined, for polishing purposes, for fubricating, electrotyping photography, pencils, crucibles, &c.

„ 111. Lithographic Stones, Hones, Whetstones, Grindstones, Grinding and Polishing materials, Sand, Quartz, Garnet, Topaz, Diamond, Corundum, Emery in the rock and pulverised, and in assorted sizes and grades.

„ 112. Mineral Waters, Artesian Well Water, Natural Brines, Saline and Alkaline Efflorescences and Solutions.

Mineral Fertilising Substances—Gypsum, Phosphate of Lime, Marls, Shells, Coprolites, &c., not manufactured.

SECTION B.—*Metallurgical Products.*

Class 113. Precious Metals.

„ 114. Iron and Steel in the pig, ingot, bar, plates, and sheets, with specimens of slags, fluxes, residues, and products of working.

„ 115. Copper—In cakes, tiles, ingots, bars, hammered and rolled, with specimens illustrating their various stages of manufacture.

„ 116. Tin, Nickel, Lead, Zinc, Antimony, Bismuth, and other Metals, the result of extractive purposes.

„ 117. Alloys and combined metals used as materials—Nickel-silver, Brass, Bronze, Gun-metal, Bell-metal, Solder, &c.

SECTION C.—*Mine-Engineering, Models, Maps, and Sections.*

Class 118. Surface and underground surveying and plotting, projection of underground work, location of shafts, tunnels, &c., surveys for aqueducts and for drainage. Boring and drilling rocks, shaft, and tunnels, &c.

Construction, sinking, and lining shafts by various methods, driving and timbering tunnels, and the general operations of opening, stopping, and breaking down ore, timbering, lagging, and masonry.

Hoisting and delivering at the surface rock, ore, or miners.

Pumping and draining by engines, buckets, or by adits.

Ventilating and lighting.

Subaqueous-mining, blasting, &c.

Hydraulic-mining, and the various processes and methods of sluicing and washing auriferous gravel, and other superficial deposits.

Quarrying.

„ 119. Model of mines of veins, &c.

„ 120. Geological Maps, sections, and plans of goldfields, and other mineral localities.

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

SECTION A.—*Chemical Manufactures.*

Class 200. Chemicals—pharmaceutical preparations. Mineral Acids, and the methods of manufacture. Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids.

The common commercial Alkalies—Potash, Soda, and Ammonia, with their carbonates.

Salt and its production. Salt from deposits—native salt, salt by solar evaporation from sea water. Salt by evaporation from water of saline springs or wells. Rock Salt; Ground and Table Salt.

Bleaching Powders and Chloride of Lime. Disinfectants.

Yeast Powders, Baking Powders, and Self-raising Flour.

„ 201. Oils from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources. Refined Petroleum, Benzine, Naphtha, and other products of the manufacture.

Oils from various seeds, refined, and of various degrees of purity—Olive Oil, Cotton-seed Oil, Palm Oil, &c. Animal Oils, of various kinds, in their refined state.

Oils prepared for special purposes besides lighting and for food. Lubricating Oils.

Soap and detergent preparations—Candles, Stearine, Glycerine, Paraffine, &c., Spermaceti.

Illuminating and other Gases and their manufacture, Oxygen Gas and its application for heating, lighting, metallurgy, and as a remedial agent.

„ 202. Chlorine and Carbonic Acid.

„ 203. Paints, Pigments, Dyes, Colors, Turpentine, Varnishes, Blacking.

„ 204. Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Perfumery, Pomades, Cosmetics.

„ 205. Pyrotechnics, for display, signalling, missiles.

„ 205A. Tobacco (manufactued), Cigars, Cigarettes, &c.

SECTION B.—*Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, &c.*

Class 206. Bricks, Drain Tiles, Terra-cotta, Architectural Pottery, and Modelling.

„ 207. Fireclay Goods—Crucibles, Pots, Furnaces, Chemical Stoneware.

„ 208. Tiles—Plain, Enamelled, Encaustic; Geometric Tiles and Mosaics; Tiles for pavements and for roofing, &c.

„ 209. Porcelain for purposes of construction, Hardware, Trimmings, &c.

„ 210. Stone China, for chemists, druggists, &c.; Earthenware, Stoneware Faience, &c.

„ 211. Majolica, Wedgewood, and Palissy Ware.

„ 212. Biscuit-ware, Parian, &c.

„ 213. Porcelain, China, and Earthenware for table and toilet use and for decoration.

SECTION C.—*Glass and Glassware.*

Class 214. Glass used in construction and for mirrors. Window Glass, of various grades of quality and size. Plate Glass, rough and ground or polished. Toughened Glass.

„ 215. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Glassware, vials, bottles, &c.

„ 216. Decorative Glassware.

SECTION B.—*Furniture and Objects of General Use in Constructions and in Dwellings.*

Class 217. Heavy Furniture—Chairs, Tables, &c. Suites for Drawing, Dining, and other Rooms, Chamber Suites, Bedsteads, Offices and Library Furniture, Vestibule Furniture, Church Furniture and Decoration.

Class 218. Table Furniture—Glass, China, Silver, Silver-plate, Tea and Coffee Sets, Urns, Samovars, Epergnes Japannedware, Trays, &c.

„ 219. Mirrors, Stained and Enamelled Glass, Cut and Engraved Window Glass, and other decorative objects.

„ 220. Gilt Cornices, Brackets, Picture-frames, &c.

„ 221. The Nursery and its Accessories—Children's Cots, Chairs, Walking Chairs, &c.

„ 222. Household Athletic Apparatus.

„ 223. Apparatus and Fixtures for Heating and Cooking—Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c. Plans or Models of Ice Chambers for Preservation of Fresh Meats, &c., domestic or trade.

„ 224. Apparatus for Lighting—Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Gloves, Chimneys, &c.

„ 225. Kitchen and Pantry Utensils, Tinware, and Apparatus used in Cooking (exclusive of Cutlery).

„ 226. Laundry Appliances—Washing Machines, Mangles, Clothes-wringers, Clothes-bars, Ironing-tables, &c.

„ 227. Bathroom and Water-closet, Shower, and other Baths, Earth-closet, &c.

„ 228. Manufactured Parts of Buildings—Sash, Blinds, Mantels, Metalwork, &c.

SECTION E.—*Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Mineral Materials.*

Class 229. Woven Fabrics of Mineral Origin—Warecloth, Sievecloth, Wire Screens, Bolting Cloth.

Asbestos Fibre, spun and woven, with the clothing manufactured from it.

Glass-thread, Floss and Fabrics.

„ 230. Coarse Fibres of grass, Rattan, Cocoanut, and Bark.

Mats and Matting—Cocoanut Fibre, Twine, Chinese, Japanese, Palm leaf, Grass Rushes, Rattan, Aloe, Fibre, &c.

„ 231. Cotton Yarns, Threads, Knittings, bleached and unbleached.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Canvas, Duck, Tents, &c.

Cotton Fabrics, Quilts, Counterpanes, Towels, &c.

Cottonettes, Curtains; Laces, except silk.

„ 232. Dyed Cotton Fabrics, exclusive of Prints.

„ 233. Printed Cottons, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

„ 234. Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

„ 235. Linen Yarns and Threads.

„ 236. Linen Fabrics, bleached, unbleached, and dyed.

„ 237. Manufactures from Jute—Yarns, Bagging, Carpeting, Rugs, &c.

„ 238. Floorcloths, Oilcloths, Linoleum and other Painted or Enamelled Fabrics, also, Imitations of Leather, with a woven base.

SECTION F.—*Yarns and Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixture of Wool.*

Class 239. Yarns, Worsteds, &c.

„ 240. Wool Fabrics—Broadcloths, Coatings, Doeskins, Woollen, Worsted, and Union, Tweeds and other trouserings, &c.

„ 241. Flannels, plain and fancy; Serges, &c.

„ 242. Blankets, Rugs, Shawls, &c.

„ 243. Wool Fabrics for Women's wear—Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Plaids, &c.

„ 244. Dress Goods of Wool and Cotton Mixtures.

„ 245. Carpets—Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Venetian, Indian, Turkish; Druggets, Hearthrugs, Mats, &c.

„ 246. Felted Goods, Carpetings, &c.

„ 247. Alpacca, Goat, Camel, and other Hair Fabrics, mixed or unmixed with wool.

„ 248. Printed and Embossed Woollen Cloths, Table-covers, Furniture Coverings, &c.

SECTION G.—*Silk and Silk Fabrics, and Mixtures in which Silk is the predominating Material.*

Class 249. Cocoons and Raw Silk as reeled from the cocoon.

„ 250. Thrown or Twisted Silks in the gum, boiled off or dyed, in hanks, skeins, or on reels.

„ 251. Spun Silk Yarns and Fabrics.

„ 252. Plain Woven Silks, Gros-Grains, Sarsnets, Satins, Foulards, Fabrics for Hat and Millinery purposes, &c.

„ 253. Figured and Fancy Silk Piece Goods, Woven or Printed Upholstery, Silks, &c.

„ 254. Crapes, Velvets, Plushes, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Knitted Goods, Laces, Scarfs, Ties, Veils, all description of cut and made-up Silks, including China and India Silk Goods.

„ 255. Ribbons, plain, fancy, velvet, &c.

„ 256. Bindings, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Galloons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings; Upholsterers', Tailors', Military and Miscellaneous Trimmings.

„ 257. Silk and Mixed Silk Furniture Coverings.

„ 258. Mixed Silk Dress materials.

SECTION H.—*Clothing, Jewellery, Ornaments, and Travelling Equipments.*

Class 259. Ready-made Clothing, Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Military Clothing, Church Vestments, Waterproof Clothing, and clothing for special objects.

„ 260. Ladies' Mantles, Costumes, Corsets, Underclothing, &c.

„ 261. Hats, Caps, Gloves, Millinery, Straw Goods, &c.

„ 262. Boots, Shoes, &c.

„ 263. Jewellery and ornaments worn upon articles of dress.

„ 264. Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Buttons, small wares, Fans, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Walking-canes, Pipes, Toys, and Fancy Articles.

„ 265. Fancy Leatherwork, Pocket Books, Toilet Cases, Travelling Equipments. Cork Mattresses, Waterproof Rugs and Sheeting, Valises, Trunks, &c.

„ 266. Furs and Skins (natural or dyed).

„ 267. Historical Collection of Costumes, National Costumes.

SECTION I.—*Paper, Blank Books, and Stationery.*

Class 268. Stationery for the desk, Stationers' Articles, Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, and other Apparatus for Writing and Drawing.

„ 269. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Blank Book Paper, Bond Paper, Tracing Paper, Tracing Linen, Tissue Paper, &c., &c.

„ 270. Printing Paper for Books, Newspapers, &c., Wrapping Paper of all grades, Cartridge and Manila Paper, Paper Bags, &c.

„ 271. Blank Books—Sets of Account Books, Specimens of Ruling and Binding, including Blanks, Billheads, &c., Book Binding.

„ 272. Printing and Writing Inks (various).

„ 273. Cards—Playing Cards, Cardboard Binders, Board, Pasteboard, Paper or Cardboard Boxes.

„ 274. Building Paper, Pasteboard for Walls (fireproof or otherwise), Domestic Articles, Mouldings, Pipes, &c., made of Paper Pulp, Cane Fibre, Felt for Car Wheels, Ornaments, &c.

„ 275. Wall Papers, Enamelled and Coloured Papers, Imitations of Leather, Wood, &c.

SECTION J.—*Military and Naval Armaments, Ordnance, Firearms, and Hunting Apparatus.*

Class 276. Military Small-Arms, Muskets, Pistols, and Magazine Guns, with their ammunition.

„ 277. Light Artillery, Compound Guns, Machine Guns, Mitrailleuses, &c.

„ 278. Heavy Ordnance and its accessories.

„ 279. Knives, Swords, Spears, and Dirks.

„ 280. Firearms used for Sporting and Hunting; also other implements for the like purposes.

Class 281. Traps for Game, Birds, Vermin, &c.

„ 282. Aboriginal Weapons.

SECTION K.—*Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis.*

Class 283. Medicines—Officinal (in any authoritative Pharmacopœia) articles of the Materia Medica, Preparations Un-officinal.

„ 284. Dietetic Preparation, as Beef Extract and other articles intended specially for the sick.

„ 285. Phamaceutical Apparatus.

„ 286. Instruments for Physical Diagnosis, Clinical Thermometers, Stethoscopes, Ophthalmoscopes, &c. (except Clinical Microscopes, for which see Class 312).

„ 287. Surgical Instruments and appliances, with Dressings, Apparatus for Deformities, Prothisis, Obstetrical Instruments.

„ 288. Dental Instruments and Appliances.

„ 289. Vehicles and Appliances for the Transportation of the Sick and Wounded during Peace and War, on shore or at sea.

SECTION L.—*Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery, and Metallic Products.*

Class 290. Hand Tools and Instruments of every description used by artificers.

„ 291. Cutlery—Knives, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, and Implements sold by Cutlers.

„ 292. Emery and Sandpaper and Cloth, Polishing Powders, Polishing and Burnishing Stones.

„ 293. Metal Hollow-ware, Ornamental Castings.

„ 294. Hardware used in Construction, exclusive of Tools and Implements. Spikes, Nails, Screws, Tacks, Bolts, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Hardware, Furniture, Fittings, Ships' Hardware, Saddlers' Hardware, and Harness Fittings, and Trimmings.

„ 295. Galvanized Iron Work.

„ 296. Wirework.

SECTION M.—*Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Materials.*

Class 297. India-rubber Goods and Manufactures.

„ 298. Brushes.

„ 299. Ropes, Cordage.

„ 300. Flags, Insignia, Emblems.

„ 301. Wooden and Basket Ware, Papiermaché.

„ 302. Undertakers' Furnishing Goods, &c.

SECTION N.—*Carriages; Vehicles, and Accessories. (For Farm Articles, see Departments of Agriculture, Section K, and for Machinery and Railway Carriages, Section H.)*

Class 303. Pleasure Carriages.

„ 304. Travelling Carriages, Coaches, Stages, Omnibuses, Hearses, Bath and other Invalid Chairs, Bicycles, Tricycles, Perambulators, &c.

„ 305. Vehicles for Movement of Goods and heavy articles, Vans, Carts, Wagons, Trollies, Spring Drays, Trucks, &c.

„ 306. Carriage and Horse Furniture, Harness and Saddlery. Whips, Spurs, Horse Blankets, Carriage Rugs, Robes, &c.

DEPARTMENT III.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

SECTION A.—*Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries.*

Class 350. Elementary Instruction—Infant Schools and Kindergarten—arrangements, furniture, appliances, and modes of training.

Class 351. Elementary Schools.—Buildings and Grounds, Equipments, Courses of Study, Methods of Instruction, Textbooks, apparatus, including Maps, Charts, Globes, &c.; Pupils' Works, including Drawing and Penmanship; provisions for Physical Training.

„ 352. Higher Education—Grammar and High Schools, Colleges and Universities.

Buildings and Grounds, Libraries, Museums of Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Art and Archæology; apparatus for illustration and research; Mathematical, Physical, Chemical, and Astronomical courses of study; Textbooks, Catalogues, Libraries, and Gymnasiums.

„ 353. Professional and Technical Schools.—Buildings, Textbooks, Libraries, Apparatus. Modes, Methods, and other accessories.

„ 354. Institutions for Instruction of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, and the Feeble-minded.

„ 355. Education Reports and Statistics.

„ 356. Libraries, History, Reports, Statistics, and Catalogues.

„ 357. School and Textbooks, Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, Gazetteers, Directories, Index Volumes, Bibliographies, Catalogues, Almanacs, Special Treatises, General and Miscellaneous Literature, Newspapers and Journals, Illustrated Papers, Periodical Literature.

SECTION B.—*Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods.*

Class 358. Instruments of Precision and Apparatus of Physical Research, Experiment, and Illustration.

Astronomical Instruments and Accessories used in Observatories.

Transits, Mural Circles, Equatorials, Collimators.

Geodetic and Surveying Instruments.—Transits, Theodolites, Needle Compasses, Instruments for Surveying underground in Mines, Tunnels, and Excavations.

Nautical Astronomical Instruments.—Sextants, Quadrants, Repeating Circles, Dip-sectors.

Levelling Instruments and Apparatus.—Carpenters' and Builders' Levels, Hand Levels, Water Levels, Engineers' Levels.

Instruments for Deep-sea Sounding and Hydrographic Surveying.

Meteorological Instruments and Apparatus.

Thermometers, Pyrometers, Barometers.

Hygrometers and Rain Gauges, Maps, Weather Bulletins.

Blanks for Reports, Methods of Recording, Reducing, and Reporting Observations.

„ 359. Indicating and Registering Apparatus other than Meteorological Mechanical Calculation.

Viameters, Pedometers, Gas Meters.

Water Meters, Current Meters, Ships' Patent Logs, Electrical Logs.

Tide Registers.

Apparatus for Printing Consecutive Numbers.

Counting Machines, Calculating Engines, Arithmometers.

„ 360. Weights, Measures, and Weighing Apparatus.

Measures of Length.—Graduated Scales on Wood, Metal, Ivory, Tape or Ribbon; Steel Tapes, Chains, Rods, Verniers.

Measures of Capacity for Solids and Liquids.

Graduated Scales for Measuring Lumber, Goods in Packages, Casks, &c. Gaugers' Tools and Methods.

Weights.—Scales and Graduated Beams for Weighing; Assay Balances, Chemical Balances; Ordinary Scales for Heavy Weights, weighing Locomotives and Trains of Cars; Postal Balances; Hydrometers, Alcohometers, Lactometers, Gravimeters, &c.

Class 361. Chronometric Apparatus—

Chronometers, Astronomical Clocks, Church and Metropolitan Clocks, Ordinary Commercial Clocks, Pendulum and Spring Clocks, Marine Clocks, Watches, Clepsydras, Hourglasses, Sundials, Chronographs, Electric Clocks, Metronomes.

„ 362. Optical and Thermotic Instruments and Apparatus—

Mirrors, Plane and Spherical.

Lenses and Prisms.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Field and Opera Glasses, Graphoscopes and Stereoscope.

Cameras and Photographic Apparatus.

Microscopes.

Telescopes.

Apparatus for Artificial Illustration, including Electric, Oxyhydrogen, and Manesium Light.

Stereopticons.

Photometric Apparatus.

Spectroscopes and Accessories for Spectrum Analysis.

Polariscopes, &c.

Thermotic Apparatus.

„ 363. Telegraphic Instruments and Methods—

Batteries and Forms of Apparatus used in generating the Electrical Currents for Telegraphic Purposes.

Conductors and Insulators and Methods of Support, Marine Telegraph Cables.

Apparatus of Transmission, Keys, Office Accessories, and Apparatus.

Receiving Instruments, Relay Magnets, Local Circuits.

Semaphoric and recording Instrument.

Codes, Signs, or Signals; Heliographs.

Printing Telegraphs for special uses.

Electrographs.

Dial or Cadran Systems.

Apparatus for Automatic Transmission.

Telephone, Microphone, &c.

„ 364. Musical Instruments and Acoustic Apparatus.

Percussion Instruments, Drums, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, &c.

Pianos.

Stringed Instruments, other than Pianos.

Automatic Musical Instruments, Music Boxes.

Wind Instruments of metal and of wood.

Harmoniums.

Church Organs and similar Instruments.

Speaking Machines.

Phonographs.

SECTION C.—*Engineering, Architecture, Charts, Maps, and Graphic Representations.*

(For Agricultural Engineering, see Section K.)

(For Mining Engineering, see Section C.)

Class 365. Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, Public Lands, &c.

River, Harbour, and Coast Surveying.

Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Streets, Pavements, &c.

Surveys and Location of Towns and Cities, with system of Water-supply and Drainage.

Arched Bridges of metal, stone, brick or beton.

Trusted Girder Bridges.

Suspension Bridges.

Canals, Aqueducts, Reservoirs, Construction of Dams.

Hydraulic Engineering and means of Arresting and Controlling the Flow of Water.

Submarine Constructions, Foundations, Piers, Docks, &c.

Class 366. Dynamic and Industrial Engineering, Construction and Working of Machines, Examples of Planning and Construction of Manufacturing and Metallurgical Establishments.

„ 367. Railway Engineering.

Location of Railways, and the Construction and Management of Railways.

„ 368. Military Engineering.

„ 369. Naval Engineering.

„ 370. Topographical Maps.

Marine and Coast Charts.

Geological Maps and Sections.

Botanical, Agronomical and other maps, showing the extent and distribution of Men, Animals, and Terrestrial Products.

Physical Maps.

Meteorological Maps and Bulletins.

Telegraphic Routes and Stations.

Railway and Route Maps.

Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

Relief Maps and Models of portions of the Earth's surface.

Profiles of Ocean Beds and Routes of Submarine Cables.

SECTION D.—*Physical, Social, and Moral Condition of Man.*

Class 371. Physical Development and Condition.

The Nursery and its Accessories.

Gymnasiums, Games, Manly Sports, and Physical Training.

„ 372. Alimentation.

Markets, Preparation and Distribution of Food.

„ 373. The Dwelling.

Sanitary Conditions, Appliances, and Regulations.

Domestic Architecture.

Dwellings characterized by cheapness, combined with the conditions essential to health and comfort.

Plans or Models of Dwelling-houses best suited for hot climates.

Fireproof Structures.

Hotels, Clubhouses, &c.

Public Baths.

„ 374. Commercial Systems and Appliances.

Mercantile Forms and Methods, Counting-houses and Offices.

Banks and Banking.

Savings and Trust Institutions.

Insurance, Fire, Marine, Life, &c.

Commercial Organisations, Boards of Trade, Produce and Stock Exchanges.

Corporations for Commercial and Manufacturing Purposes.

Railway and other Transportation Companies.

Building and Loan Associations.

„ 375. Money.

Mints and Coining.

Collection of Current Coins.
Historical Collections.
Tokens, &c.
Bank Notes, and other paper-circulating mediums.
Commercial Paper, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Securities for Payment of Money, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Ground-rents, Quit-rents, &c.
Precautions against Counterfeiting and Misappropriation of Money.

Class 376. Government and Law.
Various systems of Government Codes.
Municipal Government.
Protection of Property in Inventions.
Postal System and Appliances.
Punishment of Crime.
Prisons and Prison Management and Discipline; Police Stations; Houses of Correction; Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

„ 377. Benevolence.
General Hospitals.
Special Hospitals for the Eye and Ear, &c.
Hospitals for Women.
Hospitals for Contagious and Infectious Diseases.
Quarantine Systems and Organisations.
Hospitals for the Insane—under State Control, and Private Asylums.
Sanitary Regulations of Cities.
Dispensaries.
Inebriate Asylums.
Lying-in Asylums.
Magdalen Asylums.
Asylums for Infants and Children.
Foundling and Orphan Asylums—Childrens' Aid Societies and Boarding-out Systems.
Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Asylums.
Homes for the Aged and Infirm; Homes for Aged Men and Women; Home for the Maimed and Deformed; Homes for Incurables; Convalescent Homes; Sailors' Homes.
Treatment of Paupers,
Almshouses, Feeding the Poor, Lodging-houses.
Emigrant Aid Societies.
Immigration Systems, including Shipping and Depôts.
Servants' Houses.
Labour-hiring Establishments and Systems of Distribution of Labour.
Treatment of Aborigines.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

„ 378. Co-operative Associations.
Military Organisations and Orders.
Trade Unions and Associations.
Industrial Organisations.

„ 379. Religious Organisations and Systems, Statistical, Historical, and other Facts.
Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Colportage.
Systems and Methods of Religious Instructions and Training for the Young.
Sunday Schools, Furniture and Apparatus.
Associations for Religious or Moral Improvement.
Dispensing Charities, Church Guilds.

„ 380. Art and Industrial Exhibitions.
Agricultural Fairs.
Juvenile Exhibitions.
National Exhibitions.

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

SECTION A.—*Sculpture.*

Class 400. Figures and Groups in stone, metal, clay, terra-cotta, or plaster,
„ 401. Works, in relief, in stone or metal; Electrotype Copies.
„ 402. Medals, pressed and engraved; Electrotypes of Medals.
„ 403. Hammered and Wrought Work; *Repoussé* Work.
„ 404. Cameos, Intaglios, Engraved Stones, Seals, Dies, &c.
„ 405. Carvings in Wood, Ivory, Metal, or other material.

SECTION B.—*Painting.*

Class 406. Paintings in Oil, on canvas, panels, ivory, glass, terra-cotta, &c.
„ 407. Water-color Pictures—Aquarelles, Miniatures, &c.
„ 408. Frescoes, Cartoons for Frescoes, &c.
„ 409. Painting with vitrifiable colors; Pictures on Porcelain, Enamel, and Metal.

SECTION C.—*Drawing, Engraving, and Lithography.*

Class 410. Drawing with Pen, Pencil, or Crayons.
„ 411. Engravings from steel, Copper, Stone, and Wood.
„ 412. Etchings.
„ 413. Lithographs, Zincographs, &c.
„ 414. Olegraphs, Cromo-lithographs, &c.

SECTION D.—*Photography.*

Class 415. Photographs on paper, metal, glass, wood, fabrics, or enamel surfaces.
„ 416. Prints from Photo-relief Plates, Carbon Prints, &c.
„ 417. Photo-lithographs, Photo-zincographs, Photo-electrotyping, &c.

SECTION E.—*Industrial, Architectural, and Ecclesiastical Designs, Models, and Decorations.*

Class 418. Industrial Designs.
„ 419. Architectural Designs—Studies and Fragments, Representations and Projects of Edifices; Restorations from Ruins and from Documents.
„ 420. Ecclesiastical Designs.
„ 421. Designs for Decorations of Interiors of Buildings.
„ 422. Designs for Decorations of Exteriors of Buildings.
„ 423. Designs for Artistic Hardware and Trimmings, Artistic Castings, Forged Metalwork for Decoration, &c.

SECTION F.—*Decorations with Ceramic and Vitreous Materials.*

Class 424. Mosaic and Inlaid Work in stone.
„ 425. Mosaic and Inlaid Work in tiles, tessaræ, glass, &c.
„ 426. Inlaid Work in wood and metal, parqueterie, marqueterie.
„ 427. Stained, Embossed, and Engraved Glass.
„ 428. Cameo and Intaglio in Glass.
„ 429. Miscellaneous objects of Art.

DEPARTMENT V.—MACHINERY.

SECTION A.—*Machines, Tools, and Apparatus of Mining, Metallurgy, Chemistry, and the Extractive Arts.*

Class 500. Machines and Apparatus for Rock Drilling.
„ 501. Machines and Apparatus for Well and Shaft Boring.
„ 502. Machines and Apparatus for Coal-getting.
„ 503. Machines and Apparatus for Hoisting.
„ 504. Machines and Apparatus for Pumping, Draining, and Ventilating.
„ 505. Machines and Apparatus for Crushing, Grinding, Sorting, and Dressing.—Breakers, Stamps, Mills, Pans, Screens, Sieves, Jigs, Amalgamators, Concentrators, &c.
„ 506. Furnaces, Smelting Apparatus, and Accessories.
„ 507. Machinery used in Bessemer, Siemens-Martin, and other processes.

Class 508. Machines and Apparatus for Chemical Manufactures, Electro-plating, paint and Powder Mills, Blacking, Soap, Candle-making, &c.

„ 509. Machinery and Apparatus for the manufacture of Gas for illuminating or heating, compressed or otherwise.

SECTION B.—*Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood, and Stone.*

Class 510. Machines and Tools for Working Wood:—Planing, Sawing, Turning, Veneering, Grooving, Mortising, Tongueing, Cutting, Moulding, Stamping, Carving, Cask-making, and Cork-cutting, &c.

„ 511. Machines for direct-acting Steam-sawing, &c.

„ 512. Rolling Mills, Bloom Squeezers, Blowing Fans, Furnaces, Moulding Machines, and Apparatus for Casting Metals, with Specimens of work, also models and drawings.

„ 513. Rivet, Nail, Bolt, Screw, and Tack-making Machinery.

„ 514. Steam, Trip, Drop, and other Hammers; Hydraulic Presses for Forging with specimens of work; Anvils, Forges, Bellows, and Tools.

„ 515. Machines for Working Metals:—Planing, Drilling, Slotting, Turning, Shaping, Bending, Punching, Stamping, and Cutting, &c.; Wheel-cutting, and Dividing Machines; Emery Wheels, Drills, Taps, Gauges, Dies, &c.

„ 516. Machines for Sawing, Planing, Dressing, Shaping, and Polishing Stone, Sand Blasts, Grindstones, &c.

„ 517. Machines for making Bricks, Pottery, Drain Pipes, Tiles, and Artificial Stone.

„ 518. Furnaces, Moulds, Blowpipes, &c., for making Glass and Glassware; Machines for Grinding, Cutting and Polishing Glass.

„ 519. Tools, Implements, &c., for working Metal, Wood, and Stone, not before enumerated.

„ 520. Machines for Stone-breaking for Road Metal.

„ 521. Machines for Coining Metals; Drop, Die, and Stamping Machinery.

SECTION C.—*Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, Felting, and Paper-Making.*

Class 522. Machines for the manufacture of Silk Goods.

„ 523. Machines for the manufacture of Cotton Goods.

„ 524. Machines for the manufacture of Woollen Goods—Carpets, Tapestry, &c.

„ 525. Machines for the manufacture of Linen Goods.

„ 526. Machines for the manufacture of Rope and Twine and Miscellaneous Fibrous Materials.

„ 527. Machines for the manufacture of Paper and Felting.

„ 528. Machines for the manufacture of India-rubber and Guttapercha Goods.

„ 529. Machines for the manufacture of Mixed Fabrics, Floorcloth, Kamptulicon, &c.

„ 530. Machines for the manufacture of Wire-cloth and Netting.

„ 531. Machines for the manufacture of Asbestos Goods.

SECTION D.—*Machines, Apparatus, and Implements used in Sewing and Making Clothing, and Ornamental Objects.*

Class 532. Machines used in the Manufacture of Lace, Fancy Embroidery, Hair, Ribbons, &c.

„ 533. Machines for Sewing and Knitting; Clothes, Corset, Hat, and Bonnetmaking Machines.

„ 534. Machines for preparing and working Leather.

„ 535. Machines for making Boots and Shoes.

„ 536. Machines for making Buttons, Pins, Needles, &c.

„ 537. Machines for Ironing, Drying, Scouring, Cleaning, and Dyeing.

„ 538. Machines for making Clocks and Watches.

„ 539. Machines for making Jewellery.

SECTION E.—*Machinery and Apparatus for Type-setting, Printing, Stamping, Embossing, and for Making Books, and Paper Working.*

Class 540. Printing, Stamping, Embossing, and Lithographic Presses.

„ 541. Type-casting Machines, Apparatus for Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Types and Type-setting Machines.

Class 542. Writing and Copying Machines.

„ 543. Printers' Furniture.

„ 544. Book-binding Machines.

„ 545. Paper-folding Machines.

„ 546. Paper and Card cutting Machines, Paper Box Machines.

„ 547. Envelope Machines.

„ 548. Steel Pen Machines.

„ 549. Lead Pencil Machines.

SECTION F.—*Motors and Apparatus for the Generation and Transmission of Power.*

Class 550. Boilers, and all vessels or apparatus for Generating Steam, Gas, or other motive powers.

„ 551. Water-wheels, Water engines, Hydraulic Rams, Windmills.

„ 552. Steam, Air, Gas, Electro-Magnetic or other Engines, &c.

„ 553. Apparatus for the Transmission of Power—Shafting, Gearing, Belting, Cables, &c.

„ 554. Screw Propellers, wheels, and other motors for the propulsion of Vessels.

„ 555. Implements and Apparatus used in connection with Motors; Steam Gauges, Manometers, &c., Anti-friction Metals, and Bearings.

SECTION G.—*Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus, Pumping, Hoisting, and Lifting.*

Class 556. Pumps and Apparatus for lifting and moving Liquids.

„ 557. Pumps and Apparatus for moving and compressing Air or Gas.

„ 558. Pumps and Blowing Engines, Blowers and Ventilating Apparatus.

„ 559. Hydraulic Engines, Accumulators, Cranes, Jacks, Presses, Elevators, Lifts, Meters, &c.

„ 560. Apparatus for Fire extinction, Hand, Steam, or Chemical; Hose, Ladders, Fire Escapes, &c., and Accessories.

„ 561. Beer Engines, Soda and Ærated Water Machines, Bottling Apparatus, Corking Machines.

„ 562. Stop Valves, Cocks, Syphons, Pipes, &c.

„ 563. Pile-driving Apparatus and Machinery.

„ 564. Ice Machines.

SECTION H.—*Railway and Tramway Plant, Rolling-Stock, and Apparatus.*

Class 565. Locomotives, Models, Drawings, Plans, &c.

„ 566. Carriages, Wagons, Trucks, Cars, &c.

„ 567. Brakes, Buffers, Couplings.

„ 568. Wheels, Tires, Axles, Bearings, Springs, &c.

„ 569. Permanent Ways, Ties, Chairs, Switches, &c.

„ 570. Station Arrangements, Dynagraphs, Dynamometers, &c., Electrical Signals, Interlocking Gear, &c, Water Cranes, Turntables.

„ 571. Miscellaneous Locomotive Attachments.

„ 572. Tramway Plant, Rolling-stock, and Apparatus; Electric Motors.

SECTION I.—*Machines used in preparing Agricultural Products.*

Class 573. Flour Mills and Dressing Machinery.

„ 574. Meal and Crushing Mills, Bark Mills.

„ 575. Sugar-refining Machinery.

„ 576. Confectioners' Machinery.

„ 577. Oil-making Machinery.

„ 578. Tobacco-manufacturing Machinery.

„ 579. Mills for Spices, Coffee, &c.

„ 580. Machines for Preparing other Agricultural Products.

„ 581. Machines for preparing Malt and Spirituous Liquors.

„ 582. Machines for preserving Fruits and Vegetables.

„ 583. Machines for Preserving Meat.

SECTION J.—*Aerial, Pneumatic, and Water Transportation.*

Class 584. Suspended-Cable Railways.
„ 585. Transporting Cables.
„ 586. Balloons, Flying Machines, &c.
„ 587. Pneumatic Railways, Pneumatic Dispatch.
„ 588. Models or Drawings of Boats and Sailing Vessels used in Commerce or in War, Yachts, &c.—
Pleasure Boats.
Rowing Boats of all kinds.
Life Boats and Salvage Apparatus, with Life Rafts, Belts, &c.
Submarine Armour, Diving Apparatus and Machinery, &c.
„ 589. Models or Drawings of Steamships, Steamboats, and all Vessels Propelled by Steam, or other motive power.
„ 590. Models or Drawings of Vessels for Carrying Telegraphic Cables and Railway Trains, also Coal Barges, Water Boats, Dredging Machines, Floating Docks, and for other special purposes.
„ 591. Marine Engines, Dredging Machinery, Steam Capstans, Windlasses, Deck Winches, Steering Apparatus, &c.

SECTION K.—*Castings in Metal (various).*

Class 592. Iron Castings, Malleable Castings, Steel, Silver, Brass, other Metal Castings.

SECTION L.—*Machinery and Apparatus especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.*

Class 593. Boilers, Engines, Cranes, Lifts, Pumps, Electric Lighting, &c.

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

SECTION A.—*Arboriculture and Forest Products.*

Class 600. Timber and Trunks of Trees, entire or in transverse or truncated sections with specimens of Barks, Leaves, Flowers, Seed Vessels, and Seeds, Masts, Spars, Knees, Longitudinal Sections of Trees, Railway Ties, Ship Timber, Lumber roughly sawn as Planks.
Shingles, Laths, and Staves, split or sawn.
„ 601. Timber and Lumber prepared in various ways to resist Decay and Combustion, as by injection of salts of copper and zinc, &c.
„ 602. Ornamental Wood used in Decorating and for Furniture, as Veneers of Mahogany, Rosewood, Ebony, Walnut, Maple, and Madrona, Cedar, Huon Pine, Blackwood *(Acacia Melanoxylon)*, &c.
„ 603. Dyewoods Barks, Galls, and other Vegetable Substances for coloring and Tanning.
„ 604. Gums, Resins, Caoutchouc, Guttapercha, Vegetable Wax, &c.
„ 605. Lichens, Mosses, Fungi, Pulu, Ferns, &c.
„ 606. Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, Seed Vessels, &c., for Food and Ornamental Purposes.
„ 607. Forestry—Illustrations of the Art of Planting, Managing, and Protecting Forests; Statistics; also Illustrations of Botanical Physiology.

SECTION B.—*Agricultural Products.*

Class 608. Wheat.
„ 609. Oats, Barley, Rye, Millet, Maize, Rice, and other Cereals.
„ 610. Samples of Cereals in the straw.
„ 611. Grasses and Forage Plants.
„ 612. Leguminous Plants and Esculent Vegetables.
„ 613. Roots, Tubers, Bulbs, and their allies.
„ 614. Tobacco, Hops, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Herbs, Condiments, &c.

Class 615. Seeds and Seed Vessels.
„ 616. Oil, Scent, and Medicinal Plants.
„ 617. Illustrations of Systems of Hybridizing Cereals.
„ 618. Illustrations of Fungi injurious to Cereals and other Plants, and systems of their treatment.

SECTION C.—*Vegetable Products, used as Food.*

Class 619. Flour; crushed and ground Cereals; decorticated Grains.
„ 620. Preserved Vegetables and Fruits, dried or in cans or jars, Vegetable Extracts.
„ 621. Starch, Arrowroot, and similar products.
„ 622. Sugar and Syrups.
„ 623. Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Confectionery, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.
„ 624. Olive, Almond, and other Vegetable Oils, Oil Cake.

SECTION D.—*Wines and other Drinks.*

Class 625. Wine, the produce of the Grape:—
White Wine, of a light character.
White Wine, full-bodied, dry.
White Wine, full-bodied, fruity.
Red Wine, of a light character.
Red Wine, full-bodied, dry.
Red Wine, sweet, full-bodied, fruity.
Liqueur Wine, of any color.
Sparkling Wines, of a champagne character.
Aerated Wine.
„ 626. Ale, Porter, and other Beverages made from Cereals.
„ 627. Cider, Perry, Wine from Fruit not the produce of the Vine, Vinegar, and other Fermented Drinks.
„ 628. Alcohols:—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Spirit of Wine, &c.
„ 629. Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters, Aerated Waters, &c.

SECTION E.—*Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as Food).*

Class 630. Fish, Flesh, Fowl, Game, Eggs, &c., tinned, salted, dried, or otherwise preserved. Animal Extracts.
„ 631. Dairy Produce: Milk, Cream, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, &c.
„ 632. Oysters, Molluscs, Clams, Crustaceans, Echinoderms, Beche-be-mer, &c.
„ 633. Honey and other Animal Products used for Food, Gelatine, Isinglass, &c.

SECTION F.—*Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as Materials).*

Class 634. Skins, Hides, tanned, cured, and dressed. Leather of all kinds, prepared for gloves and parchment. Morocco, Basils, Shagreen, Hogskin, Chamois.
„ 635. Furs, Feathers, Down, and Felting.
„ 636. Whalebone, Bones, Horns, Hoofs, Animal and Fish Glue and Glue Pieces, Ivory, Tortoise-shell, &c.
„ 637. Tallow, Stearine, Butterine, Glycerine, Candles, Lard, Animal (land and marine) Oils.
„ 638. Animal Perfumes; as Musk, Civet, Ambergris.
„ 639. Shells, Coral, Pearls, Sponges, Seaweeds, and other Marine growths used in the Arts.
„ 640. Beeswax, Shellac, Cochineal, and other Insect Secretions.

SECTION G.—*Textile Substances of Animal or Vegetable Origin.*

Class 641. Wool of Sheep:—In the Fleece—Washed or in the grease, baled or not baled. Scoured—Carded, combed, or otherwise prepared for manufacture. Sheep or other skins, dressed, with wool or hair on.
„ 642. Fleeces of Alpaca, Llama, Angora Goat, or of other animals.

Class 643. Illustrations of Wool by magnifiers.
„ 644. Cotton in the Stem, in the Boll, ginned and baled.
„ 645. Hemp, Flax, Jute, Esparto Grass, Ramie, &c., in primitive forms and in all stages of preparation for spinning.
„ 646. Silk in the Cocoon and reeled.
„ 647. Hair Bristles.

SECTION H.—*Land Animals.*

[*Vide* Regulation No. 27.—With respect to Live Stock (Classes 648 to 659), should the Promoters determine to accept such exhibits, full Programmes and further Regulations will be published hereafter.]

Class 648. Horses.
„ 649. Asses, Mules.
„ 650. Horned Cattle.
„ 651. Sheep.
„ 652. Goats.
„ 653. Alpacas.
„ 654. Llamas.
„ 655. Camels.
„ 656. Swine.
„ 657. Poultry, Birds and Game, and their management.
„ 658. Ostriches, and their management.
„ 659. Dogs, Cats, Ferrets, &c.
„ 660. Wild Animals, Specimens of, stuffed, or otherwise preserved.

SECTION I.—*Insects, &c.*

Class 661. Insects, Useful—Honey Bees, Cochineal, Silkworms, Specimens, and Illustrations, and systems of their treatment.
„ 662. Insects, Injurious—Specimens and Illustrations, and systems of their treatment.

SECTION J.—*Water Animals, Fish Culture and Apparatus.*

Class 663. Marine Mammals—Seals, Cetaceans, specimens living in aquaria, or stuffed, salted, preserved in spirit, or otherwise.
„ 664. Fish, living or preserved.
„ 665. Instruments and Apparatus of Fishing, Nets, Baskets, Hooks and other Apparatus used in Catching Fish.
„ 666. Fish Culture, Aquaria, Hatching Pools, Vessels for Transporting Ova and Spawn, and other Apparatus used in Fish Breeding, Culture, or Preservation.

SECTION K.—*Machines, implements and Processes of Manufacture.*

Class 667. Tillage.—Manual Implements—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, &c. Animal Power Machinery—Ploughs, Cultivators, Scarifiers, Stump-jumping Implements, Horse-hoes, Clod-crushers, Rollers, Harrows, &c.
„ 668. Planting.—Manual Implements—Broadcast Sowers, Corn Planters, and Hand Drills. Animal Power Machinery—Grain and Manure Drills, Manure Distributors, Broadcast Sowers, Corn and Cotton Planters, &c. Steam Power Machinery—Grain and Manure Drills, &c.
„ 669. Harvesting.—Manual Implements—Scythes, Grain Cradles, Sickles, Reaping hooks. Animal Power Machinery—Reapers and Headers, Mowers, Tedders, Rakes, Hay Elevators and Hay Loaders, Strippers, Reapers and Binders; Machinery for Strippers, Threshing, Cleaning, and Bagging; Machinery for Stripping, Threshing, and Cleaning; Potato Diggers; Flax-harvesting Machinery.
„ 670. Preparatory to Marketing.—Threshers, Clover Hullers, Corn Shellers, Winnowers, Cleaners, and Smutters. Horsepowers—Apparatus for Hay Chaffing and Pressing, Wool-shearing, Scouring, and Drying; Apparatus for Cotton, Flax, Jute, Ramie, Wine Oil, and Sugar-making.
„ 671. Applicable to Farm Economy.—Portable and Stationary Engines, Wind and Water Powers, Bone and other Crushers, Chaffers, Hay and Fodder Cutters and Pressers, Slicers, Pulpers, Corn, Grist, Grape, Olive, Cider, and other Mills, Farm Boilers and Steamers, Incubators, Edged Tools, Machines for Sulphuring, or the application of other Materials used in the destruction of vermin, fungi, and insect life.
Class 672. Dairy Fittings and Appliances,—Churns for hand and other power; Butter Workers, Cans and Pails, Cheese Presses, Vats, Cream Separators, Ice Cream Freezers, &c., and Apparatus. Illustrations of Dairies, Milk, Butter, and Cheese Factories.

SECTION L.—*Agricultural Engineering and Administration.*

Class 673. Laying-out and Improving Farms.—Scrub-clearing Machinery, Stump Extractors, Mullenising and other Machinery, Construction of Roads. Draining, Irrigating, Models of Fences, Gates, Drains, Out-falls, Dams, Embankments, Well-boring Machinery, Irrigating Machinery, Stack Building and Thatching. Apparatus for Road-making and Excavating Tanks.
„ 674. Manures.—Phosphatic, Ammoniacal, Calcareous, &c.
„ 675. Transportation—Wagons, Carts, Tip-drays, Sledges, Harness, Yokes, Traction Engines, Tramcars and Tramways.
„ 676. Farm Buildings and Appurtenances.—Models and Drawings of Farm Houses and Tenements, Barns, Wool Sheds and Drafting Yards, Cattle and Horse Drafting Yards, Stacks, Stables, and Stable-fittings, Hophouses, Wine Cellars, Fruit-driers, Ice-houses, Windmills, Granaries, Ensilage Pits, Labourers' Dwellings, Apiaries, Cocooneries, Aviaries, Abattoirs, and Dairies.

SECTION M.—*Tillage and General Management, described by Essays, Diagrams, Models, &c.*

Class 677. Systems of Planting and Cultivation.
„ 678. Systems of Draining, and Application of Manures.
„ 679. Systems of Canalisation and Irrigation.
„ 680. Systems of Breeding, Rearing, and Stock Feeding, Training, &c.
„ 681. Veterinary Surgery and Appliances.

DEPARTMENT VII.—HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

SECTION A.—*Pomology.*

Class 700. Fruits of temperate and semi-tropical regions—as Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Figs, Peaches, Nectarines, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, &c.; Apricots, Plums, Grapes, Cherries, Strawberries, Melons, and Seedling Fruits, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Filberts, Cob-nuts and other nuts, Stone Pine, &c.
„ 701. Tropical Fruits and Nuts—Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, &c.; Bananas, Plantains, Pineapples, Cocoanuts, Brazil Nuts, New Fruits, &c. Specimens of Fruits Preserved in Spirits or otherwise.

SECTION B.—*Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers, Illustrations of, and Materials used in, Floral Designs, &c.*

Class 702. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens.
„ 703. Herbaceous Perennial Plants.
„ 704. Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Plants.
„ 705. Decorative and Ornamental Foliage Plants.
„ 706. Annuals and other soft-wooded Plants, to be exhibited in successive periods during the season.
„ 707. Roses.
„ 708. Cactaceæ.
„ 709. Ferns and Lycopods, their Management in the Open Air and in Ferneries, Wardian Cases, &c.
„ 710. New Plants, with statement of their Origin.
„ 711. Floral Designs, &c.—Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Dried Flowers, Leaves, Seaweeds, &c.

Illustrations of Plants and Flowers.

Materials for Floral Designs.

Bouquet Materials, Bouquet Holders, Bouquet Papers, Models of Fruits, Vegetables, and Flowers.

SECTION C.—*Hothouses, Conservatories, Graperies, and their Management.*

Class 712. Hothouse and Conservatory Plants.

„ 713. Orchids and Parasitic Plants.

„ 714. Aquatic Plants under glass, or in aquaria, &c.

„ 715. Horticultural Buildings.—Propagating Houses, Hotbeds, &c., and Modes of Heating them. Structures for Propagating and Forcing Small Fruits.

„ 716. Portable or Movable Orchard Houses and Graperies, without artificial heat; Frames, Beds.

SECTION D.—*Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening.*

Class 717. Tools and Implements.—Machines for Transplanting Trees, Shrubs, &c.; Portable, Forcing Pumps for Watering Plants in Greenhouses, and Methods of Watering the Garden and Lawn, &c.

„ 718. Receptacles for Plants.—Flowerpots, Plantboxes, Tubs, Ferneases, Wardian Cases, Jardinieres, &c. Window Gardening—Plant and Flower Stands, Ornate designs in Iron, Wood, and Wire.

„ 719. Ornamental Wirework, *viz.*:—Fences, Gates, Trellis. Bordering of Flower Beds. Park Seats, Chairs, Garden Statuary, Vases, Fountains, &c.; Designations, Labels, Numbers.

SECTION E.—*Garden Designing, Construction, and Management.*

Class 720. Laying out Gardens.—Designs for the laying out of Gardens and the improvement of Private Residences; Designs for Commercial Gardens, Nurseries, Graperies; Designs for the Parterre; Books on Gardening.

„ 721. Treatment of Water for Ornamental Purposes, Cascades, Fountains, Reservoirs, Lakes, and for Irrigation.

„ 722. Garden Construction, Buildings, &c.—Rockwork, Grottoes, Rustic Construction and Adornments, for Private Gardens and Public Gardens.

Memorandum.—Should any proposed exhibit be unprovided for in the foregoing classification, entries may be made under the head of "Unenumerated."

The above Synopsis and General Classification of Exhibits was adopted at a meeting of the Promoters, held at Adelaide on the 2nd day of March 1886.

JOHN FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887.

SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

Judges shall be appointed—One-half of whom may be nominated by the official representatives of the foreign countries and colonies exhibiting, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee.

Judges will be selected for their qualifications in relation to the special class of work assigned to them, and will be chosen from the best sources available, and will impartially recognise merit without regard to nationality.

The Executive Committee will appoint a sufficient number of Judges to each group of classes.

The Executive Committee will appoint Judges for collective exhibits.

The Executive Committee will appoint a Superintendent of Juries and Awards to frame rules for the guidance of Judges, to regulate their meetings and facilitate their work, and otherwise carry out the instructions of the Juries and Awards Committee.

Judges absent from three consecutive meetings, unless by written permission of the Superintendent of Juries and Awards, will be held to have surrendered their posts.

A vacancy in any body of Judges shall at once be reported by the said Superintendent of the Juries and Awards, and such place declared vacant, and such vacancy shall forthwith be filled by the Executive Committee.

Experts may be called in by a majority of any jury, their names having been previously submitted to and approved by the Juries and Awards Committee.

No exhibitor, nor his agent, shall be a Judge in any class in which he exhibits.

An Exhibitor who is not the manufacturer or producer of the article exhibited shall not be entitled to an award. (Fine Arts and Live Stock excepted.)

Awards shall consist of three classes, *viz.*:—

1st Class.—Diploma of First Order of Merit and Medal.

2nd Class.—Diploma of Second Order of Merit.

3rd Class—Diploma of Third Order of Merit.

Awards to be based on reports, made in writing by the Judges and attested by their signatures, setting forth the merits of the product adjudged, which have formed the ground of the award; and the awards so made shall be forthwith forwarded to the Superintendent of Juries and Awards, to whom the records of Juries shall be open for inspection.

The elements of merit shall include originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

The promoters hope to be able to secure additional valuable awards for exhibits of a special character.

All decisions of Juries must be returned to the Superintendent of Juries and Awards on or before a date to be declared by the Juries and Awards Committee, unless special written permission for an extended time shall have been granted by such Committee.

The Juries and Awards Committee will constitute a Court of Appeal.

In case of appeal, a fee of £2 2*s*. must be deposited with the Superintendent of Juries and Awards; if appeal allowed the fee will be returned.

The reports of the Judges recommending awards shall be forwarded by the Juries and Awards Committee to the Executive Committee by whom awards will be finally decreed.

The above System of Awards was adopted at a meeting of the Promoters held at Adelaide on the 2nd day of March 1886.

JOHN FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

ADELAIDE.

JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1887.

Regulations for Exhibitors.

1. Early application for space is requested to be made to the Secretary, in Adelaide, or to the Secretary to the London Commission. Applications must be made through the Commission or other official representative of the country or colony to which the applicant belongs, but in the event of no such representative existing, intending exhibitors can communicate direct as above. No applications for space will be received later than the 1st January 1887. The form (A) of application is appended hereto.

2. All space exceeding twenty square feet will be charged for at the rate of one shilling per foot for floor space, and six pence per foot for wall space, excepting sculpture and paintings approved by the Fine Arts Committee, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may be made by the Executive Committee for the charge for space for machinery, agricultural implements, and other bulky goods.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st January 1887.

4. The Exhibition Buildings will be constituted a Bonded Store; but exhibits sold will be subject to duty.

5. Articles manufactured in the Exhibition buildings may be sold and removed with the consent of the Executive Commissioners. Exhibits may be sold during the Exhibition, but may not be removed until its close, unless by special written permission of the Executive Commissioner.

6. An Act of the Legislature protects inventors provided that application for a patent is lodged within six months of first exhibition.

7. The Commission may refuse entry to articles they consider of a dangerous or offensive character.

8. Articles intended for exhibition will be received on or after the first day of March 1887, and not later than the twentieth day of May 1887, unless further time be allowed by the Executive Committee.

9. Space allotted to countries, and colonies, and not occupied by the twentieth day of May 1887, will revert to the Commission for re-assignment.

10. The Commission will take precautions for the due protection of all objects in the Exhibition, but will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind.

11. Subject to the approval of the Executive Commissioner, Exhibitors may appoint their own watchmen during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

12. Arrangements will be made for the supply of steam power, by the Executive Committee, at the expense of the Exhibitors, but Exhibitors must make application for the power required, and will be charged in proportion for the power used.

13. If Exhibits are not intended for competition, such fact should be distinctly stated when making the entry.

14. Exhibitors will be required to furnish and decorate their own courts or lesser constructions at their own cost, in conformity with the general plans adopted by the Executive Committee.

15. Special constructions may be made by Exhibitors, in the building or on the grounds, after receiving the approval, in writing, of the Executive Commissioner.

16. Exhibitors or their agents shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition.

17. The transportation, unpacking, and the arrangement of the Exhibits will be at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of two courses, namely,—

(*a*) They may ship their exhibits to Adelaide, and make their own arrangements for their reception and exhibition; or,

(*b*) If consigned to the Exhibition, they should be addressed as follows:—

To the Commissioner for [*here specify country or colony*],

Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,

Adelaide,

South Australia;

and, if from Foreign Countries, or other Colonies, should have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the Exhibitor belongs, or, where no representative has been appointed—

To the Executive Commissioner,

Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,

Adelaide,

South Australia.

Two labels must also be affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information:

I. The country from which it comes.

II. Name or firm of Exhibitor.

III. Residence of Exhibitor.

IV. Department, section, and class to which the Exhibit belongs.

V. Total number of packages sent by same Exhibitor.

VI. Serial number of that particular package.

Each package must have prominently painted on it outside the distinctive mark—



19. If no authorised person be at hand to receive goods sent to the Exhibition, they will be removed and stored by the Executive Commissioner, at the cost and risk of the Exhibitor.

20. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, Exhibitors must remove their Exhibits and complete such removal within one month from the close of the Exhibition, unless further time be allowed by the Executive Committee.

21. Goods not removed in accordance with Regulation No. 20 may be removed by the Executive Committee and sold to defray expenses, or be otherwise disposed of as they may think fit.

22. An official catalogue will be published in English, the sale of which is reserved by the Executive Committee.

23. No work of art or any article whatever exhibited in the buildings or on the ground of the Exhibition may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatever without the joint consent of the Exhibitor and the Executive Commissioner.

24. The Executive Committee reserves the right to explain, amend, or extend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary in the interests of the Exhibition.

25. Communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed—

To the Secretary,
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Adelaide,
South Australia,

Or, To the Secretary to the London Commission,
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Office of the Agent-General,
8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster,
London.

26. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to or otherwise affect the display of other exhibitors.

27. With respect to Live Stock (Classes 648 to 659), should the Promoters determine to accept such exhibits, full Programmes and further Regulations will be published hereafter.

28. The right is reserved of keeping the Exhibition open for two evenings during each week should the Executive Committee deem it desirable.

29. Each person who becomes an Exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

No.——

FORM A.

EXHIBITOR'S APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

Date.	Description of Exhibit.	Space Required.				For Exhibition in			Remarks.
		Length.	Breadth.	Area in Sqr. Feet.	Kind of Space.	Department	Section.	Class.	

Signature of Exhibitor—————————— ——————————Name of Agent (if any).

Address { —————————— —————————— } Address.

N.B.—Any other special information required for the due location of Exhibits should be given below, including, as far as practicable, approximate plans of the proposed occupation of the space.

	Remarks.

The above Regulations and Form of Application for Space were adopted by the Promoters at a meeting held at Adelaide on the 2nd day of March 1886.

JOHN FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,
Secretary.

Office of Promoters.

Adelaide, 17th March, 1886.

To the Honourable the Chief Secretary, Adelaide.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction, respectfully to request that the Government will bring under the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the fact that an International Exhibition will be held in Adelaide in the year 1887, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Province of South Australia and the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with a view to an official intimation being made to the Governments of foreign countries of the holding of such an Exhibition, and an invitation being given to such Governments to participate in the Exhibition.

In making the request I have to ask that immediate communications may be opened up with the Secretary of State, and also with the various Governments (including the Governments of India, China, and Japan); and in your despatch I am to beg that you will be good enough to give prominence to the following points:—

1. That Parliament has set apart land for the Exhibition, and contributed £32,000 towards the erection of a permanent Exhibition Building and the laying out of the Exhibition grounds.

2. That, although the Exhibition has been set on foot by private individuals, His Excellency the Governor is President of the Exhibition, and his Excellency's Ministers are associated with him in the Executive management of it.

3. That H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and T.R.H. the Princes Edward and George of Wales have generously accorded to the Exhibition their royal patronage.

4. That it is proposed to open the Exhibition on the 20th June, 1887.

5. That applications for space must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Exhibition in Adelaide, or to the Secretary to the Commission in London, not later than 1st January, 1887. Applications must be made through the Commission or other official representative of the country or colony to which the applicant belongs, but in the event of no such representative existing, intending exhibitors can communicate direct as above.

6. Space up to 20 square feet will be free, but any excess of that quantity will be charged for at the rate of one shilling per foot for floor space, and sixpence per foot for wall space, excepting sculpture and paintings approved by the Fine Arts Committee, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may, however, be made for machinery and bulky goods.

7. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than 1st January, 1887.

8. Articles intended for exhibition will be received on or after the 1st day of March, 1887, and not later than 20th day of May, 1887, unless further time is allowed by the Executive Committee.

9. Copies of the Proclamation of the Exhibition, together with the Sectional Committee's Classification of Exhibits, and General Regulations are forwarded herewith for the information of the respective Governments.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to the promoters and the colonists generally to learn that the European and American Governments, as well as the Eastern countries, will be represented at the Exhibition.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JNO. FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, Adelaide.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Order.—Ordered that the papers read above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information; and that a copy be sent to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information, with a request that the papers may be published in the Local Gazette.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ANNUAL RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON STORES FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 275, dated 4th September, 1886.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Despatch No. 170, dated 20th June 1885, we have the honour to forward, in original, returns showing the expenditure on stores for the year 1884-85.

2. A classified abstract compiled from these returns is appended to this despatch. The figures for the two previous years have also been shown in the abstract.

3. The aggregate expenditure on stores during the year 1884-85 compares with that for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 as follows:—

Years.	Stores imported through the Secretary of State.	European stores purchased in India.	Stores made in India and substituted for stores procured through Secretary of State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,43,90,334	40,86,796	39,42,421
1883-84	1,90,79,150	65,18,916	70,71,667
1884-85	1,62,04,606	40,89,482	52,87,203

4. The expenditure under all the three heads shows a decrease in 1884-85, compared with the figures for the year 1883-84, of 15 per cent. under the first head, 37 per cent. under the second, and 25 per cent. under the third. The reduction under the second may be regarded as satisfactory, but, as we pointed out in our despatch of the 20th June 1885, the figures in these returns are open to question, and we have arranged on a reference from the Committee for the Reduction of Expenditure, which is now sitting, to subject them to a careful test. Even as they stand, it seems that purchases of European stores made in the local markets involve a loss in the aggregate of about 20 per cent., comparing the cost with that at which similar stores can be obtained from England through the India Office.

On this point we defer further remark pending the consideration of proposals made to us by the Committee for the regulation and control of such purchases in future, and we confine our observations in the present letter to comments on the particulars given in the returns now forwarded.

5. The principal articles of European manufacture purchased locally, and of Indian manufacture substituted for European goods, are noticed below. In most cases where large purchases were made in the local market of European goods, the reasons are explained in the papers which accompany this letter.

Building and Engineering Materials.—Cement and fire bricks form the principal item under this head. The large purchases of imported cement and the falling off in the purchase of cement made in India were due to the failure of the Company which started local manufacture.

Chemical Products and Drugs and Medicines.—Purchases in India of European medicines, &c., amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 13,870, while purchases of locally-made articles were made to the extent of Rs. 77,503. The substitutes for imported articles consisted of chinchona febrifuge, morphia, opium, spirits of wine, castor oil, yellow wax, simple ointment, soap liniment, and certain descriptions of surgical instruments. As in the previous year, a large saving resulted from the substitution of chinchona febrifuge for quinine.

Coal and Coke.—Imported coal to the value of Rs. 4,87,733 and Indian coal to the value of Rs. 3,75,340 were purchased during the year. Rs. 2,49,323 worth of imported coal (fuel) was purchased by the Burma State Railway. It is stated that as coal is imported into Burma as ballast, it can be bought there at a lower cost than coal obtained through the India Office.

Cordage and Rope.—The aggregate purchases under this head of European goods amount to Rs. 15,398, and of Indian articles to Rs. 36,874. In the Marine and Public Works and Railway Departments country-made rope was largely used.

Cotton, Linen, and Silk Goods.—The principal consumers under this head are:—

	European goods.	Indian goods.
	Rs.	Rs.
Port Blair and Nicobars	693	20,525
Government of Madras	37,573	...
Ditto Bengal	33,245	4,764
Commissariat Department, Bengal ...	...	42,749
Ditto ditto Madras ...	1,245	17,147
Army Clothing Agency, Madras ...	1,09,697	...
Ditto Bombay ...	22,788	...

By the use of country-made sheeting there was a saving of Rs. 37,000 in Bengal and Rs. 1,985 in Madras. Khaki drills made by the Carnatic Mills Company are now being supplied to the Madras Army. It is in contemplation to extend its use to the other presidencies. Cloth made in Cawnpore is also being tried.

The large purchases of European stores in the local market were due to the Zhob, Zaila, and Suakin expeditions.

Leather and manufactures of Leather.—The Army Clothing Department, Bengal, purchased boots made at Cawnpore of the value of Rs. 1,58,808, which resulted in a saving of about Rs. 34,238, as shown below—

	Cost in India.	Estimated cost if procured from England.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ankle	1,15,219	1,40,266
Knee	15,565	19,810
Wellington	28,024	32,970
Total ...	1,58,808	1,93,046

Arrangements are being made for the supply of these boots to the Army in Madras.

Malt Liquor.—Imported beer was not purchased locally in any quantity. By the use of country-brewed beer of the value of Rs. 20,53,362, a saving of Rs. 1,93,314 was effected.

Machinery.—Rs. 2,46,640 worth of imported machinery was purchased in the local market, mostly by the Railways.

Metals.—Under this head stores of European manufacture were locally purchased chiefly by the Public Works Department and the Railway Department. Of the articles of Indian manufacture substituted for imported stores, the following are the most important items :—

		Rs.
Bombay Dockyard	Pig iron	5,071
Public Works Department, Port Blair.	Columns and nails	5,067
Public Works Department, Burma	Girders, railings, bridgework, piles and plates, &c.	1,30,818
Nizam's State Railway ...	Iron fish-plates, bolts, fittings for wagons.	9,970
Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway ...	Cast-iron sleepers ... Rs. 3,36,175	
	Well curbs, wrought-iron. 59,323	
	Ditto ... 8,300	
	Iron rods and other works of iron. 38,173	
	———	4,11,971
Punjab Northern State Railway	Hook bolts for holding down sleepers.	3,989
Tirhoot State Railway ...	Cylinder	26,215
	Iron pipes	14,790
Nalhati State Railway ...	Tiebars and sleepers, cast-iron ...	19,041
Telegraph Department ...	Cast and wrought-iron articles ...	86,609
Public Works Department, Bombay.	Ditto ditto ...	59,857
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces.	Iron rails, girder, joists, bolts, and nuts.	57,721
	Lead, pig	6,599
Ditto Bengal ...	Iron castings, joists, cast-iron columns.	20,866
Ditto Central Provinces	Iron road rollers	2,617
Ordnance Department, Bengal ...	Block tin	13,487

Paper and Pasteboard.—The Stationery Office, Calcutta, purchased in the local market imported pasteboard of the value of Rs. 19,436, involving a stated loss of nearly Rs. 7,800, but from recent correspondence it appears that the loss was overestimated, and that the actual loss was about Rs. 3,100. Endeavours are being made to procure pasteboard of local manufacture. Country-made printing paper and blotting paper are now being largely used everywhere. In Bengal the purchases amounted to Rs. 4,58,294, with an estimated average saving of Rs. 4,856.

A saving of Rs. 12,261 was effected by the use in Madras of Indian (Bally Mill) watermarked paper stamped for payment of copying fees in the Courts. The use of this paper, however, had to be abandoned in consequence of the terms of the contract with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which rendered it imperative on the Government to obtain all descriptions of stamped papers from that firm. The question of revising the contracts with Messrs. De La Rue & Co. is now under consideration with reference to the telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 7th May last.

Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.—The local purchase of European stores coming under this head amounted to Rs. 14,975, while the value of stores manufactured in India amounted to Rs. 65,295. The principal consumers were—

	Rs.
Mathematical Instrument Department	22,164
Medical Department	40,938
	63,102

Soap.—Nearly Rs. 5,000 worth of country-made soap was used by the Ordnance and Commissariat Department.

Tools and Plant.—The most important items are :—

	Imported stores. Rs.	Country stores. Rs.
Public Works Department, Madras	3,358	5,358
Ditto ditto Bengal	8,659	19,073
Ditto ditto Burma	7,289	3,219
Ditto ditto Hyderabad ...	4,249	898
Bilaspur-Etawah Railway	13,184	...
Assam-Behar State Railway	11,188	...
Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway	13,248	25,535
Bellary-Kistna State Railway	60,753	66,819
Punjab Military Works Department	11,049	1,923

Woollen Goods.—The local purchases under this head were :—

	Imported stores. Rs.	Country stores. Rs.
Military Department, Bengal	1,21,590	61,531
Ditto Madras	2,250	29,532
Ditto Bombay	3,976	80,072
Punjab Police	...	22,456
Port Blair and Nicobars	...	22,954

The large purchases of imported stores in the Military Department were due to the Zhob and Suakin expeditions. The financial result was a loss of Rs. 22,751 in Bengal and Rs. 422 in Madras.

By the substitution of country-made blankets, there was a saving of Rs. 14,170 in Bengal, Rs. 2,886 in Madras, and Rs. 29,966 in Bombay.

Abstract statement compiled from the annual returns of expenditure on stores for the year 1884-85 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.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural implements ...	...	1,730	1,094	10,560	9,764	17,904	...	5,155	2,261
Apparel	5,24,717	38,239	28,039	3,878	8,671	2,624	...	684	1,878
Arms	1,81,773	4,46,267	2,85,405	5,812	...	2,370	...	...	3,923
Building and engineering materials	45,209	4,201	36,090	1,21,830	2,41,607	2,64,142	83,018	44,474	33,349
Cabinetware and furniture ...	...	9,201	897	...	10,392	5,036	...	26,271	14,311
Canvas	72,961	44,923	46,395	1,19,683	34,206	35,697	1,270	78,211	4,287
Chemical products and drugs and medicines.	1,77,795	1,82,251	4,80,053	13,905	13,536	13,871	97,251	1,08,363	77,503
Coal and coke, &c.	64,018	49,666	1,19,032	5,49,246	12,44,005	4,87,733	3,54,824	15,86,047	3,75,340
Cordage and rope	1,542	...	2,251	36,804	10,104	15,398	14,517	38,598	36,874
Cotton, linen, and silk goods ...	59,406	1,75,147	1,86,901	89,723	2,12,242	2,17,635	75,027	1,26,281	91,721
Earthenware and porcelain ...	1,04,171	66,728	64,383	2,233	1,981	1,701	2,351	4,258	13
Glass and glassware	12,501	31,298	6,915	8,540	12,321	5,222	1,002	19	...
Hardware and cutlery	1,49,415	65,909	95,034	1,78,714	1,10,364	1,43,299	60,459	56,293	27,422
Hemp	...	287	...	5,998	1,100	...	5,078	4,070	...
Hides and skins	4,449	6,874	11,809	4,645	13,707	5,191	2,795	2,970	1,812
Instruments and apparatus :									
Musical	...	...	9,821	...	...	1,744	...	...	...
Scientific	2,18,308	2,87,636	2,42,533	38,630	17,336	14,975	1,12,896	94,009	65,295
Leather and manufactures of leather	2,79,508	8,30,015	8,96,981	7,536	26,027	27,303	20,289	1,75,207	1,92,775
Liquors—									
Malt liquor	9,79,108	5,80,600*	7,81,698*	...	5,273	...	18,24,835	20,98,676	20,53,362
Wines and spirits	5,531	3,727	1,247	...	9,008	6,001	...	73	1,030
Machinery	18,60,668	18,49,348	14,12,963	1,09,021	2,17,891	2,46,640	15,691	22,960	2,819
Metals—									
Brass	4,815	55,000	55,500	3,601	9,627	12,162	1,25,957	68,462	160
Copper	5,064	41,979	25,595	61,949	69,782	43,136	19,977	5,059	133
Iron	33,50,963	39,37,792	43,33,611	12,00,439	17,06,285	10,82,925	3,39,676	5,06,810	9,18,806
Lead	8,768	618	1,168	1,009	17,242	36,025	...	20	6,599
Steel	13,50,795	30,90,669	8,65,751	9,16,616	5,27,531	22,861	...	...	397
Tin	...	9,282	1,549	41,232	16,896	4,732	...	23	13,563
Zinc	9,001	20,945	3	18,237	7,531	7,198	...	416	...
Undistinguished	4,06,172	7,22,502	8,45,109	...	1,25,983	87,595	...	15,816	4,585
Oils—	4,319	11,390	7,932	32,066	49,461	29,097	17,331	1,50,003	34,018
Paints and colours	14,588	1,54,297	17,933	49,443	1,21,619	96,889	...	10,031	4,897
Paper and pasteboard	9,73,308	18,22,396	9,09,308	1,04,192	92,767	32,456	3,06,842	3,79,060	4,88,528
Pitch and tar	...	1,309	...	4,746	18,510	8,545	...	9,327	2,390
Printing and lithographing materials.	64,828	1,22,655	1,23,216	7,231	64,951	15,973	...	5,477	3,479
Provisions	51,814	50,629	11,145	...	3,575	14	...	...	111
Soap	...	...	...	...	...	3,729	2,737	8,590	4,929
Stationery	3,81,962	3,30,730	5,09,605	...	9,764	20,100	...	4,946	16,526
Stone and marble	...	...	...	...	25,258	1,702	...	7,436	2
Tallow	...	...	...	2,374	6,252	3,149	7,005	8,189	2,767
Tools and plant	...	3,13,566	2,20,026	...	4,60,472	2,55,800	...	2,33,811	1,55,509
Wax	...	...	...	3,603	1,846	1,441	...	16	2,487
Wire, iron	3,28,735	2,37,851	4,37,720	5,252	31,179	23,305	...	...	...
Wire, steel	1,566	15,864	...	6,749	7,561	3,517	1,593	...	...
Wood : articles of—	44,685	1,64,554	54,476	51,881	52,692	21,855	2,52,466	9,85,217	1,75,084
Woollen goods	7,28,278	16,77,080	7,76,107	1,02,276	60,828	1,51,768	82,850	1,01,854	2,19,763
Other stores not specified ...	16,19,143	16,14,996	22,29,721	1,67,047	8,14,721	5,98,569	44,084	1,08,486	2,46,545
Total ...	1,43,90,334	1,90,79,150	1,62,04,606	40,86,796	65,18,916	40,39,462	39,42,421	70,71,667	52,87,203

* These include Rs. 3,35,780 for 1883-84 and Rs. 3,37,207 for 1884-85 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 1884-85 in

1. Ajmere.
2. Port Blair and Nicobars.
3. Punjab.
4. Coorg.
5. Bombay.
6. Assam.
7. British Burma.
8. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
9. Madras.
10. Bengal.
11. Calcutta Mint.
12. Bombay Mint.
13. Survey Department, Trigonometrical Branch Office, Dehra Dun.
14. Ditto ditto for Solar Photography.
15. Ditto Mathematical Instrument Office.
16. Ditto Photographic Office.
17. Ditto Lithographic Office.
18. Meteorological Department.
19. Ordnance Department, Bengal.
20. Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
21. Medical Department, Bengal.
22. Commissariat Department, Bengal.
23. Marine Department (Kidderpore and Bombay Dockyards).
24. Ordnance Department, Madras.
25. Army Clothing Department, Madras.
26. Medical Department, Madras.
27. Commissariat Department, Madras.
28. Ordnance Department, Bombay.
29. Army Clothing Department, Bombay.
30. Medical Department, Bombay.
31. Commissariat Department, Bombay.
32. Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
33. Telegraph Department.
34. Public Works Department, Madras.
35. Madras Harbour Works.
36. Public Works Department, Coorg.
37. Ditto Rajputana.
38. Ditto Hyderabad.
39. Ditto Port Blair and Nicobars.
40. Ditto British Burma.
41. Ditto Bombay.
42. Simla Imperial Circle.
43. Public Works Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.
44. Ditto Punjab, General Branch.
45. Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.
46. Public Works Department, Assam.
47. Ditto Central India.
48. Military Works Department.
49. Public Works Department, Bengal.
50. Ditto Central Provinces.
51. Nizam's State Railway.
52. Mysore State Railway.
53. Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

54. Amritsar-Pathankote State Railway.
55. Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
56. Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.
57. Cawnpore-Kalpi State Railway.
58. Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri State Railway.
59. Punjab Northern State Railway.
60. Ferozepore Bridge Division.
61. Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.
62. Bhopal State Railway.
63. Sind-Sagar State Railway.
64. Wardah Coal State Railway.
65. Northern Bengal State Railway.
66. Tirhoot State Railway.
67. Nalhati State Railway.
68. Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway.
69. Assam-Behar State Railway.
70. Eastern Bengal State Railway.
71. Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway.
72. Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
73. Burma State Railway.
74. Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway.
75. Indus Valley State Railway.
76. Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.
77. Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
78. Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway.

Abstract statement compiled from the above mentioned returns.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th August 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th August 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th August 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th August 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
21st August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	71,094	118	680	93,366	137	22,57,607	190	26,16,384	198	3,58,777	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,31,243	152	831	1,23,033	148	27,59,474	164	28,79,383	173	1,19,909	...
14th ditto	South Indian	654	79,153	121	654	94,066	144	17,26,066	135	19,44,720	153	2,17,754	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,03,428	263	1,497	5,74,821	384	1,36,17,220	465	1,56,12,887	537	19,95,667	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,66,226	361	461	1,88,000	408	51,44,648	570	55,59,574	621	4,14,926	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,49,044	206	4,123	10,73,286	260	2,55,05,915	319	2,86,12,948	355	31,07,033	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
21st August 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,81,451	450	1,515	7,77,832	513	1,80,79,578	610	1,76,36,638	599	...	4,42,940
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,598	133	57	7,384	129	1,78,037	159	1,82,868	165	4,831	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	504	42	12	685	57	20,341	87	22,327	96	1,986	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	4,599	61	75	7,346	98	1,29,129	88	1,37,828	95	8,699	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,81,237	199	1,411	2,77,000	196	61,01,901	221	65,55,092	239	4,53,191	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	19,836	63	315	32,493	103	2,93,183	60	6,68,232	109	3,75,049	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,732	41	...	...	38,909	48	38,909	...
	TOTAL	3,385	9,95,225	294	3,427	11,04,472	322	2,48,02,169	382	2,52,41,894	379	4,39,725	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st August 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	74,988	322	257	93,508	364	15,70,123	344	16,24,208	354	54,085	...
Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,037	38	27	1,760	65	26,281	49	33,135	62	6,854	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	32,037	129	249	33,130	133	6,97,326	143	8,45,656	175	1,48,330	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,603	43	37	1,571	42	49,187	68	40,472	56	...	8,715
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,576	87	246	21,732	88	5,08,998	115	5,97,868	125	88,870	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,628	59	253	18,335	72	3,14,553	65	3,97,014	81	82,461	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,484	189	45	11,191	249	1,82,541	207	2,61,533	299	78,992	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	10,901	73	149	11,457	77	5,69,665	195	5,68,535	196	...	1,130
	Burma	327	29,726	90	327	48,532	148	8,14,701	151	8,37,833	132	23,132	...
14th ditto	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	...	...	...	(*a*)	...	...	...	(*b*) 150	2	150	...
31st July 1886	North-Western	1,803	3,76,346	209	1,803	4,73,626	263	1,14,08,009	323	95,49,835	272	...	18,58,174
21st August 1886	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,676	86	66	4,079	62	1,16,393	90	1,08,498	85	...	7,895
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,273	35	36	1,339	37	27,035	39	36,989	53	9,354	...
Ditto	Dacca	86	803	9	86	3,276	38	32,456	46	94,480	55	62,024	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	1,121	45	30	764	25	11,899	25	13,003	22	1,104	...
14th ditto													
	TOTAL	3,558	5,78,199	163	3,611	7,24,300	201	1,63,29,767	241	1,50,09,209	214	...	13,20,553
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	24,15,468	219	11,161	29,02,058	260	6,66,37,851	314	6,88,64,051	317	22,26,200	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,40,597	150	3,46,91,748	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,47,97,254	164	3,41,72,303	157	...	6,24,951
	Assisted Companies.												
21st August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	8,616	68	126	8,298	66	2,24,952	91	2,34,365	96	9,413	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,750	56	67	4,976	74	94,827	72	1,26,725	97	31,898	...
7th ditto	Assam	...	(*a*)	...	...	(*a*)	...	(*c*) 79,930	55	(*d*) 1,19,681	83	39,751	...
21st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	22,716	75	303	32,030	106	4,78,044	81	8,04,820	137	3,26,776	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,474	203	22	4,034	183	1,04,012	242	1,02,778	238	...	1,234
	TOTAL	518	39,556	76	518	49,338	95	9,81,765	84	13,88,369	120	4,06,604	...
	Native States.												
21st August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,062	62	193	12,387	64	4,28,131	113	4,24,690	113	...	3,441
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,923	61	64	3,110	49	63,175	50	74,375	60	11,200	...
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,138	117	208	30,087	145	4,38,177	183	4,74,152	118	35,975	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,235	52	140	8,007	57	1,53,900	59	1,61,196	59	7,296	...
21st ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	719	45	16	689	43	15,113	43	23,043	74	7,930	...
Ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	35	202	7	...	...	18,818	28	18,818	...
	TOTAL	534	38,077	71	656	54,542	83	10,98,496	105	11,76,274	92	77,778	...

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 16th June to 31st July 1886.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th August 1886.

SIMLA,
The 6th September, 1886.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION WORKS OF AJMERE AND MERWARA.

Memo. by Colonel E. R. C. BRADFORD, *Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Merwara, on the Revenue Report on the Irrigation Works of Ajmere and Merwara for the year ending 31st March 1885,—dated 7th July 1886.*

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

1. The following details are extracted from the Examiner of Accounts' note on Administrative Accounts for the year.

2. *Capital Outlay.*—Up to the commencement of the year 1884-85, the outlay stood as shown below:—

	R
Old tanks	7,10,218
New "	8,32,482
TOTAL	15,42,700

The outlay of the year amounted to R2,474, and was incurred on the following works:—

	R
(i) Raising the Maosia Tank	2,638
(ii) Improvements to the Nearan Tank	1,027
	3,665
Less refunds to Capital Account	1,191
Net Capital outlay	2,474

The following table gives the Capital outlay on each group of tanks and on each new tank for which a separate Capital Account is kept up :—

Names of tanks and groups of tanks.	Capital outlay inclusive of indirect charges.		
	To end of 1883-84.	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹
Old tanks . Ajmere Sub-Collectorate .	4,24,475	3,665	4,28,140
Old tanks . Beawar ,, .	1,73,247	...	1,73,247
Old tanks . Todghur ,, .	1,12,496	...	1,12,496
Total .	7,10,218	3,665	7,13,883
New tanks . Bír Reservoir . . .	2,11,336	...	2,11,336
New tanks . Rajaosi ,, . . .	40,040	...	40,040
New tanks . Ladpura ,, . . .	62,134	...	62,134
New tanks . Makrera ,, . . .	92,073	—843	91,230
New tanks . Bulad ,, . . .	1,03,080	...	1,03,080
New tanks . Jalia ,, . . .	2,97,918	...	2,97,918
New tanks . Chitar ,, . . .	25,901	—348	25,553
Total .	8,32,482	—1,191	8,31,291
GRAND TOTAL .	15,42,700	2,474	15,45,174

The total Capital outlay includes a sum of ₹58,923 on account of indirect charges. There was no increase in the number of works in operation, but the number of works assessed with water-rates increased from 296 of the previous year to 366 under the operations of the summary settlement noticed in the next paragraph under the circumstances explained further on.

3. The decennial settlement of 1874-75 at which the land revenue dependent on Government Irrigation works was for the first time separated from the land revenue proper and assessed as water-rates, having expired with the year 1883-84, a summary settlement was, under sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, introduced with the year 1884-85.

4. Though adhering to the general principles which guided the assessment of water revenue at the settlement of 1874-75, the summary settlement has, by extending the crop rate assessment to areas irrigated by tanks other than those hitherto known as the new tanks, removed the distinction which marked the new from the old tanks. To suit this and other changes in the revenue assessment under the summary settlement, sanction has been received in the Public Works Department letter No. 79A.—I., dated the 4th November 1885, to deal with all tanks, both old and new, in each Sub-Collectorate, under one head, instead of observing the practice hitherto followed of showing the transactions of the new tanks in separate detail from those of the old tanks.

5. The number of works assessed at the summary settlement shows an increase of 70 over that for the year 1883-84 as shown below :—

Crop rate tanks	15
Variably assessed tanks	88
Fixed assessment tanks	263
	366
Works assessed last year, *viz.*, 1883-84	296
Increase .	70

6. Referring to this increase, the Settlement Officer explains as follows :—

"In Merwara there is a large number of petty Rappats* and Nadis† built by Govern-

* Rappat means a stream embankment.
† Nadi, a field embankment.

ment expense which are only useful in moistening the area in their beds, and thus allowing Abi crops to be sown. At last settlement no water revenue on these was taken out, but subsequently a sum of ₹5,000 was settled on to represent the difference between "Abi" and "dry rates." At this assessment the water revenue of all these has been separately taken out, and the total of these assessments aggregates ₹7,705."

Thus the increase in the number of works assessed and the increased credit to water revenue are nominal only, the water revenue stated to be assessed separately being a part of the sum which had already been assessed as land revenue.

7. The gross assessed earnings, working charges, and net revenue of the year as compared with the figures for the two previous years are given below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Less or more than 1883-84.	Less or more than 1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Gross earnings . . .	1,03,374	95,181	1,20,426	+25,245	+17,052
Working charges . . .	48,779	44,574	38,238	—6,336	—10,541
Net revenue realizable . .	54,595	50,607	82,188	31,581	27,593
Capital outlay . . .	15,38,211	15,42,700	15,45,174	...	...
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay . . .	3·55	3·28	5·31	...	...

Compared with the highest standard assessment hitherto attained up to 1883-84, *viz.*, the assessment for 1882-83, the year 1884-85 appears to have yielded an increase of ₹17,052. This year's assessment, however, includes a sum of ₹17,574 as particularized in the margin, and hence the portion of the gross revenue due to direct irrigation is very nearly the same as for the year 1882-83, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	₹
Increase as explained in para. 6 of this memo.	2,705
Increased credit from assessment on land irrigated by wells as sanctioned by the Government of India in P. W. D. letter No. 253 I. of 1st October 1885 .	14,869
	17,574

Sum assessed on account of direct Irrigation, 1884-85 . .	76,923
,, ,, ,, 1883-84 . .	77,445

The working charges show a satisfactory decrease, and the net revenue on Capital outlay has improved by over 50 per cent.

8. The actual collections of the year amounted to ₹1,03,610 as per Administrative Accounts compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The Settlement Officer gives it as ₹1,03,562 in one place and as ₹1,03,565 in another. Contrasted with the year 1883-84, the collections show a decrease of about ₹7,000. This is however incidental to the fact that the collections made in 1883-84 were on account of the best irrigation year yet attained, *viz.*, 1882-83, while those of the year under review for 1883-84 are for a period when the rains were scanty, and consequently the assessment was lower.

9. The crop area actually watered was 21,780 or less by 780 acres than that for the preceding year 1883-84. This indicates that the copious and more opportune rainfall of the year 1884-85 caused a reduction in the demand for irrigation, and permitted crops to be matured on an area of 10,351 acres without direct irrigation, against 5,978 acres in 1883-84. Thus though the tanks received a full supply, the demand for water being slack, a considerable portion of the supply constituted a reserve for the following year without pressure on the irrigators, excepting precautions against the water being wastefully run out with a view to the cultivation of the bed area. This illustrates the advantage of regulating the storage capacity of a tank so far as possible according to the supply likely to be secured in years of copious rainfall.

10. On the whole the financial results appear to be satisfactory and the management careful, the year 1884-85 marks a fresh departure towards a fair

appreciation of irrigation in Ajmere-Merwara and a greater efficiency in the Irrigation administration generally. During the ten years settlement which expired with the year 1883-84, area classed as Talabi or irrigable by a tank, paid water-rate even if the crop matured did not get water. Against the justice of this, frequent complaints were made, and in the summary settlement a reduction of ⅓ the full rate has been conceded in respect of unirrigated area. This and other changes have been provided for in a draft Irrigation Regulation now before the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

11. The Settlement Officer's report herewith submitted, not having been drawn up in the form prescribed and having included assessment figures based on proposals which had not been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, delay has occurred in dealing with the report. It was at one time intended to recast the report and statements, but the materials available proved to be insufficient. Nor has it been found possible to supply any of the statistical returns prescribed in the Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 167 I., dated the 11th July 1885.

Every endeavour will be made to submit the report for 1885-86 in a more complete form.

12. A statement of the rainfall is appended hereto as prescribed in para. 4 of the orders on the report for 1883-84. The subject of revenue collection charges was reported on in this Department letter No. 2349 S. of the 22nd August 1885.

Statement showing the rainfall registered by the Public Works Department in Ajmere and Merwara from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, to accompany the Chief Commissioner's review of the Irrigation Revenue Report for the year 1884-85.

	Ajmere District.								Merwara.									
	Ajmere.																	
	Public Works Department godown.	Executive Engineer's Office.	Ladpura Catchment.	Bir Catchment.	Rajaosi Catchment.	Ramsur.	Makrera Catchment.	Kherwa.	Beawur Public Works Department godown.	Bulad Tank.	Bulad Catchment.	Jalia Tank.	Jalia Catchment.	Bhim Inspection Bungalow.	Todghur.	Jawaja.	Kesurpura.	Chitor.
Total rainfall—	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1883-84 . .	15·27	16·39	8·62	12·13	14·96	12·78	23·24	10·99	16·60	11·52	12·24	18·07	11·23	17·63	31·91	16·45	10·27	13·17
1884-85 . .	26·47	24·32	23·20	24·41	14·81	24·49	22·04	31·62	30·26	24·68	24·16	26·89	25·31	20·24	34·0	14·60	23·14	18·36
Total rainfall from 1st June to 30th September—																		
1883 . . .	12·69	12·69	8·85	11·45	14·41	12·78	20·15	10·57	12·56	10·75	11·80	14·48	11·16	14·45	25·17	13·32	10·07	10·0
1884 . . .	26·02	23·62	23·08	24·17	14·81	24·49	22·04	28·68	29·47	24·36	24·05	26·89	25·13	20·24	33·54	14·30	23·14	18·20

No. 412, dated 3rd September 1885.

From—R. S. WHITEWAY, Esq., Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Owing to the non-receipt of the usual statements prepared by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, I have not been able to incorporate in my Revenue Report on the Irrigation Works of the Ajmere-Merwara Division for the year 1884-85—(1) The statement of Capital outlay on these works during the year under report; (2) The working expenses of old and new tanks; (3) The statement of the sums collected and credited by the Public Works Department, which are however usually small in amount.

2. The appendices which usually accompany the Revenue Report are, however, complete, and I beg to forward them with the following report on the results of the year.

3. No new works have been brought on the roll during the year, but at the same time a large number of works, especially in Merwara, show for the first

time a return. This is due to the operations of the summary settlement. In Merwara there are a large number of petty rapats and nadis built at Government expence which are only useful in moistening the area in there beds and thus allowing Abi crops to be sown. At last settlement no water revenue on these was taken out, but subsequently a lump sum of ₹5,000 was settled on to represent the difference between "abi" and dry rates. At this assessment the water revenue of all these has been separately taken out, and the total of these assessments aggregates ₹7,705. The number of works now assessed is therefore—

Crop rate tanks	15	
Variable tanks	88	
Fixed tanks	263	
		366

as against a total of 296 last year.

4. *Gross Revenue.*—The gross revenue assessed during the year was—

	₹	₹
Ajmere—		
Crop rate tanks	2,488	
Variably assessed tanks	31,651	
Fixed tanks	1,785	
Share of well assessment, &c.	16,286	
TOTAL .		52,210
Merwara—		
Crop rate tanks	6,659	
Variably assessed tanks	15,107	
Fixed tanks	19,233	
Share of well assessment, &c.	27,217	
TOTAL .		68,216
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT .		1,20,426

5. This shows an increase of ₹25,245 as against the corresponding sum of last year. Of this sum an increase of ₹14,869 is due to the share of well assessment. Last year the sum entered for this was ₹20,929; this year I have entered ₹35,798, as that is the result of my well to well enquiry. No formal sanction to the record of the larger sum has yet been received, but, if necessary, the change can be easily made to the lower sum, as the credit is merely a nominal one. Of the remaining increase, ₹2,705 is due to the water revenue of beds of tanks, the sum last year being ₹5,000, which was an approximate estimate, while my detailed assessments give ₹7,705. This accounts for ₹17,574 of the increase of the remainder. Crop rate tanks show the same results in Ajmere, but an increase of about ₹2,500 in Merwara due to the inclusion in this class of several tanks whose irrigation is either mixed up with that of the new tanks as Balad and Parwarish, or whose irrigation is as yet in an undeveloped state as Nadi Nala and Rapat Sehadi of Barar. In Ajmere, the variable tanks show an increase of about ₹1,000 due partly to the favourable season and partly to the new results of the new assessment. In Merwara, there is a decrease of ₹1,000, due to the same cause which gave the increase under the head of crop rate tanks. Under fixed tanks, there is an increase in both Ajmere and Merwara, due to the new settlement. The head of miscellaneous shows a decrease. Last year even the larger tanks dried, and there was a good income from fish in Ajmere, it is due to the same cause that grass fetched a higher price in that year than it did in this one, the tank embankments were also largely cleared of there dead trees before this year began, and to this a considerable part of this decrease is due.

6. To show the result of the changes introduced by the summary settlement, I append a statement for Ajmere and Merwara, showing the standard demand of this year as compared with that of the last, from this the two items

of the crop rate tanks and the variably assessed tanks are excluded, as no assessment of them was made:—

	Standard demand of	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹
Ajmere—		
Variably assessed tanks	25,168	26,080
Fixed tanks	986	1,143
Beds of tanks fixed (difference of abi and dry rates)	2,965	3,815
Share of well assessment sanctioned for 1883-84, proposed but not yet sanctioned for 1884-85	11,595	12,471
TOTAL	40,714	43,509
Merwara—		
Variably assessed tanks	13,111	13,911
Fixed tanks	16,071	18,285
Beds of tanks fixed (difference of abi and dry rates)	2,035	3,890
Share of well assessment sanctioned for 1883-84, proposed but not yet sanctioned for 1884-85	9,334	23,327
TOTAL	40,551	59,413
GRAND TOTAL	81,265	1,02,922

7. The figures given in para. 4 do not, however, represent the sum due in the year 1884-85. To them must be added the portion of the assessment of the previous year not due when that year closed and from it must be deducted the portion of this year's assessment, which was not due at the end of it. This, with the balances of last year, will give the true demand, and allowing for the balances and remissions of this year the actual collections. I append a statement showing this for Ajmere and Merwara separately.

Tehsil.	Assessment of this year.	Balances of last year.		Total.	Deduct for this year.				Total collection.
		Due at end of year.	Not due at end of year.		Balances due.	Balance not due at end of year.	Remissions.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Ajmere	52,210	....	6,485	58,695	87	15,258	...	15,345	43,350
Merwara	68,216	2,163	16,886	87,265	817	24,608	1,628	27,053	60,212*
TOTAL	1,20,426	2,163	23,371	1,45,960	904	39,866	1,628	42,398	1,03,562

* ₹1 surplus collections appear in the accounts.

N.B.—Total collections as per Administrative Accounts are—

Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
₹	₹	₹
9,839	93,771	1,03,610

The discrepancy of ₹48 as compared with the total ₹1,03,562 shown by the Settlement Officer, is probably due to receipts collected by the Public Works Department directly.

8. Dividing this revenue into direct and indirect, we get the following results:—

		Direct or credited to Public Works Department.	Indirect or collected with Land Revenue.	Total.
		₹	₹	₹
Old tanks	1883-84	7,524	92,322	99,846
	1884-85	5,127	93,571	98,698
New tanks	1883-84	10,677	...	10,677
	1884-85	4,662	205	4,867
		—8,412	+1,454	—6,958

This statement shows a large decrease of nearly ₹7,000 in the collections from the old and new tanks. The rains of 1882 were excellent, the tanks were filled, and the assessments of the spring harvest of 1882-83 were very large. These assessments were collected in the year 1883-84. On the other hand, the rains of 1883 were exceptionally poor, and several of the larger tanks had hardly any water, consequently the assessments for the spring harvest were very small, these assessments were collected in this year 1884-85. Again, the rains of 1884 were very good, and the demand for water in the autumn harvest was very small. These causes combined to make the amount collected for the year 1884-85 from the new tanks disappointing. The same results to some extent affected the old tanks, but as in them the crops grown in tank land pay a certain proportion of water revenue, whether irrigated or not, the effect is not so obvious.

9. *General.*—The year viewed as an agricultural year, or as an assessment year, was certainly good; as a year of collection it was poor. The area irrigated in the spring of 1884 was below average, and the good rains in the autumn prevented much recourse to irrigation; in fact, in some parts they were so excessive that the crops suffered from over-moisture. In this year also the new rule of assessing unirrigated autumn crops at a lower rate than irrigated crops first came into force, and this made the income smaller than it would otherwise have been.

AGRICULTURAL.

10. The following table shows the area assessed under each class of tanks in 1884-85 compared with the year 1883-84:—

		1883-84.			1884-85.			Difference.	
		Irrigated.	Protected but unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Protected but unirrigated.	Total.	Less.	More.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Variable and fixed tanks.	Ajmere	7,540	1,651	9,191	9,596	3,961	13,557	...	4,366
	Beawur	9,086	3,623	12,709	7,504	4,797	12,301	408	...
	Todgurh	4,463	430	4,893	2,864	1,403	4,267	626	...
	TOTAL	21,089	5,704	26,793	19,964	10,16	30,125	1,634	4,366
Crop rate tanks.	Bir	218	...	218	401	...	401	...	183
	Rajpusi	96	...	96	73	3	76	20	...
	Ladpura	131	131	262	95	103	198	64	...
	Mukrera	87	26	113	9	5	14	99	...
	Balad (new)	400	98	498	260	...	260	238	...
	Do. (old)	...	...	...	66	...	66	...	66
	Jalia	538	20	558	509	75	584	...	26
	Nai Kalan	...	...	...	21	3	24	...	24
	Chitor	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	48
	Nadi Nala	...	...	...	304	...	304	...	304
	Debi Sagar	...	...	...	30	1	31	...	31
	TOTAL	1,471	274	1,745	1,816	190	2,006	421	682
	GRAND TOTAL	22,560	5,978	28,538	21,780	10,351	32,131	1 455	5,048

11. Taking then this statement we find that the area actually irrigated is 780 acres less than in 1883-84, and the area protected but unirrigated increased by 4,373 acres, showing a net increase in the area actually irrigated

watering. The rains were late and heavy, and the spring crop could germinate without artificial irrigation. Again there was very little irrigation in the autumn harvest, and although this area would for variable tanks come under the head of protected but not irrigated, still as the tanks remained filled with water until late, their beds could not be cultivated, and the protected but not irrigated area is reduced by this circumstance. Both of the classes of cultivation which go to swell the area but bring in but little income, namely, crops grown by a sowing, watering and cultivation in the beds of tanks, were much smaller than usual, we have thus a larger income from a smaller irrigated area.

12. Character of the season.—The rainfall of the year from an average of 8 stations in Ajmere and 5 in Merwara was by months—

	Ajmere. Inches.	Merwara. Inches.
May	·04	·17
June	3·06	3·28
July	6·45	6·96
August	3·75	6·3
September	10·84	11·86
October	·01	...
November	·03	·1
January	·19	·26
TOTAL	24·37	28·57

13. The chief falls of rain of over two inches at three stations in Ajmere and three in Merwara were—

Ajmere—			
Harmara	August	23rd	2·4
	September	1st	6·2
	,,	2nd	2·1
	,,	3rd	9·0
	,,	4th	4·5
	,,	5th	2·7
Ajmere	June	21st	2·1
	July	19th	3·2
	August	31st	2·0
	September	3rd	2·2
	,,	4th	3·3
Kekri	July	30th	2·2
	September	3rd	2·1
	,,	12th	4·0
Merwara—			
Beawar	July	31st	4·2
	August	31st	2·2
	September	1st	2·3
	,,	4th	2·4
	,,	5th	2·5
Todgurh	July	30th	2·9
	September	3rd	2·9
	,,	4th	2·3
	,,	5th	2·5
Dawair	June	22nd	2·5
	July	30th	3·1
	,,	31st	6·7
	August	22nd	2·3
	,,	26th	2·2
	September	2nd	3·0
	,,	3rd	6·9
	,,	4th	2·0

The early rains were fitful, and in August there was a long break, but the heavy storm which passed over the district in the last few days of that month and early in September, and which gave very heavy rain, especially to the eastern portion of Ajmere, will not soon be forgotten.

14. The character of the season has already been sufficiently indicated, poor rains in May and the earlier part of the monsoon allowed but a comparatively small kharif area to be sown, but the spring harvest was a very fine one. Nearly all the tanks filled, a few in Ajmere, whose catchment area is small, did not fill, and the same may be said of Merwara. Jalia new tank did not fill, it depends on the tanks above it, and if they fill early in the season (which this year they did not), the later rains give a supply to it. The storm at the end of the rains broke a number of tanks in Ajmere.

15. Supply of water and area irrigated per outlet.—I give here the usual statement.

Statement showing area per mile of duct and sluice irrigated by new large tanks for 1884-85.

	Name of Tank and Crop.	Date of Irrigation. Commencing.	Date of Irrigation. Ending.	Area irrigated. 1st mile.	2nd mile.	3rd mile.	4th mile.	5th mile.	Total.	Length of duct. Whole.	Length of duct. Used.	Number of outlet. Whole.	Number of outlet. Used.	Number of water course. Whole.	Number of water course. Used.	Number of lifts. Whole.	Number of lifts. Used.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.			No.				
Ajmere.	Bir — Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bir — Rabi	19 12 '84	9 1 '85	2	180	125	93	...	400	8·90	4	51	23	89	75	4	4	
		10 1 '85	18 2 '85															
		23 2 '85	1 3 '85															
		2 3 '85	23 3 '85															
	Rajoura — Kharif	25 9 '84	30 9 '84	5	...	...	...	...	5	3·75	1	19	2	22	2	...	...	
		1 10 '84	7 10 '84															
	Rajoura — Rabi	14 10 '84	17 10 '84	20	51	...	...	...	71	3·75	2	19	9	22	20	...	...	
		14 11 '84	20 12 '84															
		31 12 '84	19 1 '85															
		5 2 '85	27 2 '85															
	Mukrera — Kharif	Irrigation made by beds		3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	1	Irrigated by lifts.
	Mukrera — Rabi	,,	,,	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Ditto.
	Ladpura — Kharif	5 10 '84	7 10 '84	5	5	...	...	...	10	3·37	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	Irrigated from old tank.
	Ladpura — Rabi	16 10 '84	22 10 '84															
		18 12 '84	2 1 '85															
		5 1 '85	1 2 '85															
		7 2 '85	27 2 '85	43	24	28	...	...	95	...	3	23	10	...	19	3	2	
		6 3 '85	15 3 '85															
		22 3 '85	26 3 '85															
Merwara.	Balad (new) Rabi	5 11 '84	19 12 '84	47	88	125	...	...	260	7·25	3	54	44	54	44	8	3	
		21 12 '84	21 12 '84															
		24 12 '84	8 1 '85															
		10 1 '85	14 1 '85															
		16 1 '85	21 1 '85															
		31 1 '85	14 2 '85															
		28 2 '85	28 2 '85															
		2 3 '85	17 3 '85															
		19 3 '85	21 3 '85															
		25 3 '85	31 3 '85															
	Parwariah — Kharif	5 10 '84	9 10 '84	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	
	Parwariah — Rabi	14 11 '84	23 12 '84															
	Dhonchla and Phoolsagar.	28 12 '84	8 1 '85	321	31	112	...	...	464	9·30	3	34	16	54	16	1	...	
		10 1 '85	21 2 '86															
		24 2 '85	26 2 '85															
		6 3 '85	16 3 '85															

It is, however, difficult to make any comparison between the various tanks, thus Jalia now irrigates with other tanks. Jalia has its outlets, but the other tanks have not, and the area of 29 acres per outlet which is brought out is useless, as much of the area was watered from village water-courses and not from outlets.

16. *Crops irrigated and their value.*—The following statement shows the crops grown and their estimated value :—

Crops.	Crop rate tanks. Area.	Crop rate tanks. Estimated value.	Variably assessed tanks. Area.	Variably assessed tanks. Estimated value.	Fixed tanks. Area.	Fixed tanks. Estimated value.	Total. Area.	Total. Estimated value.
	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹
Sugarcane	10	[illegible]	3	50	1	30	14	1,023
Cotton	36	[illegible]	256	[illegible]	681	10,788	2,360	71,860
Indian-corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	907	52,418	2,158	31,207	10,098	1,08,510
Joar	3	11	39	277	89	248	133	536
Bajra	4	16	60	393	55	240	119	649
Til	5	40	100	1,159	115	1,050	220	2,249
Moong, moth, &c.	5	24	97	633	148	600	250	1,257
Rice	...	...	13	156	23	304	36	460
Garden produce	3	40	54	765	68	1,129	125	1,934
Wheat	260	4,141	2,333	44,123	1,217	15,188	3,810	63,452
Barley	816	9,776	4,021	52,418	3,279	30,696	8,116	92,890
Gram	79	1,038	912	11,867	173	1,158	1,164	14,063
Mixed grain	680	6,758	2,413	40,687	1,113	9,690	4,206	57,135
Garden produce	...	...	600	16,049	1	80	601	16,129
Opium	56	1,373	218	5,085	360	8,176	634	14,634
Miscellaneous	8	105	93	477	35	341	136	923
TOTAL	2,006	25,227	19,122	3,11,522	11,003	1,10,955	32,131	4,47,704
Amount of water revenue	...	8,290	...	44,145	...	19,355	...	71,790
Percentage of water revenue on value of corps	...	32·86	...	14·17	...	17·44	...	16·03

Grain during the whole of the year was much cheaper than in the previous year, and this combined with the small area sown to cotton which was again due to the emptiness of the tanks and the absence of rain in May 1884, is the cause both of the decrease in the estimated value of the crops and the rise in the rates borne to it by the water revenue.

17. *Double-cropped lands.*—The double-cropped area has, as might be expected from the character of the season, increased very largely as compared with the previous year. The figures are :—

	Double-cropped Area.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmere	478	3,684
Merwara	3,332	5,388
Total	3,810	9,072

This increase needs no further explanation.

Administration.

18. I have been in charge of the revenue portion of the irrigation matters during the whole year. In Ajmere I have been assisted by Munshi Chuttan Lal and in Merwara by Munshi Imamuddin. I am much indebted to them for their good work.

19. In the review of last year's report the increased quantity of water available in tanks is noticed, and it is suggested that this is due to the policy of keeping the beds of tanks moist by not running off the water. I may be allowed to say that this is hardly a sufficient explanation of the real fact that there has been for a year or two more water available than there was formerly, inasmuch as the deliberate policy of retaining water in the tanks has only been adopted for the Bir Tank.

20. I am inclined to offer in explanations, two facts which my experience has led me to adopt. The first is improved administration, this is due solely to the number of men now available, formerly the whole staff consisted of a Superintendent of Irrigation, his clerk and a few men employed on the new tanks. All the settlement munserims are now used in the work, and now the new staff of supervisors will take their place. The waste of water which is checked by this means is very great indeed.

21. The other fact is connected also with this improved administration, and was suggested to me by a zemindar in Merwara whom I was questioning regarding the splendid fields of cotton grown under several tanks from the surplus water of last year where I have never seen so much cotton before. His explanation was the strictness with which the making of beds or kyaris in irrigated land is now insisted on. This cause is a possible cause, and I should much like to investigate it further, but some form of water metre is needed and they are very costly. There is another possible cause which I, however, do not offer with much confidence, and that is the existence of the jungles.

22. A draft irrigation regulation and rules on irrigation matters have been prepared and forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

RAJPUTANA PROVINCE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Administrative Accounts for the year 1884-85.

No. I.—General Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the Working Expenses.

H.—PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

XXXI and 44—Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay.					Receipts during 1884-85.			Working Expenses during 1884-85.			Net Result (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.)			
				During 1884-85.			To end of 1884-85.									Rate per cent.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	4,27,459	1,090	4,28,549	3,599	66	3,665	4,25,704	2,346	4,28,140	3,431	38,065	41,496	17,310	333	17,643	23,853	...	5·67	...
Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	1,72,486	200	1,72,686	...	...	...	1,72,727	520	1,73,247	1,304	34,186	35,490	9,299	153	9,452	26,038	...	15·03	...
Tanks in Todgarh Sub-Collectorate	1,13,086	5,322	1,14,478	...	...	...	1,11,385	2,111	1,12,496	590	21,520	22,110	4,924	74	4,998	17,112	...	15·21	...
Bheer Reservoir	2,03,039	397	2,03,436	...	...	...	2,01,781	2,555	2,11,336	704	...	704	681	9	690	14	...	...	0·57
Bulad ,,	93,434	764	94,198	...	...	...	88,214	14,866	1,03,080	795	...	795	1,361	24	1,385	...	590	...	0·04
Jalia ,,	3,16,047	1,880	3,17,927	...	...	...	2,81,477	16,441	2,97,918	1,834	...	1,834	1,920	35	1,955	...	121	...	...
Ladhpura ,,	56,958	3,176	60,378	...	...	...	59,153	2,981	62,134	566	...	566	415	5	420	146	...	0·23	...
Makrera ,,	1,29,617	17,981	1,47,598	—843	...	—843	82,309	8,921	91,230	330	...	330	139	...	139	191	...	0·21	...
Rajaosi ,,	38,579	508	38,087	...	...	...	38,501	1,539	40,040	265	...	265	367	3	370	...	105	...	0·26
Chitor Tank ,,	24,997	993	25,990	—347	—1	—348	24,910	643	25,553	20	...	20	1,162	24	1,186	...	1,166	...	4·56
Total	15,75,702	30,365	16,04,227	2,409	65	2,474	14,86,251	58,923	15,45,174	9,839	93,771	1,03,610	(a)37,578	660	38,238	65,372	...	4·23	...

(a) Includes R7,885 on account of share of Collection and District Revenue Establishment charges in the Civil Department.

W. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1210 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 11th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kalun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunega (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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.	REVISED.														
	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	10 13	...	14 6	16 0	26 14	26 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	14 0	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	23 0	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	12 6	13 11	22 2	24 11	25 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 14	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 14	22 11	22 10	29 2	...	...	...	...	194 6	13 2	
	Bellary	14 6	...	12 5	13 0	24 11	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 0	23 2	25 5	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 5	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 10	14 8	20 3	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 8	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 13	...	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	14 2	...	...	26 3	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	...	33 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	13 13	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3	...	...	...	28 13	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 0	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	15 8	15 14	25 3	25 6	29 ...	...	...	...	...	121 3	15 0	
	Madura	10 14	...	14 5	14 13	29 3	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	17 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	23 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	70 0	13 11	
	Coimbatore	9 13	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 13	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	161 13	16 3	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	27 5	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	186 10	14 6	
	South Canara	8 8	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	122 8		
	Malabar	9 6	...	12 2	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8		

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1886.

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, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*).

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, 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.

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General in Council, and for other purposes, 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.

JHÁNSÍ AND MORAR BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí district, and for certain other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill was of no great importance, it affected a very small number of people and a small quantity of cases, and it had not been considered necessary to refer it to a Select Committee. However, since the date of the introduction of the Bill he had received a few suggestions from persons interested in the measure, and the motions which stood in his name on the list of business were based on those suggestions. He thought it would be found that all the suggestions had been satisfactorily met, with the exception of the suggestion which had been made for giving a right of appeal from decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts to our own Courts. As to this suggestion he agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that it

would be inexpedient to interfere in any way with those decrees and orders, and therefore he did not propose to bring forward any amendment on that point.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then moved that words importing the neighbourhood to the town and fort of Jhánsí of the lands to be ceded by His Highness the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government. and by the British Government to His Highness be omitted from the preamble to, and section 2 of, Part I, and that the words "adjacent to the Jhánsí district" be inserted after the words "certain lands" in the third clause of that preamble. He explained that he asked leave of the Council to make this amendment in a general form, because it would involve a good many verbal modifications. In the Bill as introduced the lands proposed to be given and taken in exchange were described as in Jhánsí, but he now found that the territories which it was proposed to cede to the Mahárájá Scindia lay at a considerable distance from the town of Jhánsí, while some of the lands to be ceded by His Highness were not in the immediate neighbourhood of that town. He proposed therefore to correct the Bill in accordance with those facts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following clause be added to the preamble to Part II, and the following section to that Part:—

Clause.

"And whereas the period of limitation prescribed for suits in the territories of His Highness is twelve years, and it is expedient that persons having just claims which, but for the cession of territory, they might have enforced in the Courts of His Highness, should not be debarred from enforcing those claims by reason of a shorter period of limitation being prescribed for any class of suits by the law in force in the Jhánsí district".

Section.

"7. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or in any other enactment, the Deputy Commissioner may, within such term, not exceeding two years from the commencement of this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, admit any suit of a nature cognizable by the Courts of British India, which, if there had not been a cession of territory, and the suit had been instituted in a Court of His Highness having jurisdiction with respect thereto, would not be liable to be dismissed by that Court by reason of its being barred by any law of limitation.

Extension of period of limitation for certain suits.

"(*2*) In the computation of the period of limitation for a suit referred to in sub-section (*1*) which the plaintiff has been debarred from instituting by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, there shall be excluded from the period the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

"(*3*) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner admitting or refusing to admit a suit under sub-section (*1*) shall be final."

He explained that this amendment had been inserted at the suggestion of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Jhánsí, and was in accordance with a request preferred to him (MR. ILBERT) by a local banker named Seth Sooraj Raj on behalf of the trading community of the town of Jhánsí. The facts were that under the Mahárájá's law the period of limitation prescribed for certain suits was twelve years, whereas in British territory the period was only three years; and it was represented that some hardship might be caused if persons living in the newly ceded territories were suddenly brought under a different law. In order to remove that hardship it was proposed to grant an extension of the period of limitation for a period not exceeding two years notwithstanding that such suits would be time-barred under the law in British territory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following further clause be added to the preamble to Part II and the following further section to that Part:—

Clause.

"And whereas it is expedient that suits pending in the Courts of His Highness and left undetermined by those Courts by reason of cession of territory should be continued in the Courts of the Jhánsí district".

Section.

"8. An original suit pending in a Court of His Highness and left undetermined by that Court by reason of cession of territory may be continued, under the law of limitation applicable to that Court but otherwise in accordance with the law and procedure of British Indian Courts, in any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in that behalf."

Continuance of pending suits.

He explained that this amendment, the meaning of which was obvious, had also been included in the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner and Seth Sooraj Raj.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following further clause be added to the preamble to Part II and the following further section to that Part:—

Clause.

"And whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the effect of the law in force in the Jhánsí district, with respect to registration and stamps on documents and instruments to which at the time of their execution the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply".

Section.

"9. The provisions of the law of British India with respect to the consequences of documents being unregistered or instruments being unstamped shall not apply to any document or instrument which may have been executed before a date to be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to which the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply at the time of its execution."

Saving in favour of unregistered documents and unstamped instruments.

He said that he was not sure that this amendment was strictly necessary, but it had been asked for by the traders at Jhánsí, and its insertion could certainly do no harm and might possibly remove some misapprehension on the points to which it related.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following sub-section be substituted for sub-section (*2*) of section 6, namely:—

"(*2*) If in any case the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that for special reasons the sanction ought to be withheld or ought to be granted subject to conditions, he may either withhold his sanction or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose; but in either of those cases he shall record the reasons in writing."

He explained that this amendment was proposed at the instance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces with a view to making it clear that the power of withholding sanction to the execution of decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts was only to be exercised in very exceptional cases.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 10 of the Bill in its present form (section 7 of the Bill as introduced) the words and figures "articles 66 to 75 (both inclusive)" be substituted for the words and figures "articles 74 and 75."

He explained that it was intended by this amendment to enable persons lately trading at Morar to sue at Jhánsí or Agra, or other places appointed by the Governor General in Council, on bonds and bills of exchange and on promissory notes other than those specified in the articles in the original Bill. Thus the object of the section would be more effectually attained than it would be in the more restrictive form in which that section was originally drawn.

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.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S (N.-W. P.) FUNCTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council.

BURMA INDIGENOUS TRIBES PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma. He said :—"The object of this Bill is to afford some protection to the Karens and other indigenous tribes in Lower Burma, especially in the Tounghoo District, against the annoyance and injury caused to them by the acts of squatters belonging to other tribes and races. It appears that Burman, Shan and Chinese strangers occasionally settle in these Karen villages, and cause great annoyance to the Karens. The Karens are a quiet and inoffensive race, and as a rule, either from shyness or timidity, they do not resist the intruders, but cases have arisen in which they have been goaded into acts of lawlessness. A characteristic case of this kind occurred in 1883. There is a large Karen village called Bawgale. This village is inhabited mainly by Christian Karens, and is the site of an American Baptist Chapel. In 1883 a number of travelling Shan traders established themselves in this village with large herds of cattle. 1883 was not the first year in which they had squatted in the village, but in former years there were not so many of them and the Karens had not complained. In 1883, however, they made themselves an intolerable nuisance to the permanent inhabitants. They picketed their bullocks near the Mission Chapel and on the village-paths, and disturbed the peace of the village by gambling and disorderly habits. The consequence was that the Karens under the leadership of an American Missionary gentleman took the law into their own lands, destroyed the houses of the Shan squatters and summarily ejected them from the village. The results were rather unfortunate for the American gentleman, for there was no law to prohibit the Shans from settling in the village, nor had the Karens any right to eject them, and so the matter went before the Law Courts, and the Missionary was fined Rs. 50 for contravening section 426 of the Indian Penal Code. The case attracted the attention of the Local Government to the position of the Karens generally, and it was satisfied that, although the law had in this particular instance been contravened, yet the Karens had sufficient ground for complaint. Lest it should be supposed that the Government had acted on the representations of the Missionaries alone, I will read a short extract from a report submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Bridges, who had been for some years Settlement-officer in the Bassein district, where there are large settlements of Karens. In his Report dated the 30th July, 1883, he wrote as follows :—

"I believe that the account given by the Missionaries of what is actually taking place in Karen villages is substantially correct. * * * I have continually heard complaints in the Karen villages of Burmese loafers settling down among them, stealing their property, swindling them out of their lands and crops, and introducing opium and gambling among them. * * * The Karens will not as a rule come to officials and complain unless they see them in their villages. * * * What I have said applies chiefly to the British Burman Karen villages: but the state of things is much worse in the case of the Talaing Karens, who have as a rule not been converted. * * * In the Aingme and Kyaukkanni circles I found the Talaing Karen villages in a dreadful state; the Burmans had settled down in nearly all their villages; they had swindled them out of their lands, and in many cases reduced them to a state of semi-serfdom. The Talaing Karens had taken to opium-eating and thieving, and in one or two villages I found that women and young children were opium-eaters. The Ywa-lugyis (village-elders) were in many cases Upper Burman gamblers and opium-eaters, who, instead of helping and protecting the villagers, either swindled themselves or allowed others to do this. * * * I think the Burmans who have already settled down in Karen villages should be compelled to remove their houses when their presence is complained of."

"That is a statement of the facts with which we have to deal, and I think it quite justifies legislation of the nature now proposed. The nature of the legislation is, no doubt, somewhat exceptional, but I think it is fully warranted by the peculiarities of the relations between these indigenous tribes

and their neighbours, and some precedent may be found for it in the provisions which it has been found necessary to apply to the Garo Hills in the Province of Assam. A Regulation has been passed for those Hills which prohibits the acquisition of interest in land by settlers except by special sanction, and it is a principle somewhat similar to this which I propose to apply in the present measure.

"The provisions of the Bill are very simple. It empowers the Chief Commissioner to apply the proposed Act to such local areas as he may by notification prescribe, and it defines the term 'village,' so as to restrict the operation of the proposed law to purely rural tracts. Then it declares the circumstances under which a resident or intending resident may be excluded or ejected from a village. These circumstances are that the majority of the residents of the village belong to some indigenous tribe, and that not less than one-half of the cultivating householders of the village desire ejection or exclusion of the resident or intending resident, who must not be of the same race as the majority of the residents of the village, or cultivate land within three miles of the village or have resided in the village for twelve years or upwards. The Bill further provides for compensation to persons who have been compelled to vacate any land or house in a village in consequence of their ejection therefrom. Then, under another section, the Chief Commissioner has power to make rules with the sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribing the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude any one therefrom is to be ascertained and recorded, empowering certain persons to eject or exclude persons in pursuance of the recorded desire and on behalf of the cultivating householders, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases, and the mode in which compensation under the proposed Act is to be ascertained. Then there is a power which enables the Local Government to direct in any rule that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. Lastly, there is a section containing the usual formal matter as to the procedure for making and publishing rules."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH WASIKAS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wásikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 17th September, 1886.

NOTE.—The Meeting fixed for the 8th September, 1886, was subsequently postponed to the 15th idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen generally throughout the country with the exception of Sind, the greater portion of the Punjab, and Rajputana and Berar. In Bengal and Assam the falls have again been heavy, and rain threatens to be excessive in some places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Agricultural prospects continue generally favourable in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, though in the second-named Province more rain would be beneficial for the crops in one or two districts. In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the standing crops are generally in good condition, and prospects are favourable. The *kharif* crop is generally in good condition in Bombay, but more rain is still wanted in most districts.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the condition of the standing crops is generally excellent, and is fairly good in the Central Provinces, with the exception of the rice crop, which has suffered everywhere on high lands owing to a deficiency of rain. In Bilaspur the situation is unpromising and rain is badly wanted. In the Punjab the harvest prospects are fair, but rain is still wanted in several districts.

In Bengal, where there has been much heavy rain, a break is wanted to facilitate the harvesting of early crops. Agricultural prospects are generally fair in Assam.

The public health continues generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in some districts in the Punjab and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 15th)		
Bellary . .	Average 1·29	Standing crops generally fair; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average 1·04	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average 1·36	Slight small-pox in three taluks; fever very prevalent in Berhampore; cattle-disease in four taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna . .	Average 1·01	Standing crops generally fair, but in Deltaic taluks suffered from excessive rain. River 5·7 feet over anicut. Fever slight; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 1·04	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average 1·62	Standing crops generally good; *cholum*, *cumbu*, and *ragi* in parts suffered from excessive rain; harvest dry crops, outturn generally above average.
Tanjore . .	Average last week since revised, 2·32; this week, 1·04.	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, 1·67; this week, 1·13.	Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Malabar . .	Average 2·51	Standing crops, first crop paddy, ripening; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one, and slight small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore . .	2·06	Harvest paddy almost over. Slight fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 15th)		
Kurrachee .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* crops coming into ear in places. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 34 and in Sakro 16, 36 and 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good; crops injured by worms in taluka Sakrand. Want of water felt throughout the district. Lands are being ploughed for *jamba* cultivation. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25¾, *juari* and *bajri* 38, red rice 28, and white rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Standing crops promising. More rain wanted in Parantij and Dholera for rice crop. Slight fever in Dholera. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	*Nil*	Fever continues in Naosari and Baroda divisions; cattle disease in Kadi, Kalol, and Okhamandal. Standing crops doing well, but in Okhamandal *bajri*, *juari*, and *til* crops have suffered. *Bajri* 32, wheat 21, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat . . .	Slight rain in all talukas.	Standing crops healthy. Rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka continues; slight fever and eye-disease in Bardoli. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Igatpuri, ·55; Nasik, ·26; Sinnar, ·05; Nandgaon, ·30; Kalvan, ·03; Peint, ·92.	Standing *kharif* crops healthy. Preparations for *rabi* sowing continue. Rain for *rabi* required in most talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain on 8th, 9th, 11th and 13th; total of week, ·51; total to date 93·81, being 30·89 above average.	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 8th to 1° cool on 9th, and then rose to 2° warm on 14th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind easterly on 16th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . .	Light showers in Junnar, Khed, Purandhar, Haveli, and Maval talukas; maximum at Maval, ·45 and minimum at Purandhar, ·04.	Crops good; *bajri* crops suffering from blight in Khed and withering in Purandhar for want of rain. More rain wanted in Junnar, Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and in eastern portion of the Haveli taluka. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 38 and *juari* 54 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	Jamkhed, ·29; Nagar, ·03.	*Kharif* crops generally good everywhere; *rabi* sowing commenced in six talukas. Condition of people good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38, *juari*—maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Sholapur, 2·8; Madha, ·12.	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing commenced in parts of the Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 68¾ and *bajri* 45⅛ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at all talukas, except in Navalgund and Hangal, ranging from ·29 in Ron to 2·42 in Gadag.	Early *juari* crops still in good condition, but require good showers to keep them from withering. Rice crops not promising generally; cotton sowing in progress in almost all talukas. Slight fever and slight cattle-disease in Navalgund and Kalghatgi talukas, respectively. *Juari* 51 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, ·34; Kumpta, 1·70; Yellapur, 1·40; Haliyal, ·42; total 120·35.	Rice crops in ear and in good condition. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Jankola, Kumpta, Honawar, and Yellapur. Common rice Karwar 13; district average 12⅛ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	·08; total 35·10	General health fair; fever still prevailing in some parts of Halar and Sorath. Crops in fairly good condition. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of 12 districts, more still wanted in most districts. *Kharif* crops generally in good condition; *rabi* sowing commenced in three districts; standing crops slightly injured by blight in parts of Poona and Satara, and by insects and rats in parts of Hyderabad and Ratnagiri. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 15th)		
Chittagong . .	0·91	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* crops completed, outturn 9 to 10 annas; transplanting of *amun* continues. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	9·59	Prospects of crops generally favourable; paddy somewhat damaged by flood. Water subsiding. Harvesting of early paddy and jute going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	5·17	Prospects of paddy, jute, and sugarcane favourable; transplanting of *amun* paddy still going on; harvesting of early paddy and jute commenced. Public health good.
Moorshedabad . .	Copious rain, 7·75	Agricultural prospects good; *aus* paddy being harvested. River still slowly rising. Prices falling. Public health generally good.
Rungpore . .	6·83	Prospects of *amun* and sugarcane good; cutting of jute continues. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan . .	3·49	*Aus* harvest good; *amun* promises well. Public health good.
Bhagalpur . .	15·79	Transplanting of late rice finished, and prospects excellent; *bhadoi* harvest giving a good outturn in south of Ganges. In north total area affected by floods is perhaps one-fifth of area cropped, and on that loss reported as six annas. Early rice in north very good.
Purneah . .	13·03	Extensive damage by floods to west of district. Prospects of crops, where not affected by floods, are good. Rivers high. Public health indifferent.
Patna . .	3·03	Paddy growing splendidly; *bhadoi* crops being cut; new *makai* being brought into market. Cholera still reported from Behar.
Durbhunga . .	7·49	*Bhadoi* crops saved from late floods being harvested; retransplanting of paddy greatly impeded by successive heavy showers. A break in the rains absolutely necessary. Prices remain stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	3·24	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* being harvested, with good outturn; rice and other crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack . .	1·50	Weather sultry, with heavy showers. Early rice being reaped, with fair outturn; late rice doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	1·26	Prospects brighter in the south and good elsewhere.
Khoolna	3·05	Weather cloudy. *Aus* paddy being harvested; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects good. A little fever at Satkhira; public health fair.
Dinagepore	9·75	Weather very wet early in week; break since. Heavy rain has slightly injured *amun* paddy and sugarcane. About half of jute and *aus* paddy harvested. Fever prevails. Prices stationary.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	6·80	Heavy flood in Pubna and Serajgunge. Jute much damaged by continued high flood and rain; prospects of *amun* so far good, but in parts transplanting difficult owing to depth of water.
Gya	11·71	Heavy rain has damaged crops in Jehanabad; elsewhere prospects good. Extent of loss unknown.
Chumparun	7·11	Much damage done to *bhadoi* crops; prospects of paddy, where not injured by floods, are favourable. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Exceptionally heavy rain in most districts during the week. A break is now much wanted to admit of further progress being made in the harvesting of early crops and for completion of late rice. Transplanting prospects continue generally favourable, except as previously reported in flooded parts of Behar and East Bengal. Fever prevalent in certain localities, but general health satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh —(Sept. 15th)		
Benares (Sept. 13th)	Average 4·20	Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Cholera abating; cattle-disease on decrease.
Ballia („ 14th)	Rainfall general, averaging 1·60. 4·20 at Sadr	*Juari, sawan, makka*, and rice being cut. Prices stationary. Cholera abating.
Gorakhpore („ 13th)		Weather cloudy. Crops in flourishing condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	*Juari, sawan, dhan*, and *kakun* being cut; *urd* and *moth* being sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Fever in two tahsils; health of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 13th)	Heavy rains during the week; 7·90 at Sadr.	*Sawan, kakun*, and maize are being cropped; rice doing very well. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Average about 1·40	*Sawan, makka*, and *kakun* cut and in the market. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Some cases of fever reported.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	Heavy rain, especially in the Kunda tahsil.	Crops little injured, but ploughing of *rabi* fallows somewhat interfered with. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 5·50 all over the district.	Weather cloudy. Condition of crops excellent. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	From ·80 to 5·80	Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever in some places.
Farakhabad („ „)	Occasional showers	Prospects of crops excellent. Prices remain stationary. Cholera decreasing.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain	Rice harvest begun. No sickness.
Bareilly („ „)	Heavy rain and storms every night.	Days bright and sunny. Lowlands much flooded and ripe crops beginning to suffer. Cholera spreading north and west from Faridpur and prevalent in Bareilly City.
Banda („ 13th)	Occasional heavy showers of rain.	The rain very beneficial to crops. Prospects good; cotton and *til* flourishing. Prices steady. Usual autumnal fever, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Kumaon („ 14th)	Occasional showers	Weather fair. Rice and *mandua* being cut in warmer parts. Prices stationary. General health fair; fever and some cattle-disease.
Agra („ 13th)	Rain in four parganas only from ·30 to 1·70.	Good break during week, which was much needed. Harvesting operations begun in some places. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Average 2·40	Beneficial break in the latter part of the week. Supplies ample. Slight fever and cattle-disease; 3 more cases of cholera have occurred in British Infantry lines.
Meerut („ 14th)	Partial showers	Weather generally clear, with westerly wind. Crops flourishing; *rabi* ploughing in full progress. Prices easy. Seasonable fever prevalent, but not severe.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall threatens to be excessive in some places. Crops are good everywhere, and prospects promise well. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Cholera and fever prevalent, otherwise public health fair.
Punjab—(Sept. 15th)		
[illegible]	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising.
[illegible]	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising. Prospects favourable.
[illegible]	·15	Health fair. Prices *stationary*. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
[illegible]	·00	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good.
[illegible]	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
[illegible]	·00	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	·60	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Moultan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest fair.
Rawalpindi	·65	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest average.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts, more wanted in the Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Shahpur and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Hissar, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (Sept. 15th)		
Nagpur	·02	Weather clear. Crops generally good, but rice on high lands somewhat injured. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	·45	Prospects favourable, but more rain wanted. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Sept. 13th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* very favourable. Fever prevalent. Prices falling.
Seoni	·23	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* fair, except rice. Fever in places. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather clear. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur	·75	Prospects bad. Rice on high ground abandoned to grazing. Tanks not half full. Want of rain generally felt. Fever and cattle-disease in places.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good at present. 40 cases of cholera, 20 deaths. Prices steady.
Raipur	3·13	Rain has done much good to rice, other crops promise well. Prospects decidedly improving. Cattle-disease prevalent; fever in places. Prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 11th)	3·07	Weather cloudy and close. Rain done good, but more needed. Rice on highlands in Bargarh tahsil much injured by long break. Prospects in Sambalpur tahsil fair. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has again fallen in Raipur, and has decidedly improved prospects. In Bilaspur rain is urgently required, and prospects are gloomy. Rice has suffered everywhere on highland, but other crops are good, and prices generally remain steady.
British Burma— (Sept. 15th)		
Akyab (Sept. 15th)	7·11; total rainfall 122·59.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein	3·95; total rainfall 79·90.	Slight cholera in three circles; slight cattle-disease in one township. Crop prospects good.
Rangoon	1·16; total rainfall 72·71.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	8·53; total rainfall 139·15.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	19·82; total rainfall 180·18.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu	3·83; total rainfall 101·79.	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Transplanting progressing.
Henzada	2·34; total rainfall 66·86.	Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Ploughing completed, transplanting nearly finished.
Prome	1·06; total rainfall 33·06.	Slight cholera in two townships; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Crops growing well. Floods have subsided.
Tounghoo	2·46; total rainfall 67·79.	Public health and health of cattle good. Little damage to crops by late flood. Growth of crops goods; replanting in places, where inundation has been considerably progressing.
Thayetmyo	1·91; total rainfall 29·98.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting operations progressing.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; a little cholera in Henzada and Prome; slight cattle-disease in Bassein, Pegu, and Prome. Crops doing well. Damage done by floods slight.
Assam—(Sept. 15th)		
Gauhati	·50 during week ending 14th instant.	General health of the town fair, but that of the interior of the district indifferent. Cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of *sali* almost finished.
Sylhet	6·56	State and prospects same as last week. The distress in the north-west of Karimgunj still prevalent.
Cachar	8·71	Weather rainy. Transplanting of *sali* crops continue; sowing of *dumahi* and *aus* crops commenced again in some parts of the district. Common rice 13½ seers per rupee. Growth of tea checked on account of heavy rainfall. Blight disappearing. Fair quantities of tea made. Health good; cattle-disease not yet disappeared. River rising again.
Dibrugarh	3·31	Weather rainy. Cholera prevalent in the Sadr subdivision; cattle-disease decreasing. Tea doing well. Land being prepared for *mati kalai*. Prospects of *sali* crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 15th)		
Bangalore	Rainfall good in Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts and fair in other parts of the State.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where they are reported to be in want of more rain. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material changes in prices.
Mysore		
Mercara	2·35	Transplanting of rice completed. Prospects continue favourable. Prices fallen slightly.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 15th)		
Amraoti	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops flourishing; ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather cloudy occasionally. Crops doing well. Cotton in flower.
Hyderabad	Average ·89; total rainfall 33·86.	Rainfall of the week benefited *kharif* and *abi* crops. General health of taluks fair, save in Pattur taluka, where there have been about 10 cases of cholera. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 20, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 17¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 15th)		
Indore	*Nil*; total rainfall 30·25.	Rains apparently over.
Morar (Gwalior)	·63; total rainfall 25·51.	Fever prevalent. Prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Prices rising. Health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	3·82	Weather cool. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·06	Weather clear. Health and crops good.
Nowgong	2·80; total rainfall 34·73.	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	At Sirdapur, ·94; total rainfall 22·41.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 15th)		
Abu (Sept. 15th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; light clouds; weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 12th)	*Nil*	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy; cool nights.
Marwar („ 11th)	*Nil*	This week partially cloudy; winds getting cooler Tanks all full. Fever prevails. Crops excellent. Prices tending to fall.
Kherwara („ 12th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Cutting of indian corn commenced. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops average. Dysentery still prevalent. Prices falling. Weather clear.
Pertabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling. Weather occasionally clear and hot.
Harowti („ 11th)	Deoli, ·77; Shahpura, 4·02.	Rain wanted. Some fever, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 13th)	·35	Health good. Prospects very favourable.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* crops good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks not full. Otherwise prospects good.
Kerowlee („ 11th)	1·62	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever continues. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ „)	·88	Tanks full; wells filling. Crops progressing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·22	Tanks and wells full. Crops promising. Health good. Prices steady. Break very beneficial.
Ulwur („ 14th)	Average of four tahsils, ·89	More rain wanted. Health fair.
Bickanir („ 11th)	Good rain in districts	Fever in two districts. Prospects fair. Rain needed.
Nepal—(Sept. 9th)		
Kaimandu (Sept. 10th)	Light rain still falling constantly.	Sunshine wanted now for the rice crop. The Indian corn has all been got in and the harvest of this grain is abundant. Prices very high still.

No. 142 Met.
12—12

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 16th September, 1886.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of August 1886.

Except in the Central Provinces and Assam, the mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, but the differences were, in general, very small ; and only in the peninsula, and locally, at a few places elsewhere, did they exceed 1°. The greatest depression was in the Carnatic, where it amounted to between 1½° and 3°. The pressure was more or less below the normal average, over the whole of North-West India, during the first and last weeks of August, and above it during the rest of the month. On the mean of the whole month, the pressure was as nearly the average as possible, throughout the country. The atmosphere was somewhat damper than is usual at this season of the year, in the Upper Provinces as well as in Madras, though not so much so as in the previous month. In all other parts of the country, the weather was a little drier. During the first few days of the month, there was general, and in some cases heavy rainfall in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and on three or four days also in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the south of the peninsula, and around the Bay of Bengal. The falls were particularly heavy in the Gangetic plain and in Sikim and Kumaon. After the 5th, however, the rainfall, as a rule, because very light and partial, and there was a long spell of dry weather in the whole of North-West and Central India, as well as in Bengal, interrupted only by a few sporadic showers chiefly in Bengal and Assam. In the peninsula also, the rainfall was lighter than usual ; especially so in the western presidency. On the 12th, however, a small storm began to form over the Bay of Bengal, off Masulipatam, and brought fairly general, though on the whole, light rain, first to a large portion of the peninsula; and then, as the storm moved northward and westward across Orissa and Central India, to the western coast of the Bay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the more southern parts of the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. After the disappearance of this storm, on the forenoon of the 21st, over the whole of the Central and Southern India, the rain either ceased altogether or became very light and partial; but in the Eastern Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma, moderately heavy showers continued to fall till within a day or two of the close of the month.

In the Punjab, the rainfall was everywhere below the average, and the same was the case in Sind ; little or no rain having fallen throughout the month in the Indus valley, except locally at Hyderabad, which received only one third of the normal amount. In the North-Western Provinces to the east of the Ganges, (except in Oudh and locally at Benares,) in North and East Bengal, Assam and Cachar, the rainfall was greatly in excess of the average ; but to the south of the river, in Rajputana, Berar, Khandesh, the whole of the Central Indian plateau, Orissa and South-West Bengal, it was, as a general rule, more or less deficient.

There was more rain than usual in the Carnatic, Mysore and on the Bellary plateau, and in the Deccan the total fall was very near the average. Throug[illegible]

the rest of the peninsula, as well as in Guzerat and Burma, the rainfall was below the normal amount.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of August 1886, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in August.	Difference from the average in August 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, west	7	5·80	—1·62	
Ditto, east	6	8·57	—2·78	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	12·87	+3·53	
Ditto ditto, cis-Gangetic	7	8·94	—0·22	
Behar	4	10·02	+5·42	
Northern Bengal	3	17·62	+6·35	
Assam, Cachar	5	14·28	+1·28	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	14·50	+0·64	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·47	+2·87	
Central Provinces, south	7	12·16	—5·88	
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·91	—0·46	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda ...	10	11·22	—2·87	
Sind, Cutch	4	2·58	—2·11	
Guzerat	4	8·49	—2·28	
Konkan	4	14·97	—1·53	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·83	+0·08	
Malabar	5	19·65	—6·51	
Mysore, Bellary	6	4·19	+0·48	
Carnatic	8	3·29	+1·77	
British Burma	7	22·88	—2·46	
Ceylon	1	4·65	—2·27	

Simla,
The 7th September, 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
Ind. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length mean open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd August 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total length mean open.	Receipts for week ending 21st August 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd August 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st August 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	81,642	134	681	96,806	142	23,39,248	187	27,12,321	195	3,73,073	
Ditto	Madras	861	1,42,213	165	831	1,27,329	153	29,01,687	164	30,09,030	172	1,07,343	
21st ditto	South Indian	654	86,211	132	654	90,620	148	18,13,177	134	20,42,209	153	2,29,032	
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,92,909	262	1,497	4,44,752	297	1,40,10,129	455	1,60,66,763	526	20,56,634	
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,29,759	281	461	1,92,000	416	52,74,407	556	57,58,385	611	4,83,978	
	TOTAL	4,081	8,32,734	204	4,124	9,57,507	232	2,63,38,648	314	2,95,88,708	351	32,50,060	
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th August 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,23,219	411	1,515	7,71,434	509	1,87,02,797	600	1,84,08,072	595	...	2,94,725
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,702	100	57	7,701	135	1,83,739	156	1,90,569	163	6,830	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	627	52	12	642	54	20,968	85	22,969	94	† 2,001	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	4,977	66	75	5,713	76	1,34,106	88	1,43,541	94	9,435	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	1,83,861	130	1,411	2,73,000	193	62,85,762	217	68,18,755	237	5,32,993	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	23,508	75	315	26,203	83	3,16,295	61	6,91,368	107	3,75,073	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,577	38	...	...	40,486	47	40,486	...
	TOTAL	3,385	8,41,894	249	3,427	10,86,270	317	2,56,43,667	375	2,63,15,760	376	6,72,093	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st August 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	62,369	268	234	97,749	418	16,32,492	341	17,21,957	361	89,465	...
28th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,244	46	27	1,170	43	27,525	49	34,309	62	6,784	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	30,205	121	249	37,630	151	7,27,531	142	8,85,187	174	1,57,656	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,723	47	37	1,767	48	50,910	67	42,239	56	...	...
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,062	84	246	21,572	88	5,28,066	113	6,24,262	124	96,202	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	12,126	49	253	21,425	85	3,26,679	64	4,24,557	82	97,878	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,712	171	45	10,029	223	1,90,253	206	2,71,562	295	81,309	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	13,657	92	149	9,057	61	5,83,322	190	5,77,592	190	...	5,730
21st ditto	Burma	327	29,068	89	327	34,259	105	8,43,769	148	8,47,578	127	3,809	...
31st July 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(b) 158	2	158	...
28th August 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,24,505	235	1,803	4,27,401	237	1,18,32,514	319	1,00,31,508	272	...	18,01,006
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,633	70	66	4,822	73	1,21,036	89	1,13,412	84	...	7,624
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	993	28	36	1,201	33	28,628	39	38,190	52	9,562	...
21st ditto	Dacca	86	493	6	86	2,891	34	32,949	46	97,371	55	64,422	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	898	36	30	705	23	12,797	25	13,708	22	911	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,08,688	171	3,588	6,71,678	187	1,60,38,455	238	1,57,24,680	214	...	12,13,773
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	22,83,316	207	11,139	27,15,455	244	6,89,20,770	309	7,16,29,148	315	27,08,378	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,30,50,544	148	3,63,50,806	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,58,70,226	161	3,52,78,342	155	...	5,91,884
	Assisted Companies.												
21st August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	7,417	59	126	8,154	65	2,32,369	90	2,42,519	93	10,150	...
28th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,626	54	67	5,582	83	98,453	71	1,32,307	97	33,854	...
21st ditto	Assam	78	4,879	63	78	7,900	92	89,769	57	1,32,335	83	42,566	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,846	84	303	21,382	104	4,96,893	80	5,32,410	134	35,517	...
28th ditto	Tárakéssur	22	3,004	146	22	3,417	155	1,07,216	237	1,06,195	234	...	1,021
	TOTAL	596	37,975	64	596	55,943	94	10,24,700	83	14,45,766	119	4,21,066	...
	Native States.												
21st August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	9,456	49	193	11,004	57	4,37,587	110	4,35,732	111	...	1,855
21st ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,017	47	64	2,680	42	66,192	50	77,055	60	10,863	...
21st ditto	Nizam's	121	17,062	141	268	32,333	155	4,55,238	183	5,06,485	119	51,247	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,790	56	140	8,644	62	1,61,690	56	1,69,840	59	8,150	...
28th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	706	44	16	838	52	15,819	48	24,049	74	8,230	...
21st ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	35	374	11	...	...	19,192	27	19,192	...
	TOTAL	534	38,031	71	656	55,873	85	11,36,526	102	12,32,353	92	95,827	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 31st July 1886.

SIMLA,
The 13th September, 1886.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1038 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY 1886.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	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.*
RAJPOOTANA	Jhallawar	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	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 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	10 13	...	13 14	15 0	26 14	28 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	23 0	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	13 3	...	12 0	13 5	22 2	24 11	30 0	...	...	...	...	194 6	15 5	
	Anantapur	14 6	...	11 3	13 0	22 11	23 8	26 3	...	...	...	...	145 13	13 2	
	Bellary	14 6	...	11 3	11 14	24 11	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 5	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 5	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	20 3	21 2	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	14 2	...	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 13	...	13 14	14 14	...	32 5	28 10	...	...	...	...	201 11	13 8	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3	...	...	26 13	34 0	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	15 8	16 0	...	22 14	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Madura	9 13	...	14 5	14 13	29 3	23 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	9 13	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	23 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	13 11	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	23 11	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	8 2	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	122 8	16 3	
	Malabar	8 10	...	12 10	13 6	...	...	18 5	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	9 9	18 0	7 7	10 13	16 6	14 10	14 4	14 5	16 4	20 10	8 9	54 9	12 9	
	Dasknohi	No return received.													
	Kaira	12 12	24 8	8 14	9 4	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	16 12	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	13 6	13 12	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 8	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	21 6	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	13 2	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	23 12	15 2	20 4	...	17 0	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 6	...	8 0	9 5	23 12	18 0	12 0	...	19 0	...	11 0	91 0	13 6	
	Poona (City)	11 8	8 2	8 9	9 13	23 15	16 2	13 8	...	14 15	...	10 2	73 0	11 11	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	9 8	10 6	28 11	20 3	...	19 8	17 13	...	12 0	71 4	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 2	14 10	7 1	9 12	30 6	23 13	...	...	17 0	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 3	9 5	19 15	16 13	...	...	15 4	...	...	106 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	12 8	...	8 8	81 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	18 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	8 9	10 9	16 14	13 8	17 10	...	14 11	...	8 14	90 0	8 6	
Sind.	Kaimar	11 5½	...	7 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	13 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 1	...	9 11	10 10	...	32 0	20 0	...	21 13	22 8	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Kaira	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Ahmedabad	15 6	...	11 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 12	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Deesa Cantonment	17 6	21 7	7 2	8 8	20 4	24 2	...	...	18 4	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	16 8	22 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	14 0	180 0	14 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 5	28 1	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 2	...	12 0	29 3	31 0	13 3	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	17 12	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	15 14	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received.													
	Karachi	12 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	21 8	7 8	17 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	150 0	14 8	
	Shikarpur	12 0	18 0	9 8	12 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	18 8	...	11 0	160 0	13 8	
	Sukkur	14 8	23 8	11 0	15 8	20 8	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	13 8	125 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	14 7	...	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	14 0	...	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	25 8	120 0	12 12*a*	
	Bankoora	17 4	23 0	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	19 0	280 0	11 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	13 8	120 0	13 0*e*	
	Howrah	16 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 4	21 8	9 8	15 10	19 12	13 0	...	18 4	19 2	19 12	18 0	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	90 0	11 12*f*	
	Nuddea	16 0	26 5½	14 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*h*	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	22 0	120 0	10 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	17 0	...	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	16 0	120 0	12 5*j*	
	Dinagepore	16 0	19 8	16 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	140 0	11 8	
	Rajshahye	20 0	33 0	15 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	...	17 0	240 0	12 0*k*	
	Rungpore	17 8	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	10 0	120 0	13 0*l*	
	Bogra	18 12	...	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	90 0	10 8	
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 12	200 0	11 4*m*	
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	126 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	11 8*n*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	10 8*o*	
	Furreedpore	20 0	25 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	12 8	120 0	11 8*q*	
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	10 12*r*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0*s*	
	Noakholly	...	...	13 6¾	16 8¼	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 0*s1*	
	Tipperah	13 10	...	12 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	9 14	...	11 0*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-4 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ramghat 12-14 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 10 seers.
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 and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-10 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 7-14 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-4 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 10-13 seers.
p Retail prices of salt at Madaripore 11-8 seers per rupee.
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 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s Retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar 11 seers per rupee.
s1 Retail price of salt at Panchgachia in the Fenny sub-division 9 seers per rupee.
t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*															
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	17 0	30 0	9 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	23 8	...	23 8	220 0	11 0z	
	Shahabad	17 0	26 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	160 0	12 0z	
	Darbhanga	17 0	24 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	27 0	22 0	21 0	140 0	11 8z	
	Muzaffarpore	19 8	27 8	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	24 0	140 0	12 0z	
	Saran	25 0	29 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	11 8z	
	Champaran	20 0	29 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	26 0	...	11 8z	
	Monghyr	18 15	33 10	12 8	16 4	21 0	...	...	...	27 13	33 10	22 0	126 0	12 12z	
	Bhágalpur	18 4	31 9	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 4	32 13	20 13	125 4	12 02z	
	Purnea	20 0	...	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 0	128 0	11 0	
	Maldah	17 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	...	160 0	12 024	
	Sonthal Perguunahs	14 8	...	...	23 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	22 0	200 0		
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	Kalai.					
	Poorce.	15 12	...	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	...	18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	80 0	14 7	
	Chota Nagpore. South-Western Frontier Agency.									14 0	...	...	90 0	10 025	
	Hazáribágh	16 8	18 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	19 0	220 0	9 026	
	Lohárdagga	22 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	120 0	9 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	240 0	10 1027	
Assam.															
	Sylhet	14 0	...	11 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	108 0	11 4	
	Cachár	10 0	...	6 15½	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6¾	64 0	10 10½	
	Goálpárá	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	80 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	16 0	...	6 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khásí	8 0	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darrang	6 8	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dehra Dún	18 0	30 0	6 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sahárunpur	19 5½	30 1½	7 8½	12 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 4	34 2	6 9	13 4	23 2	20 0	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	19 0	34 0	6 8	10 10	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	21 4	34 0	5 8	10 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aligarh	19 0	14 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etáwah	13 0	33 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore	16 0	32 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur	20 0	24 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánda	16 0	24 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	16 0	27 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hamírpur	19 8	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	19 8	26 8	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	32 6¾	9 7	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Basti	22 8	36 0	10 5	16 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azimgarh	19 0	26 15	9 0	14 11	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur	18 2	27 0	10 0	14 11	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Benares	18 0	24 11	7 12	15 7	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gházípur	18 0	25 12	10 4	14 2	19 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ballia	18 12	29 13	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	19 0	35 0	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur	21 8	28 12	9 6	14 6¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzápur	19 0	37 0	8 4	14 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Banda	21 4	31 4	8 4	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur	20 0	24 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore	20 0	25 10	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur	24 3	35 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	19 13	24 8	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalaun	19 8	24 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etáwah	19 8	31 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mainpuri	20 0	24 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Farrukhabad	21 4	28 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etawah	19 0	26 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra	17 8	27 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mathura	18 18	27 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 15	37 0	8 12	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bareilly	21 8	32 6¾	8 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budáun	19 6	28 12	8 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahjahánpur	19 0	26 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pilibhít	18 12	36 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kheri	19 0	32 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sítápur	19 0	40 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hardoi	20 0	36 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unao	20 8	35 8	14 12	17 0	23 0	23 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lucknow	19 5	30 0	8 0	13 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rái Bareli	23 8	30 0	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sultánpur	21 2	34 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Partábgarh	20 8	31 0	13 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad	19 6	40 0	9 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khyri	19 5	30 0	9 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bahraich	23 8	30 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gonda	23 3	35 8	14 12	17 0	23 0	23 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Utáo	20 8	28 0	9 0	14 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hardoi	20 8	36 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Punjab.															
	Hissar	19 0	40 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	20 0	33 0	...	11 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	21 0	32 0	...	12 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Delhi	20 0	31 0	...	12 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karnal	20 0	35 0	...	11 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Umballa	21 0	34 0	...	11 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	13 0	39 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kángra	20 0	33 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	33 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundúr	20 0	30 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiána	21 0	32 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Retail price of salt at Jehanabad 12 seers per rupee.

#2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram and Buxar 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.

#3 At Tajpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

#4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12·4 seers, and Sitamarhee 11 seers.

#5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 11·3 seers.

#6 Retail price of salt at Bettiah 11·8 seers per rupee.

#7 In Begoosrai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

#8 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopole 12 seers, and Madehpura 10·8 seers.

#3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 11 seers.

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

#5 Retail price of salt at Bhadruck 9 seers per rupee.

#6 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.

#7 Retail price of salt at Govindpore 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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	19 0	35 0	...	11 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	...	...	90 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	15 0	25 0	...	10 0	20 0	13 0	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	80 0	14 8	
	Lahore	16 0	27 0	...	10 0	20 0	13 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Amritsar	18 0	24 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	90 0	14 0	
	Gurdaspur	21 0	34 0	...	10 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	29 0	15 0	10 0	90 0	14 0	
	Sialkot	24 0	37 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	20 0	26 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	14 0	
	Gujrat	19 0	32 0	...	13 0	24 0	14 0	...	8 0	29 0	25 0	15 0	120 0	14 0	
	Jhelum	18 0	40 0	...	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Shahpur	21 0	35 0	...	12 0	26 0	20 0	...	30 0	27 0	22 0	...	100 0	14 0	
	Rawalpindi	19 0	34 0	...	12 0	23 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	90 0	14 0	
	Hazara	20 0	28 0	...	12 0	16 0	21 0	...	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	140 0	16 0	
	Peshawar	18 0	30 0	...	10 0	...	19 0	...	21 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	100 0	12 0	
	Kohat	16 0	32 0	...	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	20 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	195 0	15 0	
	Bannu	23 0	38 0	...	14 0	...	19 0	...	7 0	33 0	19 0	10 0	128 0	12 0	
	D. I. Khan	10 0	25 0	...	10 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	6 0	29 0	26 0	15 0	80 0	12 0	
	D. G. Khan	10 0	32 0	...	8 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	7 0	33 0	19 0	11 0	113 0	14 0	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	23 0	...	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	16 0	...	123 0	20 0	
		16 0	22 0	...	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Sauger	20 10	...	9 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	9 13	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	9 0	
	Mandla	21 0	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 0	9 0	
	Seoni	20 6	...	15 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 0	10 2	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	...	9 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	11 3	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	9 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	11 3	
	Nimar	18 10	...	7 8	10 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 0	...	9 10	12 5	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwara	16 14	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	8 0	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	11 0	
	Nagpur	15 10	...	8 7	13 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	675 0	11 0	
	Chanda	17 8	...	8 12	14 3	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	9 0	
	Bhandara	16 4	...	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	
	Betúl	21 0	...	14 7	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	12 0	
	Raipur	25 2	...	12 6	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	11 7	
	Bilaspur	31 10	...	15 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	8 0	
	Sambalpur	22 12	...	19 4	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	11 6	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	9 2	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	11 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	11 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Pegu Division.	Rangoon Town	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Prome	11 3	...	11 3	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Irrawaddy Division.	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thongwa	No returns	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	9 7	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tavoy	...	...	10 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mergui	...	...	13 0	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tougoo	...	...	14 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	9 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	6 13	10 14	...	...	...	20 11	...	...	...	23 0	3 0	
	Dharwar	18 3	...	8 3	9 13	...	...	...	24 7	...	...	...	...	33 0	
	Chandraghat	17 8	...	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	
	Amraoti	17 8	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	26 12	...	...	...	...	27 0	
	Akola	16 0	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buldana	18 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wun	16 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nizam	14 5	...	8 2	11 5	41 10	29 0	12 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore.	Bangalore	20 12	...	11 12	9 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	
	Kolar	13 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	
	Tumkur	11 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	
	Mysore	13 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	
	Hassan	12 0	...	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	
	Kadur	10 0	...	12 0	13 10	...	...	...	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chitaldroog	14 6	...	15 4	14 7	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 12	
Coorg	Coorg	14 6	...	9 4	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 7	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	19 0	...	33 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kishengurh	24 0	...	41 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kerrowlee	24 0	...	28 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ulwur	20 7	...	30 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 9	...	28 9	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajmere	16 9	...	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 9½	...	30 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eringpura	17 15	...	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sirohee	15 0	...	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Abu	17 0	...	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amedra	17 6	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salmere	12 6	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jessalmere	20 0	...	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	...	19 8½	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 13	...	21 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	17 8	...	25 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dungurpur (Jodhpore)	17 6	...	25 10	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	Station.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajputana—contd.	Bikanir	11 14	...	3 9	5 12	...	17 11	...	...	19 9	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Bonnadi	27 0	37 0	10 0	10 8	37 0	...	...	...	37 0	...	...	200 0	10 12	
	Kotah	21 8	25 0	7 0	9 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	11 8	
	Tonk	18 0	29 8	8 8	11 12	35 4	...	...	...	34 8	...	...	100 0	13 4	
	Jhalawar	22 0	23 14	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	17 11	35 6	...	11 13	175 0	10 3	
	Shahpura	21 4	29 6	9 0	12 10	27 2	24 8	...	...	24 0	28 8	...	160 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	17 10	23 3	9 12	11 13	22 4	19 10	...	19 2	25 5	...	35 6	90 0	13 2	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	18 7	*	*	20 13	24 10	10 0	100 0	11 8	
	Gwalior	17 7	19 15	7 12	10 0	19 8	18 10	*	14 8	22 14	*	29 8	126 14	11 6	* Not sold.
	Goona	27 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	*	*	*	37 0	*	15 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand Opium	21 0	33 12	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 8	*	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

***Comparative Statement** of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen 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	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80.
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81.
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82.
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83.
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	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	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	16,96	28,22	45,18	1885-86.
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	2,80	5	2,27	5,12	3,86	6	16,97	20,89	18,96	53	19,49	24,35	43,84	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 18th September 1886.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the week under notice has been confined to Madras, parts of Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Central India, where the showers have been generally light. In Mysore there has been general rain, and in Bengal and Assam heavy falls have again occurred.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg there is generally no change in the situation reported last week.

In Bombay, Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the *kharif* crops continue to promise well and prospects are on the whole good. Preparations for the *rabi* are commencing in places.

The *kharif* harvest has begun in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where *rabi* operations are also in progress in many places. In the Punjab more rain is still wanted in some districts for the *kharif* crops, otherwise prospects are generally favourable. In the Central Provinces the rain of the past week has much improved prospects, and, if there is more rain, the rice crop in Chhattisgarh will, it is expected, yield from 4 to 6 annas, while other *kharif* crops will give good outturns. In other parts of the Province, especially in the rice-growing tracts, rain is still badly wanted.

Except from injury caused by floods, the late rice in Bengal promises generally well, but the early crops in flooded tracts in Behar and Tipperah have been much damaged. Excessive rain in places has interfered with harvest operations. Transplanting operations are in progress in Assam, where agricultural prospects are generally fair.

No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

The public health is generally good in all Provinces.

Prices show a tendency to fall in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and are rising in some districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 22nd)		
Bellary . .	Average ·06	Standing crops generally fair; harvest second crop paddy, outturn average, gingelly below average. Cattle-disease in four taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·36	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average 2·98	Standing crops paddy thriving; harvest *cumbu*, outturn indifferent. Slight small-pox in two, fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna . .	Average last week since revised, 1·11; this week, ·58.	Standing crops generally fair, those affected by excessive rain in Deltaic taluks reviving to some extent. River 3·5 feet over anicut. Slight fever; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·17	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·54	Standing crops generally good; *cholum*, *ragi* and *cumbu* in parts suffered from excessive rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore . .	Average last week since revised, 1·08; this week, 1·21.	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average ·18	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar . .	Average 1·27	More rain wanted. Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight small-pox in six taluks.
Travancore . .	·29	Harvest paddy almost over. Fever and small-pox slight in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 22nd)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 20th, 14 feet 1 inch against 14 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 34 and in Tatta 24, 37 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good; corn ripening, and in some talukas harvesting has commenced. River at Kotri on 20th, 14 feet 1 inch against 14 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38 *juari* 40, white rice 19 and red rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Standing crops good. Rain wanted in some talukas for rice crops. Slight fever in Daskroi and Dholka talukas. Wheat 35, and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	*Nil*	Fever continues in Naosari and Baroda divisions. Standing crops in good condition. Want of rain is felt in Amreli and Naosari divisions. *Bajri* 32, wheat 21 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	Slight rain in the district—maximum at Surat, 1·52; minimum at Pardi, ·02.	Crops healthy, but some are withering for want of more rain. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka still continues; slight fever in Olphad and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	Igatpuri, 2·76; maximum at Peint, 11·70; minimum at Malegaon, ·09; none in four talukas.	More rain required for *rabi* sowing in all talukas. *Kharif* crops healthy. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 36⅛ and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, except on 15th; total of week, 2·36; total to date 96·17, being 29·91 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 15th to 18th, afterwards 1° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from south-east on 15th and 18th; wind normal in all other days.
Poona	Maximum at Bhimthadi, 2·45; minimum at Baramati Petha, 1·30; light showers elsewhere; *nil* in Junar.	The late fall of rain has benefited the standing crops. *Kharif* crops require more rain in Junar, Indapur, Khed, Purandhar and in parts of Sirur, Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas, *Bajri* 38 and *juari* 54 pounds in the district; *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Nagar, 2·04; Kopargaon, 1·47; Sheogaon, ·15; from ·14 to ·38 in Jamkhed, Shrigaon, Karjat, and Rahuri.	*Kharif* crops doing well; *bajri* crops in Jamkhed suffered somewhat from excessive rain; *rabi* sowing begun in seven talukas. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 39 and *juari*—maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	At Sholapur, ·04; Barsi, 1·20; Madha, ·21; Karmala, ·35.	*Kharif* crops generally good; *rabi* sowing commenced in all talukas, except Barsi. Cattle-disease has broken out to some extent in the Barsi and Karmala talukas. *Juari* 67⅛ and *bajri* 45⅓ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain in only six talukas, varying from ·29 in Navalgund to 1·09 in Gadag.	Early *juari* crops still in good state. The necessity of good showers is sadly felt. Rice crops on the verge of withering, but heavy rains may improve them; cotton sowing commenced in almost all the talukas. Cattle-disease in Kalghatgi taluka and Mugud petha. *Juari* 52 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, ·85; Kumpta, 4·08; Sirsi, ·74; total 129·35.	Rice crops in ear on coast; harvest commenced in Karwar low lands. Cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta, Honore, Sirsi, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa petha. Public health good. Common rice at Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot. Fever and cough prevailing in some places. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of 15 districts, more rain wanted almost everywhere both for standing crops and *rabi* sowing. The condition of *kharif* crops generally good. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven districts, and small-pox in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Sept. 22nd)		
Chittagong	9·69	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair; transplantation continues. Caterpillars causing damage in some places. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	1·29	*Amun* paddy thriving; harvesting of jute continues, that of *aus* paddy nearly completed; *aus* and jute slightly damaged by flood in parts. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	1·19	Prospects continue favourable. Transplanting of *amun* finished; harvesting of jute and *aus* proceeding. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	Heavy rain	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* good; *aus* almost wholly gathered. River falling slowly. Public health good.
Rungpore	3·10	Prospects of crops continue good. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan	4·76	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	6·18	Excessive rain has interfered with harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and *marua*-making, outturn of latter crop worse even than expected; late rice doing well, except on some low lands. Public health good.
Purneah	3·45	Injury done to crops on low lands, also to crops already cut by heavy floods. High land crops good. Rivers falling. Public health bad.
Patna	1·54	Paddy crops damaged to some extent by floods in Barh subdivision; reaping of *bhadoi* crops continues. Public health good.
Durbhunga	0·39	*Bhadoi* crops saved from late floods being harvested with fair outturn; paddy, except in inundated tracts, doing well. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	1·46	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues with good results; prospects of rice and other crops good. General health good; cattle-disease reported from some police stations.
Cuttack	6.33	Reaping of early rice continues; late rice much benefited by recent rain. Price of rice falling. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	3·15	Prospects of crops very fair all over the district.
Khoolna	1·65	Weather hot and cloudy. *Aus* paddy being harvested, outturn favourable; transplanting of *amun* continues. A little fever at Satkhira; public health good.
Dinagepore	Heavy rain throughout district, 3·17.	Prospects of crops good; *aus* and jute being harvested. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in several thanas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural pro
Bengal—*contd.*		
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·36	Local thunderstorms. *Amun* prospects fave jute damaged by flood.
Gya	2·09	Floods have caused some damage to *bhadoi*; excellent.
Chumparun	0·29	Indian corn much damaged by excessive r paddy, where not damaged by floods, favoural ary. Some cases of cholera and fever; publi fair.
		General Remarks.—There was general rain du some parts, particularly in the Bhagalpu excessive. Late rice generally doing well, tho done to it by floods in places; early crops muc flooded tracts in Behar and Tipperah, else well; harvesting of early crops is being in excessive rain in some places. Public health con satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 22nd)		
Benares (Sept. 20th)	Average 1·50	Prospects good. Supplies plentiful. Prices easier. C creasing; some cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore(„ „)	·20 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Reaping of *kharif* crops have com Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	·70 at Sadr	*Urd*, *moth*, and *alsi* being sown; *kakur* and *dhan* being Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Health of cattle go fever prevalent.
Lucknow („ 20th)	1·70	Weather clear since the last few days. Rice being cut. Ne grain coming into the market. Cultivators busy in preparin fields for *rabi*. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Some cattle-disease reported in tahsils Malihabad and Lucknow; health of people fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Average 1·90	Prospects good; in some places fields are being prepared for *rabi*. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 21st)	*Nil*	There has been a much needed break in the rains. *Rabi* ploughings being actively carried on. Prices falling. No illness among people and cattle.
Allahabad („ „)	1·20 in eight tahsils	Weather clear and getting cooler. Crops good; early rice and coarse *kharif* being harvested. Markets well supplied. Prices falling. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·30 in one tahsil	Crops in good condition. Prices steady. Cattle-disease in three parganas; fever in places.
Banda („ „)	Slight rain	*Juari*, *sawan* and rice being cut; sugarcane doing well. Some cholera reported, otherwise health good.
Farakhabad („ „)	Slight showers in some places.	Prospects continue good. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent, but less than usual; cholera nearly disappeared.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain	*Rabi* ploughing commenced. Slight cattle-disease in one tahsil.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Rains appear over. Weather clear, with westerly winds. Ripe crops somewhat injured by heavy rains of last week. Cholera somewhat diminishing; fever very prevalent.
Banda („ 20th)	*Nil*	Cotton and *til* flowering; *rabi* ploughings continue. Prices steady. Public health good, except usual fever; cattle-disease disappearing.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. Rice and millet being cut in most parts. Prices falling. Some cattle-disease still continues; general health fair.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	Fine clear weather during the week. Crops being cut; *rabi* ploughings in progress. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weeding operations in active progress. More rain wanted in Jhansi Pargana. Supplies ample. Slight cattle-disease; usual autumnal fever.
Meerut („ 21st)	*Nil*	Days hot; nights and mornings cool. *Rabi* ploughings in progress; agricultural prospects good. Supplies sufficient. No variation in prices. Fever has not abated.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall lighter during week. Weather now more settled. Harvesting operations in progress, and ground being prepared in many places for the *rabi*, prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices show a tendency to fall. Public health generally fair; cholera nearly disappeared; fever diminishing; cattle-disease reported from a few districts.
Punjab—(Sept. 21st)		
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising rapidly.
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa	·17	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	·50 in tahsil Zaffarwal only.	Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects average.
Rawalpindi	·10	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects average.

	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
.	Slight rain in tahsils Shahpur and Bhera.	Health good. Prices rising.
.	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
.	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Umballa, Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts, more wanted in the Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Shahpur and Peshawar districts. General health good; slight fever in the Amritsar district. Prices rising in the Hissar, Delhi, Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts; elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* crops suffering for want of rain in the Hissar and Ferozepore districts.
t. 22nd)		
. .	·24	Weather clear and warm. Rain wanted. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
. .	*Nil*	Rain wanted. Rice languishing on high land, other crops favourable. Health fair; small-pox in places. Prices steady.
(Sept. 21st)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Crops likely to suffer if there be no rain soon. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
. .	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Crops withering for want of rain; gram and linseed sowing commenced. Fever prevalent. Prices rising.
ngabad . .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Rain wanted. Land being prepared for *rabi*. Fever in places. Prices slightly risen.
spur . .	·13	Prospects very bad, except near Ratanpur, and rice abandoned to grazing in many villages. If heavy rain falls now, only one anna crop expected; rice being hoarded in hope of famine prices. In Mungeli rain has fallen, but more wanted; in Seroinarain three days good rain. Rice doing well in many villages, but spoilt in some.
Khandwa . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Rain wanted soon. 59 cases of cholera, 23 fatal. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	2·25	Weather clear and close. Several good showers, except in Simoga tahsil, where fall was scanty, and rice and *kodo* are suffering. Prospects of rice improving elsewhere; cotton and *rahar* doing well. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Sept. 18th)	4·14	Weather rainy; rain has done much good, but much rice in Bargarh tahsil on high land lost. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in the eastern districts, where it was most wanted, but it has fallen capriciously, and a considerable area towards the centre of the Chhatti-garh plain has received only light showers. Prospects have however on the whole much improved, and, if rain falls again shortly, the rice crop will be from 4 to 6 annas over a large portion of Chhattisgarh and the other *kharif* crop will give excellent returns. In the other parts of the Provinces more rain is also greatly wanted, and especially in the district in which rice is grown.
Assam—(Sept. 22nd)		
Gauhati . .	2·06 during week ending 21st instant.	Weather seasonable. General health of the district good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Transplanting of *sali* nearly finished.
Sylhet . .	4·55	State and prospect same as last week, except in Sunamganj, where insects are destroying the paddy plants in some places.
Cachar . .	6·92	Weather rainy. Transplanting of *sali* and sowing of *dumahi* and reaping of *aus* crops progressing. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea satisfactory. Health good; a few cases of cattle-disease. River has again risen. A good deal of paddy land still under water.
Dibrugarh . .	3·42	Weather sultry, with occasional rains. Damage to *sali* seedlings from insects reported from North Lakhimpur; *matikalai* being sown; tea doing well. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 22nd)		
Bangalore . .	Rainfall general	More rain wanted in the Kolar and Tumkur districts. Standing crops generally in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health good.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	·72	Prospects continue good. Prices have again fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 22nd)		
Amraoti . .	·05	Weather clear. Crops in good condition, but require more rain. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	*Nil*	Weather warm and sultry. Crops good, but rain wanted.
Hyderabad . .	Average ·06; total rainfall 33·92.	Standing crops prospering; reaping of *kharif* crops commenced. Cholera disappeared in Pattur taluka; general health fair. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 11¾, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 22¼ and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee.